

REPORT
ON THE
SEA-BORNE TRADE
OF THE
MIADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR 1926-27



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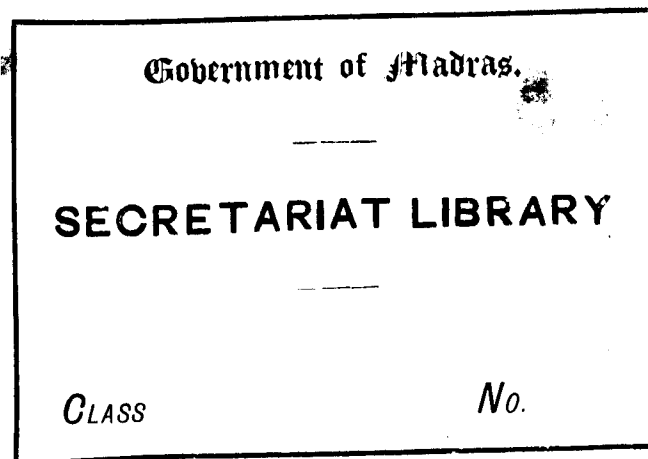
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REPORT ON THE SEA-BORNE TRADE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.

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INTRODUCTION.

Last year's expectations of an expansion in the foreign import trade have to an appreciable extent, been fulfilled in the year under review. There has been a marked improvement in the importation of cotton manufactures, sugar, dyes and colours, machinery and millwork, paper and pasteboard. The total value of import trade would have been far greater had the world prices of staple articles such as cotton, sugar and steel remained at last year's level and had not the coal strike in Britain retarded the forward progress of the cotton, steel and other industries in the United Kingdom. An important feature of the year has been the successful effort of the United Kingdom in spite of the handicap of the trade disputes to compete with her rival in Asia, viz., Japan in the supply of cotton twist and yarn and cotton piece-goods to this Presidency. It is unfortunate that as a result of insufficient rains a considerable area in the Presidency is threatened with famine. The effect of this scarcity on import trade is not yet patent and if the monsoon now due is adequate, it is unlikely that any serious effect will be felt in the next year. On the other hand, there has been a heavy decrease in the exports of the Presidency's staple articles. The value of exports of raw cotton and seeds (mostly groundnuts) alone decreased by Rs. 619 lakhs. Dislocation of continental exchanges coupled with the great difficulty experienced in securing easy freights (due to the coal strike in England) and failure of timely rains adversely affected the export of groundnuts while the next most important staple of the Presidency, raw cotton, suffered from the competition of a plentiful supply of cheap American cotton as well as from the restriction of manufacturing activities through fuel shortage. In spite, however, of the heavy fall in the exports of 1926-27, the balance of trade in merchandise (private) is still in favour of Madras to the extent of Rs. 1,674.50 lakhs though the previous year's balance showed the much larger figure of Rs. 2,516.75 lakhs. The all-India figures show the balance of trade (i.e., excess of exports over imports) to have been Rs. 7,929 lakhs as against Rs. 16,113 lakhs in 1925-26.

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 1927, compared with the value for the four previous years:—

	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Increase or decrease in 1926-27 as compared with 1925-26.	Percentage of difference in 1926-27.
A.—PRIVATE.						
I. Foreign Trade.						
Imports—						
Merchandise	19,22,72,881	20,03,29,977	18,84,62,926	21,26,83,541	+ 2,41,20,615	+ 12.80
Gold	76,94,156	73,81,056	1,61,104	4,44,937	+ 2,83,833	+ 176.18
Silver	7,65,151	4,19,820	6,63,115	13,05,312	+ 6,42,197	+ 96.85
Total, Imports	20,07,32,188	20,81,30,853	18,92,87,145	21,43,33,790	+ 2,50,46,645	+ 13.23
Exports—						
Foreign merchandise, re-exported	34,01,842	38,70,223	32,30,017	29,27,161	— 3,02,856	— 9.38
Indian produce	35,25,79,225	40,27,38,125	43,69,07,957	37,71,06,532	— 5,98,01,365	— 13.69
Gold	34,937	1,20,775	1,46,840	20,280	— 1,26,560	— 86.19
Silver	31,03,750	40,94,953	1,72,763	33,58,680	+ 31,85,917	+ 18,44.09
Currency notes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Exports	35,91,28,754	41,08,24,081	44,04,57,577	38,34,12,713	— 5,70,44,864	— 12.95
Total, Foreign Trade	55,98,60,942	61,89,54,934	62,97,44,722	59,77,46,503	— 3,19,98,219	— 5.08
II. Coasting Trade.						
Imports—						
Indian produce	17,73,71,381	19,16,83,771	18,61,87,682	15,99,65,052	— 2,62,22,620	— 14.08
Foreign merchandise	2,74,34,421	2,45,98,256	2,43,34,848	2,97,58,338	+ 54,23,490	+ 22.29
Gold	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	1,525	501	..	7,467	+ 7,467	..
Total, Imports	20,48,07,397	21,62,80,528	21,05,22,530	18,97,30,837	— 2,07,92,693	— 9.88
Exports—						
Indian produce	11,64,44,160	10,87,27,893	11,13,78,206	11,22,28,344	+ 78,50,138	+ 7.05
Foreign merchandise	19,01,399	32,79,080	19,65,993	28,39,912	+ 8,73,919	+ 44.45
Gold	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	..	..	..	77,78,254	+ 77,78,254	..
Total, Exports	11,83,45,559	11,20,06,973	11,33,44,199	12,98,46,510	+ 1,65,02,311	+ 14.56
Total, Coasting Trade	32,31,52,956	32,89,87,501	32,38,66,729	31,95,77,377	— 42,89,352	— 1.32
Grand Total, Private Trade	88,30,13,898	94,72,42,435	95,36,11,451	91,73,23,880	— 3,62,87,571	— 3.81

	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Increase or decrease in 1926-27 as compared with 1925-26.	Percentage of difference in 1926-27.
B.—GOVERNMENT.						
Foreign—						
Imports	48,41,342	45,07,739	41,41,746	45,72,670	+ 4,30,924	+ 10.41
Exports	2,45,353	1,44,352	32,498	31,605	— 893	— 2.75
Coasting—						
Imports	7,33,887	7,38,359	9,04,488	10,10,228	+ 1,05,740	+ 11.69
Exports	17,94,166	13,04,501	1,66,75,658	8,32,918	— 1,58,42,750	— 95.01
Total, Government Transactions	76,14,768	66,94,951	2,17,54,400	64,47,421	— 1,53,06,979	— 70.35
Total, Trade	89,06,28,666	95,39,37,386	97,53,65,851	92,37,71,301	— 5,15,94,550	— 5.29

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency was Rs. 52.38 crores and showed a decrease of Rs. 5.16 crores or 5.29 per cent as compared with that of the previous year, but an increase of Rs. 34.22 crores or 58 per cent over that of the trade for 1913-14. Excluding Government transactions, which showed a decrease of Rs. 1.53 crores, the value of the trade was Rs. 91.73 crores, a figure Rs. 3.63 crores or 3.81 per cent lower than that of 1925-26. The total value of the foreign trade in private merchandise decreased by Rs. 3.20 crores or 5.08 per cent below that of the previous year, but increased by Rs. 16.35 crores or 27 per cent above those of 1913-14. Imports (valued at Rs. 21.26 crores) were Rs. 2.41 crores or 12.60 per cent higher than the previous year or 29.48 per cent above that of 1913-14. The increase was due to larger arrivals mainly under cotton manufactures, sugar, machinery and mill-work, metals and ores, dyeing and tanning substances and paper and pasteboard, the chief items showing decreases being cotton twist and yarn, spices, railway materials, coal and instruments and apparatus. Exports amounted to Rs. 38 crores as compared with Rs. 44.01 crores in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 6.01 crores or 13.65 per cent. When compared with 1913-14, the figure shows an increase of 46.67 per cent. The decrease was the net result of smaller shipments under raw cotton, seeds, coffee, raw jute and spices partly counter-balanced by larger despatches of grain, pulse and flour, leather, oil cakes, tea and tobacco.

Details of movements of treasure are shown in paragraph 55 below. Imports of treasure amounted to Rs. 17.50 lakhs as against Rs. 8.24 lakhs. Exports of treasure were valued at Rs. 33.79 lakhs as against Rs. 3.20 lakhs in 1925-26.

Coasting trade in private merchandise declined from Rs. 32.39 crores to Rs. 31.18 crores. Imports fell from Rs. 21.05 crores to Rs. 18.92 crores owing to smaller receipts of grain and pulse from Burma, of twist and yarn from Bombay and of coal from Bengal, while exports increased from Rs. 11.24 crores to Rs. 12.21 crores as the net result of increased shipments of groundnut oil to Burma, of raw cotton to Bombay and coconut oil to Bengal and reduced shipments of coconut to Bombay and coir manufactures to Bengal.

2. *Balance of trade.*—The following table shows the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure 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.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1922-23 ..	20,51,60,487	28,91,09,398	8,39,48,911	21,02,01,771	28,92,59,413	7,90,57,642
1923-24 ..	20,07,32,188	36,91,28,754	15,83,96,566	20,55,73,530	35,93,74,107	15,38,00,577
1924-25 ..	20,81,30,553	41,08,24,081	20,26,93,228	21,26,38,592	41,09,68,433	19,83,29,841
1925-26 ..	18,92,87,145	44,04,57,577	25,11,70,432	19,34,28,891	44,04,90,075	24,70,61,184
1926-27 ..	21,43,33,790	38,34,12,713	16,91,78,923	21,89,06,460	38,34,44,318	16,45,37,858

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

	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Increase or decrease in 1926-27 compared with 1925-26.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt).	2,85,12,474	3,41,83,623	3,41,56,304	3,84,44,163	+ 42,87,859
Import duty on salt..	2,937	1,591	2,159	1,254	— 905
Export duty ..	11,10,404	8,14,068	10,59,088	11,56,725	+ 97,637
Total, Gross duty ..	2,96,25,815	3,49,99,287	3,52,17,551	3,96,02,142	+ 43,84,591
Refunds and draw-backs —					
Imports ..	3,05,153	38,53,260	4,80,944	4,10,864	— 70,580
Exports ..	22,947	18,509	18,602	25,827	+ 7,225
Total ..	3,28,100	38,71,769	4,99,546	4,36,191	— 63,355
Total, Net duty ..	2,92,97,715	3,11,27,518	3,47,18,005	3,91,65,951	+ 44,47,946

The total Customs duty collected was Rs. 396.02 lakhs, an increase over the previous year of Rs. 43.84 lakhs or 12.4 per cent. The amount of import duty collected was Rs. 384.44 lakhs as compared with Rs. 341.56 lakhs in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 42.87 lakhs. The most important increases were sugar by Rs. 16.90 lakhs, cotton piece-goods by Rs. 7.70 lakhs, metals-iron and steel by Rs. 4.82 lakhs, tobacco by Rs. 4.37 lakhs, paper, pasteboard and stationery by Rs. 2.83 lakhs, dyes and colours by Rs. 2.15 lakhs, liquors by Rs. 1.79 lakhs, glassware by Rs. 1.68 lakhs, and raw silk by Rs. 1.04 lakhs, partly set off by decreases under mineral oils by Rs. 4.37 lakhs and matches by Rs. 1.86 lakhs. During the year, the main changes in tariff were (1) the substitution of Rs. 5 per lb. on saccharin in lieu of Rs. 20 per lb., (2) the fixing of specific rates of duty of Rs. 10 per ton on mineral batching oil and annas 1-4 per imperial gallon on lubricating oil, (3) the raising the rate of duty on printer's ink from 2½ per cent ad valorem to 5 per cent ad valorem. The above changes were given effect to from 1st April 1926. The increase under export duty was due to larger receipts under rice (+ Rs. 1.82 lakhs) partly set off by a decrease under hides and skins, raw (— Rs. 0.51 lakh) and tea (— Rs. 0.30 lakh).

4. *Standard price level.*—The following table shows the variation in the average prices of the more important articles of commerce. The mean for the years 1898-1899, 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 has been taken as basic price level, viz., 100. The following index numbers show approximately the rise in the general level of prices of imports and exports as compared with the basic period.

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Exports ..	...	...	...	...	...	195

These figures are the weighted averages of the price levels of the more important articles of trade.

Names of articles.	Average for three years ending 1900-01.		1910-11.		1922-23.		1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<i>Imports.</i>														
Metals and ores { Copper	100	94.60	144.98	136.43	131.14	118.86	105.59	105.59	105.59	105.59	105.59	105.59	105.59	105.59
Iron and steel	100	93.85	158.76	155.96	144.14	129.47	115.41	115.41	115.41	115.41	115.41	115.41	115.41	115.41
Oils, kerosene	100	101.45	211.38	185.47	194.18	170.46	180.62	180.62	180.62	180.62	180.62	180.62	180.62	180.62
Spices, betelnuts	100	114.01	180.70	160.52	183.43	213.68	192.89	192.89	192.89	192.89	192.89	192.89	192.89	192.89
Sugar (16 Dutch standard and above)	100	77.81	173.34	184.70	132.80	108.62	107.06	107.06	107.06	107.06	107.06	107.06	107.06	107.06
Textiles, cotton—twist and yarn	100	154.13	295.42	341.15	305.80	283.48	233.53	233.53	233.53	233.53	233.53	233.53	233.53	233.53
" piece— { Grey	100	133.37	345.09	322.70	322.90	312.21	250.38	250.38	250.38	250.38	250.38	250.38	250.38	250.38
White goods. { White	100	133.74	311.65	295.09	287.73	277.91	234.96	234.96	234.96	234.96	234.96	234.96	234.96	234.96
Coloured	100	122.70	325.76	298.15	297.34	265.00	235.58	235.58	235.58	235.58	235.58	235.58	235.58	235.58
<i>Exports.</i>														
Coffee	100	87.17	131.37	129.98	153.33	161.35	157.39	157.39	157.39	157.39	157.39	157.39	157.39	157.39
Coin manufactures	100	117.28	179.38	175.03	179.61	193.92	191.91	191.91	191.91	191.91	191.91	191.91	191.91	191.91
Grain and pulses { Rice in the husk	100	124.94	213.49	185.93	224.75	245.21	241.65	241.65	241.65	241.65	241.65	241.65	241.65	241.65
Rice not in the husk	100	118.72	198.74	186.07	206.58	261.99	204.64	204.64	204.64	204.64	204.64	204.64	204.64	204.64
Skins, raw	100	144.73	159.07	130.28	182.16	182.40	186.76	186.76	186.76	186.76	186.76	186.76	186.76	186.76
Leather { Hides, tanned or dressed	100	136.14	184.85	168.45	208.87	210.61	208.06	208.06	208.06	208.06	208.06	208.06	208.06	208.06
" " " "	100	145.12	212.25	200.47	223.47	225.89	238.29	238.29	238.29	238.29	238.29	238.29	238.29	238.29
Manures	100	159.99	344.90	281.58	323.78	333.78	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00
Oils, coconut	100	145.78	195.29	197.24	197.07	205.85	194.48	194.48	194.48	194.48	194.48	194.48	194.48	194.48
Oil-oakes	100	138.19	208.93	201.94	184.27	178.73	182.32	182.32	182.32	182.32	182.32	182.32	182.32	182.32
Seeds { Castor	100	121.71	211.77	215.41	254.56	216.96	170.78	170.78	170.78	170.78	170.78	170.78	170.78	170.78
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	100	144.78	239.56	241.20	211.18	182.48	204.96	204.96	204.96	204.96	204.96	204.96	204.96	204.96
Spices, pepper	100	83.50	80.88	79.61	92.07	209.74	175.40	175.40	175.40	175.40	175.40	175.40	175.40	175.40
Sugar, unrefined	100	132.35	210.69	243.29	230.03	216.38	220.41	220.41	220.41	220.41	220.41	220.41	220.41	220.41
Tea	100	96.32	94.20	105.23	112.87	115.84	119.80	119.80	119.80	119.80	119.80	119.80	119.80	119.80
Textiles { Cotton, raw	100	180.89	314.32	340.47	339.05	349.58	235.32	235.32	235.32	235.32	235.32	235.32	235.32	235.32
" twist and yarn	100	146.26	319.94	339.05	349.58	244.87	211.63	211.63	211.63	211.63	211.63	211.63	211.63	211.63
" piece-goods	100	130.45	213.31	205.82	198.29	194.64	191.13	191.13	191.13	191.13	191.13	191.13	191.13	191.13

Under imports, price have declined in all cases except kerosene oil which showed increase. Under exports, raw skins, tanned skins, oil-oakes, sesamum seeds, unrefined sugar and tea show an advance in prices, while there has been a decline in other cases.

FOREIGN TRADE.

5. The following table shows the value of the foreign trade of the Madras Presidency under five main groups :—

	Imports.					Exports.				
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Increase or decrease in 1926-27 compared with 1925-26.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Increase or decrease in 1926-27 compared with 1925-26.
I. Food, drink and tobacco	Rupees Lakhs. 220.75	Rupees Lakhs. 274.42	Rupees Lakhs. 237.20	Rupees Lakhs. 307.22	Rupees Lakhs. + 70.02	Rupees Lakhs. 851.73	Rupees Lakhs. 859.98	Rupees Lakhs. 925.34	Rupees Lakhs. 974.99	Rupees Lakhs. + 49.65
II. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	Rupees Lakhs. 189.09	Rupees Lakhs. 190.84	Rupees Lakhs. 202.51	Rupees Lakhs. 228.16	Rupees Lakhs. + 25.67	Rupees Lakhs. 1,651.47	Rupees Lakhs. 2,017.48	Rupees Lakhs. 2,253.19	Rupees Lakhs. 1,590.23	Rupees Lakhs. - 662.96
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	Rupees Lakhs. 1,489.20	Rupees Lakhs. 1,501.98	Rupees Lakhs. 1,405.25	Rupees Lakhs. 1,553.54	Rupees Lakhs. + 148.29	Rupees Lakhs. 950.16	Rupees Lakhs. 1,078.36	Rupees Lakhs. 1,100.26	Rupees Lakhs. 1,111.51	Rupees Lakhs. + 11.25
IV. Living animals	Rupees Lakhs. 0.64	Rupees Lakhs. 1.33	Rupees Lakhs. 1.29	Rupees Lakhs. 0.85	Rupees Lakhs. - 0.44	Rupees Lakhs. 21.28	Rupees Lakhs. 22.63	Rupees Lakhs. 27.09	Rupees Lakhs. 29.95	Rupees Lakhs. + 2.86
V. Postal articles, unspecified	Rupees Lakhs. 24.05	Rupees Lakhs. 34.72	Rupees Lakhs. 38.38	Rupees Lakhs. 36.05	Rupees Lakhs. - 2.33	Rupees Lakhs. 85.20	Rupees Lakhs. 87.63	Rupees Lakhs. 95.50	Rupees Lakhs. 93.66	Rupees Lakhs. - 1.84
Total	Rupees Lakhs. 1,922.73	Rupees Lakhs. 2,003.30	Rupees Lakhs. 1,884.63	Rupees Lakhs. 2,125.84	Rupees Lakhs. + 241.21	Rupees Lakhs. 3,559.84	Rupees Lakhs. 4,066.08	Rupees Lakhs. 4,401.38	Rupees Lakhs. 3,800.34	Rupees Lakhs. - 601.04

Imports.—The increase under Group I was due to larger arrivals of sugar, tobacco, liquors and provisions partly set off by smaller arrivals of spices and fruits and vegetables. Larger receipts of oils, raw silk, gums and resins and wood and timber partly met by smaller arrivals of coal resulted in a net increase under Group II. Under Group III increases are noticeable under cotton manufactures, metals, hardware, dyes and colours, glassware, paper and pasteboard, but imports of railway plant and rolling stock, instruments and apparatus, cement and artificial silk showed decreases.

Exports.—Larger despatches of grain and pulse, tea and tobacco partly counterbalanced by smaller shipments of coffee and spices increased the trade under Group I. The decrease under Group II was the result of smaller shipments of seeds, raw cotton, raw hides and skins, oils, manures and raw rubber and jute partly set off by larger shipments under oil-cakes, fibre for brushes and brooms and mica. Larger consignments of leather, provisions and metals and ores partly met by smaller shipments of hardware, drugs, dyeing and tanning substances resulted in a net increase under Group III.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

6. The following table shows the imports into the Madras Presidency of the principal articles of foreign origin arranged in the order of their importance :—

Foreign imports.		1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		Increase or decrease in 1926-27 as compared with 1925-26.	Percent- age of total imports in 1926-27.
		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.			
Cotton manufactures	..	..	3,31,79,680	..	3,62,55,440	..	2,35,00,649	..	3,07,32,637	++	14.46
Metals and ores	..	..	2,42,12,610	..	2,48,43,296	..	2,36,26,945	..	2,45,84,425	++	11.56
Machinery and millwork	..	..	1,81,27,328	..	1,46,44,322	..	1,53,18,906	..	1,64,14,384	++	7.72
Oils	..	..	1,11,23,143	..	1,22,74,513	..	1,34,63,301	..	1,37,65,281	++	6.49
Cotton twist and yarn	..	..	1,48,76,524	..	1,82,15,941	..	1,70,82,912	..	1,36,76,509	++	6.43
Sugar	..	..	47,52,321	..	1,10,17,603	..	70,26,907	..	1,32,87,911	++	6.25
Vehicles (excluding locomotives, etc., for railways)	..	..	44,92,448	..	50,15,569	..	82,29,723	..	90,77,751	++	4.27
Railway plant and rolling-stock	..	..	1,13,74,013	..	66,75,393	..	78,51,704	..	72,53,841	++	3.41
Hardware (excluding cutlery and electro-plated ware)	..	..	45,65,277	..	52,98,913	..	53,80,698	..	60,36,961	++	2.84
Paper and pasteboard	..	..	50,60,906	..	53,66,728	..	46,04,875	..	56,07,601	++	2.64
Spices	..	..	56,52,730	..	57,27,018	..	65,64,768	..	55,42,595	++	2.61
Provisions and oilman's stores	..	..	34,32,612	..	35,57,954	..	37,09,337	..	43,70,589	++	2.06
Dyeing and tanning substances	..	..	25,05,419	..	32,37,087	..	26,88,630	..	39,62,150	++	1.86
Silk, raw and manufactures	..	..	30,46,005	..	34,00,142	..	27,44,002	..	37,04,828	++	1.74
Postal articles, not specified	..	..	24,05,076	..	31,72,050	..	38,38,157	..	36,05,083	++	1.70
Rubber, raw and manufactures	..	..	23,74,877	..	22,53,135	..	33,23,503	..	33,77,878	++	1.59
Tobacco, raw and manufactures	..	..	49,50,643	..	38,70,634	..	26,53,586	..	32,20,671	++	1.52
Glass and glassware	..	..	22,24,737	..	25,58,464	..	28,68,735	..	32,06,707	++	1.51
Liquors (including methylated and perfumed spirits)	..	..	22,18,062	..	23,59,754	..	25,65,759	..	27,92,629	++	1.31
Chemicals and chemical preparations	..	..	20,89,292	..	23,65,640	..	25,99,543	..	27,20,769	++	1.28
Drugs and medicines	..	..	23,25,984	..	20,58,132	..	23,25,674	..	27,11,365	++	1.28
Instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof	..	..	16,05,834	..	17,77,526	..	26,66,651	..	3,86,741	++	1.09
Building and engineering materials	..	..	16,92,674	..	19,16,556	..	22,19,980	..	19,66,383	++	0.92
Soap	..	..	11,35,945	..	13,03,068	..	16,48,951	..	19,56,374	++	0.92
Apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes)	..	..	21,34,998	..	14,78,771	..	15,11,686	..	19,49,527	++	0.92
Precious stones and pearls, unset	..	..	6,28,413	..	3,27,718	..	9,70,677	..	16,60,522	++	0.78
Jute, raw and manufactures	..	..	10,74,665	..	9,13,477	..	10,40,886	..	15,18,524	++	0.71

Foreign imports.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Increase or decrease in 1926-27 as compared with 1925-26.	Percent- age of total imports in 1926-27.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
Coffee	7,40,371	6,16,832	7,05,285	13,53,403	6,48,117	0.64
Matches	12,87,970	12,58,528	12,88,476	12,18,417	70,059	0.57
Stationery (excluding paper)	10,57,806	10,03,723	12,72,214	11,91,046	81,168	0.56
Paints and painters' materials	11,95,831	8,88,713	10,08,624	11,56,164	1,47,540	0.54
Tea chests, entire or in sections	10,24,535	13,10,401	12,17,822	10,95,220	1,22,602	0.52
Hides and skins, raw	9,55,922	9,04,584	8,98,996	11,11,388	2,12,392	0.52
Manures	3,34,550	3,43,928	7,19,552	10,20,985	3,01,433	0.48
Arms, ammunition and military stores	9,91,835	9,81,537	10,40,990	8,16,933	2,24,057	0.38
Books and printed matter	6,45,516	6,53,889	7,45,452	7,89,465	44,010	0.37
Belt for machinery	7,95,426	5,70,093	6,15,631	7,76,300	1,60,669	0.37
Earthenware and porcelain	6,12,553	5,75,175	6,46,723	6,57,975	11,202	0.31
Artificial silk	33,580	8,60,094	12,20,099	6,04,389	6,15,710	0.28
Wool, raw and manufactures	5,73,025	4,61,939	5,62,679	5,96,533	33,854	0.28
Wood and timber	4,45,422	6,04,832	4,51,250	5,35,399	84,149	0.25
Toilet requisites	3,14,914	3,37,391	3,76,891	5,03,188	1,26,297	0.24
Leather	4,35,417	3,04,444	4,49,151	4,39,604	9,547	0.21
Toys and requisites for games and sports	3,45,502	2,72,256	3,74,090	4,60,577	76,487	0.21
Fruits and vegetables	5,38,567	4,09,777	4,66,694	4,28,639	1,37,055	0.20
Gums and resins	3,86,753	3,92,203	3,95,523	4,16,062	20,539	0.20
Printing and lithographing machinery and materials	2,52,956	3,23,183	2,97,478	4,26,318	1,28,840	0.20
Furniture and cabinetware	3,00,540	2,27,055	3,00,693	3,98,890	98,197	0.19
Haberdashery and millinery	3,11,053	3,43,958	3,38,038	3,32,205	5,823	0.16
Coal and coke	21,01,054	10,47,353	6,40,189	52,619	5,87,570	0.02
Other articles	23,91,472	35,49,255	42,00,577	51,63,012	9,62,435	2.43
Total, Merchandise	19,22,72,881	20,03,29,377	18,84,62,926	21,25,83,541	2,41,20,614	100.00

Cotton manufactures have regained the position as the chief import of the Presidency after a year of depression though cotton twist and yarn has lost ground through a drop in price. On the whole, there is no indication of any definite change in the relative importance of the Presidency's imports.

I. FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

The total value under this head rose from Rs. 237.20 lakhs to Rs. 307.22 lakhs.

7. *Coffee*.—Imports expanded from 14,234 cwt. valued at Rs. 7.05 lakhs to 27,279 cwt. valued at Rs. 13.53 lakhs. There was an increase of 92 per cent in quantity and the same per cent in value due to larger arrivals of cheap coffee from Ceylon (14,772 cwt.), the Straits Settlements (9,635 cwt.) and Java (2,810 cwt.) as against 7,701, 5,834 and 699 cwt. in the previous year. A large quantity of the coffee imported from Colombo into the Madras Presidency is probably of Straits origin. During the year 1926-27, as a result of indifferent crops, prices of indigenous coffee went up. Singapore and Java coffee, though inferior in quality, was largely imported to meet the local demand.

8. Liquors.—

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Liquors.	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		Increase or decrease in 1926-27 as compared with 1925-26.	
	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.
Ale, beer and porter and other fermented liquors.	144,314	3.80	196,950	4.84	252,108	5.57	300,318	6.39	+ 48,210	+ 0.82
Spirits—										
Whisky ..	42,547	7.58	43,348	7.42	52,688	8.54	44,700	7.06	— 7,988	— 1.48
Brandy ..	28,534	2.93	31,961	3.24	41,170	3.73	44,688	3.63	+ 3,518	+ 0.10
Other spirits ..	40,100	2.79	26,553	2.62	35,741	2.36	74,918	7.78	+ 39,177	+ 5.42
Total, Spirits ..	111,181	13.30	101,872	13.28	129,599	14.63	164,303	18.47	+ 34,707	+ 3.84
Wines ..	29,370	2.47	33,803	2.61	32,849	2.57	42,072	3.07	+ 9,223	+ 0.50
Total, Liquors ..	285,465	19.57	332,655	20.73	414,556	22.77	506,686	27.93	+ 92,140	+ 5.16

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The import of liquors increased by 15 per cent in gallonage and 9 per cent in value as compared with the previous year.

Ale, beer and porter.—The trade in ale, beer and porter amounted to 298,181 gallons as against 250,297 gallons in the previous year. The United Kingdom supplied 202,464 gallons or 68 per cent of the total imports of ale, beer and porter, while Germany's share was only 76,891 gallons as against 84,053 gallons in the previous year. English breweries are meeting with success in their endeavour to meet the competition of the light German beers.

Under spirit, the imports of whisky fell off from 52,688 gallons to 44,700 gallons. The imports were mostly from the United Kingdom which supplied 44,381 gallons as against 52,402 in the previous year. The fall in the British imports may be attributed to consumers in the Presidency turning to cheap country spirits and inferior continental spirits and to the considerable stock remaining unsold at the end of 1925-26. The increase of 3,518 gallons of brandy was due to larger imports from France. There has been a great increase in the trade in cheap brandies mainly of German origin. These spirits are shipped from German ports to Bordeaux and are reshipped therefrom as French products. Of other potable spirits, imports of Colombo arrack increased from 4,576 gallons to 5,375 gallons, while Java spirit decreased from 14,376 gallons to 12,888 gallons. Gin went up from 12,108 gallons to 15,153 gallons. The spirits denatured at Custom House on arrival immediately before clearance rose from 13,947 gallons to 18,233 (of which Java's share was 17,213 gallons) while those denatured in bond declined from 13,459 gallons to 6,759 gallons.

Wines.—Imports of wines expanded from 32,849 gallons to 42,072 gallons, the increase having mainly occurred under port. The growth in the demand for port is perhaps a reflection of its increasing popularity in the United Kingdom.

9. *Provisions and oilman's stores.*—The value of imports under this head totalled Rs. 43.71 lakhs an increase of Rs. 6.61 lakhs. The imports from United Kingdom rose from Rs. 20.32 lakhs to Rs. 24.56 lakhs, those from the Netherlands and the United States of America from Rs. 2.75 and Rs. 2.57 lakhs to Rs. 3.40 and Rs. 3.70 lakhs respectively, while arrivals from the Straits Settlements declined from Rs. 7.04 to Rs. 6.43 lakhs. Farinaceous and patent foods slightly increased from Rs. 16.02 lakhs to Rs. 16.80 lakhs to which figure the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 8.86 lakhs and the Straits Settlements Rs. 5.74 lakhs. The figures for the Straits Settlements probably represent goods of Australian and American origin. Imports of canned and bottled provisions went up from Rs. 6.01 lakhs to Rs. 7.64 lakhs, of which the share of the United Kingdom was Rs. 3.79 lakhs. Biscuits and cakes mostly from the United Kingdom (Rs. 4.80 lakhs), improved from Rs. 4.30 lakhs to Rs. 5.49 lakhs. The arrivals of condensed milk was Rs. 5.49 lakhs as against Rs. 3.34 lakhs in 1925-26. The share of the United Kingdom in the imports of the condensed milk was Rs. 2.96 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1.31 lakhs in the previous year.

10. *Spices.*—The total value of the imports of spices decreased from Rs. 65.65 lakhs to Rs. 55.43 lakhs. As usual, betelnuts formed the bulk of the imports under the head and amounted to 208,209 cwt. valued at Rs. 51.28 lakhs as against 232,742 cwt. valued at Rs. 63.42 lakhs in 1925-26.

Ceylon supplied 53 per cent and the Straits Settlements, the remainder. During the year under review, prices of Ceylon arecanuts have risen considerably owing to poor harvest in Ceylon. Consequently, the consumers of betelnuts, especially in the southern districts, preferred to purchase inferior but cheaper Malabar nuts.

11. Sugar.—

Sugar.	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		Increase or decrease in 1926-27 compared with 1925-26.	
	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.
Refined sugar (16 Dutch standard and above)—										
From Java	9,196	40.22	27,759	101.35	24,285	59.32	40,969	104.61	16,684	45.29
" Ceylon	306	2.26	1,022	3.66	1,223	3.21	2,106	5.30	883	2.09
" United Kingdom	3	0.03	4	0.03	305	0.96	2,284	5.08	1,979	4.12
" Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	615	2.00	615	2.00
" Mauritius	..	..	237	0.75	652	2.18	..	..	652	2.18
" Other countries	52	0.30	157	0.60	8	0.03	567	1.91	559	1.85
Total	9,757	42.81	29,179	106.39	26,473	65.73	46,941	118.90	20,068	53.17
Unrefined sugar (15 Dutch standard and below)—										
From United States of America	76	0.24	285	0.91	46	0.14	3,103	7.66	3,027	7.52
" Other countries	..	..	5	0.01	15	0.5	51	0.11	36	0.06
Total	76	0.24	290	0.92	61	0.19	3,154	7.77	3,063	7.58
Molasses—										
From Java	2,283	2.38	974	0.88	2,470	1.79	4,534	2.95	2,064	1.16
Confectionery—										
From United Kingdom	62	1.53	113	1.56	108	2.01	140	2.31	32	0.30
" Other countries	15	0.56	28	0.41	17	0.54	41	0.94	24	0.40
Total	77	2.09	141	1.97	125	2.55	181	3.25	56	0.70
Saccharin	1	0.05	1b. 72	0.02	1b. 23	0.01	1b. 14	0.01	1b. 9	..
Total, sugar	12,191	47.47	30,594	110.18	29,129	70.27	54,410	132.88	25,281	62.61

The imports of refined sugar increased by 20,068 tons in quantity and Rs. 53.17 lakhs in value or 76 per cent in quantity and 81 per cent in value, Java being the chief source of supply. Owing to the high price of Indian jaggery, the Nellikuppam and Samalkot factories managed by Messrs. Parry and Company could not produce the usual quantity of sugar and meet the local demands. The shortage was more than met by the cheaper supplies from Java. The local price of white Java sugar was Rs. 31-14-0 per bag of 2 cwt. at the beginning of April 1926 and rose to Rs. 44 at the end of June owing to depletion of stocks. Heavy arrivals thereafter forced prices down to Rs. 35 soon after till they stood at about Rs. 30 at the beginning of August with further arrivals expected and ample stocks in the markets. By the end of December the price improved to Rs. 37, but there was a gradual decline to the middle of March and a sharp fall to Rs. 31-8-0 at the close of the year (March 31st). A quantity of 2,284 tons of refined sugar (mostly granulated) valued at Rs. 5.08 lakhs was obtained from the United Kingdom and 2,106 tons valued at Rs. 5.30 lakhs from Ceylon. From Germany was received 615 tons worth Rs. 2 lakhs.

During the month of October 1926, a single consignment of 21,000 bags of unrefined Cuban sugar weighing 3,103 tons of the value of Rs. 7.66 lakhs was imported at Cuddalore from the United States of America by Messrs. Parry and Company for further refinement in their Nellikuppam factory. The high price of local jaggery fostered a demand for cheap molasses for distillery purposes and imports from Java rose from 2,470 tons to 4,534 tons. Confectionery, chiefly from the United Kingdom, went up from 125 tons to 181 tons.

12. *Tobacco*.—The total imports during the year under review were 2.90 million lb. valued at Rs. 32.21 lakhs as against last year's figure of 2.50 million lb. valued at Rs. 26.57 lakhs. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco increased from 2.27 million lb. valued at Rs. 16.77 lakhs to 2.62 million lb. valued at Rs. 20.41 lakhs, of which 2.52 million lb. came from the United States of America as against 2.15 million lb. in the year 1925-26. The increase is chiefly attributable to the expansion in the manufacture of cigarettes in South India. Imports from the Netherlands (for cigar manufacture) expanded from 55,369 lb. to 61,211 lb. while those from the United Kingdom fell off from 57,242 lb. to 37,079 lb. Imports of foreign cigarettes improved from 209,477 lb. to 256,459 owing mainly to the encouragement of the demand for a good class British cigarettes by drastic price reductions.

II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

The total value under this head rose from Rs. 202.51 lakhs to Rs. 228.18 lakhs.

13. *Coal*.—Only a negligible quantity of 10 tons of coal from foreign countries was imported as against 19,911 tons in the previous year. The chief sources of supply of foreign coal are the United Kingdom, Natal and the New South Wales. There have been no imports of the article during the last two years from Natal or New South Wales which used to send large cargoes to this Presidency, nor was there any supply from the United Kingdom during the year under review owing to the prolonged coal strike in that country. The quantity required for consumption in the Presidency was obtained from Bengal, which supplied only 355,564 tons as against 398,145 tons in the previous year, a decrease of 42,581 tons.

14. *Oils*.—Imports of foreign mineral oils declined from 23·17 million gallons to 22·82 million gallons in quantity, while the value rose from Rs. 132·91 lakhs to Rs. 136·19 lakhs. Nearly 52 per cent of the total imports of mineral oils consisted of kerosene oil, though this commodity decreased from 12·96 million gallons to 11·79 million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 91·27 lakhs to Rs. 88·01 lakhs in value. Of the total quantity of kerosene oil imported, 9·72 million gallons represented bulk oil and the rest, case oil. The United States of America supplied 59 per cent of the oil, the Straits Settlements 23 per cent, Dutch Borneo 15 per cent and Sumatra 3 per cent. The Straits figures represent Dutch East Indian production. The decrease in the arrivals of foreign mineral oils was more than counter-balanced by larger arrivals from Burma which amounted to 33·53 million gallons valued at Rs. 217·27 lakhs as compared with 31·09 million gallons valued at Rs. 201·79 lakhs. Of the total quantity of mineral oils imported from Burma, 26·16 million gallons represented kerosene oil as against 24·34 million gallons in the previous year. The import of fuel oils went up from 9 million gallons to 10·10 million gallons due to larger increases in demands for bunkering and industrial purposes. Persia supplied 65 per cent of the fuel oils, the Dutch East Indies via the Straits Settlements 30 per cent and Dutch Borneo 5 per cent. Foreign lubricating oil increased from 1·17 million gallons to 1·46 million gallons, of which the share of the United States of America was 1·11 million gallons or 76 per cent. Petrol is mostly supplied from Burma whose despatches during the year was 6·96 million gallons valued at Rs. 92·33 lakhs as compared with 6·27 million gallons valued at Rs. 88·87 lakhs in the previous year.

15. *Textile materials*.—The imports of American cotton amounted to 276 tons valued at Rs. 2·99 lakhs. A quantity of 160 tons of foreign cotton valued at Rs. 1·81 lakhs (probably of American origin) also arrived from Ceylon. The trade in raw silk wholly from China improved from 378,533 lb. to 525,448 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 26·29 lakhs to Rs. 36·04 lakhs in value. The increase was due to the increasing demand for silk saris and other kinds of silk cloth for wear during festivals and marriages.

III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

The total value under this head increased from Rs. 1,405·25 lakhs to Rs. 1,553·54 lakhs.

16. *Apparel*.—The total value of apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes) expanded from Rs. 16·36 lakhs to Rs. 20·92 lakhs. The increase is mainly under gold and silver thread, the value of which rose from Rs. 10·96 lakhs to Rs. 14·87 lakhs, France alone contributing nearly 98 per cent of the total imports. Imports of real gold thread by land across Pondicherry frontier declined from 6,140 mares valued at Rs. 1·91 lakhs to 1,907 mares valued at Rs. 0·67 lakh while those of imitation gold thread increased from 10,583 mares valued at Rs. 0·84 lakh to 13,438 mares valued at Rs. 1·14 lakhs. The fall in the import by land of real gold thread via Pondicherry in the year under review was mainly due to the fact that the usual importers did not import any gold thread through Pondicherry. Apparel proper slightly increased from Rs. 2·80 lakhs to Rs. 3·04 lakhs.

17. *Chemicals, drugs and medicines*.—The total value of imports of articles comprised under the head chemicals rose from Rs. 26 lakhs to Rs. 27·21 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied Rs. 19·12 lakhs and Germany

Rs. 3·46 lakhs. Imports of drugs and medicines rose from Rs. 23·26 lakhs to Rs. 27·11 lakhs, of which camphor represented Rs. 12·12 lakhs as against Rs. 10·74 lakhs in the previous year. Japan, the chief source of supply, contributing Rs. 10·43 lakhs as compared with Rs. 9·76 lakhs in 1925-26. Imports of Cassia lignea, mostly from China, amounted to Rs. 1·35 lakhs as against Rs. 0·75 lakh in the previous year. Proprietary and patent medicines improved from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 2·34 lakhs, the United Kingdom being the chief supplier (Rs. 1·09 lakhs).

18. *Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments*.—The imports of cutlery increased from Rs. 2·18 lakhs to Rs. 2·38 lakhs, of which Germany's share was Rs. 1·43 lakhs. A large variety of articles, such as agricultural implements, other implements and tools, builders' hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, gas mantles, safes, stoves, lamps, etc., are included under the head "Hardware". The value of total imports under this head was Rs. 60·37 lakhs as against Rs. 53·81 lakhs. The chief suppliers were the United Kingdom (Rs. 26·04 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 15·49 lakhs) and the United States of America (Rs. 8·84 lakhs). The aggregate value of instruments and apparatus declined from Rs. 26·67 lakhs to Rs. 23·25 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of telegraph and telephone instruments and apparatus, namely, Rs. 1·16 lakhs as against Rs. 5·05 lakhs in the previous year, the major portion of the equipment required for the new automatic exchange of the Madras Telephone Company having been imported during 1925-26.

19. *Dyes and colours*.—The total arrivals of dyeing and tanning substances improved from Rs. 26·89 lakhs to 39·62 lakhs. Wattle bark from Natal for tanning purposes, amounted to Rs. 8·40 lakhs as against Rs. 6·21 lakhs in the previous year. The most important items under this head are alizarine and aniline dyes. Imports of alizarine dyes amounted to 1,322,404 lb., valued at Rs. 9·96 lakhs, as against 792,810 lb., valued at Rs. 6·86 lakhs, an increase of nearly 67 per cent in quantity and 45 per cent in value. The average price of alizarine declined from annas 14 to annas 12 per lb. The imports of aniline expanded from 718,884 lb. to 934,813 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 12·71 lakhs to Rs. 16·62 lakhs in value. The average price of aniline remained the same, viz., Rs. 1-12-0 per lb. The large increase in the import of dyes is due to the improved selling arrangements of the German interests in the Presidency and to the direct import of dyes to Madras instead of through Bombay as in previous years.

The following statement shows the sources of supply of the two dyes during the past four years :—

Country of consignment.	Alizarine.				Aniline.			
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.
Netherlands ..	268,016	881,786	240,930	602,028	349,513	349,513	359,407	283,226
Germany ..	609,953	533,942	351,311	441,558	256,830	256,830	150,776	383,023
Belgium ..	9,968	359,671	106,456	17,298	136,785	136,785	126,486	210,532
United Kingdom ..	400,813	34,731	93,990	254,800	39,453	39,453	52,546	43,236
United States of America ..	13,557	..	..	..	1,012	1,012	..	..
Other countries ..	..	..	123	6,720	194	194	29,667	14,796
Total ..	1,302,307	1,810,130	792,310	1,322,404	771,787	771,787	718,884	934,813

The shipments from Netherlands and Belgium are of German origin representing shipment from Rotterdam and Antwerp of cargo water-borne on the Rhine and hence the total imports of 1,937,665 lb. from the three countries, Germany, Belgium and Netherlands, may be taken to be the arrivals from Germany. On this basis, the share of Germany in the total imports of dyes comes to 86 per cent and that of the United Kingdom 13 per cent. The imports of paints and painters' materials rose from Rs. 10.09 lakhs to Rs. 11.56 lakhs, of which the share of the United Kingdom was Rs. 9.49 lakhs, or 82 per cent.

20. *Glassware and earthenware.*—The import trade of glassware amounted to Rs. 32.07 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 8.38 lakhs. The increase was most marked under glass bangles which showed a rise in value from Rs. 8.72 lakhs to Rs. 12.36 lakhs, the chief sources of supply being Germany (Rs. 6.22 lakhs), Japan (Rs. 3.02 lakhs) and Czechoslovakia (Rs. 2.68 lakhs). Imports of beads and false pearls mainly from Czechoslovakia, Italy and Germany amounted to Rs. 3.17 lakhs, bottles and phials from the United Kingdom and Germany to Rs. 4.08 lakhs, while sheets and plates amounting to Rs. 4.71 lakhs were mostly drawn from Belgium (Rs. 3.41 lakhs). Arrivals of funnels, globes and glass pearls were Rs. 4.38 lakhs, of which Germany's share was the largest, viz., Rs. 3.42 lakhs. The imports of earthenware and porcelain slightly expanded from Rs. 6.47 to Rs. 6.58 lakhs, the United Kingdom being the largest supplier.

21. *Machinery and mill work.*—

Machinery.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Increase or decrease in 1926-27 as compared with 1925-26.
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
Electrical machinery	32.62	28.71	36.34	43.34	+ 7.00
Prime-movers, other than electrical ..	17.56	23.13	22.32	29.86	+ 7.54
Textile machinery	75.75	40.55	27.61	20.83	- 6.78
Sewing and knitting machines	5.14	5.82	6.81	10.82	+ 4.01
Belting for machinery	7.26	5.70	6.16	7.76	+ 1.60
Metal working machinery, including machine tools.	4.96	3.98	7.78	7.56	- 0.22
Tea factory machinery	5.40	6.80	4.07	3.97	- 0.10
Boilers	8.49	5.03	4.93	3.84	- 1.09
Mining machinery	5.04	2.58	4.17	3.49	- 0.68
Rice and flour mill machinery	2.88	3.20	1.32	2.98	+ 1.66
Typewriters	1.91	1.66	1.69	2.93	+ 1.24
Saw-mill and wood-working machinery ..	1.06	0.88	1.11	1.55	+ 0.44
Agricultural machinery	0.93	0.83	0.75	1.05	+ 0.30
Sugar-mill machinery	0.25	0.40	0.19	0.20	+ 0.01
Paper-mill machinery	1.38	1.15	0.11	0.02	- 0.09
Other sorts	17.90	21.72	23.99	23.94	- 0.05
Total ..	188.53	152.14	149.35	164.14	+ 14.79

The total value of imports under this head rose by Rs. 20.95 lakhs, or 15 per cent. The increase is most noticeable in the sub-heads "Prime-movers other than electrical" and "Electrical machinery". The increased popularity of oil engines for cotton ginning, oil pressing, rice mills and

agricultural purposes owing to their simpler construction and cheap running cost, accounts for the expansion of imports under "Prinemovers", while the advance under "Electrical machinery" is due to the increase in the use of electricity in Southern India and particularly to the development of the Mysore Hydro-electric schemes at Sivasamudram and Kolar. There was a marked decrease under textile machinery due mainly to smaller arrivals of cotton spinning machinery. The increase in the imports of sewing and knitting machines represents an advance in business with the United Kingdom which supplied 7,123 machines during the year under review against 4,431 machines in the previous year. The United Kingdom still continued to maintain her position as the chief supplier of machinery, her share being 81 per cent, the United States coming next as in previous years with 10 per cent.

22. Metals—Iron and steel.—

	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		Increase or decrease in 1926-27 compared with 1925-26.	
	Tons.	Rupces Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupces Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupces Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupces Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupces Lakhs.
Iron and steel.										
Steel bars, other than cast steel	26,268	39.65	26,427	39.89	20,933	21.44	29,438	28.88	8,505	7.44
Iron or steel—Sheets and plates galvanized	5,820	18.37	7,081	20.59	8,355	22.78	8,998	23.49	643	1.71
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge work	5,013	12.30	9,912	25.83	9,021	17.32	11,062	18.73	2,041	1.41
Sheets and plates, not galvanized or tinned	6,271	11.94	6,949	11.19	8,326	12.20	8,157	10.52	189	1.68
Pipes and tubes and fittings	2,473	9.25	3,486	10.75	4,335	10.41	3,075	8.84	1,260	1.57
Sheets and plates, tinned	4,961	20.13	5,144	21.15	3,730	13.57	2,255	8.02	1,475	5.55
Nails, screws, rivets and washers (other than wire nails)	761	5.50	952	5.35	870	4.60	1,138	5.97	268	1.01
Iron bars and channels	4,978	9.39	2,020	3.60	1,758	4.02	3,135	4.84	1,377	0.82
Wire nails	2,273	6.75	1,689	3.27	1,332	2.11	2,582	4.25	1,250	2.15
Hoops and strips	1,630	4.22	2,810	5.77	2,392	4.62	2,444	4.24	122	6.28
Rails, chairs and fish plates	7,947	12.51	5,379	7.38	10,773	13.15	3,455	4.12	7,318	9.03
Bolts and nuts	417	1.89	566	2.23	825	2.83	1,012	3.31	187	0.48
Other manufactures of iron and steel	5,137	13.37	5,830	13.60	11,278	23.79	11,894	26.53	576	2.74
Total	74,059	165.47	78,145	163.60	83,728	152.80	88,595	151.45	4,867	0.75

From the above table it will be seen that there was a large increase in the imports of steel bars (other than cast steel) and a heavy fall under rails, chairs and fishplates. Imports of steel bars expanded by 41 per cent in quantity and 35 per cent in value. The increase is due to larger imports of steel bars from Belgium and Germany consequent on the further cutting of prices. The average price per ton of steel bars declined from Rs. 102 to Rs. 98. The share of Belgium in the imports of steel bars was 24,773 tons valued at Rs. 23.30 lakhs as against 17,969 tons valued at Rs. 17.61 lakhs and that of Germany was 3,109 tons valued at Rs. 2.81 lakhs as compared with 689 tons valued at Rs. 0.67 lakh in the previous year. The heavy decrease by 67 per cent in quantity and 68 per cent in value in the arrivals of rails, chairs, and fishplates was due to dislocation of the British Steel Industry by the coal strike in England (the main supplier) as the result of which she was able to supply only 1,052 tons valued at Rs. 1.65 lakhs as compared with 10,367 tons valued at Rs. 12.71 lakhs in the year 1925-26. A fall of 39 per cent in quantity and 41 per cent in value is also noticeable under tinned sheets and plates. The arrivals under wire-nails rose by 108 per cent in quantity and 102 per cent in value. The total imports of protected iron and steel during the year under review amounted to 73,037 tons valued at Rs. 109.65 lakhs as against 68,133 tons valued at Rs. 109.36 lakhs. The following statement shows the origin of our supply by countries:—

Iron and steel.	1925-26.				1926-27.			
	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rupees Lakhs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rupees Lakhs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.
Belgium	34,645	41	41.21	27	47,139	53	52.95	35
United Kingdom	40,231	49	38.89	58	28,583	32	73.04	48
Germany	2,174	3	4.69	3	5,580	6	7.99	5
Netherlands	1,119	1	2.32	2	2,752	3	4.46	3
Sweden	1,209	1	4.59	8	1,514	2	5.67	4
United States of America	2,496	3	8.85	6	1,481	2	5.74	4
Other countries	1,951	2	1.65	1	1,546	2	1.60	1
Total	83,728	100	152.20	100	88,595	100	151.45	100

The contribution of Belgium though greater in quantity was less in value than that of the United Kingdom owing to the comparative cheaper prices of Belgium manufactures. Belgium had continued to be the chief supplier of iron and steel till 1924-25, but in the year 1925-26, the United Kingdom took the first place, in spite of keen competition from Belgium. During the year under review, Belgium regained her first place as the United Kingdom was unable to compete successfully with Belgium owing to the cessation of coal production involving an almost complete suspension of operations so far as the heavy iron and steel trades of Great Britain were concerned. The exports from Netherlands are almost certainly German in origin.

23. Metals, other than iron and steel.—

	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		Increase or decrease in 1926-27 compared with 1925-26.	
	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.
Brass—	81,133	49.08	92,669	54.02	77,521	40.47	98,503	46.70	20,982	6.23
Mixed or yellow metal	4,815	2.36	3,718	2.08	3,923	2.75	6,164	4.47	2,241	1.72
Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Brass	85,948	51.44	96,387	56.10	81,444	43.22	104,667	51.17	23,223	7.95
Copper	17,325	19.17	15,452	10.45	25,154	15.39	29,899	16.25	4,745	0.86
Aluminium	12,134	11.61	12,517	12.46	9,736	10.89	9,846	10.10	110	0.79
Tin	6,879	6.47	3,923	6.53	3,629	6.53	4,833	8.33	704	1.80
Lead	9,259	2.76	7,070	2.18	9,040	2.85	9,830	2.90	790	0.05
Zinc or spelter	8,607	2.51	4,932	1.35	5,385	1.62	8,214	2.36	2,829	0.74
Quick silver	106	0.52	164	0.40	197	0.55	372	1.18	175	0.63
German silver (including nickel silver)	188	0.25	48	0.05	411	0.45	339	0.36	72	0.09
Solder	80	0.07	83	0.09	111	0.11	229	0.26	118	0.15
Metals, unenumerated	1,652	0.71	2,675	1.14	2,746	1.45	2,140	0.85	606	0.66
Total, metals other than iron and steel	141,268	88.51	143,251	90.75	137,853	83.06	169,869	93.76	32,016	10.70

Under brass, imports of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing expanded by 27 per cent in quantity and 15 per cent in value, Germany and the United Kingdom being the chief sources of supply. Arrivals from Germany increased from 57,722 cwts. valued at Rs. 30.17 lakhs to 92,530 cwts. valued at Rs. 43.81 lakhs as the result of favourable prices quoted by German manufacturers, while those from the United Kingdom decreased from 19,127 cwts. valued at Rs. 9.94 lakhs to 5,256 cwts. valued at Rs. 2.55 lakhs probably owing to higher quotations by the English manufacturers. The average price of the British sheets which was Rs. 49-3-0 per cwt. during April 1926, rose to Rs. 50-2-0 per cwt. during March 1927, while that of German sheets decreased from Rs. 47-7-0 to Rs. 45-9-0. Brass sheets are imported into the Presidency mainly for the manufacture of brass domestic utensils. Imports of copper increased by 4,745 cwts. in quantity owing to larger arrivals of sheets from Germany and Belgium, and the expansion in the imports of zinc or spelter by 2,829 cwts. represents larger receipts from the United Kingdom and Belgium.

24. *Paper, pasteboard and stationery.*—The imports of paper and pasteboard rose from Rs. 46.05 lakhs to Rs. 56.08 lakhs. The value of imports of printing paper expanded from Rs. 13.27 lakhs to 20.47 lakhs, the United Kingdom contributing Rs. 5.80 lakhs, Germany Rs. 4.89 lakhs and Austria Rs. 3.32 lakhs as against Rs. 6.82 lakhs, Rs. 1.75 lakhs and Rs. 1.49 lakhs respectively. The decrease in the imports of the United Kingdom and increase in those of Germany and Austria may be attributed to the strike in England resulting in the diversion of orders for printing papers to German and Austrian sources of supply. Arrivals of writing paper and envelopes rose from Rs. 11.98 lakhs to Rs. 12.71 lakhs of which the share of the United Kingdom was Rs. 8.52 lakhs. The receipts of packing paper amounted to Rs. 4.08 lakhs as against Rs. 2.68 lakhs in the previous year. The share of the United Kingdom and Germany in the total imports of paper and pasteboard was Rs. 24.58 lakhs and Rs. 9.25 lakhs respectively as compared with Rs. 23.77 lakhs and Rs. 3.59 lakhs. Imports of stationery amounted to Rs. 11.91 lakhs as against Rs. 12.72 lakhs in 1925-26. The aggregate value of paper and stationery on which protective duty was levied amounted to Rs. 21.66 lakhs.

25. *Railway plant and rolling stock.*—The total value under this head (excluding rails, chairs and fishplates now classified under iron and steel) declined from Rs. 78.52 lakhs to Rs. 72.51 lakhs. To the total imports, United Kingdom contributed Rs. 30.31 lakhs or 42 per cent as against Rs. 52.77 lakhs or 67 per cent in the previous year, a further effect of the coal strike. Carriages and wagons and parts thereof fell off from Rs. 29.07 lakhs to Rs. 22.46 lakhs, the share of the United Kingdom being Rs. 17.90 lakhs as against Rs. 18.26 lakhs in 1925-26. The decrease under this head is partly due to smaller supplies of wagons and parts thereof from Germany and Belgium whose contributions amounted to Rs. 2.65 and Rs. 0.71 lakhs respectively in the year under review as compared with Rs. 8.35 lakhs and Rs. 1.61 lakhs in the previous year. Locomotive engines and tenders slightly went down from Rs. 17.83 lakhs to Rs. 17.14 lakhs of which the share of the United Kingdom was Rs. 8.01 lakhs as against Rs. 10.97 lakhs and that of Netherlands Rs. 6.55 lakhs as compared with Rs. 0.01 lakh in the previous year. Arrivals under construction materials rose from Rs. 31.62 lakhs to Rs. 32.93 lakhs. Under this head, the value of sleepers of wood amounted to Rs. 25.98 lakhs as against Rs. 7.32 lakhs, the only sources of supply

being Western Australia (Rs. 21.74 lakhs) and the United States of America (Rs. 4.24 lakhs). The large increase in the imports is due to construction of new lines and heavy permanent way renewals. The receipts under sleepers and keys of steel or iron contracted from 13,305 tons valued at Rs. 20.42 lakhs to 3,930 tons valued at Rs. 4.45 lakhs, the decrease being due to smaller imports from the United Kingdom, viz., 1,654 tons valued at Rs. 2.33 lakhs as against 13,133 tons valued at Rs. 20.07 lakhs.



26. Yarns and textile fabrics—Cotton goods :—

Cotton goods.	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		Increase or decrease in 1926-27 compared with 1925-26.	
	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.
I. Twist and yarn—										
From United Kingdom..	5,987,456	141.35	5,761,712	135.21	4,299,068	99.16	6,175,797	104.99	1,876,729	5.83
" Japan ..	43,000	0.82	2,564,470	39.11	2,971,962	40.75	2,004,200	24.58	967,762	16.17
" Netherlands ..	78,700	1.72	177,650	4.24	262,145	4.36	270,110	5.46	67,915	1.10
" Switzerland ..	182,800	2.75	93,100	2.03	62,500	1.29	14,825	0.26	47,675	1.03
" other countries ..	188,401	2.13	183,622	1.57	154,705	2.27	176,714	1.48	22,009	0.79
Total, Twist and yarn ..	6,430,357	148.77	8,782,244	182.16	7,690,430	147.83	8,641,646	136.77	951,216	11.66
II. Manufactures—Piece-goods—										
Grey (unbleached)—										
From United Kingdom ..	34,331,546	145.26	38,446,624	163.06	23,995,054	98.19	57,257,081	122.31	13,262,027	24.12
" other countries ..	335,320	1.45	133,243	0.51	54,724	0.29	77,541	0.33	22,817	0.04
Total, Grey ..	34,666,866	146.71	38,629,867	163.57	24,049,778	98.48	57,334,622	122.64	13,284,844	24.16
White (bleached)—										
From United Kingdom ..	24,145,999	116.00	22,192,080	103.99	19,526,071	88.13	29,899,323	114.32	10,373,252	26.09
" other countries ..	431,404	2.31	240,769	1.30	323,303	1.75	310,879	1.69	12,424	0.06
Total, White ..	24,578,403	118.31	22,432,849	105.29	19,849,374	89.88	30,210,202	115.91	10,385,676	26.03
Coloured, printed or dyed—										
From United Kingdom ..	12,029,613	57.96	17,670,222	85.14	8,394,611	35.56	14,642,966	54.33	6,248,355	18.77
" other countries ..	251,550	1.82	207,203	2.11	487,235	2.86	1,098,500	6.20	611,265	3.34
Total, Coloured, etc. ..	12,281,163	59.78	17,877,425	87.25	8,881,846	38.42	15,741,466	60.53	6,859,620	22.11
Other sorts of piece-goods ..	46,074	0.13	45,789	0.17	23,950	0.06	26,136	0.07	2,176	0.01
Total, Piece-goods ..	71,575,806	324.93	79,085,930	356.28	59,804,958	226.84	83,312,426	299.15	30,507,468	72.31
Other cotton fabrics ..	..	6.87	..	6.27	..	8.16	..	..	..	0.02
Grand Total ..	..	480.37	..	514.71	..	392.83	..	444.10	..	61.27

From the above table, it will be seen that there has been an all round improvement in import trade in cotton goods. The total import of cotton piece-goods advanced by 58 per cent in quantity and 32 per cent in value, while that of twist and yarn improved by 12 per cent in quantity although value declined by 8 per cent. The cheaper rates for yarn consequent on the fall in the price of raw cotton combined with scarcity of stocks in the market stimulated the demand from local weavers with the result noted above. The marked increase in quantity in all descriptions of piece-goods, viz., grey, white and coloured, is attributable to various causes. A steady exchange combined with a lower basis of home values as a result of the large crop of American cotton, low stocks in the market consequent on the absence of any speculative business in 1925-26 and easier money conditions all combined to encourage import.

Under grey yarn, counts 31 to 40 improved by 3 per cent in quantity but declined by 12 per cent in value. Imports from the United Kingdom rose from 0.31 million lb. to 1.13 million lb., while those from Japan fell from 2.40 million lb. to 1.65 million lb., the United Kingdom having been able to lower prices and compete more successfully with Japan. The average price per lb. of the yarn of counts 31 to 40 from the United Kingdom works out to Rs. 1-0-4 in 1926-27 as against Rs. 1-3-5, while that from Japan to Rs. 1-1-9 as against Rs. 1-3-9 in the previous year. Counts Nos. 51 to 60 expanded from 1.75 million lb. to 2.68 million lb. or by 53 per cent in quantity owing to the increased demand for 60s in the market. In the imports of this style of yarn, the United Kingdom increased her share by 1,138,029 lb., while Japan decreased her contribution by 217,000 lb., the United Kingdom putting better quality of yarn on the market at prices competitive with Japan. The United Kingdom was as usual the sole supplier of yarns of counts Nos. 61 to 100 and above, the imports of which declined from 416,802 lb. to 324,580 lb. Imports of bleached yarn dropped from 1.40 million lb. to 1.34 million lb. but it does not appear that the fall has any special significance. Arrivals of coloured yarns rose from 1.15 million lb. to 1.30 million lb., the chief sources of supply being the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. In the total imports of twist and yarn (of all counts) the United Kingdom contributed 72 per cent and Japan 23 per cent.

Grey cotton goods.—The total imports in this line was 37.33 million yards as against 24.05 million yards and Rs. 122.64 lakhs as compared with Rs. 98.48 lakhs in the previous year. The imports of grey goods represented 45 per cent (in quantity) of the total of cotton piece-goods. The average price per yard fell from As. 6-6 to As. 5-3.

Under white cotton goods the principal varieties are (1) Mulls, (2) Dhories, (3) Saris and Scarves, (4) Nainsooks, (5) Jaconets, madapollams, cambrics and muslins and (6) Longcloth and shirtings, the last of which were almost entirely supplied by the United Kingdom. The total receipts under this head increased by 53 per cent in yardage and 29 per cent in value. The average price per yard dropped from As. 7-2 to As. 6-2.

The chief varieties under coloured piece-goods are—(1) Prints and Chintz, (2) Saris and Scarves, (3) Cambrics, (4) Shirtings and (5) unspecified descriptions. These were also supplied mainly by the United Kingdom. The total arrivals under this head rose by 77 per cent in quantity and 58 per cent in value. The average price per yard went down from As. 6-11 to As. 6-2.

There was little variation in the value of imports of cotton manufactures other than piece-goods. In the aggregate value of imports of cotton goods including twist and yarn, the share of the United Kingdom was Rs. 402.84 lakhs and that of Japan Rs. 25.15 lakhs as against Rs. 328 lakhs and Rs. 41.59 lakhs in the previous year. Japan's loss is more than the actual figures represent since it accrued in a period of expanding trade.

Other textiles.—Imports of jute manufactures consisting mainly of used gunny bags re-imported from Ceylon advanced from Rs. 10.41 lakhs to Rs. 15.19 lakhs. The imports of artificial silk yarn decreased from 338,462 lbs. to 276,404 lbs. in quantity and from 10.08 lakhs to Rs. 5.17 lakhs in value. Italy supplied to the value of Rs. 2.08 lakhs as against Rs. 2.32 lakhs, Netherlands Rs. 2.29 lakhs as against Rs. 0.52 lakh and the United Kingdom Rs. 0.47 lakhs as against Rs. 6.39 lakhs, in the previous year. During the year under review the price of all continental artificial silk yarns dropped approximately by 50 per cent. This drop was not immediately followed by the manufacturers in the United Kingdom. The English yarn was therefore at a disadvantage which was increased by the dumping on the Indian markets of stocks excluded from the English market by the British protective duty. The total value of piece-goods of cotton and artificial silk amounted to Rs. 0.82 lakh as against Rs. 2.12 lakhs, of which the share of the United Kingdom was Rs. 0.73 lakh as against Rs. 2.04 lakhs. The total value of artificial silk was Rs. 6.04 lakhs as against Rs. 12.20 lakhs.

27. *Vehicles (excluding locomotives, etc., for railways).*—Imports of cycles and accessories rose from Rs. 10.78 lakhs to Rs. 13.88 lakhs, 11,114 cycles having been received against 7,550 cycles in the previous year. Of the total number imported, the United Kingdom supplied 10,991 cycles. The total value of mechanically propelled vehicles increased from Rs. 70.37 lakhs to Rs. 74.92 lakhs. There was a small variation in the total number of motor cars imported, viz., 1,935 as compared with 1,530 in the previous year. Of the total arrivals, 881 came from Canada, 501 from the United States of America, 297 from the United Kingdom, 136 from Italy, and 88 from France as against 477, 1,003, 245, 123 and 3 respectively in 1925-26. The number of motor cycles imported rose from 311 to 345, of which 318 cycles were of British manufacture and 13 American. The number of motor omnibuses, motor lorries and motor vans rose from 1,105 to 1,423 of which 813 were from Canada, 526 from the United States of America and only 63 from the United Kingdom as compared with 196, 882, and 8 in the previous year. The figures indicate a preference for the moderate price car over the cheapest. They also show that the period of rapid growth of the motor trade is passing though saturation point may not yet be in sight.

28. *Minor items.*—Imports of arms and ammunition and military stores dropped from Rs. 10.41 lakhs to Rs. 8.17 lakhs. Under building and engineering materials, imports of cement (mainly Portland cement from the United Kingdom) decreased from 33,050 tons valued at Rs. 19.48 lakhs to 26,139 tons valued at Rs. 14.85 lakhs. The decrease in imports reflects the fuel scarcity in the United Kingdom as well as increased production of good quality cement at cheaper rates by the Indian manufacturer. Fruits and vegetables totalled Rs. 4.29 lakhs, of which the value of dates (mostly from Mesopotamia) amounted to Rs. 1.75 lakhs. The total value of gums and resins amounted to Rs. 4.16 lakhs, of which the imports of Benjamin represented 85 per cent. The imports of raw hides and skins improved from

Rs. 8.99 lakhs to Rs. 11.11 lakhs, the chief source of supply being Aden and Dependencies, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. The value of imports of jewellery amounted to Rs. 6.24 lakhs as against Rs. 2.42 lakhs, of which the share of the United Kingdom was Rs. 4.39 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1.14 lakhs in 1925-26. The imports of manures (mostly artificial and mineral manures from Germany direct and via Belgium) amounted to Rs. 10.21 lakhs as against Rs. 7.20 lakhs in 1925-26, a further sign of Germany's commercial reconstruction. Receipts under matches fell from Rs. 12.88 lakhs to Rs. 12.18 lakhs, of which Rs. 8.37 lakhs represented the value of safety matches. Supplies from Sweden amounted to Rs. 10.55 lakhs or nearly 88 per cent of the total imports of matches. Japan's former position on the Indian market has now been taken by Sweden. There is an increase of Rs. 6.90 lakhs (from Rs. 9.71 lakhs to Rs. 16.61 lakhs) in the imports of precious stones due to larger arrivals of diamonds from Ceylon and Belgium. The large increase in the year under review may be attributed to the local diamond merchants preferring to import diamonds directly from Belgium and Ceylon instead of purchasing from the Bombay market and from the commercial travellers as was done in the previous years. Unfortunately there is no reason to believe that it reflects a decrease in illicit trade. Imports of rubber manufactures slightly improved from Rs. 33.23 lakhs to Rs. 33.78 lakhs. There was practically no variation in the value of imports of motor tyres and tubes, which amounted to Rs. 28.38 lakhs as against Rs. 28.37 lakhs. The value of receipts of other rubber manufactures was Rs. 5.38 lakhs. Supplies of rubber manufactures from the United Kingdom aggregated to Rs. 11.60 lakhs, Canada Rs. 8.50 lakhs, France Rs. 7.47 lakhs, the United States of America Rs. 4.26 lakhs, and Germany Rs. 1.83 lakhs. The value of soap imported rose from Rs. 16.49 lakhs to Rs. 19.56 lakhs as a result of larger arrivals of household and toilet soaps from the United Kingdom (Rs. 16.77 lakhs as against Rs. 14.38 lakhs in the previous year). The arrivals of tea chests mostly from the United Kingdom (Rs. 10.12 lakhs) amounted to Rs. 10.95 lakhs as compared with Rs. 12.18 lakhs in the previous year.

IV. ANIMALS LIVING.

29. Imports of living animals further declined from Rs. 1.30 lakhs to Rs. 0.85 lakh. The displacement of the horse by the motor car is well advanced and a considerable proportion of the value of imported animals represents importations for sporting purposes only.

V. POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED.

30. Imports of postal articles not specified dropped from Rs. 38.38 lakhs to Rs. 36.05 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 22.62 lakhs, Ceylon Rs. 5.15 lakhs and Japan Rs. 2.90 lakhs.

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

31. The following table gives the value and relative importance of articles of Indian produce and manufactures exported from the Madras Presidency to foreign countries.

Indian produce and manufactures.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Increase or decrease in 1926-27 compared with 1925-26.	Percentage of total exports in 1926-27.
Seeds	7,30,81,553	10,00,36,450	10,54,69,118	9,10,74,583	-1,34,92,535	24.39
Leather	4,92,05,969	5,95,00,371	6,06,27,740	6,44,42,127	+38,14,387	17.09
Tea	2,86,99,223	3,01,03,343	3,53,37,543	3,63,71,827	+10,34,181	9.64
Cotton, raw	5,85,55,555	6,73,12,863	7,90,95,237	8,06,94,550	+14,84,00,687	8.13
Cotton manufactures	2,69,14,764	2,64,78,027	2,93,24,837	2,79,03,557	-14,21,580	7.40
Grain, pulse and flour	1,38,96,295	1,16,35,417	1,36,63,147	2,25,52,431	+88,83,284	5.98
Rubber, raw and manufactures	63,86,875	74,84,890	1,44,45,344	2,17,178	+1,42,28,166	3.77
Coffee	1,52,58,957	2,02,61,567	1,78,21,514	1,28,47,531	-49,73,983	3.41
Coir, raw and manufactures	1,01,77,876	1,21,10,235	1,06,92,482	98,74,386	-8,18,116	2.62
Postal articles	67,33,999	70,10,209	79,79,463	78,91,010	-88,453	2.09
Spices	49,24,966	43,26,144	82,61,691	72,19,181	-10,42,510	1.91
Fruits and vegetables	50,15,270	44,15,049	51,47,906	56,50,167	+5,03,261	1.50
Oil-seeds	50,58,571	51,63,215	44,38,347	55,59,800	+11,21,253	1.47
Fish (excluding canned fish)	42,07,391	45,20,630	54,19,741	53,01,837	-1,17,904	1.41
Tobacco, raw and manufactures	39,90,395	45,05,420	46,08,025	52,67,958	+6,59,933	1.40
Hides and skins, raw	68,60,100	46,49,950	48,17,414	40,17,160	-8,00,254	1.07
Oils	51,55,502	30,55,778	32,67,559	31,35,767	-1,31,792	0.83
Animals, living	20,95,458	22,41,914	26,67,352	29,90,760	+3,23,408	0.79
Fibre for brushes and brooms	23,70,950	25,27,179	22,17,463	25,34,032	+3,16,569	0.67
Building and engineering materials	12,56,196	14,87,594	20,22,879	15,23,989	-4,98,890	0.40
Mica	7,71,447	13,66,682	12,99,943	14,56,908	+1,56,965	0.39
Provisions and oilman's stores	12,75,327	13,00,350	13,69,236	14,20,580	+51,344	0.38
Manures	34,54,595	28,94,283	14,96,408	14,20,181	-76,227	0.38
Drugs and medicines	15,04,110	16,38,488	14,68,611	13,22,631	-1,45,980	0.36
Metals and ores	6,64,233	8,84,937	10,52,169	11,03,964	+51,795	0.29
Wool, raw and manufactures	13,05,422	15,36,875	12,11,284	10,61,236	-60,048	0.28
Dyeing and tanning substances	14,73,596	13,94,114	12,26,128	9,61,179	-2,64,949	0.25
Jute, raw and manufactures	2,57,110	20,24,405	38,79,232	7,87,474	-30,91,758	0.21
Wood and timber	11,79,495	11,02,283	9,35,800	7,83,666	-1,52,134	0.21
Silk, raw and manufactures	3,90,176	6,06,894	6,92,859	5,83,270	-1,04,589	0.16
Sugar	78,25,675	47,47,803	5,93,278	5,22,152	-71,126	0.14
Hemp, raw and manufactures	2,85,594	7,92,692	6,19,521	4,98,243	-1,21,278	0.13
Horn and horn-meal	2,72,187	4,43,694	4,43,694	3,50,852	-92,772	0.09
Hardware and cutlery	5,31,709	6,19,166	4,47,828	2,91,845	-1,55,983	0.08
Cotton twist and yarn	3,95,126	3,18,481	1,81,652	2,00,502	+18,850	0.05
Foodstuffs, bran and pollard	1,83,826	3,19,808	2,24,832	1,42,001	-82,831	0.04
Other articles	16,56,432	15,28,223	23,40,660	22,16,609	-3,24,041	0.59
Total, Merchandise	35,25,79,255	40,27,38,125	43,69,07,957	37,71,06,592	-5,98,01,365	100

The most important general feature of the export trade has been the falling off in cotton exports. In the preceding year, raw cotton was the second most important article of the export trade accounting for 18 per cent of the total exports. This year, it has fallen to the fourth place with 8.13 per cent only.

I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

The total value under this head rose from Rs. 924.57 lakhs to Rs. 974.62 lakhs.

32. Coffee :—

Coffee.	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		Increase or decrease in 1926-27 compared with 1925-26.	
	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.
United Kingdom	72,836	53.96	76,415	70.89	69,983	65.06	46,450	40.96	-23,523	-24.10
France	63,066	44.10	67,724	53.01	44,828	39.67	21,755	18.73	-23,073	-20.94
Germany	10,171	7.77	19,677	18.36	14,308	13.16	15,960	13.94	+1,642	+0.78
Netherlands	14,257	10.58	15,326	13.03	12,947	11.82	13,187	11.71	+240	+0.11
Bahrein Islands	5,399	4.03	8,292	7.14	11,894	10.33	11,315	10.30	-579	-0.03
Meopotamia	8,182	6.09	8,357	7.06	9,448	8.34	9,463	8.75	+15	+0.41
Norway	7,202	5.12	4,370	3.51	9,400	8.34	8,045	7.19	-1,355	-1.15
Belgium	7,789	6.60	14,206	11.67	7,791	7.24	5,351	4.69	-2,440	-2.65
Australia	8,740	6.74	7,629	6.82	8,410	7.51	4,436	3.96	-3,974	-3.55
Italy	4,779	3.68	8,627	7.32	2,838	2.64	4,022	3.40	+1,184	+0.86
Native States in Arabia (other than Maskat)	4,099	3.01	1,289	1.02	2,371	2.04	1,767	1.66	-604	-0.38
Other countries	2,365	1.81	3,183	2.80	2,320	2.17	3,503	3.19	+1,183	+1.02
Total	208,385	162.59	235,136	202.02	196,538	178.22	145,244	128.48	-51,294	-49.74

Exports of coffee decreased by 26 per cent in quantity and 28 per cent in value. The United Kingdom and France were the best customers of Indian coffee and their shares declined by 34 per cent and 51 per cent in quantity. Austria, Belgium and Norway reduced their takings by 47, 31 and 14 per cent respectively. The decrease in these cases was partly counter-balanced by increased shipments to Germany and Italy who improved their shares by 11 and 42 per cent respectively. As a result of a short crop, coffee produced for shipment in 1926 was in defect as compared with 1925. The larger crop for the present shipping season has been late in arriving at the ports and it was not till February 1927 that any considerable shipments took place. The normal shipping season is December to May.

33. *Fruits and Vegetables.*—The total value under this head went up from Rs. 51.48 lakhs to Rs. 56.56 lakhs. Of fresh vegetables, onions shipped to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States amounted to Rs. 32.63 lakhs as against Rs. 25.90 lakhs in the previous year. Other kinds of fresh vegetables (mostly potatoes) amounted to Rs. 6.21 lakhs as compared with Rs. 6.49 lakhs in 1925-26. The value of dried preserved fruits consisting mainly of tamarind to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements and cashewnut kernels to the United States of America, France and Italy amounted to Rs. 17.23 lakhs.

34. *Grain pulse and flour.*—The total shipments amounted to 112,443 tons valued at Rs. 225.52 lakhs as against 66,578 tons valued at Rs. 136.68 lakhs. The chief articles of export under this head were rice and pulse. Shipments of paddy to Ceylon declined from 2,914 tons valued at Rs. 3.38 lakhs to 2,066 tons valued at Rs. 2.36 lakhs. The exports of rice rose from 61,832 tons to 108,970 tons in quantity and from Rs. 130.30 lakhs to Rs. 220.58 lakhs in value. The marked increase is due to larger demand during the year from Ceylon and the Straits combined with good harvests in the districts of Tanjore and Godavari. Ceylon took 105,864 tons as against 59,828 tons and the Straits Settlements 2,290 tons as compared with 1,526 tons. Exports of pulse amounted to 1,402 tons valued at Rs. 2.56 lakhs as against 1,828 tons valued at Rs. 2.94 lakhs in the previous year.

Spices.	192-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		Increase or decrease in 1926-27 compared with 1925-26.	
	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.
Pepper	74,268	20.63	72,788	23.19	86,401	62.70	71,707	43.60	14,694	19.10
Chillies	47,533	14.93	31,939	10.92	39,329	12.42	50,860	16.53	11,031	4.11
Ginger	22,015	10.83	11,686	6.67	7,062	3.96	10,332	4.39	3,270	0.43
Cardamoms	758	2.27	632	1.88	736	2.35	2,243	6.92	1,513	4.57
Other sorts	934	0.59	998	0.60	1,921	1.19	1,438	0.75	483	0.44
Total ..	145,508	49.25	118,053	43.26	135,943	82.62	136,580	72.19	637	10.43

35. *Spices.*—Of the total exports of spices, pepper represented 52 per cent. The export of pepper dropped by 17 per cent in quantity and 30 per cent in value, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Italy (the chief consumers of Indian pepper) having decreased their takings. The United States of America took 34,916 cwt., the United Kingdom 14,632 cwt. and Italy 12,292 cwt. as against 35,771 cwt., 18,219 cwt. and 18,580 cwt. respectively. Though the pepper crop harvested and available for export during the year under review was much larger than in the previous year, prices were not reduced to any appreciable extent. Cheaper sources of supply, e.g., the Straits, were drawn upon. The average price of Indian pepper works out to about Rs. 61 per cwt. and that of Straits pepper to Rs. 51. Exports of chillies expanded by 28 per cent in quantity and 33 per cent in value. The increase is probably due to the preference of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements (the chief consumers) for South Indian chillies owing to their superior quality. The shipments of ginger increased by 46 per cent owing to the larger production of this commodity in Malabar. The United Kingdom and Germany enlarged their shares from 1,843 cwt. and 1,095 cwt. to 4,982 cwt. and 2,086 cwt. respectively. Large despatches under cardamoms are due to the larger demand from the United Kingdom whose offtake was 1,611 cwt. valued at Rs. 5.29 lakhs as compared with 636 cwt. valued at Rs. 2.03 lakhs last year.

36. *Sugar.*—Owing to the large world production of sugar and consequent decline in price, there was very little demand for Madras sugar and consequently exports declined from 2,293 tons valued at Rs. 5.93 lakhs to 1,928 tons valued at Rs. 5.22 lakhs. Of the total quantity, 1,321 tons represented jaggery, Ceylon taking 1,317 tons as against 1,610 tons in the previous year. There were practically no shipments of jaggery to the United Kingdom during the year under review as compared with 17,198 tons in 1924-25 and 27,090 tons in 1923-24. The fall in the exports of jaggery to the United Kingdom may be due to the fact that, owing to the relatively high price of Indian jaggery, other sources of supply were tapped. The area under sugarcane cultivation up to the end of December 1926, increased from 113,750 acres to 115,220 acres or by one per cent, while the estimated yield showed a fall from 308,070 tons to 283,130 tons owing to the failure of the monsoon.

37. *Tea.*—Exports of tea went down from 42.13 million lb. to 42.94 million lb. in quantity, but increased from Rs. 353.38 lakhs to Rs. 363.72 lakhs in value. Of the total shipments, only 0.61 per cent represented green tea. The value of shipments to the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 323.47 lakhs to Rs. 330.80 lakhs and that to Ceylon (which is a distributing centre for foreign markets) from Rs. 28.55 lakhs to Rs. 31.23 lakhs.

38. *Minor items.*—Exports of fish fell from Rs. 51.20 lakhs to Rs. 53.02 lakhs and consisted chiefly of dried fish and fish-maws to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. The decrease was due to smaller catches of fish on the West Coast. Shipments under provisions (consisting chiefly of ghee, pickles, chutnis and condiments) amounted to Rs. 14.21 lakhs as against Rs. 13.69 lakhs in 1925-26. The share of the Straits Settlements in the shipments of ghee was 5,064 cwt. valued at Rs. 4.97 lakhs and that of Ceylon 3,519 cwt. valued at Rs. 2.39 lakhs. Rupees 2.57 lakhs worth of pickles were shipped during the year under review, the share of the United Kingdom being Rs. 1.18 lakhs. The shipments of tobacco improved from 12.51 million lb. to 13.98 million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 46.68 lakhs to Rs. 52.68 lakhs in value. The trade was mostly in leaf tobacco which

amounted to 13.69 million lb. valued at Rs. 49.66 lakhs as compared with 12.30 million lb. valued at Rs. 43.62 lakhs. The United Kingdom took Rs. 35.31 lakhs worth, the Straits Settlements Rs. 5.53 lakhs, the Federated Malay States Rs. 5.16 lakhs and the Netherlands Rs. 1.87 lakhs. Export of cigars amounted to 67,141 lb. and that of cigarettes to 216,509 lb., the figures for the previous year being 75,279 lb. and 136,029 lb. respectively.

II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

The total value of exports under the head decreased from Rs. 2,252.61 lakhs to Rs. 1,590.04 lakhs.

39. *Hide and skins, raw*.—As usual, the export trade of the Madras Presidency in raw hides was unimportant. Exports of raw skins receded from 1,857 tons to 1,369 tons in weight and from Rs. 46.25 lakhs to 38.36 lakhs in value. Of the total shipments of raw skins, goat skins represented 92 per cent, only a small quantity of 49 tons of sheep skins having been exported. The value of exports to the United States of America declined from Rs. 26.06 lakhs to 14.57 lakhs, while those to the United Kingdom, Australia and France increased from Rs. 6.52 lakhs, Rs. 5.34 lakhs and Rs. 3.68 lakhs to Rs. 10.03 lakhs, 7.21 lakhs and Rs. 3.90 lakhs respectively.

40. *Oils*.—The total value of shipments under this head declined from Rs. 32.68 lakhs to Rs. 31.36 lakhs. Exports of animal oils, principally fish oil, went down from 95,449 gallons to 8,180 gallons in quantity and from Rs. 1.01 lakhs to Rs. 0.07 lakh in value. The heavy decrease is due to smaller catches of fish on the West Coast. Under essential oils, shipments of lemon grass oil from South Malabar went up from 66,686 gallons to 67,817 gallons. The United States of America took 13,032 gallons, the United Kingdom 9,407 gallons and Germany 6,080 gallons. Exports of sandalwood oil from the Mysore factory expanded from 1,104 gallons to 1,377 gallons, of which 841 gallons were taken by Japan and 480 gallons by the United Kingdom. Under vegetable oils, despatches of castor oil amounted to 512,480 gallons valued at Rs. 11.26 lakhs as compared with 456,538 gallons valued at Rs. 12.36 lakhs in the previous year. The share of the United Kingdom in the total shipments of castor oil was 89 per cent, Ceylon 5 per cent and Germany 4 per cent. Exports of coconut oil increased from 117,452 gallons to 186,493 gallons in quantity and from Rs. 2.97 lakhs to Rs. 4.47 lakhs in value, the United Kingdom and Netherlands having expanded their takings from 62,429 gallons and 40,305 gallons to 82,009 gallons and 55,942 gallons respectively. 4.70 million gallons of coconut oil valued at Rs. 101.77 lakhs were exported coastwise to other provinces in India as compared with 3.42 million gallons valued at Rs. 87.04 lakhs in the previous year. The shipments of groundnut oil amounted to 22,752 gallons as against 27,886 gallons in the year 1925-26.

41. *Raw rubber*.—Exports of raw rubber fell from 12.18 million lb. valued at Rs. 144.43 lakhs to 11.35 million lb. valued at Rs. 141.32 lakhs. United Kingdom decreased her share from 4.97 million lb. valued at Rs. 56.07 lakhs to 4.79 million lb. valued at Rs. 58.14 lakhs, Ceylon from 5.02 million lb. valued at Rs. 62.29 lakhs to 4.80 million lb. valued at Rs. 60.82 lakhs and the United States of America from 2.01 million lb. valued at Rs. 24.10 lakhs to 1.56 million lb. valued at Rs. 20.07 lakhs. The decrease in the offtake of rubber by the various consuming centres may be attributed to the general weak tone prevailing in the rubber markets throughout the period under review and the consequent dullness in the forward contract business.

42. Seeds.—

	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		Increase or decrease in 1926-27 compared with 1925-26.	
	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.
Groundnuts—										
To France	171,173	476.99	187,688	525.27	178,570	469.96	119,794	312.14	58,776	157.82
" Germany	9,886	29.13	36,181	105.65	79,279	210.52	71,301	194.35	7,978	16.17
" Netherlands	13,208	37.91	34,661	100.32	68,667	184.92	69,210	176.58	543	8.41
" Italy	6,951	18.82	18,114	54.32	18,844	51.38	37,069	97.49	18,225	46.11
" Spain	5,184	11.92	15,769	45.02	10,965	30.93	2,100	6.30	8,855	25.63
" Belgium	5,406	15.57	12,033	35.50	9,524	26.71	3,722	9.69	5,802	17.12
" United Kingdom	10,447	28.88	24,411	69.45	3,350	9.13	14,119	36.64	10,789	27.51
" Other countries	2,179	5.88	1,123	3.24	818	2.26	465	0.83	353	1.43
Total	224,433	625.10	329,980	938.77	370,017	985.88	317,780	832.92	52,237	152.96
Castor—										
To United States	25,223	66.80	12,308	38.77	19,110	50.96	33,930	71.14	14,820	20.18
" France	2,130	5.66	1,400	4.82	849	2.22	781	1.68	68	0.54
" Belgium	3,651	9.84	600	1.92	819	2.22	800	1.77	19	0.45
" Other countries	190	0.54	776	2.34	61	0.20	51	0.10	10	0.10
Total	31,194	82.64	15,284	47.85	20,839	55.60	35,562	74.69	14,723	19.09
Sesamum (til or jinji)—										
To France	..	..	1,307	3.73	1,363	3.27	200	0.55	1,163	2.72
" Netherlands	..	..	400	1.08	471	1.14	..	..	471	1.14
" Other countries	91	0.29	337	0.90	391	0.96	32	0.08	359	0.88
Total	91	0.29	2,044	5.71	2,225	5.37	232	0.63	1,993	4.74
Essential seeds	769	1.82	906	1.81	807	1.49	817	2.09	10	0.60

Seeds.

Seeds.	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		Increase or decrease in 1926-27 compared with 1925-26.	
	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.
Copra or coconut kernel—										
To United Kingdom ..	1,671	6.87	291	1.16	..	..	813	3.25	+	3.25
" Germany ..	1,279	5.27	..	..	..	..	712	2.59	+	2.59
" Italy ..	606	2.47	..	..	..	..	261	0.88	+	0.88
" Belgium ..	349	1.40	..	..	..	..	125	0.42	+	0.42
" Netherlands ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	0.41	+	0.41
" Other countries ..	1	0.01	1	..	1	..	1	..	+	..
Total ..	3,906	16.02	292	1.16	1	..	2,034	7.55	+	7.55
Other seeds ..	2,610	4.95	2,558	5.06	3,457	6.35	1,509	1.89	—	4.46
Total seeds ..	263,003	730.82	361,074	1,000.36	397,356	1,054.69	357,534	919.77	—	134.92

The total exports of seeds contracted by 9 per cent in quantity and 12 per cent in value. The decrease occurred mainly under the head groundnuts.

Groundnuts.—Nearly 91 per cent of the trade in seeds consisted of groundnuts which also made up 22 per cent of the total foreign export trade of the Presidency. Shipments of groundnuts went down from 370,017 tons valued at Rs. 935.88 lakhs to 317,780 tons valued at Rs. 832.93 lakhs or by 14 per cent in quantity and 15 per cent in value. The area under groundnut cultivation was less than that of last year by two per cent and the yield less by 13 per cent. The local price which in April stood at Rs. 53-8-0 per French Candy of ordinary seeds rose to Rs. 60 by the end of June. Thereafter it gradually declined with slight fluctuations to Rs. 44 by the end of December, and again went up to Rs. 56 by the end of March 1927. There was marked decrease in the exports of groundnut seeds to almost all the regular customers in Europe except the United Kingdom and Italy. The Netherlands (the distributing centre for the northern continental countries) increased her takings by 543 tons though the value declined by Rs. 8.41 lakhs. France, usually the largest consumer, reduced her offtake by 32 per cent, in quantity, while Italy increased her share by 96 per cent in quantity and the United Kingdom took four times as much as last year in quantity as well as in value. The heavy shortage in the shipments to France and other northern continental ports may be attributed to the following causes:—

- (1) Decreased production of the crop due to failure of the rains;
- (2) the unsettled state of Franc Exchange;
- (3) the political and financial situation in France;
- (4) the difficulty in securing freights to continental ports at reasonable rates owing to higher prices of coal as a result of the British coal strike;
- (5) speculative holding by exporters in the hope of cheaper freight and higher prices; and probably also to
- (6) the supply of other oil producing seeds which can be used as possible substitutes.

The total quantity both foreign and coasting shipped at the Madras Port was 161,782 tons as compared with 160,988 tons in the previous year, an increase of 0.49 per cent. The following table shows the total shipments of groundnuts at the principal ports of the Presidency:—

Groundnuts.	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		Percentage of increase or decrease in quantity in 1926-27 compared with 1925-26.
	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	
Madras	88,069	242.88	141,637	394.85	160,851	417.15	161,782	420.21	+ 0.51
Cuddalore	52,655	143.92	58,888	162.43	42,572	114.43	31,300	78.34	- 26.99
Cocanada	3,798	11.58	26,193	75.19	45,630	122.47	21,903	62.81	- 41.04
Visagapatnam	19,074	56.25	44,543	133.54	29,467	74.91	15,714	39.67	- 46.67
Calicut	11,698	32.53	8,606	28.31	29,432	86.47	38,850	109.60	+ 31.99
Nagapatnam	31,197	91.06	26,804	80.30	29,324	83.43	24,560	69.03	- 16.24
Porto Novo	16,460	42.80	17,847	48.14	27,832	74.71	17,175	45.41	- 38.29
Bimlipatam	1,656	4.80	3,567	10.10	5,854	15.21	8,099	19.20	+ 38.31
Other ports	211	0.37	1,995	5.91	159	0.33	481	1.05	+ 202.51
Total	224,818	626.19	329,980	938.77	371,421	989.17	322,864	845.32	- 13.07

Exports from Pondicherry by sea increased from 52,713 tons to 66,480 tons.

Castor seeds.—The quantity increased by 71 per cent and the value by 34 per cent. The United States took nearly 95 per cent of the total exports.

Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)—There was a heavy fall from 2,225 tons to 232 tons in the shipments of sesamum due to smaller demands from the consuming countries. The area sown with jinjili to the end of December 1926 is estimated to have decreased by 24 per cent and the estimated yield by 26 per cent.

Copra or Coconut kernel.—There were practically no shipments of copra to foreign countries during 1924-25 and 1925-26, but during the year under review 2,034 tons were exported, the chief consumers being the United Kingdom and other continental countries. The coastwise exports (chiefly to Bombay and Karachi) expanded from 12,805 tons valued at Rs. 63.10 lakhs to 19,390 tons valued at Rs. 87.46 lakhs. It is suggested that this revival of the trade in copra marks the recovery of the west-coast coconut groves from the ravages of the coconut pest.

Other sorts.—Exports of niger seeds amounted to 454 tons valued at Rs. 0.90 lakh as against 2,584 tons valued at Rs. 5.16 lakhs in the previous year. The heavy decrease is due to the failure of the crop owing to irregularity of the seasons.

43. Textile materials—Cotton, raw.

Cotton, raw.	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		Increase or decrease in 1926-27 compared with 1925-26.	
	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.
To Japan ..	9,778	157.53	19,323	345.06	24,351	325.49	10,397	107.83	- 13,954	- 217.66
" Belgium ..	7,143	109.98	5,899	102.08	9,012	129.72	6,467	75.26	- 2,545	- 54.46
" United Kingdom.	5,870	98.14	2,305	40.59	7,087	104.82	1,317	15.61	- 5,770	- 89.21
" Italy ..	4,998	78.60	3,198	57.50	6,258	89.93	1,951	22.11	- 4,307	- 67.82
" China (exclusive of Hongkong, and Macao).	5,025	84.23	4,303	76.56	4,958	66.66	4,287	48.85	- 671	- 17.81
" France ..	872	14.25	1,010	19.01	2,677	39.09	2,134	23.90	- 543	- 15.19
" Netherlands.	690	11.08	250	4.63	967	14.73	355	4.15	- 612	- 10.58
" Germany ..	1,560	24.94	873	17.18	798	12.80	269	2.99	- 529	- 9.81
" Spain ..	223	3.78	309	5.91	406	5.19	158	1.77	- 248	- 3.42
" other countries.	343	5.02	252	4.61	148	2.52	358	4.47	+ 210	+ 1.95
Total ..	36,500	585.54	37,722	673.13	56,662	790.95	27,693	306.94	- 28,969	- 484.01

The area under cotton in 1925-26 decreased by 102,200 acres below that of the previous year or by 4 per cent and the yield which was available for export in the year under review amounted to 551,400 bales (each bale containing 400 lb. of lint), a decrease of 1,800 bales. Exports during the year 1926-27 went down by 51 per cent in quantity and 61 per cent in value as compared with the previous year. A marked fall is noticeable in the

shipments to all destinations. There was abnormal production of cotton in America during the year under review and consequent fall in prices as a result of which European and Japanese firms preferred purchasing cheap American cotton rather than the dearer Indian. The spot price of middling American which was 10.06 *d* at the beginning of April 1926 declined to 9.25 *d* by the beginning of July, but rose to 10.36 *d* by the 3rd week of July. Thereafter the price steadily dropped till it reached 6.89 *d* by the first week of January 1927 rising to 7.82 *d* at the end of the financial year 1926-27. The average local price for cotton (Westerns, good quality) per candy of 500 lb. was Rs. 210 in April 1926 and Rs. 220 in March 1927. An analysis of the quantities of the different varieties of cotton exported shows that Tinnevellys, as usual, claimed the largest share, viz., 55 per cent and Northern and Westerns, shipped at the Madras port, 43 per cent. Shipments from Calicut and Cocanada together amounted to 2 per cent. The estimated area and outturn of cotton during 1926-27 the exportable surplus of which will be available for shipment during 1927-28 are given below :—

	A.C.S.	PALES.
Combodias	320,000	122,200
Tinnevellys	583,800	115,000
Salams	188,300	31,700
Northern and Westerns	1,029,000	73,300
Cocanadas	188,300	25,200
Others	20,700	2,600
Total	2,339,100	400,000

Hemp, raw.—Exports of raw hemp declined from Rs. 6.13 lakhs to Rs. 4.82 lakhs, the share of Belgium being Rs. 3.53 lakhs and the United Kingdom Rs. 0.80 lakhs as compared with Rs. 3.14 lakhs and Rs. 1.40 lakhs in 1925-26.

Jute, raw.—Exports of raw jute amounted to 1,885 tons valued at Rs. 7.83 lakhs as against 6,537 tons valued at Rs. 38.76 lakhs in the previous year, the chief consumers being the United Kingdom (1,065 tons) and Germany (646 tons). The large decrease in shipment is attributable partly to less production due to drought and probably also to the restarting of work in the Chittivalsa Mills.

Silk, raw.—Exports of raw silk amounted to 535,678 lb. valued at Rs. 5.11 lakhs to which France and Italy contributed Rs. 3.97 lakhs and Rs. 1.02 lakhs respectively.

44. *Minor items.*—Fibre for brushes and brooms consisting mainly of palmyra fibre expanded from Rs. 22.17 lakhs to Rs. 25.34 lakhs, the chief consumers being Belgium Rs. 6.26 lakhs, Germany Rs. 4.34 lakhs, Japan Rs. 3.65 lakhs, the United Kingdom Rs. 3.61 lakhs, the Netherlands Rs. 2.74 lakhs and the United States of America Rs. 2.20 lakhs. Exports of manures further declined from Rs. 14.96 lakhs to Rs. 14.20 lakhs, of which Ceylon's share was Rs. 12.36 lakhs; shipments of bones amounted to Rs. 4.06 lakhs, bonemeal Rs. 3.17 lakhs, fish manures Rs. 2.78 lakhs, fish guano Rs. 3.04 lakhs and other kinds Rs. 1.15 lakhs. Under metallic ores, shipments of chromite or chromo iron ore fell from Rs. 4.66 lakhs to Rs. 2.50 lakhs, the United States of America being the chief consumer. Despatches under manganese ore dropped from Rs. 1.56 lakhs to Rs. 0.69

lakhs, France and Belgium being the chief importers. Exports of mica expanded from 9,880 tons valued at Rs. 13 lakhs to 10,207 tons valued at Rs. 14.57 lakhs, the United Kingdom taking nearly 96 per cent of the total quantity.

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

The total value under this head expanded from Rs. 1,085.43 lakhs to Rs. 1,097.59 lakhs.

45. *Chemicals, drugs and medicines.*—The value of exports decreased from Rs. 18.39 lakhs to Rs. 15.49 lakhs. Shipments under chemicals (mostly to the United Kingdom and Japan) amounted to Rs. 2.26 lakhs. Under drugs and medicines, nux-vomica rose from 1,448 tons to 1,707 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1.91 lakhs to Rs. 2.25 lakhs in value, the United States of America (Rs. 1.28 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (Rs. 0.67 lakh) being the chief consumers. Exports of senna rose from Rs. 8.46 lakhs to Rs. 8.70 lakhs, of which the share of the United States of America was Rs. 4.04 lakhs, Germany Rs. 1.68 lakhs, France Rs. 1.20 lakhs and the United Kingdom Rs. 1.05 lakhs. Only Rs. 0.43 lakh worth of cinchona bark, mostly to the United Kingdom (Rs. 0.10 lakh), was shipped as against Rs. 2.45 lakhs in the previous year.

46. *Coir manufactures.*—Despatches of coir manufactures and matting continued to fall, last year's figure Rs. 105.84 lakhs being reduced to Rs. 98.23 lakhs. Although shipments to the Netherlands and Germany expanded by Rs. 3.47 lakhs and Rs. 1.68 lakhs respectively, this increase was more than offset by smaller purchases by the United Kingdom, Belgium, the United States of America, and France to the extent of Rs. 7.20 lakhs, Rs. 2.41 lakhs, Rs. 1.94 lakhs and Rs. 1.69 lakhs respectively.

47. *Dyes and colours.*—The total value of exports of dyeing and tanning substances went down from Rs. 12.26 lakhs to Rs. 9.61 lakhs. Exports of indigo fell from Rs. 2.17 lakhs to Rs. 1.21 lakhs, Mesopotamia and the United Kingdom being the chief consumers. The indigo manufacture in the Presidency is being ousted by the supply of cheap synthetic dyes from Germany. Exports of myrobolans expanded from Rs. 3.71 lakhs to Rs. 4.65 lakhs while those of turmeric shrunk from Rs. 5.36 lakhs to Rs. 2.82 lakhs.

48. *Hides and skins tanned or dressed.*—The total trade in tanned hides and skins declined from 15,934 tons to 15,810 tons in quantity, but rose from Rs. 600.27 lakhs to Rs. 637.87 lakhs in value and represented 17 per cent of the total export trade of the Presidency. Export of tanned hides decreased by 611 tons in quantity and by Rs. 18.24 lakhs in value due to smaller despatches mainly to the United Kingdom, who took 9,553 tons valued at Rs. 228.65 lakhs as compared with 10,293 tons valued at Rs. 246.85 lakhs in the previous year. Exports of tanned skins expanded by 547 tons in quantity and Rs. 55.84 lakhs in value. Of the total shipments of tanned skins, goat skins covered 3,051 tons and sheep skins 3,014 tons as against 2,490 tons and 3,033 tons in 1925-26. The share of the United Kingdom in the total exports of tanned skins increased from Rs. 265.10 lakhs to Rs. 324.97 lakhs and that of the United States of America from Rs. 29.87 lakhs to Rs. 30.37 lakhs, while Japan's trade (mainly in sheep skins) decreased from Rs. 39.57 lakhs to Rs. 36.75 lakhs. The following table shows in detail the quantity and the average declared value per lb. of different kinds of tanned hides and skins exported during the past four years.

Tanned hides and skins.	1923-24.			1924-25.			1925-26.			1926-27.		
	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rate per lb.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rate per lb.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rate per lb.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rate per lb.
			RS. A.			RS. A.			RS. A.			RS. A.
Hides, tanned or dressed—												
Cow hides ..	9,559	213.81	1 0	9,276	215.67	1 1	9,147	212.83	1 0	8,515	193.01	1 0
Buffalo hides ..	744	11.97	0 11	797	15.11	0 14	317	7.41	0 14	382	7.08	0 13
Calf skins ..	814	23.17	1 5	784	27.51	1 9	887	29.53	1 8	873	31.44	1 10
Other hides ..	0 wt. 5	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Hides ..	11,127	248.97	1 0	10,857	258.29	1 1	10,411	243.77	1 1	9,770	231.53	1 1
Skins, tanned or dressed—												
Goat skins ..	997	65.87	2 15	2,504	170.04	3 1	2,490	168.78	3 0	3,051	209.79	3 1
Sheep skins ..	3,287	175.30	2 6	2,783	161.53	2 9	3,033	181.62	2 11	3,014	194.43	2 14
Other skins ..	1	0.06	2 9	0 wt. 9	0.04	4 0	8	0.10	11 3	5	2.12	18 15
Total, Skins ..	4,285	241.23	2 8	5,287	331.61	2 13	5,523	350.50	2 13	6,070	406.34	2 15

49. Oil-cakes to the value of Rs. 55.60 lakhs were exported as against Rs. 44.38 lakhs in the previous year. Exports of sesamum cake were valued at Rs. 30.47 lakhs and ground nut cake Rs. 23.70 lakhs. Ceylon, as usual, took all the sesamum, and also groundnut cake to the value of Rs. 21.76 lakhs.

50. *Yarns and textile fabrics.*—Exports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 262,131 lb. valued at Rs. 2.01 lakhs as compared with 205,454 lb. valued at Rs. 1.82 lakhs in 1925-26, an increase of 27 per cent in quantity and 10 per cent in value. Shipments to China however declined from Rs. 1.25 lakhs to Rs. 1.20 lakhs as the result of the competition of the cheaper Japanese yarn with which the Indian yarn could not compete and of the disturbed political conditions in China.

Exports of cotton piece-goods expanded from 44.01 million yards to 46.98 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 256.31 lakhs to Rs. 263.17 lakhs in value. More than 97 per cent of the piece-goods were coloured, consisting of lungis, saris, and Madras cloth, the value of which amounted to Rs. 257.99 lakhs as against Rs. 252.39 lakhs. Shipments of coloured piece-goods to the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Java and the Federated Malay States respectively amounted to Rs. 147.99 lakhs, Rs. 90.40 lakhs, Rs. 6.93 lakhs and Rs. 8.79 lakhs as compared with Rs. 155.26 lakhs, Rs. 78.07 lakhs, Rs. 7.01 lakhs and Rs. 8.19 lakhs in 1925-26. Despatches of grey and white goods increased from Rs. 2.52 lakhs and Rs. 1.39 lakhs to 2.89 lakhs and Rs. 2.30 lakhs. The export trade in Madras-handkerchiefs (made in handlooms around Madras) decreased from Rs. 36.38 lakhs to Rs. 15.06 lakhs, most of which went to the United Kingdom (Rs. 14.30 lakhs) for reshipment to African markets. The heavy decrease in this class of goods may be attributed to overproduction of inferior qualities of this commodity. Exports of woollen manufactures rose from Rs. 7.85 lakhs to Rs. 9.15 lakhs due to larger despatches of carpets and rugs to the United Kingdom and Ceylon, whose shares were Rs. 3.42 lakhs and Rs. 2.59 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2.07 and Rs. 1.85 lakhs in the previous year.

IV. LIVING ANIMALS.

51. *Animal, living.*—The value of living animals shipped from this Presidency to foreign countries rose from Rs. 26.67 lakhs to Rs. 29.91 lakhs. Exports were divided amongst Ceylon (Rs. 23.84 lakhs), the Straits Settlements (Rs. 2.70 lakhs) and the Federated Malay States (Rs. 3.13 lakhs). Four horses, 15,471 cattle and 86,790 sheep and goats were exported as compared with 25 horses, 10,220 cattle and 87,800 sheep and goats.

V. POSTAL ARTICLES.

52. Articles exported by post declined from Rs. 79.79 lakhs to Rs. 78.91 lakhs, the chief destinations being Ceylon (Rs. 39.60 lakhs), the Straits Settlements (Rs. 20.42 lakhs), the Federated Malay States (Rs. 8.40 lakhs), Australia (Rs. 2.56 lakhs), Sumatra (Rs. 2.06 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (Rs. 1.61 lakhs).

RE-EXPORTS.

53. The aggregate value of foreign merchandise re-exported to foreign countries further declined from Rs. 32.30 lakhs to Rs. 29.27 lakhs. The share of Ceylon was Rs. 18.68 lakhs, of the United Kingdom Rs. 4.72 lakhs, of the Straits Settlements Rs. 3.06 lakhs and of the Federated Malay States

Rs 1.48 lakhs. Cotton piece-goods sent to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Federated Malay States amounted to Rs 3.57 lakhs, hardware to Rs. 2.11 lakhs and the postal articles (mostly to Ceylon) to Rs. 14.75 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

54. The total value of the Government stores imported and exported during the year under review amounted to Rs 45.73 lakhs and Rs. 0.32 lakh as compared with Rs. 41.42 lakhs and Rs. 0.52 lakh. Under imports, increases are noticeable under apparel (+Rs. 5.47 lakhs), machinery and mill work (+ Rs. 4.96 lakhs) Stationery (+ Rs. 2.34 lakhs), hardware, instruments and drugs and medicines. These increases were set off by decreases under woollen goods (—Rs. 6.27 lakhs) and cotton manufactures (—Rs. 3.93 lakhs).

TREASURE.

55. *Gold.*—The value of imports of gold expanded from Rs. 1.61 lakhs to Rs. 4.45 lakhs of which the value of bar gold was Rs. 0.06 lakh, of sovereigns (mainly from Ceylon) Rs. 5.91 lakhs, and that of other coins (mostly, from the United States of America) Rs. 0.48 lakh. Exports of gold decreased from Rs. 1.47 lakhs to Rs. 0.20 lakh, of which Rs. 0.18 lakh represented the value of sovereigns shipped to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

Silver --Imports of silver, consisting mostly of bullion from the United Kingdom (Rs. 8.53 lakhs), and the United States of America (Rs. 3.43 lakhs), increased from Rs. 6.63 lakhs to Rs. 13.05 lakhs. Exports of silver amounted to Rs. 33.59 lakhs of which Government of India rupees sent to Ceylon accounted for Rs 32.12 lakhs and bullion Rs. 1.47 lakhs.

56.—

SHIPPING—FOREIGN TRADE.

	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		Increase or decrease in 1926-27 compared with 1925-26.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.		
Entered—										
British ..	735	1,221,979	730	1,203,465	753	1,336,895	784	1,391,954	31	55,259
British Indian ..	106	9,483	82	8,524	78	7,812	87	11,081	9	3,269
Foreign ..	116	453,222	98	381,940	132	519,948	126	509,142	6	10,805
Native craft ..	133	10,773	122	8,877	124	9,901	88	6,557	36	3,244
Total ..	1,091	1,695,957	1,032	1,632,606	1,087	1,874,356	1,085	1,918,834	2	44,478
In ballast										
British ..	27	44,818	50	93,075	58	99,944	58	151,715	20	51,771
British Indian ..	99	9,780	118	11,119	127	11,752	174	16,544	47	4,792
Foreign ..	6	18,654	15	45,722	11	33,632	22	93,454	11	59,822
Native craft ..	145	13,860	184	19,158	169	10,788	156	13,131	13	2,353
Total ..	278	87,142	357	162,074	345	156,096	410	274,844	65	118,748
Total, Entered ..	1,369	1,783,099	1,389	1,824,680	1,432	2,030,452	1,495	2,193,678	63	163,226
Cleared—										
British ..	751	1,286,291	768	1,306,007	783	1,392,407	808	1,412,381	25	19,974
British Indian ..	216	19,754	188	20,864	212	26,822	247	29,092	35	730
Foreign ..	107	384,581	99	353,104	118	444,743	114	454,208	4	9,459
Native craft ..	311	31,734	280	27,817	218	21,480	239	24,464	21	3,004
Total ..	1,385	1,722,360	1,345	1,707,792	1,331	1,884,438	1,408	1,916,145	77	31,707
In ballast										
British ..	14	37,459	20	44,413	20	38,038	33	101,027	13	65,989
British Indian ..	6	625	27	2,868	12	4,807	8	851	4	3,956
Foreign ..	..	..	3	9,344	6	16,870	6	16,623	..	247
Native craft ..	17	824	114	3,551	34	1,425	13	700	21	725
Total ..	37	38,908	164	63,276	72	61,140	60	122,201	12	61,061
Total, Cleared ..	1,422	1,761,268	1,479	1,768,068	1,403	1,945,578	1,468	2,038,346	65	92,768
Grand Total ..	2,801	3,544,367	2,878	3,592,748	2,835	3,976,030	2,963	4,232,024	128	255,994

The total number of vessels entered and cleared increased from 2,835 to 2,963 and their tonnage from 3.98 million tons to 4.23 million tons. The average tonnage per vessel rose from 1,402 tons to 1,429 tons. The average tonnage of British vessels was 3,178 and that of foreign vessels 4,005. British vessels accounted for 72 per cent of the total tonnage and British Indian and Native craft 2 per cent. The tonnage of foreign vessels was 26 per cent (the same as the previous year). Of the 268 foreign vessels (entries and clearances combined) 59 were German, 55 French, 44 Dutch, 42 Italian, 23 American, 19 Swedish, 13 Norwegian, 9 Japanese, 3 Belgian and 1 Finnish.

Freight.—During the year 1926-27 there was large fluctuation in the rate of freight on groundnut kernels mainly due to the extreme shortage of tonnage from July to December 1926 resulting from the British coal strike. In April of the year under review, the rate on groundnut kernels was 15s. In May, the rate remained the same, but bookings were actually made at 12s. 6d. The rate at the beginning of June hardened slightly and 17s. 6d. was asked for June shipments and 20s. for July and later on in this month there was sharp rise to 30s. per ton which rate remained in force till the end of September. In October the market was beginning to feel the effect of the coal strike and the rate rose to 45s. in November and to 47s. 6d. in December owing to the very strong demand for kernels from the continent. These rates remained in force until about the middle of December 1926. At the end of December with better news from Home regarding the coal strike and more tonnage in the market, rates were slightly easier and it was possible to obtain December space at 45s. With the settlement of the strike in January, the rate dropped to 37s. 6d. for January and to 35s. for February ending with 32s. 6d. in March 1927.

Castor seeds.—The rate for New York was 25s. at the beginning of the year and advanced gradually to 40s. in December and January in sympathy with Homeward freights. This rate ruled till the end of March 1927.

Cotton.—The rate on cotton remained unchanged throughout the year at 38s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

57. *Distribution of the foreign trade of the Madras Presidency by countries.*—

The following table shows how the trade of the Madras Presidency with foreign countries was distributed in the periods stated :—

57. *Distribution of the foreign trade of the Madras Presidency by countries.*—The following table shows how the trade of the Madras Presidency with foreign countries was distributed in the periods stated :—

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.			Total of imports and exports.			Percentage which the total of one country bears to the whole.
	1924-25.			1925-26.			1926-27.			
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Increase or decrease in 1926-27.	
British Empire—										
United Kingdom ..	1,110-08	969-33	1,011-64	1,239-29	1,265-32	1,205-74	2,234-65	2,217-38	17-27	35-55 37-41
Ceylon ..	82-17	87-09	100-03	527-27	579-59	699-27	666-78	799-30	+ 132-52	10-61 13-49
Straits Settlements ..	67-36	102-95	91-61	181-95	220-65	220-63	323-60	312-14	- 11-46	5-15 5-27
Federated Malay States ..	0-97	0-93	1-12	18-95	27-85	34-10	28-78	35-22	+ 6-44	0-16 0-59
Canada ..	9-34	16-58	32-62	1-99	0-61	1-37	17-79	33-99	+ 16-20	0-28 0-57
Western Australia ..	0-02	7-51	22-65	0-51	0-61	0-59	8-12	23-24	+ 15-12	0-13 0-39
Mesopotamia ..	2-46	3-33	2-05	8-39	10-57	11-94	13-90	13-99	+ 0-09	0-22 0-24
Bahrain Islands ..	..	..	..	7-99	10-94	11-69	10-94	11-69	+ 0-75	0-17 0-20
Natal ..	4-15	6-21	8-31	2-06	2-77	3-31	8-98	11-62	+ 2-64	0-14 0-20
New South Wales ..	2-93	0-49	0-43	10-71	10-23	8-81	10-72	9-24	- 1-48	0-17 0-16
Victoria ..	3-04	3-70	2-84	6-65	7-04	4-56	10-74	7-40	- 3-34	0-17 0-12
Mauritius and Depen- dencies.	0-79	2-34	0-04	2-75	2-20	1-73	4-54	1-77	- 2-77	0-08 0-03
New Zealand ..	0-11	0-39	0-12	3-39	2-65	1-90	3-04	2-02	- 1-02	0-05 0-03
British Borneo ..	3-45	..	..	..	0-03	0-09	0-03	0-09	+ 0-06	
Other British Possessions ..	1-30	0-99	3-13	7-22	6-75	6-22	7-75	9-35	+ 1-60	0-12 0-16
Total, British Empire ..	1,294-47	1,201-84	1,276-59	2,019-12	2,148-52	2,211-85	3,350-36	3,488-44	+ 138-08	53-30 58-86
Foreign countries—										
Europe—										
Germany ..	110-07	125-73	168-63	206-14	295-10	282-23	420-83	430-89	+ 10-06	6-69 7-27
France ..	21-22	29-15	35-20	645-88	594-58	390-96	622-73	426-16	- 197-57	9-92 7-19
Netherlands ..	30-48	28-67	49-15	160-73	246-76	223-04	275-43	271-19	- 4-24	4-38 4-58
Belgium ..	70-65	70-09	96-58	186-02	206-37	118-25	276-46	214-53	- 61-68	4-40 3-62
Total, Europe ..	279-45	310-68	413-31	1,412-30	1,568-33	1,156-04	1,879-01	1,569-35	- 309-66	29-59 26-18
Asia—										
Japan ..	64-08	65-09	49-74	389-72	372-58	153-42	439-07	203-16	- 235-91	6-98 3-43
Java ..	102-33	62-07	109-84	13-49	11-65	12-24	73-72	122-08	+ 48-36	1-17 2-06
China (exclusive of Hong- kong and Macao).	36-20	30-40	40-49	80-13	68-71	50-34	99-11	90-83	- 8-28	1-58 1-53
Persia ..	15-31	18-42	16-32	2-17	2-23	1-56	20-65	17-88	- 2-77	0-33 0-30
Dutch Borneo ..	1-53	4-26	14-94	..	..	4-26	14-94	14-94	+ 10-68	
Sumatra ..	0-03	4-08	3-09	3-73	2-58	3-39	6-65	6-48	- 0-18	0-11 0-11
Arabia (excluding Aden). ..	0-25	0-91	0-81	5-62	3-74	2-81	4-65	3-62	- 1-03	0-08 0-06
Other countries ..	0-02	0-10	0-12	1-85	4-86	2-67	4-96	2-79	- 2-17	0-25 0-05
Total, Asia ..	219-75	186-33	235-35	490-71	468-75	226-43	653-08	461-78	- 191-30	10-39 7-79
Africa—										
Egypt ..	10-86	3-02	1-34	3-13	3-68	1-63	6-70	2-97	- 3-73	0-11 0-05
Portuguese East Africa ..	0-02	..	..	0-13	0-07	0-20	0-07	0-20	+ 0-13	
Other countries ..	..	..	..	0-01	0-04	0-22	0-04	0-22	+ 0-18	
Total, Africa ..	10-88	3-02	1-34	3-27	3-79	2-05	6-81	3-39	- 3-42	0-11 0-05
Other countries—										
United States ..	198-75	182-76	197-38	133-70	212-88	203-24	395-64	400-62	+ 4-98	6-30 6-76
Other countries ..	..	..	..	0-95	0-99	0-70	0-99	0-70	- 0-29	0-01 0-01
Total, America ..	198-75	182-76	197-38	133-70	212-88	203-24	395-64	400-62	+ 4-98	6-30 6-76
Other countries ..	708-83	682-79	849-25	2,046-96	2,952-86	1,588-49	2,935-65	2,437-74	- 497-91	46-70 41-14
Grand Total ..	2,003-30	1,884-63	2,125-84	4,066-08	4,401-38	3,800-34	6,286-01	5,926-18	- 359-83	100-00 100-00

The value of the trade with the *British Empire* increased by more than 5 per cent from Rs. 3,350.36 lakhs to Rs. 3,488.44 lakhs and its share of the aggregate trade of the Presidency expanded from 53.30 per cent to 58.86 per cent. The value of the imports rose by 6 per cent, and that of exports by nearly 3 per cent. *Trade with foreign countries* decreased by Rs. 497.91 lakhs or by nearly 17 per cent, imports showing an increase of Rs. 166.46 lakhs and exports a decrease of Rs. 664.37 lakhs.

United Kingdom.—The trade of the United Kingdom represented 37.41 per cent of the aggregate trade of the Presidency as compared with 35.55 per cent in 1925-26. Imports expanded by Rs. 42.31 lakhs or 4 per cent, the increase being most marked under cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 68.98 lakhs). The other items contributing to the increase were machinery and mill work (+ Rs. 10.51 lakhs), twist and yarn (+ Rs. 5.83 lakhs), provisions (+ Rs. 4.25 lakhs), cycles (+ Rs. 2.39 lakhs), paints and colours and tobacco. The increases were partly counterbalanced by decreases under railway plant and rolling stock (— Rs. 22.38 lakhs), metals and ores (— Rs. 18.75 lakhs), artificial silk (— Rs. 7.23 lakhs), soap (— Rs. 5.61 lakhs), cement (— Rs. 4.57 lakhs), postal articles, rubber manufactures and paper and pasteboard. Exports which represent nearly 32 per cent of the total export trade of the Presidency, declined by nearly 5 per cent as compared with 1925-26. Decreases were recorded under raw cotton (— Rs. 89.21 lakhs), coffee (— Rs. 24.10 lakhs), cotton handkerchiefs (— Rs. 21.38 lakhs), tanned hides (— Rs. 18.20 lakhs), spices and jaggery. The decrease was to some extent set off by increased shipments under tanned skins (+ Rs. 59.88 lakhs), groundnuts (+ Rs. 27.51 lakhs), tobacco (+ Rs. 9.73 lakhs), raw rubber, woollen manufactures and oil-cakes.

British possessions.—The trade with Ceylon rose by Rs. 132.52 lakhs or by nearly 20 per cent. Imports improved by Rs. 12.94 lakhs due to larger arrivals of gunny bags, precious stones, apparel, gold thread and articles by post, though imports of betelnuts showed a decline. Exports went up by Rs. 119.58 lakhs as a result of larger despatches of grain and pulse (+ Rs. 86.78 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 12.75 lakhs), fruits and vegetables (+ Rs. 4.70 lakhs), raw cotton (+ Rs. 3 lakhs) and living animals (+ Rs. 2.11 lakhs) partly counteracted by smaller exports of articles by post (— Rs. 6.61 lakhs), raw rubber and manures. Imports from the Straits Settlements fell off by Rs. 11.34 lakhs owing to smaller receipts of mineral oils (— Rs. 7.67 lakhs) and betelnuts (— Rs. 6.67 lakhs), though coffee and tin expanded by Rs. 2.14 lakhs and Rs. 1.49 lakhs respectively. There was little variation in the export trade with the Straits.

Increased receipts of motor-cars (+ Rs. 7.10 lakhs) and rubber manufactures (+ Rs. 3.09 lakhs), improved the import trade with Canada by Rs. 15.04 lakhs. The improvement in the trade with the Federated Malay States occurred in the shipments of coloured piece-goods to that country. The increase of trade with Western Australia by Rs. 15.12 lakhs is mainly due to larger receipts of wooden sleepers (+ Rs. 14.42 lakhs) from that country.

Foreign countries in Europe.—The trade with these countries showed a decrease of 17 per cent below that of the previous year as a net result of decreased shipments by Rs. 664.31 lakhs set off by larger imports by Rs. 166.46 lakhs. The trade with Germany increased by Rs. 10.06 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 42.90 lakhs under imports was contributed by metals (+ Rs. 17.84 lakhs), glassware (+ Rs. 7.93 lakhs), dyes and colours (+ Rs. 6.31 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (+ Rs. 5.66 lakhs), hardware (+ Rs. 4.41

lakhs), machinery (+ Rs. 2.78 lakhs) and chemicals, while railway plant and rolling stock showed a decrease of Rs. 8.21 lakhs. Smaller despatches of groundnut kernels (— Rs. 16.17 lakhs), raw cotton (— Rs. 9.81 lakhs), raw jute (— Rs. 9.16 lakhs), pepper (— Rs. 3.10 lakhs), partly set off by larger shipments of coir manufactures and coffee decreased the exports by Rs. 32.84 lakhs. The trade with France declined by Rs. 197.57 lakhs or 31 per cent. The imports increased by Rs. 6.05 lakhs due to larger arrivals of gold thread (+ Rs. 3.90 lakhs) and liquors. Exports decreased by Rs. 203.62 lakhs. This large decrease was brought about by smaller shipments of groundnuts (— Rs. 157.82 lakhs), coffee (— Rs. 20.94 lakhs) and raw cotton (— Rs. 15.19 lakhs). The trade with the Netherlands fell by Rs. 4.24 lakhs as a net result of smaller shipments of groundnuts (— Rs. 8.41 lakhs) and coffee though larger arrivals of coir manufactures (+ Rs. 3.46 lakhs) and dyes and colours acted as a partial set-off. The trade with Belgium fell by Rs. 61.63 lakhs or 22 per cent. Imports showed increases under metals and ores (+ Rs. 12.33 lakhs), precious stones (+ Rs. 4.06 lakhs) and glassware while the exports showed decreases under raw cotton (— Rs. 54.46 lakhs), groundnuts (— Rs. 17.12 lakhs), raw jute (— Rs. 7.65 lakhs), coffee and coir manufactures. The decrease of Rs. 32.34 lakhs in the trade with Italy was caused by smaller shipments of raw cotton (— Rs. 67.82 lakhs) and coir manufactures partly counterbalanced by larger despatches of groundnuts (+ Rs. 46.11 lakhs) and coffee. There was little variation in the imports from Italy. The decrease of Rs. 28.87 lakhs in the trade with Spain is the result of smaller shipments mainly of groundnuts (— Rs. 25.63 lakhs) to that country.

Foreign trade with Asia.—Trade with non-British Asiatic ports which fell by Rs. 191.30 lakhs or by 29 per cent represented nearly 8 per cent of the aggregate trade of the Presidency. The trade with Japan went down from Rs. 439.07 lakhs to Rs. 203.16 lakhs or by nearly 54 per cent. The fall of Rs. 16.35 lakhs in the imports was due, mainly, to smaller arrivals of twist and yarn (— Rs. 16.17 lakhs). The decrease of Rs. 219.56 lakhs under exports was brought about by smaller despatches of raw cotton (— Rs. 217.66 lakhs) and tanned sheep skins. China took less raw cotton and cotton twist but sent more raw silk resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 8.28 lakhs in the total trade with that country. Imports from Java increased from Rs. 62.07 lakhs to Rs. 109.84 lakhs owing to larger arrivals of sugar (+ Rs. 46.57 lakhs) while exports practically remained the same as in the previous year.

America.—The total trade with America which was mostly with the United States amounted to Rs. 403.22 lakhs, an increase of about 2 per cent over the previous year's figures. Imports from the United States showed an increase of Rs. 14.62 lakhs mainly under mineral oils (+ Rs. 8.81 lakhs), sugar (+ Rs. 7.52 lakhs), railway materials (+ Rs. 4.71 lakhs), leaf tobacco (+ Rs. 4.53 lakhs), machinery (+ Rs. 1.75 lakhs) and hardware partly set off by smaller arrivals under vehicles (— Rs. 9.06 lakhs), metals (— Rs. 2.78 lakhs) and rubber manufactures. Exports decreased by Rs. 9.64 lakhs due to smaller despatches of raw skins (— Rs. 11.49 lakhs), spices (— Rs. 6.81 lakhs), raw rubber (— Rs. 4.03 lakhs) and coir manufactures partly set off by larger shipments of castor seeds (+ Rs. 20.18 lakhs) and tanned skins.

Trade with Africa declined by Rs. 3.42 lakhs due to smaller arrivals of raw hides and skins from Egypt and smaller despatches of indigo, pepper and fruits and vegetables to that country.

COASTING TRADE.

58. The aggregate value of the coasting trade declined from Rs. 3,414 lakhs to Rs. 3,214 lakhs or by nearly 6 per cent, Rs. 3,118 lakhs representing private merchandise and Rs. 96.29 lakhs Government Stores and Treasure. The following table shows the distribution of coasting trade in private merchandise only :—

	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Increase or decrease in 1926-27 compared with 1925-26.
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
Burma—					
Imports	656.19	779.66	941.34	750.84	— 190.50
Exports	252.22	230.82	251.39	285.08	+ 33.69
Total	908.41	1,010.48	1,192.73	1,035.92	— 156.81
Bombay—					
Imports	620.63	583.44	596.16	576.65	— 19.51
Exports	442.39	383.40	402.42	429.94	+ 27.52
Total	1,063.02	966.84	998.58	1,006.59	+ 8.01
Bengal—					
Imports	419.56	428.05	254.41	252.02	— 2.39
Exports	246.95	215.76	237.39	260.44	+ 23.05
Total	666.51	643.81	491.80	512.46	+ 20.66
British ports within the Presidency—					
Imports	146.00	181.66	133.39	141.54	+ 8.15
Exports	138.78	179.55	136.59	136.21	— 0.38
Total	284.78	361.21	269.98	277.75	+ 7.77
Sind—					
Imports	176.55	164.15	158.87	150.77	— 7.90
Exports	53.12	59.19	55.02	57.31	+ 2.29
Total	229.67	223.34	213.89	208.08	— 5.81
Bihar and Orissa—					
Imports	8.12	2.68	0.56	2.00	+ 1.44
Exports	..	..	0.03	..	— 0.03
Total	8.12	2.68	0.59	2.00	+ 1.41
Non-British Indian ports—					
Imports	21.01	23.16	20.69	23.41	+ 2.72
Exports	49.99	51.35	50.79	51.70	+ 0.91
Total	71.00	74.51	71.48	75.11	+ 3.63
Total—					
Imports	2,048.06	2,162.80	2,105.22	1,897.23	— 207.99
Exports	1,183.45	1,120.07	1,133.44	1,220.68	+ 87.24
Total	3,231.51	3,282.87	3,238.66	3,117.91	— 120.75

Imports of Indian merchandise decreased from Rs. 1,861.88 lakhs to Rs. 1,599.65 lakhs and those of foreign merchandise expanded from Rs. 243.35 lakhs to Rs. 297.58 lakhs. Exports of Indian and foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 1,192.28 lakhs and Rs. 28.40 lakhs respectively as against Rs. 1,113.78 lakhs and Rs. 19.66 lakhs in 1925-26.

Burma.—The total trade with Burma fell by Rs. 156.81 lakhs. The import trade decreased by 20 per cent while the export trade rose by 13 per cent. The decrease under imports was caused by smaller receipts of grain and pulse (— Rs. 214.50 lakhs), spices (— Rs. 3.71 lakhs), raw hides and skins, drugs and medicines, hardware, candles and cutch, while arrivals of mineral oils, teakwood and matches expanded by Rs. 15.86 lakhs, Rs. 7.63 lakhs and Rs. 3.55 lakhs respectively. The increase under exports is due to larger despatches of groundnut oil (+ Rs. 28.10 lakhs), fish (+ Rs. 6.37 lakhs), hardware (+ Rs. 5.44 lakhs), cigarettes (+ Rs. 3.15 lakhs), spices (+ Rs. 3.11 lakhs) and sesamum seeds (+ Rs. 2.95 lakhs) partly set off by smaller shipments of twist and yarn (— Rs. 9.17 lakhs), jute gunny bags (— Rs. 3.20 lakhs) and cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 2.44 lakhs).

Bombay.—The total trade with Bombay expanded by Rs. 8.01 lakhs. Imports fell by Rs. 19.51 lakhs while exports went up by Rs. 27.52 lakhs. The fall in the imports is due to smaller receipts under twist and yarn (— Rs. 31.94 lakhs), grain and pulse (— Rs. 12.99 lakhs), raw cotton (— Rs. 9.12 lakhs), matches, sugar, dyes, hardware and salt. The decrease was counterbalanced by larger arrivals of cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 29.03 lakhs), seeds (+ Rs. 2.69 lakhs), and spices (+ Rs. 1.27 lakhs). The increase under exports was the net result of an advance under raw cotton (+ Rs. 36.15 lakhs), copra (+ Rs. 16.23 lakhs) and pepper (+ Rs. 1.32 lakhs), partly set off by smaller shipments under coconuts (— Rs. 15.63 lakhs), coconut oil (— Rs. 15.35 lakhs) and bricks and tiles.

Bengal.—The import trade with Bengal decreased by Rs. 2.39 lakhs as the result of smaller receipts under coal (— Rs. 16.61 lakhs) and sugar (— Rs. 4.35 lakhs) and larger arrivals of tea (+ Rs. 8.26 lakhs) raw hides and skins (+ Rs. 7.14 lakhs) and paper and pasteboard (+ 3.24 lakhs). Exports went up by Rs. 23.05 lakhs. Increases were recorded under coconut oil (+ Rs. 20.88 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 19.39 lakhs), groundnut seeds (+ Rs. 7.29 lakhs), cardamums (+ Rs. 1.70 lakhs), cigarettes (+ Rs. 1.46 lakhs) and cotton piece-goods. These were partly counterbalanced by decreases under raw cotton (— Rs. 18.22 lakhs), groundnut oil (— Rs. 7.52 lakhs), coir manufactures (— Rs. 2.63 lakhs) and turmeric.

Sind.—The decrease of Rs. 7.90 lakhs under imports was brought about by smaller arrivals of grain and pulse (— Rs. 22.01 lakhs) and larger receipts of raw cotton (+ Rs. 9.84 lakhs) and of seeds (+ Rs. 2.78 lakhs) and jute manufactures. The increase of Rs. 2.29 lakhs under exports was due to larger despatches of copra (+ Rs. 12.26 lakhs), counteracted by smaller shipments of coloured piece-goods (— Rs. 3.54 lakhs), wood and timber (— Rs. 2.11 lakhs) and jute gunny bags.

Other ports.—Larger receipts of grain and pulse accounted for the increase of Rs. 1.44 lakhs in the imports from Bihar and Orissa. The increase of Rs. 2.72 lakhs in the import trade with non-British Indian ports was caused by larger arrivals of coffee from Goa, partly set off by smaller arrivals of grain and pulse from Kathiawar.

Shipping.—The number of entries from coasting ports decreased from 16,055 aggregating 7,701,486 tons to 14,543 of 7,968,594 tons. The number of clearances to coasting ports was 14,621 of 8,135,362 tons as against 16,044 of 7,758,307 tons. The total number of vessels which entered and cleared was 29,164, of these 3,985 were British, 2,213 British Indian, 422 foreign and 22,544 native craft as against 3,749, 2,096, 407 and 25,847 in the previous year. Of the entries and clearances of native craft 3 were British, 21,880 British Indian and 661 foreign as compared with 3, 125,001 and 815 in 1925-26. Twenty-two vessels aggregating to 581 tons were built and registered during the year (mainly at Mangalore and Calicut) the previous year's figures being five vessels of 230 tons.

TRADE OF IMPORTANT PORTS.

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

Ports.	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.			Percentage of the trade of the whole Presidency for 1926-27.	
	Total trade.	Rupees Lakhs.	Total trade.	Rupees Lakhs.	Foreign trade.	Coasting trade.	Total trade.	Rupees Lakhs.			
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.			
1. Madras	..	3,918.45	..	4,290.25	3,259.29	908.34	4,175.63	3,313.41	883.95	4,197.36	46.41
2. Tuticorin	..	1,285.23	..	1,351.76	852.76	504.88	1,557.64	570.85	437.73	1,008.58	11.15
3. Cochin	..	1,037.73	..	1,045.18	410.69	637.67	1,048.36	407.49	586.50	994.29	10.99
4. Calicut	..	627.59	..	587.86	358.14	386.34	744.48	339.40	400.25	739.65	8.18
5. Cannanada	..	277.66	..	274.14	310.35	148.54	458.80	308.78	148.66	457.44	5.06
6. Dhannakkodi	..	276.66	..	274.14	297.43	0.04	297.47	346.81	0.03	346.84	3.83
7. Mangalore	..	320.59	..	362.58	142.47	185.44	327.91	121.19	188.53	309.72	3.42
8. Negapatam	..	214.47	..	198.39	170.39	41.14	211.53	181.02	26.01	207.03	2.29
9. Cuddalore	..	205.34	..	219.33	134.03	40.98	175.01	103.49	43.04	146.53	1.62
10. Cannanore	..	105.75	..	84.22	4.71	92.21	96.92	3.26	113.77	117.03	1.29
11. Tellicherry	..	118.62	..	113.55	78.16	37.67	115.83	57.91	39.28	97.19	1.08
12. Badagara	..	79.77	..	79.39	2.85	77.21	80.06	6.98	83.72	90.70	1.00
13. Vizagapatam	..	76.58	..	184.71	109.67	18.24	127.91	48.45	15.93	64.38	0.72
14. Porto Novo	..	55.09	..	66.43	96.04	0.35	98.29	61.93	0.39	62.32	0.69
15. Bimlipatam	..	23.04	..	34.93	41.09	3.34	44.43	27.57	5.18	32.75	0.36
16. Kulasekarapatnam	..	22.17	..	13.20	2.78	9.96	12.74	2.49	9.13	11.62	0.13
17. Other ports	..	186.40	..	190.67	16.59	148.32	184.91	25.14	135.51	160.65	1.78
Total ..	Total ..	8,830.14	9,472.42	6,297.44	3,238.67	9,536.11	5,926.17	3,117.91	9,044.08	100.00	

Tuticorin has maintained its premier position among subordinate ports. The relative importance of the trade of the other ports was much the same as in the previous year, except Dhanushkodi, Cannanore and Badagara which improved their position from the seventh, twelfth and fourteenth places to the sixth, tenth and twelfth, respectively. Mangalore, Vizagapatam and Porto Novo receded from the sixth, tenth and thirteenth to the seventh, thirteenth and fourteenth places, respectively. With the exception of Madras, Dhanushkodi, Cannanore and Badagara, which experienced increased trade, all ports showed a decline.

Chief Port (Madras).—The value of the sea-borne trade on private account at the Port of Madras represented 46.4 per cent of the total trade of the Presidency, as compared with 43.8 per cent in the previous year and amounted to Rs. 4,157.36 lakhs as against Rs. 4,175.63 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 21.73 lakhs or 0.52 per cent.

Foreign trade.—Trade with foreign countries increased from Rs. 3,269.29 lakhs to Rs. 3,313.41 lakhs or by 1.35 per cent. Imports improved by Rs. 181.92 lakhs. The chief items showing increases were cotton manufactures (+ Rs. 72.59 lakhs), sugar (+ Rs. 33.17 lakhs), machinery and mill-work (+ Rs. 50.16 lakhs), dyes and colours (+ Rs. 12.28 lakhs), treasure (+ Rs. 9.55 lakhs), precious stones (+ Rs. 8.61 lakhs), glass and glassware (+ Rs. 7.08 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (+ Rs. 6.40 lakhs), metals and ores (+ Rs. 6.06 lakhs), tobacco (+ Rs. 5.64 lakhs), apparel (+ Rs. 4.55 lakhs), hardware (+ Rs. 4.19 lakhs), drugs and medicines (+ Rs. 3.01 lakhs), liquors, motor vehicles, rubber manufactures, oils, paints and colours and soap, but there were decreases under cotton twist and yarn (— Rs. 9.06 lakhs), artificial silk (— Rs. 7.90 lakhs), postal articles (— Rs. 7.49 lakhs), railway materials (— Rs. 5.98 lakhs), cement (— Rs. 3.61 lakhs), spices (— Rs. 3.08 lakhs), instruments and apparatus (— Rs. 2.93 lakhs), arms and ammunition (— Rs. 2.17 lakhs), coal and coke (— Rs. 1.11 lakhs), chemicals, stationery and matches.

Exports went down by Rs. 137.81 lakhs. The decrease was caused by smaller shipments of raw cotton (— Rs. 152.94 lakhs), Madras-handkerchiefs (— Rs. 21.31 lakhs), tanned hides (— Rs. 18.28 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 11.13 lakhs), raw skins (— Rs. 7.93 lakhs), building materials (Rs. 5.45 lakhs), woollen manufactures and sugar. These decreases were partly counteracted by increases under tanned skins (+ Rs. 56.48 lakhs), tobacco (+ Rs. 16.16 lakhs), tea (+ Rs. 6.65 lakhs), castor seeds (+ Rs. 6.02 lakhs), groundnuts (+ Rs. 4.16 lakhs), postal articles (+ Rs. 2.63 lakhs) and fruits and vegetables.

Government transactions declined from Rs. 11.65 lakhs to Rs. 40.67 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 0.98 lakh. Imports fell off from Rs. 41.37 lakhs to Rs. 40.48 lakhs and exports from Rs. 0.28 lakh to Rs. 0.19 lakh.

Coasting trade.—The total private trade went down from Rs. 906.34 lakhs to Rs. 883.95 lakhs. Imports decreased by Rs. 13.74 lakhs owing to contractions under grain and pulse (— Rs. 37.72 lakhs), coal (— Rs. 14.25 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (— Rs. 9.58 lakhs), sugar (— Rs. 5.21 lakhs) and spices, but imports of mineral oils rose by (+ Rs. 12.42 lakhs), tea (+ Rs. 8.18 lakhs), raw hides and skins (+ Rs. 7.76 lakhs), raw cotton (+ Rs. 4.96 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (+ Rs. 3.06 lakhs), chemicals (+ Rs. 2.71 lakhs), fruits and vegetables (+ Rs. 1.98 lakhs), teakwood (+ Rs. 1.66 lakhs), hardware (+ Rs. 1.26 lakhs), seeds, drugs and medicines and jute manufactures. Exports shrank by Rs. 8.65 lakhs on account of

smaller shipments of raw cotton (— Rs. 18.55 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (— Rs. 10.79 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 6.80 lakhs) and turmeric, while despatches under groundnut oil expanded by Rs. 19.80 lakhs, tobacco by Rs. 4.80 lakhs, and fruits and vegetables by Rs. 2.48 lakhs.

Shipping.—The number of vessels entering increased from 711 aggregating 2,447,686 tons to 790 of 2,595,777 tons and the number clearing from 700 of 2,409,239 tons to 788 of 2,608,905 tons. The average tonnage per vessel was 3,298 as against 3,442 in 1925-26.

Tuticorin.—The total trade of Tuticorin decreased from Rs. 1,357.64 lakhs to Rs. 1,008.58 lakhs. Foreign trade fell from Rs. 852.76 lakhs to Rs. 570.85 lakhs. Imports expanded by Rs. 9.58 lakhs due to larger arrivals of raw silk (+ Rs. 8.93 lakhs), raw cotton (+ Rs. 4.73 lakhs), coffee (+ Rs. 3.83 lakhs), metals (+ Rs. 1.81 lakhs) and sugar (+ Rs. 1.51 lakhs), partly set off by smaller receipts under machinery (— Rs. 5.00 lakhs), coal and coke (— Rs. 4.38 lakhs), spices (— Rs. 3.26 lakhs) and cotton twist and yarn (— Rs. 1.63 lakhs). Exports contracted by Rs. 291.49 lakhs as a net result of decreased shipments of raw cotton (— Rs. 306.43 lakhs), raw rubber, cotton piece goods, tea and fibres offset by increased despatches under treasure (+ Rs. 20.00 lakhs), fresh vegetables (+ Rs. 6.23 lakhs), oil cakes (+ Rs. 3.24 lakhs) and living animals (+ Rs. 1.33 lakhs).

Coasting trade.—Coasting trade declined from Rs. 504.88 lakhs to Rs. 437.73 lakhs. Imports went down by Rs. 104.80 lakhs due to smaller receipts of grain and pulse (— Rs. 83.00 lakhs), twist and yarn (— Rs. 22.40 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 5.34 lakhs), metals (— Rs. 2.47 lakhs), provisions, teakwood and dyes, while arrivals of raw cotton went up by Rs. 5.64 lakhs, of sugar by Rs. 4.04 lakhs, of coal by Rs. 1.84 lakhs, and of seeds by Rs. 1.21 lakhs. Exports rose by Rs. 37.66 lakhs, the increase having been recorded under twist and yarn (+ Rs. 23.55 lakhs), raw cotton (+ Rs. 15.25 lakhs) and spices (+ Rs. 3.68 lakhs) while there were decreases under coffee and tea.

Shipping.—During the year, 848 vessels with an average tonnage of 1,222 entered at Tuticorin as compared with 921 vessels with an average tonnage of 1,078 in the previous year.

Cochin.—The trade of Cochin receded by Rs. 54.07 lakhs. Foreign trade decreased from Rs. 410.69 lakhs to Rs. 407.49 lakhs. Imports expanded by Rs. 9.50 lakhs as a result of larger arrivals of sugar (+ Rs. 12.36 lakhs) and motor vehicles (+ Rs. 1.02 lakhs) counterbalanced by smaller receipts of mineral oils (— Rs. 5.77 lakhs) and machinery. Exports went down from Rs. 339.29 lakhs to Rs. 326.60 lakhs due to smaller shipments of coir manufactures (— Rs. 8.75 lakhs), raw rubber (— Rs. 7.24 lakhs) and spices (— Rs. 3.22 lakhs) counteracted by larger shipments of tea (+ Rs. 2.91 lakhs).

Coasting trade.—Coasting trade declined from Rs. 637.67 lakhs to Rs. 580.80 lakhs. Imports fell off by Rs. 84.47 lakhs as a result of contractions under grain and pulse (— Rs. 90.41 lakhs), twist and yarn (— Rs. 3.06 lakhs), salt (— Rs. 3.01 lakhs), sugar, chillies and oils partly set off by larger receipts of cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 4.81 lakhs). Exports rose by Rs. 33.60 lakhs owing to larger shipments mainly of coconut oil (+ Rs. 15.94 lakhs), groundnut oil (+ Rs. 4.75 lakhs), provisions (+ Rs. 3.98 lakhs), grain and pulse (+ Rs. 1.90 lakhs), oil-cakes (+ Rs. 1.58 lakhs), tea (+ Rs. 1.51 lakhs) and spices.

Shipping.—One thousand and thirty-three vessels with a tonnage of 863,976 entered as against 1,077 vessels of 867,599 tons.

Calicut.—The total value of trade amounted to Rs. 739.65 lakhs as against Rs. 744.48 lakhs. Foreign trade declined from Rs. 358.14 lakhs to Rs. 339.40 lakhs. Larger arrivals of mineral oils (+ Rs. 2.37 lakhs), sugar (+ Rs. 2.60 lakhs) offset by smaller arrivals of machinery (— Rs. 2.08 lakhs) increased the imports by Rs. 2.71 lakhs. The decrease of Rs. 21.44 lakhs under exports was caused by smaller despatches of raw cotton (— Rs. 22.90 lakhs), coffee (— Rs. 19.49 lakhs), spices (— Rs. 5.82 lakhs) and tea (— Rs. 1.15 lakhs) partly counteracted by larger shipments under groundnuts (+ Rs. 22.45 lakhs), raw rubber (+ Rs. 4.37 lakhs) and sandalwood (+ Rs. 1.48 lakhs).

Coasting trade.—Coasting trade expanded from Rs. 386.34 lakhs to Rs. 400.25 lakhs. Coastwise imports declined by Rs. 4.02 lakhs, the chief items showing decreases were raw cotton (— Rs. 13.83 lakhs), grain and pulse (— Rs. 13.67 lakhs) and coal (— Rs. 3.12 lakhs) while there were increases under cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 22.49 lakhs) and seeds. Exports rose by Rs. 17.92 lakhs as a result of larger shipments of raw cotton (+ Rs. 24.64 lakhs) and copra (+ Rs. 8.65 lakhs), while shipments of coconuts, spices, cordage and coir manufactures receded by Rs. 5.12 lakhs, Rs. 2.05 lakhs, Rs. 1.66 lakhs and Rs. 1.55 lakhs, respectively.

Shipping.—During the year under review 1,712 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 784,324 entered, the previous year's figures being 1,666 vessels of 778,500 tons.

Cocanada.—The total trade does not show much variation. Foreign trade decreased only by Rs. 1.47 lakhs. Imports expanded by Rs. 10.55 lakhs, the chief items contributing to the increase were kerosene oil (+ Rs. 4.94 lakhs), metals and ores (+ Rs. 2.15 lakhs), sugar, soap and chemicals. The decrease of Rs. 12.12 lakhs under exports was due to smaller despatches of groundnuts (— Rs. 59.66 lakhs), tobacco (— Rs. 11.63 lakhs), raw cotton (— Rs. 1.74 lakhs), sesamum seeds (— Rs. 1.30 lakhs), castor oil (— Rs. 1.17 lakhs) and raw hemp counteracted by larger shipments of rice and paddy (+ Rs. 49.65 lakhs), castor seeds (+ Rs. 12.79 lakhs), palmyra fibre (+ Rs. 3.27 lakhs) and raw jute.

Coasting trade.—There was not much variation in the total value of coasting trade. Imports expanded by Rs. 3.53 lakhs, mineral oils (+ Rs. 3.17 lakhs) contributing to the increase. Exports went down by Rs. 3.41 lakhs due to reduced shipments of raw cotton (— Rs. 4.70 lakhs), sesamum seeds (— Rs. 2.99 lakhs), and provisions (— Rs. 1.37 lakhs) partly counterbalanced by larger despatches of grain and pulse (+ Rs. 5.88 lakhs).

Shipping.—The number of vessels entering decreased from 205 to 201 but their average tonnage increased from 2,040 to 2,680.

Dhanushkodi.—The trade of Dhanushkodi which is almost entirely foreign increased from Rs. 297.47 lakhs to Rs. 346.84 lakhs. Imports rose by Rs. 10.12 lakhs on account of larger receipts of gunny bags (+ Rs. 5.38 lakhs), raw hides and skins (+ Rs. 1.03 lakhs) and postal articles and exports by Rs. 39.25 lakhs as a net result of larger shipment of rice (+ Rs. 24.95 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 12.28 lakhs), oil-cakes (+ Rs. 8.07 lakhs), fish and tobacco off-set by decreased shipments of postal articles (— Rs. 11.20 lakhs).

Shipping.—Most of the trade is carried on by the ferry steamers (average tonnage 254). Four hundred and nine vessels entered as compared with 388 in the previous year.

Mangalore.—There was a decrease in the trade of this port from Rs. 327.91 lakhs to Rs. 309.72 lakhs or by nearly 6 per cent. Foreign trade went down from Rs. 142.47 lakhs to Rs. 121.19 lakhs. Imports do not show much variation and amounted to Rs. 5.69 lakhs, while exports decreased by Rs. 21.94 lakhs due to smaller shipments of coffee (— Rs. 18.13 lakhs) and fresh fruits and vegetables (— Rs. 2.07 lakhs).

Coasting trade.—Coasting trade amounted to Rs. 188.53 lakhs as against Rs. 185.44 lakhs in 1925-26, an increase of Rs. 3.09 lakhs. Larger arrivals of cotton piece goods (Rs. 2.38 lakhs) and sugar (+ Rs. 1.13 lakhs) partly set-off by smaller receipts of grain and pulse (— Rs. 2.37 lakhs) resulted in an increase of Rs. 1.05 lakhs under imports. Larger shipments of bricks and tiles and copra partly met by reduced shipments of coffee accounted for the net increase of Rs. 2.05 lakhs under exports.

Shipping.—The average tonnage of 2,804 vessels entering was 97 as against 102 in the previous year when 3,271 vessels entered.

Negapatam.—Foreign trade increased by Rs. 10.63 lakhs, owing to larger despatches of postal articles (+ Rs. 7.68 lakhs), rice (+ Rs. 7.17 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 4.58 lakhs), tobacco (+ Rs. 1.58 lakhs), fruits and vegetables (+ Rs. 1.53 lakhs) and spices partly met by smaller shipments of groundnut kernels (— Rs. 14.43 lakhs). A decrease of Rs. 14.61 lakhs in the coasting imports was brought about by decreased receipts of grain and pulse (— Rs. 14.46 lakhs). Coasting exports do not show much variation.

Shipping.—The number of vessels which entered at Negapatam increased from 308 to 401 and their tonnage from 468,801 to 632,463.

Cuddalore.—The total trade fell off by Rs. 28.48 lakhs. Foreign trade decreased by Rs. 30.54 lakhs and coasting trade increased by Rs. 2.06 lakhs. Foreign imports showed an increase of Rs. 10.29 lakhs due to larger arrivals of sugar (+ Rs. 8.69 lakhs) and betelnuts (+ Rs. 1.59 lakhs). A decrease of Rs. 40.83 lakhs in the foreign export trade was due to smaller shipments of groundnuts (— Rs. 43.02 lakhs) partly met by larger despatches of cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 1.65 lakhs). Smaller receipts of grain and pulse (— Rs. 7.52 lakhs) partly met by larger arrivals of coal (+ Rs. 2.83 lakhs) teakwood (+ Rs. 1.08 lakhs) and cotton raw (+ Rs. 1.74 lakhs) and increased despatches of groundnuts (+ Rs. 8.67 lakhs) counteracted by decreased shipments of groundnut oil (— Rs. 4.18 lakhs) and of sugar (— Rs. 1.38 lakhs) resulted in the increase of Rs. 2.06 lakhs in the coasting trade of Cuddalore.

Shipping.—Two hundred and twenty-nine vessels with an average tonnage of 2,054 entered as compared with 236 vessels averaging 1,924 tons in 1925-26.

Cannanore.—There was not much variation in the foreign import trade of Cannanore which was only Rs. 0.57 lakh as against Rs. 0.73 lakh in 1925-26. In the export foreign trade, there was a decrease of Rs. 1.30 lakhs, the chief item contributing to the decrease was fish guano. The coasting trade expanded by Rs. 21.56 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 18.97 lakhs under imports was brought about by larger arrivals under grain and pulse (+ Rs. 7.47 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 3.90 lakhs) and twist

and yarn (+ Rs. 3.47 lakhs), while the increase of Rs. 2.59 lakhs under exports was caused by larger shipments of pepper and coconuts partly set-off by smaller despatches of jute gunny bags.

Vizagapatam.—Foreign trade of Vizagapatam fell by Rs. 61.22 lakhs and the coasting trade by Rs. 2.31 lakhs. The fall in the foreign trade was due to smaller despatches of groundnuts (— Rs. 36.47 lakhs), raw jute (— Rs. 16.81 lakhs), niger seeds (— Rs. 4.18 lakhs) and sesamum seeds (— Rs. 3.29 lakhs). The decrease in the coasting trade was due to smaller despatches chiefly of mustard seeds (— Rs. 1.00 lakh) and sesamum seeds (— Rs. 0.95 lakh).

Tellicherry.—Foreign trade fell by Rs. 20.25 lakhs and the coasting trade improved by Rs. 1.61 lakhs. The decrease in the foreign trade was brought about by smaller despatches of coffee (— Rs. 10.66 lakhs), pepper (— Rs. 9.02 lakhs) and tea.

Other ports.—Expansion of Rs. 4.13 lakhs in the foreign trade of Badagara was due to larger shipments of pepper and copra. The decrease of Rs. 5.17 lakhs in the foreign import trade of Porto Novo was caused by smaller arrivals, chiefly of betelnuts (— Rs. 5.01 lakhs), while the fall by Rs. 28.94 lakhs in the export foreign trade was the result of smaller despatches, mainly of groundnuts (— Rs. 27.68 lakhs). The foreign trade of Bimlipatam declined by Rs. 13.52 lakhs as a result of smaller shipments of raw jute (— Rs. 14.43 lakhs) partly counteracted by larger despatches of groundnut seeds and cakes. The coasting trade increased by Rs. 1.84 lakhs.

CUSTOMS HOUSE, MADRAS,
27th May 1927.

T. A. STEWART,
Collector of Customs.

