



Report on the Sea-borne Trade
of the Madras Presidency for
the year 1935-36.

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EXPORTS.

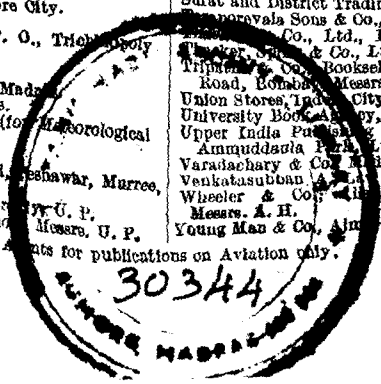
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REPORT ON THE SEA-BORNE TRADE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1935-36.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The entire sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency, comprising both the foreign and the coasting trade, but excluding Government transactions, showed a slight decrease of Rs. 90 lakhs or 1·17 per cent. during the year under review. Most of the factors mentioned in the last year's report, as being responsible for depressing trade, persisted. There were indications, however, on the export side at least, that it was gradually gathering strength in some directions. Notwithstanding certain redeeming features, the import side was not satisfactory. There was a fall of Rs. 1,64 lakhs or 9·4 per cent. in the private import foreign trade, excluding treasure. On a reference to the table at page 7, indicating the relative importance of the principal articles imported, it will be seen that in about half the number of such items of merchandise, there was a marked decline. The following are the most important items in which a fall is noticeable, namely, grain and pulse, chiefly rice and paddy (—Rs. 1,14·34 lakhs), metals and ores (—Rs. 20·94 lakhs) cotton manufactures (—Rs. 13·31 lakhs), artificial silk yarn and piecegoods, etc. (—Rs. 12·91 lakhs), sugar (—Rs. 9·94 lakhs), spices (—Rs. 9·88 lakhs), dyeing and tanning substances (—Rs. 7·48 lakhs) and soap (—Rs. 5·29 lakhs). The decline in the imports of rice and paddy, which was the heaviest of all, was the result of the imposition in April 1935 of a duty of 12 annas per Indian maund on broken rice. The agricultural classes of the Presidency would have been more benefited by this duty, had not Burma, taking advantage of the imposition, sent more rice than in the previous year. The chief items in which larger imports took place do not show any appreciable rise. Such are machinery and millwork (+Rs. 7·95 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (+Rs. 6·37 lakhs), manures (+Rs. 4·88 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+Rs. 3·70 lakhs) and provisions (+Rs. 2·69 lakhs).

The private export foreign trade, excluding treasure, continued to present a somewhat hopeful aspect. Looking at the table at page 17, which gives the percentage of increase or decrease in the exports of the principal articles from the Madras Presidency, some grounds will be found for a restrained optimism. Barring four items, good increases are noticeable in all others. The principal items of increase are metals and ores (+Rs. 46·78 lakhs), coffee (+Rs. 28·73 lakhs), seeds, chiefly groundnuts (+Rs. 22·56 lakhs), fruits and vegetables, i.e., cashew nut kernels (+Rs. 22·19 lakhs), hides and skins, raw (+Rs. 19·48 lakhs), rubber (+Rs. 19·24 lakhs), tea (+Rs. 15·89 lakhs), leather (+Rs. 13·67 lakhs), tobacco, raw and manufactured (+Rs. 13·07 lakhs) and coir, raw and manufactured (+Rs. 8·02 lakhs). The few articles

which were on the decline are cotton raw (—Rs. 77.28 lakhs), spices (—Rs. 18.00 lakhs), postal articles (—Rs. 2.63 lakhs) and oilcakes (—Rs. 2.14 lakhs). Exports of cotton to Japan fell, as she took larger quantities of cotton from the other provinces to maintain the quota level.

The imports from the British Empire revealed a decrease of about Rs. 67 lakhs and formed 57.66 per cent. of the total import trade as against 59.22 per cent. in the previous year, while the export trade showed a slight increase of Rs. 1.65 lakhs over the previous year.

The prices of important articles of export, viz., coffee, cardamoms, pepper, raw goat skins and tanned hides fell, while those of dried fruits, raw cotton, handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece, seeds, chiefly groundnuts and castor, rose. On the import side, sugar, betelnuts, cotton twist and yarn and artificial silk yarn showed decline in prices; but metals and ores, raw tobacco and grain and pulse showed increases.

On a reference to the table at page 23, relating to the distribution of the coasting trade of the Madras Presidency, it will be found that imports from Burma were the heaviest for the past five years and consisted chiefly of rice and paddy, pulse, petroleum, kerosene oil and teak wood. Bombay and Bengal reduced their intake while Sind showed some improvement. From all the provinces except Burma there was a lesser demand for exports from the Madras Presidency. The interport trade within the Presidency in both imports and exports showed, in general, a better activity.

From the table at page 25, showing the relative importance of the sea-borne trade of the principal ports of the Madras Presidency, it will be seen that the foreign trade of the chief port of Madras showed a rise of Rs. 7.74 lakhs only. Vizagapatam, Mangalore and Cochin improved in foreign trade by Rs. 54.39 lakhs, Rs. 29.15 lakhs and Rs. 27.69 lakhs respectively at the expense of Cocanada and Tuticorin on the East Coast, of which the trade diminished by Rs. 70.02 lakhs and Rs. 85.26 lakhs respectively, and of some ports on the West Coast. The improvement in the coasting trade of Tuticorin and Cochin was conspicuous. The better facilities afforded by the harbours at Vizagapatam and Cochin accounted for the general increase in trade at those ports. The trade at the Chief Port has not been materially affected so far.

2. Table showing the value of the Sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency.

Description.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
A. PRIVATE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. FOREIGN TRADE.					
Imports—					
Merchandise . . .	15,58,55,383	15,86,69,604	14,81,00,305	17,35,12,413	15,71,10,871
Gold	1,06,51,195	51,49,734	50,00,351	35,50,234	32,32,182
Silver	33,27,213	1,61,617	636	4,05,646	5,13,232
Total Imports . .	16,98,33,791	16,39,80,955	15,31,01,292	17,74,68,293	16,08,56,285

Description.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. PRIVATE— <i>contd.</i>					
I. FOREIGN TRADE— <i>contd.</i>					
Exports—					
Foreign merchandise re-exported . . .	27,13,669	22,60,283	17,12,558	16,57,077	11,02,206
Indian produce . . .	25,97,94,915	23,55,04,692	24,64,21,590	25,09,04,809	26,80,25,271
Gold	55,92,707	4,19,73,253	3,33,21,751	1,06,53,923	4,72,381
Silver	340	422	1,677	1,48,269	1,612
Currency notes . .	2,38,060	17,68,073	22,79,944	37,89,660	32,79,003
Total Exports . .	26,83,39,691	28,15,06,723	28,37,37,520	26,71,53,738	27,28,80,473
Total Foreign Trade.	43,81,73,482	44,54,87,678	43,68,38,812	44,46,22,031	43,37,36,758
II. COASTING TRADE.					
Imports—					
Indian produce . . .	16,72,13,037	17,12,01,849	16,31,35,826	19,73,75,775	20,61,32,476
Foreign merchandise	1,79,00,089	1,83,10,144	1,62,01,423	1,72,26,319	1,60,78,594
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	1,800	9,757	1,600	1,736	...
Total Imports . .	18,51,14,926	18,95,21,750	17,93,38,849	21,46,03,830	22,22,11,070
Exports—					
Indian produce . . .	8,26,87,567	7,83,81,409	7,89,59,931	10,30,84,309	10,02,93,960
Foreign merchandise	33,89,972	42,54,049	30,88,857	25,38,829	23,01,731
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	5,76,566	...	...	27,06,545	4,700
Total Exports . .	8,66,54,105	8,26,35,458	8,20,48,788	10,83,29,683	10,26,00,391
Total Coasting Trade	27,17,69,031	27,21,57,208	26,13,87,637	32,29,33,513	32,48,11,461
Total Private Trade	70,99,42,513	71,76,44,886	69,82,26,449	76,75,55,544	75,85,48,219
B. GOVERNMENT STORES.					
Foreign—					
Imports	38,34,636	15,03,599	13,58,050	12,40,758	11,37,985
Exports	24,747	40,406	17,083	31,991	8,745
Coasting—					
Imports	5,75,337	3,98,426	4,71,240	5,76,744	8,42,822
Exports	5,84,684	4,30,878	4,09,020	4,31,515	4,31,225
Total Government Transactions . .	50,19,404	23,73,309	22,55,393	22,81,008	24,21,377
Total Trade . . .	71,49,61,917	72,00,18,195	70,04,81,842	76,98,36,552	76,09,69,596

3. *Geographical distribution.*—Table showing the distribution of the foreign trade of the Madras Presidency in private merchandise by countries.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Percent tage of Total Trade.	
	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.		
BRITISH EMPIRE—						
United Kingdom .	7,36.13	6,67.09	12,64.57	12,59.59	46.95	45.20
Ceylon . . .	42.08	45.86	2,91.96	3,04.87	7.83	8.23
Straits Settlements	38.91	33.63	53.06	43.56	2.16	1.81
Union of South Africa.	14.19	15.77	3.66	3.83	0.42	0.45
Commonwealth of Australia.	3.40	6.86	18.79	12.83	0.52	0.46
Canada . . .	16.75	15.37	1.94	2.62	0.44	0.43
Federated Malay States.	0.40	1.46	15.81	14.56	0.38	0.38
Other British Possessions.	4.09	2.63	17.61	27.19	0.52	0.70
Total British Empire.	8,55.95	7,88.67	16,67.40	16,69.05	59.22	57.66
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—						
Europe—						
France . . .	11.09	11.56	1,61.01	2,72.00	4.04	6.65
Germany . .	1,32.92	1,51.89	1,02.06	1,67.13	5.55	7.48
Netherlands .	10.52	12.39	1,45.18	1,58.20	3.66	4.00
Italy . . .	15.01	9.85	70.82	48.68	2.02	1.37
Belgium	29.43	31.23	49.22	60.16	1.85	2.14
Other Countries	32.34	93.74	43.69	44.25	3.18	3.25
Total Europe .	2,91.31	3,10.66	5,72.98	7,50.42	20.30	24.89
Asia—						
Japan . . .	1,23.35	1,37.73	1,48.58	97.80	6.39	5.53
Java . . .	43.62	32.33	1.52	1.27	1.06	0.78
China . . .	16.30	15.59	0.98	1.87	0.41	0.41
Persia . . .	24.49	20.92	0.27	0.38	0.58	0.50
Other Countries	2,65.76	1,49.10	12.15	8.75	6.53	3.70
Total Asia . .	4,73.52	3,55.67	1,63.50	1,10.07	14.97	10.92
America . . .	87.89	83.83	1,15.35	1,55.47	4.76	5.62
Africa . . .	26.45	32.28	6.39	6.27	0.75	0.91
Total Foreign Countries.	8,79.17	7,82.44	8,58.22	10,22.23	40.78	42.34
GRAND TOTAL .	17,35.12	15,71.11	25,25.62	26,91.28	100.00	100.00

British Empire.—The trade with the British Empire formed 58 per cent. of the total trade as against 59 per cent. in the previous year. While the imports declined by Rs. 67.28 lakhs to Rs. 7,88.67 lakhs or 8 per cent., exports increased by Rs. 1.65 lakhs to Rs. 16,69.05 lakhs or 0.1 per cent.

There were several conspicuous decreases in imports from the United Kingdom, notably in brass, mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, by Rs. 20.82 lakhs to Rs. 9.48 lakhs, copper sheets by Rs. 8.03 lakhs to Rs. 3.98 lakhs, household soap, by Rs. 4.46 lakhs to Rs. 0.16 lakh, machinery and millwork by Rs. 7.05 lakhs to Rs. 1,19.07 lakhs, cotton twist and yarn by Rs. 5.82 lakhs to Rs. 38.22 lakhs and cotton piecegoods by Rs. 18.31 lakhs to Rs. 19.94 lakhs. There was a marked increase in the imports of sulphate of ammonia by Rs. 4.07 lakhs to Rs. 26.26 lakhs. Exports of groundnuts declined by Rs. 81.43 lakhs to Rs. 69.67 lakhs, tanned skins by Rs. 23.45 lakhs to Rs. 2,46.12 lakhs, raw cotton by Rs. 16.85 lakhs to Rs. 10.80 lakhs; but there were appreciable increases in tanned hides by Rs. 26.78 lakhs to Rs. 2,15.76 lakhs, coffee by Rs. 15.93 lakhs to Rs. 37.16 lakhs, raw skins by Rs. 15.55 lakhs to Rs. 19.39 lakhs, raw tobacco by Rs. 11.34 lakhs to Rs. 45.26 lakhs, unwrought leather by Rs. 8.07 lakhs to Rs. 19.36 lakhs, handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece by Rs. 7.04 lakhs to Rs. 12.23 lakhs and coir manufactures by Rs. 6.07 lakhs to Rs. 8.59 lakhs.

Ceylon increased her supplies in coconut oil and coconut kernels by Rs. 2.17 lakhs to Rs. 6.97 lakhs and by Rs. 2.07 lakhs to Rs. 8.67 lakhs respectively. Her supplies in coloured piecegoods rose from Rs. 45.46 lakhs to Rs. 52.30 lakhs and in raw rubber by Rs. 9.03 lakhs to Rs. 17.56 lakhs. Her demand for chillies fell sharply by Rs. 6.33 lakhs to Rs. 5.97 lakhs. The Straits Settlements reduced her supply of betelnuts by Rs. 7.70 lakhs to Rs. 14.68 lakhs but took cotton coloured piecegoods to the value of Rs. 21.43 lakhs as against Rs. 25.63 lakhs in the previous year.

Nigeria was a fair market for cotton handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece to the value of Rs. 14.82 lakhs as against Rs. 5.60 lakhs.

Foreign countries.—The trade with these countries was 42 per cent. of the total as against 41 per cent. in the previous year.

The import trade fell by Rs. 96.73 lakhs to Rs. 7,82.44 lakhs or 11 per cent., but the export trade expanded appreciably by Rs. 1,64.01 lakhs to Rs. 10,22.23 lakhs or 19 per cent.

Europe.—Southern Russia sent petroleum (dangerous) to the value of Rs. 9.37 lakhs as against no shipments in the previous year, but reduced her supply in kerosene oil by Rs. 8.32 lakhs to Rs. 33.00 lakhs. There were increases in the imports from Germany of machinery and millwork from Rs. 9.20 lakhs to Rs. 20.50 lakhs, of printing paper from Rs. 1.61 lakhs to Rs. 7.39 lakhs, while her supply in brass, mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, fell from Rs. 19.09 lakhs to Rs. 15.97 lakhs. Imports of artificial silk yarn from Italy fell from Rs. 4.15 lakhs to Rs. 1.96 lakhs. Exports of groundnuts rose from Rs. 4,99.76 lakhs to Rs. 5,38.89 lakhs. The rise was conspicuous in respect of shipments to France by Rs. 86.82 lakhs, Germany by Rs. 38.91 lakhs and the Netherlands by Rs. 16.32 lakhs. Germany came forward to purchase cotton to the value of Rs. 21.77 lakhs as against Rs. 8.96 lakhs in the previous year and France increased her demand for coffee from Rs. 24.91 lakhs to Rs. 35.87 lakhs. Shipments to Italy of

groundnuts and raw cotton were reduced to Rs. 23.24 lakhs and Rs. 1.64 lakhs from Rs. 36.18 lakhs and Rs. 9.05 lakhs respectively.

Asia.—There were several marked declines in imports, notably in rice from Siam (—Rs. 1,12.85 lakhs), kerosene oil from Sumatra (—Rs. 12.00 lakhs), fuel oil from Persia (—Rs. 5.45 lakhs), paddy from Indo-China (—Rs. 14.29 lakhs), artificial silk yarn from Japan (—Rs. 8.60 lakhs). The decline in the export trade in cotton raw to Japan was rather steep, as the demand fell from Rs. 93.72 lakhs to Rs. 26.04 lakhs. Japan, however, took manganese ore to the extent of Rs. 26.25 lakhs as against Rs. 7.36 lakhs in the previous year.

America.—There was a notable decline in imports of raw tobacco from Rs. 20.51 lakhs to Rs. 18.24 lakhs. The demand for fruits and vegetables, mainly of cashew nuts, and kernels (+Rs. 41.78 lakhs) and manganese ore (+Rs. 7.24 lakhs) showed appreciable increases, while castor seeds (—Rs. 10.33 lakhs) and pepper (—Rs. 4.91 lakhs) showed reductions.

Africa.—Raw Cotton from Egypt increased from Rs. 12.12 lakhs to Rs. 15.24 lakhs. The exports to this country were steady.

4. Table showing the value of the foreign trade of the Madras Presidency under the five main classes.

Classes.	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
IMPORTS.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I. Food, drink and tobacco .	2,94.18	2,27.49	2,34.96	4,18.37	2,88.43
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured .	2,31.27	2,48.87	1,92.75	1,95.39	2,08.87
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured .	10,01.48	10,87.13	10,31.29	11,03.73	10,60.29
IV. Living animals .	1.50	1.16	1.60	0.76	0.96
V. Postal articles .	30.12	22.05	20.40	16.87	12.56
Total Imports	15,58.55	15,86.70	14,81.00	17,35.12	15,71.11
EXPORTS.					
I. Food, drink and tobacco .	8,03.47	8,34.33	7,98.04	8,06.24	8,91.83
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured .	9,90.34	7,97.81	8,82.27	9,27.90	9,76.12
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured .	7,81.01	7,02.00	7,65.91	7,42.51	7,83.97
IV. Living animals .	12.66	8.83	9.48	8.63	7.20
V. Postal articles .	37.60	34.68	25.63	23.77	21.14
Total Exports	26,25.08	23,77.65	24,81.33	25,09.05	26,80.26
Total Foreign Trade	41,83.63	39,64.35	39,62.33	42,44.17	42,51.37

IMPORTS.

5. Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles imported into the Madras Presidency from foreign countries.

Articles.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Percentage of increase or decrease over 1934-35.	Share Percentage of trade.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Machinery and millwork.	1,34,63,652	1,07,66,047	1,44,71,123	1,39,06,238	1,67,01,647	+5	10.73
Metals and ores	1,32,79,017	1,47,11,301	1,39,95,242	1,57,49,468	1,36,55,318	—13	8.69
Cotton manufactures.	1,34,88,422	1,87,22,954	1,41,31,419	1,41,57,956	1,28,26,278	—2	8.16
Grain, pulse and flour.	24,04,274	31,66,519	48,44,502	2,30,61,361	1,16,26,826	—6	7.40
Oils . . .	1,50,19,526	1,38,73,420	1,07,06,174	1,16,15,155	1,58,00,691	—3	7.19
Vehicles . .	51,51,223	46,94,725	70,46,922	79,01,937	76,39,368	—3	4.86
Cotton twist and yarn.	65,92,763	86,35,776	54,33,599	64,83,250	68,53,988	+6	4.36
Paper and paste-board	42,45,830	44,27,374	42,16,192	41,90,518	48,27,562	+15	3.08
Provisions and oilman's stores.	56,10,591	42,80,096	40,51,915	42,74,266	45,43,019	+6	2.89
Dyeing and tanning substances.	49,93,727	48,04,512	44,26,560	51,83,476	44,34,769	—14	2.83
Instruments, apparatus and appliances.	34,98,044	41,21,929	37,58,837	45,46,826	43,80,091	—4	2.79
Hardware . .	37,67,167	41,31,041	40,76,768	42,39,570	42,63,922	+1	2.71
Chemicals . .	34,15,746	35,75,370	39,76,931	40,31,003	42,15,258	+5	2.74
Manures . .	15,92,632	28,12,049	21,94,327	32,38,625	37,27,150	+15	2.38
Sugar . . .	1,24,03,456	62,08,980	56,17,676	43,42,956	33,48,780	—23	2.13
Rubber . . .	35,63,411	32,47,446	32,36,260	35,02,382	32,93,192	—6	2.09
Drugs and medicines.	27,29,646	27,53,187	27,73,235	29,39,094	30,29,731	+4	1.92
Liquors . . .	24,63,840	24,62,288	24,93,136	26,14,003	26,35,572	+1	1.61
Spices . . .	37,18,312	34,35,350	31,11,939	35,96,454	26,07,823	—27	1.66
Artificial silk .	40,54,067	48,72,005	29,71,325	34,23,822	21,32,595	—38	1.36
Tobacco . . .	24,33,740	26,25,938	26,03,625	23,52,106	21,10,310	—10	1.34
Silk, raw and manufactured.	29,00,252	41,31,988	34,26,714	19,49,054	19,69,423	+1	1.25
Glass and glassware.	14,41,360	17,82,959	13,57,565	16,07,533	17,37,048	+8	1.11
Postal articles not specified.	30,12,188	22,04,560	20,40,210	16,87,022	12,55,684	—25	0.80
Tea chests . .	8,27,019	10,13,049	10,10,101	10,66,663	11,90,986	+11	0.75
Stationery (excluding paper).	11,09,122	12,00,970	12,37,438	11,64,456	11,81,501	+1	0.79
Building and engineering materials.	19,36,735	16,72,524	12,91,664	11,43,782	11,39,476	—0.4	0.72
Soap	15,52,159	16,43,399	14,34,402	12,48,307	7,19,203	—44	0.45
Other articles .	1,51,87,434	1,61,89,848	1,53,64,504	1,62,95,130	1,77,63,427	+9	11.21
Total	15,58,55,383	15,86,69,604	14,81,00,305	17,35,12,413	15,71,10,641	—9	100.00

Machinery and Millwork.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Primo-movers (other than electrical)	29.97	15.82	8.41	23.74	18.53
Electrical machinery . . .	47.36	26.56	31.77	37.83	43.27
Agricultural machinery . . .	0.61	0.44	1.19	0.47	0.89
Belting for machinery . . .	3.92	4.44	3.67	3.01	3.73
Boilers	2.97	9.45	3.51	2.84	3.80
Metal working machinery . . .	2.77	0.70	0.39	0.01	1.25
Mining machinery	0.58	1.07	0.02	0.53	0.04
Rice and flour mill machinery .	1.86	2.08	1.97	2.09	1.75
Sewing and knitting machines .	3.45	5.10	6.07	7.93	7.34
Sugar machinery	1.03	4.19	8.97	16.23	1.88
Tea machinery	2.30	3.41	4.08	3.83	3.88
Textile machinery	19.85	22.36	39.79	34.22	44.58
Typewriters	1.03	1.00	1.30	1.77	2.32
Other sorts	20.86	15.48	37.24	24.54	37.49
Total	1,38.56	1,12.10	1,48.38	1,59.06	1,70.75

7. METALS AND METAL MANUFACTURES.

Metals and metal manufactures.																			
1931-32.				1932-33.				1933-34.				1934-35.				1935-36.			
Tons.		Rs. Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs. Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs. Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs. Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs. Lakhs.	
17,419		9-81		2,543		3-96		3,171		5-02		3,059		4-24		2,874		4-24	
I.—Iron and steel—																			
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.																			
692		1-88		839		2-51		836		2-44		1,197		3-29		1,261		3-25	
Bolts and nuts		1-08		725		1-82		762		1-91		663		1-58		1,017		1-72	
Fencing materials		1,388		1,773		2-18		2,273		3-08		2,606		3-65		3,405		4-83	
Hoops and strips		669		757		2-81		843		3-56		771		3-05		1,168		4-40	
Nails, rivets and washers (excluding wire nails).																			
5,551		8-96		4,973		8-02		3,295		6-41		1,857		3-67		2,162		3-67	
1,846		3-25		2,484		4-42		2,390		4-95		1,649		3-54		1,306		2-61	
1,333		3-90		809		2-49		1,112		3-61		802		2-75		1,032		3-63	
Tinned—tin plates																			
Not galvanized or tinned—																			
Sheets up to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick																			
2,138		2-74		2,653		3-55		2,613		3-71		2,428		3-70		1,650		2-48	
1,521		1-06		700		0-85		850		1-00		939		1-20		1,247		1-50	
4,061		10-98		2,877		7-18		3,321		8-02		3,167		7-45		6,316		10-89	
1,883		2-93		2,742		4-92		2,635		4-74		2,639		4-41		3,702		5-52	
Wire nails		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
476		0-91		549		1-04		720		1-38		664		1-21		743		1-15	
Wire		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
24,435		30-41		17,580		22-60		16,340		21-68		18,178		28-69		22,619		29-42	
Other manufactures																			
Total of Iron and steel																			
53,921		83-50		42,013		68-35		41,161		71-60		40,619		72-43		50,502		78-90	
33,968		42-69		20,513		31-73		23,207		40-67		25,800		42-28		36,672		52-11	
19,953		40-81		21,500		36-62		17,954		30-93		14,819		30-15		13,830		26-79	
Not protected																			
II.—Other metals—																			
1,762		1-52		1,226		0-84		3,265		2-33		4,609		3-62		4,474		3-53	
Aluminium		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
1,091		0-81		548		0-30		500		0-34		878		0-78		19		0-02	
Anti-friction metal		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
78,630		29-15		163,862		51-49		140,205		42-29		201,827		53-85		118,163		30-80	
Brass, bronze, etc.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
20,032		8-98		36,888		15-18		34,069		12-04		50,749		16-04		29,887		9-46	
Copper		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
116		0-11		19		0-01		881		0-29		104		0-14		491		0-35	
German silver and nickel silver		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
6,888		1-18		9,427		1-37		7,705		2-09		7,387		1-19		6,761		1-45	
Lead		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
518		2-27		811		3-03		848		2-27		702		1-87		1,321		3-20	
Quicksilver		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
1,115		0-55		1,361		0-74		720		0-55		1,061		0-93		762		0-67	
Solder		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
4,222		3-62		4,952		4-48		3,383		4-65		2,920		4-50		4,191		6-10	
Tin		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
4,558		0-84		6,240		0-87		6,935		1-03		9,436		1-29		7,755		1-10	
Zinc or spelter		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
1,652		0-45		1,461		0-42		1,360		0-46		1,348		0-96		1,866		0-89	
Metals unenumerated		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
120,584		49-28		228,795		78-73		199,271		68-34		281,201		85-07		175,290		57-66	
Total																			

The United Kingdom continued to be the principal supplier in *iron and steel* and the other suppliers were Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Japan and France in the order of importance. The decrease in brass and copper may be attributed to over-stock in the previous year.

Bragg :—

8. *Cotton Manufactures—Cotton twist and yarn.*—Though the United Kingdom continued to be the chief supplier, imports from her of cotton twist and yarn showed a noticeable decrease. This defect has been more than made good by Japan and China sending larger quantities than before. Some sub-heads under this class demand special attention. Japan sent Rs. 16.73 lakhs worth of mercerised yarn as against Rs. 11.33 lakhs and China Rs. 9.23 lakhs worth of grey yarn as against Rs. 4.59 lakhs in the previous year.

Cotton piecegoods.—The marked decrease was chiefly due to the expected reduction in the rate of duty consequent on the enquiry by the Tariff Board and competition from Indian Mills. While in the year under review, the United Kingdom maintained her low level, viz., Rs. 1.70 lakhs as against Rs. 1.58 lakhs in 1934-35, Japan sent 18.70 million yards of grey longcloth and shirting valued at Rs. 22.05 lakhs as against 14.99 million yards valued at Rs. 19.03 lakhs in the previous year. White mulls came chiefly from the United Kingdom to the extent of 15.03 million yards valued at Rs. 33.52 lakhs as against 19.79 million yards valued at Rs. 42.97 lakhs. Imports under coloured goods were steady.

Sewing thread from the United Kingdom rose from 161,287 lbs. valued at Rs. 4.63 lakhs to 199,840 lbs. valued at Rs. 5.49 lakhs.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I. Twist and yarn—										
From United Kingdom	5,375,003	55.18	6,224,449	63.54	4,211,283	44.49	3,930,459	44.05	3,435,273	38.22
„ Japan	389,900	4.75	1,797,000	14.63	916,020	7.90	1,517,300	16.08	2,293,700	20.89
„ China	831,000	5.67	1,357,800	7.73	355,200	1.90	612,300	4.68	1,185,450	9.23
„ Other Countries	27,025	0.33	36,418	0.45	2,980	0.05	2,493	0.02	23,742	0.19
Total of twist and yarn	6,622,928	65.93	9,415,667	86.35	5,485,483	54.34	6,062,552	64.83	6,938,165	68.53
II. Piecegoods—										
Grey, plain—										
From United Kingdom	12,927,960	24.45	13,051,096	23.33	9,622,331	16.56	8,838,738	14.50	6,488,933	10.44
„ Japan	14,642,146	24.08	23,772,174	33.05	11,336,716	13.61	14,993,250	19.03	18,701,760	22.05
„ Other Countries	47,576	0.11	35,302	0.10	60,795	0.14	25,674	0.05	13,972	0.03
Total Grey, plain	27,617,682	48.64	36,858,572	56.48	21,019,482	30.31	23,857,662	33.58	25,204,665	32.52
Grey, bordered—										
From United Kingdom	2,988,746	5.30	7,058,747	12.26	5,304,481	9.62	3,667,812	6.17	2,254,843	3.41
„ Other Countries	...	...	...	...	1,180	0.01	...	...	...	...
Total Grey, bordered	2,988,746	5.30	7,058,747	12.26	5,305,661	9.63	3,667,812	6.17	2,254,843	3.41
Total Grey, plain and bordered	30,606,428	53.94	43,917,319	68.74	26,325,503	39.94	27,525,474	39.75	27,459,508	35.93

COTTON MANUFACTURES—contd.

	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.
II.—Piecegoods—contd.										
White—										
From United Kingdom	23,495,395	55.82	31,745,619	70.32	26,949,382	57.78	25,574,929	56.09	19,121,343	42.74
" Japan	1,228,015	1.74	876,325	1.14	342,817	0.45	60,000	0.08	250,430	0.32
" Other Countries	320,623	0.95	315,979	1.03	166,879	0.50	262,964	0.98	129,474	0.51
Total White	25,044,033	58.51	32,937,923	72.49	27,459,078	58.74	25,897,893	57.15	19,501,147	43.57
Coloured, printed and dyed—										
From United Kingdom	4,789,221	12.16	12,800,518	31.86	15,352,098	35.05	15,859,952	34.82	16,753,163	36.65
" Japan	689,720	0.98	3,334,179	3.96	1,237,314	1.60	1,604,288	2.23	1,701,907	2.19
" Other Countries	551,073	1.78	350,242	1.29	167,868	0.48	276,195	0.74	403,247	1.05
Total Coloured, printed and dyed	6,030,014	14.92	16,484,939	37.11	16,757,280	37.13	17,740,435	37.79	18,858,317	39.80
Other sorts of piecegoods	17,194	0.05	28,072	0.05	67,152	0.12	...	...	300,489	0.47
Total Piecegoods	61,697,669	1,27.42	93,368,253	1,78.38	70,609,014	1,35.93	71,163,802	1,34.69	66,179,461	1,19.77
Other cotton fabrics	...	7.46	...	8.84	...	8.38	...	6.89	...	8.48
GRAND TOTAL	...	2,00.81	...	2,73.57	...	1,98.65	...	2,06.41	...	1,96.78

9. OILS.

	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Mineral oils—										
Fuel oils—										
From Straits Settlements	2,156,987	4.38	7,673,712	19.67	13,046,508	28.30	9,442,770	24.30	9,529,173	18.85
" Persia	8,847,325	21.50	6,711,931	11.54	8,162,041	13.90	4,932,437	7.92	10,335,708	16.22
" Borneo (Dutch)	5,883,344	11.40	2,039,505	3.42	57,368	0.22	...	...	...	...
" United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries	1,532,861	2.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	966,060	1.44
Total—Fuel oils	18,421,117	40.19	16,425,148	34.63	21,265,917	42.42	14,375,207	32.22	20,830,941	36.51
Kerosene—										
From Straits Settlements	13,041	0.07	7,526,714	39.95	5,640,607	33.56	...	...	...	...
" U. S. S. R. (Southern)	3,470,909	20.52	...	...	...	...	8,053,190	41.32	5,994,923	33.00
" Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,300	0.21	39,336	0.14
" Persia	484,181	2.48	2,453,057	12.65	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Sumatra	...	...	765,672	2.27	1,697,590	10.87	4,038,091	22.47	1,877,227	10.47
" United States of America	5,328,307	32.39	253,065	1.90	248,134	1.36	345,518	1.90	53,306	0.50
Total—Kerosenes	9,296,438	55.46	10,998,508	56.77	7,586,331	45.79	12,506,099	65.90	7,974,792	44.11
Lubricating oils	1,402,898	13.54	1,181,133	21.04	1,365,823	12.61	1,367,965	10.39	1,317,174	10.25
Other kinds (chiefly Petrol)	3,149,178	38.54	1,310,372	17.53	116,050	1.70	95,934	6.68	2,364,891	13.11
Total—Mineral oils	32,069,131	1,47.65	29,915,361	1,29.97	30,334,121	1,02.52	28,345,205	1,09.67	32,487,798	1,03.98
Other oils	112,861	2.54	576,024	8.76	317,471	4.54	678,603	1.16	603,008	9.03
GRAND TOTAL	32,181,972	1,50.19	30,492,385	1,38.73	30,651,592	1,07.06	29,023,808	1,16.15	33,090,806	1,13.01

The increase in fuel oil from Borneo (Dutch) and the decrease in Kerosene oil from Sumatra and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Southern) might be attributed to adjustment of local stocks in each variety. Burma supplied kerosene oil to the extent of 30.39 million gallons valued at Rs. 1,91.52 lakhs and petrol to the extent of 20.96 million gallons valued at Rs. 2,06.40 lakhs, thus showing an increase of 80 per cent. over foreign imports of kerosene oil and petrol.

10. *Grain, Pulse and Flour*.—Consequent on the imposition of duty on broken rice in April 1935, the imports of broken rice fell from 229,015 tons to 56,741 tons. Imports of rice and paddy decreased by 50 per cent. in weight and 51 per cent. in value. The total quantity of rice including broken rice imported was 73,080 tons as against 269,435 tons and paddy 109,712 tons as against 99,290 tons in the previous year. Siam was the sole supplier of rice. Paddy was imported from French Indo-China and Siam.

11. *Motor vehicles*.—The total number of motor cars imported rose from 1,342 in 1933-34 and 1,758 in 1934-35 to 1,809 in the year under review. The chief sources of supply were the United Kingdom (1,060 valued at Rs. 18.49 lakhs), Canada (350 valued at Rs. 5.76 lakhs) and the United States of America (302 valued at Rs. 6.79 lakhs) as against (1,062 valued at Rs. 19.49 lakhs), (329 valued at Rs. 5.12 lakhs) and (295 valued at Rs. 6.99 lakhs) respectively. The trade in motor buses and lorries slightly declined from 863 valued at Rs. 11.66 lakhs to 833 valued at Rs. 12.62 lakhs. The imports in 1933-34 were only 333 valued at Rs. 5.18 lakhs.

12. *Paper and pasteboard*.—Packing paper was chiefly supplied by the countries noted below, namely:—

Countries.	Quantity.	Value
	Cwts.	Rs. in lakhs.
Sweden	14,829	1.66
Germany	12,174	1.60
Norway	4,762	0.70
United Kingdom	2,470	0.65
Austria	2,477	0.28

Printing paper came from Germany (cwts. 91,151—Rs. 7.39 lakhs), Norway (cwts. 39,177—Rs. 3.53 lakhs), Austria (cwts. 23,200—Rs. 2.10 lakhs), Finland (cwts. 24,061—Rs. 1.87 lakhs), the United Kingdom (cwts. 14,341—Rs. 2.00 lakhs) and the Netherlands (cwts. 7,182—Rs. 1.06 lakhs).

The total quantity of printing paper, 'protected', was cwts. 24,891 valued at Rs. 3.86 lakhs and 'not protected' was cwts. 182,137 valued at Rs. 15.00 lakhs as against cwts. 19,732 valued at Rs. 3.05 lakhs and cwts. 118,106 valued at Rs. 10.23 lakhs respectively.

Writing paper and envelopes was imported to the extent of cwts. 16,869 valued Rs. 4.42 lakhs as against cwts. 17,731 valued at Rs. 4.89 lakhs. The United Kingdom continued to be chief supplier in old newspapers to the extent of cwts. 267,673 valued at Rs. 9.68 lakhs as against cwts. 274,105 valued at Rs. 11.08 lakhs in the previous year. The countries that contributed generally to the trade under paper and pasteboard were the United Kingdom, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Finland and the Netherlands in order of importance.

13. *Provision and oilman stores*.—The United Kingdom, as usual, was the principal source of supply. She supplied farinacious and patent foods (Rs. 10.20 lakhs as against Rs. 9.44 lakhs), biscuits and cakes (Rs. 6.34

lakhs as against Rs. 5.75 lakhs), canned and bottled provisions (Rs. 3.59 lakhs as against Rs. 3.35 lakhs), milk (Rs. 5.05 lakhs as against Rs. 4.80 lakhs) and confectionery (Rs. 1.89 lakhs as against Rs. 1.45 lakhs). The share of Australia in milk was Rs. 0.17 lakh as against Rs. 0.14 lakh and in canned and bottled provisions, Rs. 0.29 lakh as against Rs. 0.35 lakh in the previous year.

Denmark sent milk valued at Rs. 1.17 lakhs as against Rs. 1.25 lakhs and the Straits Settlements sent sago flour to the value of Rs. 2.51 lakhs as against Rs. 2.75 lakhs in the previous year.

14. *Dyeing and tanning substances*.—Germany and the United Kingdom were the chief suppliers in alizarine and aniline dyes. The former supplied alizarine to the extent of 116,764 lbs. valued at Rs. 1.30 lakhs as against 341,336 lbs. valued at Rs. 3.56 lakhs and aniline to the extent of 1,235,558 lbs. valued at Rs. 24.18 lakhs as against 1,282,649 lbs. valued at Rs. 28.69 lakhs in the previous year and the latter supplied alizarine 122,088 lbs. valued at Rs. 0.95 lakh as against 15,422 lbs. valued at Rs. 1.29 lakhs and aniline 98,201 lbs. valued at Rs. 1.26 lakhs as against 111,684 lbs. valued at Rs. 1.05 lakhs.

15. *Instruments apparatus and appliances*.—The principal countries that contributed to this trade were the United Kingdom (Rs. 25 lakhs as against Rs. 26.08 lakhs in the previous year), the United States of America (Rs. 5.49 lakhs as against Rs. 5.87 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 5.23 lakhs as against Rs. 5.19 lakhs), Japan (Rs. 3.11 lakhs as against Rs. 3.34 lakhs) and the Netherlands (Rs. 1.49 lakhs as against Rs. 0.84 lakh). The share of the United Kingdom under electric fans and parts thereof, wires and cables, gas-filled electric bulbs and photographic goods other than cinematograph films was Rs. 2.86 lakhs, Rs. 6.11 lakhs, Rs. 1.42 lakhs and Rs. 1.11 lakhs respectively.

16. *Hardware*.—The principal sources of supply were the United Kingdom (Rs. 14.94 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 14.28 lakhs), the United States of America (Rs. 3.46 lakhs), Japan (Rs. 3.24 lakhs) and Sweden (Rs. 2.53 lakhs). Metal lamps came chiefly from Germany (Rs. 6.92 lakhs as against Rs. 7.76 lakhs) and implements and tools from the United Kingdom (Rs. 4.94 lakhs as against Rs. 4.54 lakhs).

17. *Chemicals*.—The imports under this head were mostly drawn from the United Kingdom (Rs. 26.33 lakhs as against Rs. 23.90 lakhs in the previous year). She sent soda compounds worth Rs. 17.95 lakhs as against Rs. 15.93 lakhs in the previous year. Germany, Japan and Canada were the other chief contributors under chemicals.

18. *Other articles*.—It will be observed on referring to the comparative statements of chief imports on page 7 paragraph 5 that there was not so marked an improvement in some articles as in the previous year. However, a definite improvement in the imports of many articles. The United Kingdom sent sulphate of ammonia of the value of Rs. 26.56 lakhs as against Rs. 22.19 lakhs and Japan sent superphosphate of the value of Rs. 2.32 lakhs as against Rs. 1.79 lakhs in the previous year. The factors enumerated in the last year's report still continued to check the export of sugar which was 28 per cent of the trade of the year 1931-32. Java sent 36,549 tons valued at Rs. 30.90 lakhs as against 47,547 tons valued at Rs. 41.32 lakhs.

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The United Kingdom increased her supply in sugar from 369 tons valued at Rs. 0.39 lakh to 2,662 tons valued at Rs. 2.32 lakhs. Under rubber manufactures, imports from the United Kingdom continued to be steady. She sent pneumatic covers and tubes to the value of Rs. 21.79 lakhs. Germany, the United States of America and Belgium contributed to the value of Rs. 3.66 lakhs, Rs. 3.04 lakhs and Rs. 1.25 lakhs respectively. Japan and Germany were steady in their supply of camphor to the value of Rs. 6.90 lakhs and Rs. 2.70 lakhs respectively, while Italy sent Rs. 0.76 lakh as against Rs. 1.17 lakhs in the previous year. The United Kingdom supplied proprietary and patent medicines to the value of Rs. 2.49 lakhs. The chief countries that contributed to the trade under other sorts of drugs and medicines were the United Kingdom (Rs. 5.64 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 3.99 lakhs) and the United States of America (Rs. 2.71 lakhs).

The trade in liquors was steady. The chief supplier in ale and beer was, as usual, the United Kingdom (308,495 gallons and Rs. 5.67 lakhs) and the other countries that followed her were Japan (141,858 gallons and Rs. 1.48 lakhs) and Germany (56,293 gallons and Rs. 1.34 lakhs). The United Kingdom and France continued to be the principal sources of supply in whisky and brandy respectively.

Imports of betelnuts showed a steep decline. The usual contributors were the Straits (156,722 cwts. and Rs. 14.68 lakhs as against 188,636 cwts. and Rs. 22.38 lakhs in the previous year), Ceylon (73,227 cwts. and Rs. 8.52 lakhs as against 72,496 cwts. and Rs. 10.10 lakhs) and Java (6,930 cwts. and Rs. 1.33 lakhs as against 1,297 cwts. and Rs. 0.11 lakh).

There was a heavy decline in artificial silk yarn as Japan sent Rs. 13.73 lakhs worth as against Rs. 22.34 lakhs in the previous year. The import of silk was steady. Japan contributed raw silk to the extent of 350,577 lbs. valued at Rs. 9.41 lakhs as against 10,868 lbs. valued at Rs. 0.27 lakh, while China sent out 106,347 lbs. only valued at Rs. 2.85 lakhs as against 348,695 lbs. valued at Rs. 9.08 lakhs. The bulk of imports under unmanufactured tobacco was from the United States of America and her contribution amounted to 1,061,695 lbs. valued at Rs. 18.24 lakhs as against 1,280,098 lbs. valued at Rs. 20.51 lakhs in the previous year. The exports from the United Kingdom continued to drop further and amounted to Rs. 0.82 lakh only. The trade under imports through the post continued to decline. The United Kingdom sent articles to the value of Rs. 9.55 lakhs as against Rs. 12.34 lakhs in the previous year. The United Kingdom was the chief supplier of tea chests (Rs. 10.22 lakhs), of stationery (Rs. 6.26 lakhs), soap (Rs. 5.83 lakhs) and Portland cement (Rs. 6.34 lakhs).

The trade under apparel amounted to Rs. 5.22 lakhs of which lametta and gold thread accounted for Rs. 1.90 lakhs and Rs. 0.64 lakh respectively.

Hides and skins amounted to 1,223 tons valued at Rs. 6.01 lakhs of which Ceylon and Arabia contributed 777 tons valued at Rs. 2.57 lakhs and 150 tons valued at Rs. 1.57 lakhs respectively. In glass and glassware, Japan (Rs. 8.74 lakhs) was the chief supplier. Next came the United Kingdom (Rs. 2.37 lakhs) and Belgium (Rs. 2.35 lakhs).

Belgium, the usual supplier of diamonds, sent Rs. 1.27 lakhs as against Rs. 3.90 lakhs in the previous year.

EXPORTS.

19. Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles exported from the Madras Presidency to Foreign ports.

Articles.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Percentage of increase or decrease over 1934-35.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Seeds	7,65,32,063	6,13,20,304	6,12,69,640	5,57,71,070	5,80,26,707	+ 4	22
Leather	4,79,53,85 5	4,32,94,255	5,24,76,618	5,04,16,796	5,17 83,883	+ 3	19
Tea	3,91,01,070	4,60,59,381	3,99,40,049	4,25,73,915	4,41,62,242	+ 4	16
Cotton manu- factures	1,57,30,099	1,41,77,886	1,01,87,491	98,21,442	1,13,80,432	+14	4
Fruits and vegetables	75,24,259	51,47,657	73,14,551	84,59,025	1,06,78,149	+ 26	4
Coffee	92,92,021	1,08,38,177	1,01,60,579	72,50,104	1,01,22,838	+ 39	4
Cotton, raw	72,89,543	69,80,175	1,11,32,987	1,74,34,968	97,06,677	-44	4
Grain, pulse and flour	95,51,229	90,22,921	82,50,125	85,50,386	88,75,298	+ 4	3
Coir, raw and manufactured	74,96,252	59,79,675	76,55,415	79,27,876	87,30,145	+ 9	3
Metals and ores	4,34,357	8,39,322	18,42 138	39,15,973	85,93,099	+119	3
Tobacco, raw and manufac- tured	55,22 828	49,15,235	64,07,586	53,44,959	56,51,986	+ 25	2
Rubber	29,87,056	3,24,463	18,95,370	37,43,397	56,67,572	+ 52	2
Oil cakes	26,81,960	28,96,588	25,52,379	45,38,632	43,23,743	- 5	2
Fish	35,61,258	29,21,036	28,92,275	30,04,760	30,82,495	+ 3	1
Hides and skins, raw	27,64,642	16,44,372	24,16,887	9,69,264	29,16,992	+195	1
Spices	45,14,084	33,86,329	38,78,416	46 00,705	28,00,350	-40	1
Fibre for brushes and brooms	20,28,446	23,97,053	21,89,473	18,79,719	21 70,007	+ 15	1
Postal articles	31,03,370	26,75,786	19,51,416	23,77,475	21,14,372	-12	1
Oils	9,74,815	9,65,326	10,80,794	18,03,531	20,60,037	+14	1
Other articles	1,07,51,688	97,76,751	1,09,17,401	1,05,18,127	1,47,78,875	+ 35	6
Total Indian merchandise	25,97,94,91	23,55,04,692	24,64,21,591	25,09,04,809	26,80,25,811	+ 7	100
Foreign mer- chandise re- exported	27,13,669	22,60,283	17,12,558	16,57,077	11,02,206	-35	...
Total mer- chandise	26,25,08,584	23,77,64,975	24,81,34,148	25,25,61,886	26,91,28,017	...	...

20. SEEDS.

Seeds.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Groundnuts—										
To France	157,734	2,37-07	173,413	2,81-64	164,928	2,01-23	80,411	92-56	108,415	1,79-38
" Netherlands	127,554	1,78-46	84,694	1,32-29	94,367	1,12-76	108,124	1,18-71	82,862	1,35-03
" Germany	112,252	1,61-11	44,554	60-33	84,541	1,01-25	55,534	61-33	63,706	1,00-25
" United Kingdom	60,222	86-17	21,428	36-91	35,147	44-29	119,051	1,51-10	42,715	69-67
" Italy	19,600	27-39	10,093	15-04	44,238	49-60	35,332	36-18	13,929	23-24
" Belgium	3,698	5-50	7,544	12-19	13,213	13-85	12,248	13-15	8,823	13-60
" Norway	6,701	9-01	2,496	3-87	2,300	2-67	6,201	6-59	2,307	3-55
" Denmark	4,133	5-47	1,501	2-43	6,818	7-76	5,896	5-96	400	0-65
" Other Countries	3,987	4-56	4,239	6-18	9,785	11-19	13,553	14-18	9,073	13-52
Total	495,911	7,14-74	349,962	5,59-88	455,337	5,44-60	436,350	4,99-76	332,230	5,38-89
Castor—										
To United Kingdom	8,606	12-74	8,302	12-38	15,955	19-81	14,190	17-54	8,854	12-85
" France	971	1-27	4,259	6-25	4,262	5-03	851	0-92	5,242	7-81
" United States of America	21,034	29-47	16,940	25-23	20,224	25-30	10,970	13-77	2,303	3-44
" Germany	450	0-64	955	1-35	4,309	5-32	2,601	2-83	102	0-15
" Other Countries	2,346	3-44	2,651	3-80	1,970	2-27	6,054	6-72	1,884	2-84
Total	33,407	47-56	33,107	49-01	46,720	57-73	34,666	41-78	18,385	27-09
Other seeds	2,439	3-02	3,588	4-31	9,515	10-36	13,880	16-17	10,201	14-29
Total seeds	531,757	7,65-32	386,657	6,13-20	511,572	6,12-69	484,896	5,57-71	360,819	5,80-27

The following table shows the distribution of exports of groundnuts to foreign countries amongst the several ports of the Presidency :—

Ports.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Madras	238,388	3,27-49	112,134	1,73-79	164,072	1,79-26	149,000	1,48-75	110,791	1,79-73
Cuddalore	66,486	1,02-44	60,329	1,01-23	71,516	82-02	69,117	89-77	68,517	1,13-25
Masulipatam	..	..	12,436	20-01	55,966	72-81	31,451	38-99	44,447	70-80
Nagapatam	29,528	43-09	24,699	40-93	34,335	43-64	28,613	34-09	22,952	36-32
Ocanada	87,902	1,32-70	51,932	88-44	44,702	58-38	99,966	1,11-62	21,377	36-18
Calingapatam	..	..	..	..	15,126	16-52	9,746	14-95	19,283	30-95
Bimilipatam	15,139	20-60	24,036	33-62	19,887	22-12	18,659	25-05	18,463	29-03
Vizagapatam	23,016	35-11	26,195	35-39	13,697	14-69	10,928	14-82	12,891	21-29
Calicut	26,736	37-21	33,867	59-03	41,515	49-21	17,719	20-95	13,051	21-01
Porto Novo	8,315	15-78	3,950	7-12	3,373	4-34	525	0-53	..	..
Other Ports	422	0-32	394	0-82	1,449	1-61	626	0-34	458	0-33
Total	495,912	7,14-74	349,962	5,59-88	455,337	5,44-60	436,350	4,99-76	332,230	5,38-89

The exports of seeds including groundnuts-continued to decrease further and fell from 484,896 tons to 360,819 tons. The average price however of groundnuts which formed 93 per cent. of the trade under seeds rose approximately from Rs. 115 per ton to Rs. 162 per ton. The acreage under groundnut cultivation and the yield revealed an increase of 6 per cent. and 24 per cent., respectively. The price per candy of 480 lbs. of machine shelled groundnuts in April 1935 was Rs. 38 compared with Rs. 18-13-0 in April 1934. In May the price was Rs. 41-5-0 and it fell steadily and finally stood at Rs. 34-12-0 in March 1936.

Exports of castor seed fell by 47 per cent in quantity and 35 per cent. in value. In acreage, there was a decrease of 9.5 per cent. but the yield was more or less the same. The United Kingdom the chief outlet for linseed took 7,026 tons valued at Rs. 10.66 lakhs. Germany, the United Kingdom and Belgium were the consumers of niger seeds, the total exports of which amounted to Rs. 1.88 lakhs. Ceylon bought coriander to the value of Rs. 1.16 lakhs.

21. *Leather*.—Tanned hides accounted for 70 per cent. and tanned skins for 30 per cent. as against 65 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively in the previous year. In value the percentage of tanned skins was 45 and that of tanned hides was 55 as against 63 and 37 respectively in the previous year. The average value per ton for skins was Rs. 4,659 and for hides Rs. 1,629. The United Kingdom was almost the sole market for both hides and skins and took cow hides 11,408 tons valued at Rs. 1,80.38 lakhs, buff hides 824 tons valued at Rs. 12.95 lakhs, cow calf skins 693 tons valued at Rs. 15.78 lakhs, buff calf skins 371 tons valued at Rs. 6.66 lakhs, goat skins 2,721 tons valued at Rs. 1,27.74 lakhs and sheep skins 2,384 tons valued at Rs. 1,14.80 lakhs.

22. *Tea*.—The exports had been steadily increasing since the India Tea Control Act came into force from the 26th May 1923 and more so in the year under review due to better facilities for sale provided by the said scheme and better crop. There was a welcome rise from 48.1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 4,25.73 lakhs to 50.4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 4,41.62 lakhs. The United Kingdom was the principal consumer and took 46.54 million lbs. valued at Rs. 4,15.67 lakhs. Ceylon took 3.49 million, lbs. valued at Rs. 22.62 lakhs and the United States of America, 0.29 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2.84 lakhs.

Cotton, raw.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
To Japan . . .	1,383	9.70	2,786	18.29	2,213	13.63	14,133	93.72	3,979	26.04
„ Germany . . .	319	1.74	266	1.71	1,863	10.49	1,282	6.06	2,648	21.76
„ Belgium . . .	4,641	25.73	2,872	19.47	3,046	19.63	2,161	14.62	2,639	18.42
„ France . . .	1,424	8.53	1,478	10.05	1,734	10.77	1,845	11.52	1,655	11.16
„ United Kingdom .	1,327	7.19	1,701	11.44	5,098	38.33	4,168	27.65	1,724	10.80
„ Ceylon . . .	361	3.06	242	2.14	184	1.50	139	1.06	214	2.48
„ Netherlands . .	439	2.47	87	0.50	901	5.55	380	2.43	368	2.09
„ Italy . . .	515	2.91	500	3.18	617	3.81	1,413	9.06	226	1.64
„ French Indo-China .	...	...	473	2.36	1,013	5.51	338	2.02	...	...
„ China . . .	1,934	11.45	20	0.14	301	1.88	...	...	Cwt. 1	0.00
Other Countries .	22	0.11	80	0.52	40	0.23	476	3.31	367	2.67
Total .	13,264	72.89	10,514	69.80	17,860	1,11.33	26,335	1,74.35	13,800	97.07

Cotton, Raw.—The acreage under cotton increased by 14.2 per cent. and the yield by 13.4 per cent. The heavy fall in exports was mainly due to the Tinnevely variety being too dear as compared with cotton of equal spinning value and consequent purchase of other varieties from other provinces as substitutes for Tinnevely and as cotton growing in other parts of the British Empire had increased. The decline in exports was 48 per cent. in weight and 44 per cent. in value in the year under review. Japan took 27 per cent. only. The United Kingdom's share was 11 per cent. of the total quantity as against 16 per cent. in the previous year, while Germany increased her demands. The average local f. o. b. value per candy of 500 lbs. of Westerns was Rs. 131 in April 1935, rose to Rs. 143 in August 1935 and steadily fell to Rs. 118 in March 1936. The prices of the other varieties fluctuated similarly. The prices in pence per lb. of cotton at Liverpool in April 1935 were 6.32 for middling American, 6.07 for Pernam fair and 8.24 for Egyptian. They rose to the highest level to 6.73 and 6.48 in July 1935 in the case of middling American and Pernam fair, but receded in March 1936 to 6.01 and 5.96 respectively. Egyptian reached the highest level, viz., 9.43 in December 1935, but fell gradually to 8.94 in March 1936.

24. *Cotton Manufactures*.—The demand for Indian twist and yarn sharply declined from 763,565 lbs. valued at Rs. 3.85 lakhs to 474,891 lbs. valued at Rs. 2.57 lakhs, chiefly in coarser variety. The chief markets were Roumania, Egypt and Ceylon. Exports of cotton piecegoods showed a marked increase from 21.6 million yards valued at Rs. 81.74 lakhs to 22.16 million yards valued at Rs. 83.51 lakhs and chiefly consisted of coloured piecegoods to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. There was a welcome improvement in the export of Madras handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece from Rs. 12.45 lakhs to Rs. 29.66 lakhs and the chief buyers in order of importance were Nigeria, United Kingdom and Sierra Leone.

25. *Grain, pulse and flour*.—There was a slight rise in the price of exported rice, but the quantity fell from 72,905 tons valued at Rs. 80.71 lakhs to 70,664 tons valued at Rs. 83.92 lakhs. Ceylon, the principal buyer, took 64,536 tons valued at Rs. 76.24 lakhs as against 66,925 tons valued at Rs. 74.24 lakhs in the previous year. The Straits Settlements (Rs. 5.48 lakhs) and the Federated Malay States (Rs. 2.17 lakhs) were the other markets.

26. *Fruits and Vegetables*.—The chief customers in onions were, as usual Ceylon (Rs. 11.61 lakhs) and the Straits Settlements (Rs. 3.46 lakhs). The export of cashew nuts increased nearly five times that of the year 1932-33 and totalled up to Rs. 1,04.09 lakhs of which the United States of America alone took Rs. 98.46 lakhs, most of the quantity being shipped from the west coast ports. The quantity sent by the African continent for being roasted and re-exported increased from 11,925 tons to 12,763 tons valued at Rs. 16.81 lakhs.

27. *Coir*.—Exports continued to increase further. The United Kingdom and Germany were the chief buyers and took 158,633 cwts. valued at Rs. 31.24 lakhs and 159,591 cwts. valued at Rs. 15.74 lakhs respectively. The other markets were the Netherlands (90,073 cwts. and Rs. 10.03 lakhs), Belgium (54,312 cwts. and Rs. 5.71 lakhs), France (44,022 cwts. and Rs. 4.48 lakhs), Portugal (26,920 cwts. and Rs. 2.69 lakhs) and Italy (25,364 cwts. and

Rs. 2.68 lakhs). The total export trade in coir manufactures alone increased from 622,732 cwts. valued at Rs. 79.19 lakhs to 681,288 cwts. valued at Rs. 87.01 lakhs.

28. *Metals and Ores.*—Under metals, Japan was the principal purchaser in iron or steel, sold, for re-manufacture to the value of Rs. 2.77 lakhs and Ceylon in brass, bronze and alloys to the value of Rs. 2.04 lakhs. Under ores, manganese ore was the principal article of export. The chief buyers were Japan (Rs. 26.25 lakhs), France (Rs. 17.34 lakhs), the United Kingdom (Rs. 13.86 lakhs) and the United States of America (Rs. 7.24 lakhs).

29. *Coffee.*—The prices continued to fall during the year and consequently the quantity exported rose from 140,579 cwts. to 213,654 cwts. The United Kingdom (71,034 cwts. and Rs. 37.16 lakhs), France (82,553 cwts. and Rs. 35.87 lakhs), Norway (16,721 cwts. and Rs. 7.46 lakhs), Belgium (12,677 cwts. and Rs. 6.11 lakhs), Germany (10,059 cwts. and Rs. 4.90 lakhs), Italy (6,539 cwts. and Rs. 3.38 lakhs) and the Commonwealth of Australia (5,862 cwts. and Rs. 2.79 lakhs) were the consumers in order of importance.

30. *Tobacco, raw and manufactured.*—Shipments of raw tobacco showed an appreciable increase from 16.33 million lbs. valued at Rs. 50.65 lakhs to 20.03 million lbs. valued at Rs. 63.39 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Japan were the chief consumers and took 11.67 million lbs. and 5.62 millions lbs. respectively. The other buyers were the Netherlands (1.02 million lbs.), the Federated Malay States (0.68 million lbs.) and the Straits Settlements (0.64 million lbs.). Ceylon took cigarettes to the extent of 226,959 lbs.

31. *Rubber, raw.*—The demand for rubber continued to increase. The chief markets were the United Kingdom (Rs. 20.98 lakhs), Ceylon (Rs. 17.56 lakhs) and Italy (Rs. 7.44 lakhs).

32. *Other articles.*—The United Kingdom was the chief consumer of linseed oilcake to the value of Rs. 6.88 lakhs and groundnut oilcake to the value of Rs. 22.31 lakhs. Ceylon was the sole importer in sesamum oilcake to the value of Rs. 11.51 lakhs.

Ceylon was the chief market for fish to the extent of 219,788 cwts. valued at Rs. 29.86 lakhs.

Under raw hides and skins, goatskins were the chief article of export and accounted for Rs. 27.04 lakhs. The United Kingdom (1,212 tons and Rs. 19.36 lakhs), the Commonwealth of Australia (199 tons and Rs. 4.69 lakhs) and the United States of America (126 tons and Rs. 1.68 lakhs) were the chief buyers.

The fall under spices was steep. The exports of pepper fell by Rs. 11.81 lakhs to Rs. 7.07 lakhs of which Italy alone took Rs. 5.50 lakhs. Chillies and ginger (chief buyer Ceylon) fell from Rs. 12.37 lakhs and Rs. 2.34 lakhs to Rs. 5.98 lakhs and Rs. 1.53 lakhs respectively. The demand for cardamoms slightly rose from Rs. 11.65 lakhs to Rs. 12.90 lakhs, and the outlets were Sweden (Rs. 5.65 lakhs), the United States of America (Rs. 2.20 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 1.48 lakhs), the United Kingdom (Rs. 1.22 lakhs) and Denmark (Rs. 1.12 lakhs).

Japan and the United Kingdom were the leading purchasers of fibre for brushes and brooms to the extent of Rs. 4.87 lakhs and Rs. 3.76 lakhs respectively and the other buyers were Belgium, Germany, the United States of America and the Netherlands.

Ceylon continued to be the chief dealer in live sheep and goats to the value of Rs. 6.72 lakhs.

Exports by post fell by Rs. 23.77 lakhs to Rs. 21.14 lakhs mostly to Ceylon. Wood and timber rose from Rs. 7.73 lakhs to Rs. 8.77 lakhs of which sandalwood alone amounted to Rs. 4.84 lakhs chiefly to the United States of America (Rs. 4.65 lakhs).

Under exports of oils, lemongrass oil alone accounted for Rs. 12.60 lakhs chiefly to the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan in order of importance. The United Kingdom alone consumed castor oil to the value of Rs. 2.44 lakhs and Japan was the chief market for sandalwood oil to the value of Rs. 2.56 lakhs.

33. *Re-exports.*—The trade under re-exports continued to decline. Ceylon took Rs. 4.82 lakhs and the United Kingdom Rs. 3.99 lakhs worth of articles.

34. *Government Transactions.*—Imports slightly declined from Rs. 12.41 lakhs to Rs. 12.18 lakhs and chiefly consisted to machinery and millwork from the United Kingdom. Exports rose from Rs. 0.04 lakh to Rs. 0.09 lakh mostly in books and printed matter. Re-exports fell from Rs. 0.28 lakh to Rs. 0.08 lakh.

35. *Treasure.*—Imports of gold fell slightly from Rs. 35.50 lakhs to Rs. 32.32 lakhs of which bullion alone from Ceylon accounted to Rs. 32.04 lakhs and exports fell steep from Rs. 1,06.54 lakhs to Rs. 4.72 lakhs. The exports in the year 1932-33 and 1933-34 were Rs. 4,19.73 lakhs and Rs. 3,33.22 lakhs respectively.

There was a slight increase in imports of silver from Rs. 4.06 lakhs to Rs. 5.13 lakhs of which Government of India rupees accounted for Rs. 4,000 only as against Rs. 3.18 lakhs. Exports of currency notes fell from Rs. 37.90 lakhs to Rs. 32.79 lakhs.

COASTING TRADE.

36. Table showing the distribution of the coasting trade of the Madras Presidency :—

Provinces.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Imports.</i>					
From Burma	8,48.84	7,81.68	8,07.14	10,28.37	12,17.95
„ Bombay	5,69.77	6,12.00	6,12.43	6,23.20	6,09.70
„ Bengal	2,00.44	2,16.12	1,53.72	2,04.46	1,72.32
„ Sind	1,57.15	2,01.47	1,45.77	2,06.95	2,22.36
„ Madras	59.46	68.64	53.11	68.44	92.06
„ Bihar and Orissa	0.03	0.23	..	..	..
„ Indian Ports, not British .	15.45	14.03	21.20	14.60	7.72
Total	18,51.14	18,95.07	17,93.37	21,46.02	22,22.11

COASTING TRADE—*contd.*

Provinces.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
<i>Exports.</i>	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
To Burma	1,90.89	1,61.54	1,55.14	2,29.17	2,34.01
„ Bombay	2,86.68	2,68.32	2,78.21	3,47.33	3,20.39
„ Bengal	2,43.75	2,57.46	2,43.37	3,04.42	2,88.11
„ Sind	42.95	31.75	39.61	47.83	42.23
„ Madras	58.80	67.80	51.19	72.30	92.89
„ Bihar and Orissa	0.01	..	..	..	..
„ Indian Ports, not British	37.69	39.48	52.96	55.18	48.29
Total	8,60.77	8,26.25	8,20.48	10,56.23	10,25.95
Total Coasting Trade	27,11.91	27,21.42	26,13.85	32,02.25	32,48.06

The total value of the coasting trade of the Madras Presidency increased by Rs. 45.82 lakhs to Rs. 32,48.07 lakhs or 1.41 per cent. The trade in imports increased by Rs. 76.09 lakhs and that in exports decreased by Rs. 30.27 lakhs.

37. *Burma.*—The trade between Madras and Burma increased by Rs. 1,94.42 lakhs to Rs. 14,51.96 lakhs. Imports of rice and paddy increased by Rs. 1,89.80 lakhs to Rs. 6,53.77 lakhs owing to a large demand and imposition of duty on broken rice from foreign countries. There was an increase of imports of pulse also by Rs. 9.63 lakhs to Rs. 47.00 lakhs. The imports of petroleum amounted to 20.95 million gallons valued at Rs. 2,06.40 lakhs as against 15.86 million gallons valued at Rs. 1,87.20 lakhs owing to greater demand while imports of kerosene oil fell from 31.55 million gallons valued at Rs. 2,19.48 lakhs to 30.39 million gallons valued at Rs. 1,91.52 lakhs. There were increases in imports of lubricating oil and dry chillies by Rs. 2.39 lakhs and Rs. 3.08 lakhs respectively. The imports of matches declined by Rs. 7.42 lakhs to Rs. 10.72 lakhs owing to local industry. Exports to Burma showed a very slight increase by Rs. 4.84 lakhs to Rs. 2,34.01 lakhs. Exports of groundnuts fell by Rs. 4.86 lakhs while those of other important articles consumed by Burma were almost steady.

38. *Bombay.*—The trade with the Bombay Presidency declined by Rs. 1,40.44 lakhs to Rs. 8,30.09 lakhs. The chief articles in imports responsible for the decrease were piecegoods (—Rs. 57.60 lakhs), pulse (—Rs. 13.86 lakhs), til or gingelly oil (—Rs. 12.68 lakhs), seeds essential (—Rs. 6.85 lakhs) and kerosene oil (—Rs. 6.31 lakhs), while those that affected exports were groundnuts (—Rs. 5.36 lakhs), and coconut oil (—Rs. 2.46 lakhs).

39. *Bengal.*—There was less demand from both sides and the trade fell from Rs. 508.88 lakhs to Rs. 4,60.44 lakhs. Imports of raw hides rose from Rs. 11.93 lakhs to Rs. 22.93 lakhs at the expense of coal and coke (—Rs. 15.84 lakhs), gunny bags (—Rs. 9.22 lakhs), Chillies (—Rs. 5.24 lakhs) and pulse (—Rs. 4.20 lakhs). Bengal had greater demand for twist and yarn

(+Rs. 16.72 lakhs) and coconut oil (+Rs. 5.18 lakhs) while she consumed less of groundnuts (—Rs. 15.91 lakhs).

40. *Sind.*—Imports improved by Rs. 15.41 lakhs while exports declined by Rs. 4.57 lakhs. Imports of raw cotton rose from Rs. 43.76 lakhs to Rs. 74.40 lakhs while wheat flour, gingelly seeds and rice not in the husk showed slight decline. Exports to Sind were affected chiefly by coconut oil (—Rs. 3.52 lakhs), turmeric (—Rs. 1.25 lakhs) and copra (—Rs. 1.44 lakhs). She took more twist and yarn (+Rs. 1.36 lakhs).

41. *Madras.*—The internal trade of the ports in the presidency was brisk and improved by Rs. 44.21 lakhs. The chief articles in transit were coffee, paddy, rice and coconut oil.

42. *Indian ports not British.*—There was a general fall in the trade which was conspicuous in receipts of coffee and kerosene oil from the Portuguese ports. There were smaller shipments to Kathiawar in groundnuts and to Cutch in betelnuts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

43. *Customs revenue.*—The total customs revenue fell from Rs. 5,14.80 lakhs to Rs. 4,77.34 lakhs, i.e., a decrease of about 7 per cent. The import duty accounted for Rs. 4,60.43 lakhs compared with Rs. 4,98.31 lakhs, Rs. 4,73.21 lakhs and Rs. 5,19.29 lakhs respectively in the three preceding years. Refunds and drawbacks amounted to Rs. 3.67 lakhs and brought the net import duty down to Rs. 4,56.76 lakhs. Export duty decreased by Rs. 0.25 lakh to Rs. 3.18 lakhs owing to the removal of the duty on exports of raw skins.

44. *Shipping.*—The number of ships trading between Madras ports and foreign countries rose from 1,104 to 1,117. Of the latter, 75 entered in ballast and 50 cleared in ballast. In nationality, 846 vessels were British, 56 German, 51 Japanese, 46 Norwegian, 25 French, 25 Italian, 19 American, 16 Grecian, 16 Dutch and 17 of other nationalities. In Madras port, 657 vessels entered with an aggregate tonnage of 2,423,700, i.e., 332 were in the foreign trade and 325 in coastwise, an increase of 50 vessels in the former and a decrease of 138 vessels in the latter. The above figures exclude sailing craft.

45. Table showing the relative importance of the sea-borne trade (excluding Government transactions and treasure) of the principal ports of the Madras Presidency.

Ports.	1934-35.			1935-36.		
	Foreign Trade.	Coasting Trade.	Total Trade.	Foreign Trade.	Coasting Trade.	Total Trade.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Madras	20,74.36	8,50.64	29,25.00	20,32.10	8,20.08	29,02.18
Cochin	5,81.01	6,70.44	12,51.45	6,08.70	7,36.75	13,45.45

Ports.	1934-35.			1935-36.		
	Foreign Trade.	Coasting Trade.	Total Trade.	Foreign Trade.	Coasting Trade.	Total Trade.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Tuticorin	3,91.86	5,35.26	9,27.12	3,06.60	6,39.37	9,45.97
Calicut	2,28.29	3,91.22	6,19.51	2,31.99	3,23.89	5,55.88
Cocanada	2,42.76	1,85.08	4,27.84	1,72.74	1,79.56	3,52.30
Mangalore	1,09.30	1,64.11	2,73.41	1,38.45	1,50.53	2,88.98
Dhanushkodi	1,71.68	0.01	1,71.69	1,65.69	...	1,65.69
Cuddalore	1,47.10	35.97	1,83.07	1,42.81	31.27	1,74.08
Negapatam	74.88	32.47	1,07.35	74.93	32.66	1,07.59
Vizagapatam	85.42	47.45	1,32.87	1,39.81	81.70	1,71.51
Tellicherry	24.07	41.75	65.78	17.49	34.58	52.07
Cannanore	4.67	64.71	69.38	1.79	66.07	67.86
Badagara	4.18	53.24	57.42	3.93	56.30	60.23
Bimlipatam	26.96	18.49	45.45	33.04	9.17	42.21
Porto Novo.	5.46	0.02	5.48	4.70	0.03	4.73
Other Ports	88.74	1,11.43	2,00.17	1,37.62	1,36.10	273.72
Total	42,60.74	32,02.25	74,62.99	42,62.39	32,48.06	75,10.45

46. Trade of the Chief Port of Madras.

Description.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Foreign Trade—					
Imports	11,48.85	11,98.65	11,18.57	12,03.98	11,25.30
Exports	11,17.60	8,63.86	9,70.45	8,70.38	9,56.80
Total	22,66.45	20,62.51	20,89.02	20,74.36	20,82.10
Coasting Trade—					
Imports	5,22.60	4,84.02	4,43.48	5,80.68	5,66.35
Exports	2,56.53	2,48.40	1,92.45	2,69.96	2,53.73
Total	7,79.13	7,32.42	6,35.93	8,50.64	8,20.08
Total Trade	30,45.58	27,94.93	27,24.95	29,25.00	29,02.18

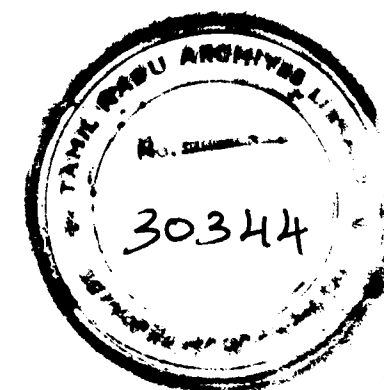
The total trade of the chief port fell by Rs. 22.82 lakhs. There was a heavy decline in foreign imports by Rs. 78.68 lakhs which was counter-balanced by increase in exports by Rs. 86.42 lakhs. The decline in the foreign import trade was chiefly due to the heavy fall in imports of grain and pulse, chiefly rice and paddy, from foreign countries (Siam and Indo-China) from Rs. 60.40 lakhs to Rs. 12.56 lakhs.

F. J. KARAKA,

Offg. Collector of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Madras, 2nd July 1936.



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