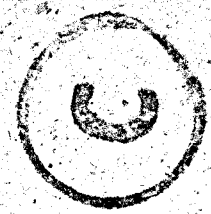


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Sea-borne Trade
of the
Province of Madras
1938-39

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கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் 1939/40

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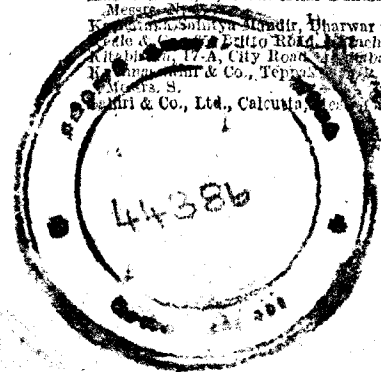
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Report on the Sea-borne Trade of the Province of Madras for the year 1938-39.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(TABLE NO. I.)

1. The progressive movement in the sea-borne trade of the province during the last two years received an unusually violent set-back during the year under review. The rather gloomy forecast of my predecessor in his review last year came true and brought about a reduction in the total trade of this province to the extent of Rs. 9.46 crores, bringing down the total trade to Rs. 79.03 crores. That this depression was not peculiar to this province alone but was uniformly spread over almost all the maritime provinces of this country is borne out by the heavy decline in the Customs Revenues of India for 1938-39.

Except for a small increase in the imports of gold, no branch of trade, either foreign imports and exports or the coasting trade, was left unaffected by the severe depression in the general trade of the province. The total foreign import trade of this province diminished by 14.55 per cent while the foreign export trade experienced a fall by 7 per cent over last year's figures. The heavy fall in the intake of consumption goods like cotton and silk textiles and the increasing demand for capital goods like machinery and millwork, instruments, apparatus etc., are pointers in the direction of the import trade movement in this province as elsewhere.

The fall in the export trade was chiefly noticed in leather (—Rs. 176.07 lakhs), raw cotton (—Rs. 99.79 lakhs) and cotton manufactures (—Rs. 79.08 lakhs). Japan's military activities in China did not permit the former to consume much of Indian raw cotton and her capacity for the importation of this commodity was reduced to nearly a third of her needs during 1937-38 and to nearly a fourth of her requirements during 1936-37. Except in France and the United Kingdom, nowhere else was Indian raw cotton in greater demand than during the previous year. Cotton manufactures (handkerchiefs) were unable to find a favourable market in the United Kingdom and even among her eastern customers in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States and Ceylon. The United Kingdom as the main consumer of Madras leather, hides and skins, curtailed her demands to the tune of Rs. 159.26 lakhs. The groundnut trade of the province reported to have declined during last year appeared to have slowly turned the corner. But it is doubtful whether this favourable change, entirely due to increased demands from the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway and Denmark, is likely to last in view of the fact that several countries like Italy, Germany and Egypt are attempting to replace this

commodity by African equivalents and there is no knowing whether the former group of countries will not follow suit thus considerably affecting the Madras groundnut supplies.

Though this year's quantum of the foreign trade of the province was considerably less than last year's, the geographical distribution remained practically unaltered except for a small fall in the case of Japan. The Empire's share of the trade also maintained the same level with but an inconsiderable increase.

With regard to Burma, this is the second year after her separation from this country as a result of which Indo-Burman trade has been treated as foreign. Hence a comparative study of the trade of this province exclusively with Burma can be begun this year. But it cannot be said that Indo-Burman trade can be compared in the larger background of genuine foreign trade, for during the transition period the trade movement of all Burman products except the principal products of the petroleum industry remains unaffected by the levy of Customs duties.

The total imports of private merchandise (excluding treasure and trade with Burma) reached the lowest on record since 1934-35 with the possible exception of 1936-37, and amounted to Rs. 15.37 crores. Increased imports were noticeable in machinery and millwork (+Rs. 28.81 lakhs) grain, pulse and flour (+Rs. 12.12 lakhs—mainly rice), tobacco (+Rs. 11.61 lakhs), manures (+Rs. 7.37 lakhs), sugar (+Rs. 5.45 lakhs) and instruments and apparatus (+Rs. 2.37 lakhs). These increases were more than offset by heavy decreases in oils (—Rs. 33.08 lakhs), metals (—Rs. 20.86 lakhs), vehicles (—Rs. 34.84 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (—Rs. 16.31 lakhs), cotton manufactures (—Rs. 20.77 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (—Rs. 20.36 lakhs), dyeing and tanning substances (—Rs. 13.03 lakhs), chemicals (—Rs. 5.48 lakhs), provisions (—Rs. 2.15 lakhs), hardware (—Rs. 11.83 lakhs), artificial silk (—Rs. 35.21 lakhs), spices (—Rs. 6.50 lakhs), rubber (—Rs. 12.51 lakhs), silk raw and manufactures (—Rs. 18.09 lakhs), liquors (—Rs. 2.34 lakhs), glass and glassware (—Rs. 2.88 lakhs) and stationery (—Rs. 3.04 lakhs). Unlike last year, the imports in grains and sugar have shown an upward tendency but this upward trend has to stand the test of time if it is to lay any claim to permanency. The import of gold increased by Rs. 7.96 lakhs while the steady decline in silver continued to reduce the imports to a fifth of the previous year.

The total exports of Indian merchandise of the province to foreign countries excluding Burma fell to Rs. 33.06 crores as against Rs. 35.65 crores last year, thus showing a reduction of Rs. 2.59 crores. Exports of leather experienced the largest decline to the extent of Rs. 176.07 lakhs, with raw cotton and cotton manufactures following closely with decline to the extent of Rs. 99.79 lakhs and Rs. 79.08 lakhs respectively. Other commodities that met with less demand in foreign markets were metals and ores (—Rs. 68.95 lakhs), coir manufactures (—Rs. 7.24 lakhs), rubber (—Rs. 12.81 lakhs), spices (—Rs. 9.73 lakhs), hides and skins (—Rs. 19.19 lakhs), fibre for brushes and brooms (—Rs. 4.07 lakhs) and oils (—Rs. 4.74 lakhs). Coffee and tea found favourable markets abroad and showed increases to the extent of (+Rs. 20.12 lakhs) and (+Rs. 38.33 lakhs). Seeds improved their position from Rs. 841.22 lakhs of last year to Rs. 902.58 lakhs, groundnuts, alone

accounting for an increase of Rs. 86.18 lakhs thus counteracting to a great degree the decline in the exports of other kinds of seeds.

The range of variations in the average prices of certain important articles will be found in table No. 4.

The value of trade with Burma was Rs. 11.69 crores as against Rs. 13.34 crores last year.

Imports of treasure on private and government account amounted to Rs. 23.57 lakhs while exports thereof reached Rs. 55.19 lakhs.

The value of the imports of gold amounted to Rs. 22.80 lakhs and that of silver Rs. 0.77 lakh. Exports of gold were valued at Rs. 0.14 lakh and currency notes Rs. 55.05 lakhs.

The movement of shipping in the province remained at more or less the same level as last year.

The value of coasting trade (excluding trade with Burma) was Rs. 17.48 crores, a decrease of Rs. 2.89 crores. Imports accounted for Rs. 9.50 crores and exports Rs. 7.98 crores.

The Customs revenues realised during the year in this province declined from Rs. 651.37 lakhs to Rs. 625.48 lakhs or by 4 per cent, following on the general depreciation in trade.

The port of Madras, as was to be expected, continued to occupy the foremost position in the general distribution of trade over the province, though a considerable decline to the extent of Rs. 4.41 crores was noticed. Her share of trade was 38 per cent of the total value of the trade of the province.

Of the other ports, Cochin came next with 17 per cent of the total trade of the province; though the *quantum* of her trade fell by Rs. 2.17 crores it cannot be said that her importance as a steadily developing port is on the decline because, beyond sharing the general trade depression of the province she did not show any abnormal signs of being on the wane. The distribution of trade among the other subordinate ports remained practically unaltered except for two changes: Masulipatam gained an ascendancy over Cuddalore by increasing her total trade by Rs. 65.81 lakhs, for, while the former increased her export of groundnut by Rs. 55.25 lakhs, the latter registered an increase of only Rs. 4.84 lakhs; Mangalore stole a march over Vizagapatam mainly because of the fact that the demand for manganese ore from the latter was practically halved during this year. (Rs. 128.22 lakhs during 1937-38 as against Rs. 62.46 lakhs during 1938-39.)

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

(TABLE No. 2.)

2. *British Empire*.—The total import and export trade of the British Empire with the Madras Province amounted to Rs. 3,987.93 lakhs as against Rs. 4,339.06 lakhs in the previous year. Imports decreased by 13 per cent, and exports by 4 per cent. The trade with the British Empire formed 66.14 per cent of the total foreign trade as against 64.60 per cent in 1937-38.

The United Kingdom took 40 per cent of the total exports and in return was responsible for 26 per cent of the imports into the Province. The United Kingdom reduced her supplies of cotton twist and yarn by Rs. 16.92 lakhs, of cotton white and coloured piecegoods by Rs. 23.39 lakhs, motor cars by Rs. 9.00 lakhs, machinery and millwork by Rs. 5.27 lakhs, rubber manufactures by Rs. 7.66 lakhs and sodium compounds by Rs. 4.21 lakhs. But her shipments of tea chests improved by Rs. 9.38 lakhs, of tobacco unmanufactured by Rs. 8.03 lakhs, sulphate of ammonia (manures) by Rs. 4.82 lakhs, and instruments, apparatus and appliances by Rs. 3.52 lakhs. Exports of groundnuts to the United Kingdom rose by Rs. 38.60 lakhs, of tobacco raw by Rs. 76.08 lakhs, tea by Rs. 35.03 lakhs, coffee by Rs. 20.02 lakhs, and cotton raw by Rs. 5.06 lakhs. She however curtailed her requirements of tanned cow hides by Rs. 72.08 lakhs, of tanned goat and sheep skins by Rs. 58.48 lakhs, leather unwrought by Rs. 11.31 lakhs, manganese ore by Rs. 19.07 lakhs, cotton handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece by Rs. 16.33 lakhs, castor seeds by Rs. 12.26 lakhs, raw hides and skins by Rs. 9.46 lakhs and linseed by Rs. 4.78 lakhs.

Arrivals of copra from Ceylon declined by Rs. 9.62 lakhs. While shipments to her of tea advanced by Rs. 3.16 lakhs and of rice by Rs. 4.62 lakhs, exports of coloured cotton piecegoods receded by Rs. 16.93 lakhs. Consignments of betelnuts from the Straits Settlements decreased by Rs. 8.21 lakhs, and of tin by Rs. 4.83 lakhs, and her demand of cotton coloured piecegoods by Rs. 12.52 lakhs. The Federated Malay States were the outlet for cotton coloured piecegoods to the value of Rs. 7.80 lakhs as compared with Rs. 9.15 lakhs in the preceding year. Supplies to Nigeria of cotton handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece fell by Rs. 16.77 lakhs. Bahrein islands had, for the first time, sent kerosene oil to the value of Rs. 3.90 lakhs.

Arrivals of paddy from Burma improved by Rs. 12.85 lakhs and of chillies by Rs. 4.79 lakhs. But imports of rice dropped by Rs. 17.14 lakhs, of dangerous petroleum by Rs. 92.78 lakhs, of kerosene by Rs. 56.27 lakhs and wood teak by Rs. 10.11 lakhs. She took more of groundnut oil (+Rs. 13.40 lakhs) and groundnuts (+Rs. 5.39 lakhs) and less of cigarettes (—Rs. 19.32 lakhs).

Foreign countries.—While the exports to foreign countries improved and the imports therefrom declined in 1936-37, and the imports advanced and the exports receded in 1937-38, both imports and exports recorded a fall in the year under review. The imports dropped by 18 per cent and the exports by 12 per cent as compared with the preceding year.

Europe.—Germany increased her supply of machinery and millwork by Rs. 22.00 lakhs and of brass by Rs. 4.06 lakhs. There was, however, a decrease in the imports of aniline dyes by Rs. 11.66 lakhs, of hardware by Rs. 6.45 lakhs and iron and steel by Rs. 5.00 lakhs. She absorbed more of groundnut cake (+Rs. 7.16 lakhs) and rubber raw (+Rs. 2.39 lakhs) and less of groundnuts (—Rs. 27.64 lakhs), of cardamoms (—Rs. 4.65 lakhs) and cotton raw (—Rs. 3.04 lakhs). Machinery and millwork from Belgium increased by Rs. 1.76 lakhs, while consignments of iron and steel fell by Rs. 3.00 lakhs. Her demand for groundnuts rose by Rs. 61.28 lakhs, while her requirements of cotton raw diminished by Rs. 23.59 lakhs. Imports of

quicksilver from Italy contracted by Rs. 1.37 lakhs. There was an improvement in her takings of manganese ore (+Rs. 4.61 lakhs), while her consumption of groundnuts and cotton raw dropped by Rs. 134.62 lakhs and Rs. 7.55 lakhs respectively. The Netherlands took more of groundnuts (+Rs. 89.80 lakhs). France increased her demand for cotton raw by Rs. 4.86 lakhs and for groundnuts by Rs. 64.55 lakhs; but despatches to her of manganese ore receded by Rs. 22.97 lakhs and of other kinds of timber by Rs. 6.14 lakhs. Supplies of machinery and millwork from Denmark advanced by Rs. 6.54 lakhs and those from Switzerland by Rs. 6.25 lakhs. There were shipments of groundnuts to the former country which recorded a rise by Rs. 21.76 lakhs. It is noticeable that there were no arrivals of kerosene oil from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Southern), which had accounted for Rs. 14.63 lakhs in the preceding year.

Asia.—Japan, the principal Asiatic country trading with India, sent more of plain grey piecegoods (+Rs. 5.33 lakhs), of camphor (+Rs. 1.73 lakhs), and glass bangles (+Rs. 1.23 lakhs), and less of cotton twist and yarn (—Rs. 4.23 lakhs), of art silk yarn (—Rs. 28.40 lakhs), art silk piecegoods (—Rs. 6.33 lakhs), raw silk (—Rs. 14.10 lakhs), silk piecegoods (—Rs. 4.10 lakhs), machinery and millwork (—Rs. 3.12 lakhs) and iron and steel (—Rs. 3.50 lakhs). Her takings of cotton raw declined by Rs. 70.34 lakhs, of tanned sheep skins by Rs. 11.78 lakhs, of manganese ore by Rs. 13.70 lakhs and iron old for remanufacture by Rs. 3.55 lakhs.

The trade with Java was negligible. Trade with China improved by Rs. 19.87 lakhs. Despatches of cotton twist and yarn from China increased by Rs. 4.96 lakhs, and those of raw silk by Rs. 3.56 lakhs. She enhanced her purchases of tobacco raw by Rs. 11.63 lakhs. Sumatra, which supplied kerosene oil to the value of Rs. 30.12 lakhs and petrol worth Rs. 45.04 lakhs in 1937-38 was practically out of the market in 1938-39. Consignments of fuel oils from Iran advanced by Rs. 6.56 lakhs, and of kerosene and petrol by Rs. 11.78 lakhs and Rs. 8.86 lakhs respectively. Imports of paddy from French Indo-China rose by Rs. 7.20 lakhs, while the contribution of Siam was Rs. 3.97 lakhs as against no imports in the previous year.

America.—The United States of America, the chief participator in the trade of America with the province of Madras, enlarged her shipments of machinery and millwork by Rs. 5.35 lakhs and of tobacco unmanufactured by Rs. 3.54 lakhs. She however reduced her supplies of motor cars by Rs. 4.58 lakhs, of motor omnibuses by Rs. 6.13 lakhs, of steel ingots and billets by Rs. 4.15 lakhs and lubricating oil by Rs. 3.28 lakhs. Her purchases of raw hides and skins recorded an improvement by Rs. 3.22 lakhs, but her requirements of cashew kernels diminished by Rs. 4.23 lakhs, of woollen carpets and rugs by Rs. 5.59 lakhs, of sandalwood by Rs. 3.03 lakhs, manganese ore by Rs. 3.90 lakhs and rubber raw by Rs. 2.82 lakhs.

Africa.—Egypt reduced her supply of cotton raw by Rs. 35.63 lakhs. Arrivals of wattle bark from the Union of South Africa increased by Rs. 1.31 lakhs, while those of cashewnuts contracted by Rs. 4.01 lakhs and of cotton raw by Rs. 2.00 lakhs. Cashewnuts to the value of Rs. 13.27 lakhs were imported from Portuguese East Africa. Groundnuts of the value of Rs. 46.02 lakhs were exported to Egypt mostly for diversion to other countries.

IMPORTS—FOREIGN TRADE.

(TABLE No. 5.)

3. *Machinery and Millwork* (Table No. 6).—Imports of machinery have been steadily on the increase during the past five years, and rose from Rs. 240.36 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 269.18 lakhs in the year under review. The increase was mainly due to larger arrivals of locomotive engines and tenders evidently forming part of the expansion programme of the railways, of electrical machinery for the development of hydro-electric schemes in this province and machinery for the manufacture of cement in South India. As usual the United Kingdom supplied the bulk of total imports and accounted for Rs. 164.64 lakhs or 61 per cent as against Rs. 169.91 lakhs or 70.6 per cent in the preceding year. Next came Germany with Rs. 47.95 lakhs followed by the United States of America with Rs. 17.92 lakhs and Denmark Rs. 11.24 lakhs as compared with Rs. 25.95 lakhs, Rs. 12.57 lakhs and Rs. 4.70 lakhs respectively in 1937-38. Belgium increased her share from Rs. 6.83 lakhs to Rs. 8.59 lakhs and Switzerland from Rs. 1.92 lakhs to Rs. 8.17 lakhs in the year under review. But shipments from Japan and Sweden declined from Rs. 5.03 lakhs and Rs. 2.30 lakhs to Rs. 1.91 lakhs and Rs. 1.95 lakhs respectively. Supplies from Ceylon were maintained almost at the same level as in the previous year.

4. *Oils* (Table No. 7).—Imports of diesel and other fuel oils rose from 21.17 million gallons valued at Rs. 33.35 lakhs to 23.43 million gallons of the value of Rs. 46.07 lakhs. Iran continued to be the chief source of supply and sent 12.72 million gallons as compared with 11.26 million gallons in 1937-38. Arrivals of kerosene oil declined from 11.74 million gallons valued at Rs. 56.42 lakhs to 11.10 million gallons valued at Rs. 40.27 lakhs. The decrease in quantity to the extent of 640,000 gallons coupled with lower prices accounted for the heavy decline in value. The consignments of petrol dropped from 5.70 million gallons to 5.30 million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 50.93 lakhs to Rs. 25.70 lakhs in value, reduced prices being primarily responsible for the steep fall in value. To the total imports of petrol in the year under review Bahrain contributed 1.18 million gallons (Rs. 6.68 lakhs), Iran 3.27 million gallons (Rs. 14.76 lakhs) and Union of Socialist Soviet Republics 0.84 million gallons (Rs. 4.22 lakhs). It is remarkable that Sumatra which supplied 4.66 million gallons valued Rs. 45.30 lakhs in 1937-38 was practically out of the market in this line in 1938-39.

Burma.—Supplies of fuel oil rose from 0.38 million gallons to 0.67 million gallons. But despatches of kerosene oil, lubricating oils, and other kinds of oil chiefly petrol contracted from 40.05 million gallons, 1.06 million gallons and 31.68 million gallons in 1937-38 to 32.54 million gallons, 0.92 million gallons and 21.08 million gallons respectively in the year under review.

5. *Metals and ores* (Table No. 8).—Imports of Iron and steel dropped from Rs. 95.28 lakhs to Rs. 78.95 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Belgium reduced their share by nearly Rs. 3 lakhs each, Germany by Rs. 5 lakhs and Japan by about Rs. 3½ lakhs. Imports from Sweden remained almost at the level of the previous year, while France increased her share by more than Rs. 1 lakh.

Imports of beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework declined by Rs. 4.76 lakhs. The decrease was due to the diversion of trade to cheaper products manufactured in India. Receipts of brass from the United Kingdom and Germany rose from Rs. 9.11 lakhs and Rs. 7.60 lakhs to Rs. 11.40 lakhs and Rs. 11.66 lakhs respectively. While supplies of copper from the United Kingdom and Germany increased from Rs. 4.51 lakhs and Rs. 1.85 lakhs to Rs. 5.07 lakhs and Rs. 3.02 lakhs respectively, imports of tin from the Straits Settlements fell from Rs. 8.21 lakhs to Rs. 3.38 lakhs. Imports of quicksilver diminished from Rs. 3.34 lakhs to Rs. 1.48 lakhs in the year under review.

6. *Vehicles* (Table No. 9).—Imports of motor cars numbered 1,352 valued at Rs. 26.13 lakhs as compared with 2,312 valued at Rs. 42.22 lakhs in the previous year. The United Kingdom and the United States of America mainly contributing to the decrease reduced their supplies from 1,211 and 455 cars to 677 and 227 respectively. The number of motor omnibuses and lorries imported during the year under review totalled 639 as against 1,302 in the preceding year, the corresponding decline in the value of imports being from Rs. 19.64 lakhs to Rs. 11.48 lakhs. Despatches from Canada and the United States of America decreased by Rs. 2.49 lakhs and Rs. 6.13 lakhs respectively and this chiefly accounted for the fall. Arrivals of cycles receded from Rs. 11.22 lakhs to Rs. 9.64 lakhs, the decrease occurring mainly in the imports from the United Kingdom, which sent 26,916 cycles valued Rs. 9.58 lakhs as against 33,076 valued Rs. 10.91 lakhs in the previous year.

7. *Cotton Manufactures* (Table No. 10).—

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—Imports declined from Rs. 72.31 lakhs to Rs. 56.00 lakhs. The heavy fall may be attributed to the increased production of twist and yarn in the Indian cotton mills. Supplies from the United Kingdom contracted from Rs. 36.94 lakhs to Rs. 20.02 lakhs and those from Japan from Rs. 35.13 lakhs to Rs. 30.90 lakhs.

Mercerised cotton yarn declined from Rs. 27.29 lakhs to Rs. 22.09 lakhs. In white (bleached) twist and yarn from the United Kingdom there was a heavy fall from Rs. 24.37 lakhs to Rs. 12.73 lakhs. Grey (unbleached)—51-60 counts—from the United Kingdom decreased from Rs. 4.10 lakhs to Rs. 0.96 lakh; this shortage was, however, compensated by China, which though practically out of the market in the previous year supplied Rs. 4.38 lakhs worth of these goods in the year under review.

Imports of sewing thread from the United Kingdom accounted for Rs. 5.32 lakhs and were almost on the same level as in the previous year.

Cotton piecegoods.—Imports dropped further from Rs. 83.92 lakhs to Rs. 64.07 lakhs. The United Kingdom suffered a considerable set-back in white and coloured piecegoods, which recorded a steep fall from Rs. 63.58 lakhs to Rs. 40.19 lakhs. While coloured piecegoods from Japan showed a decrease from Rs. 7.56 lakhs to Rs. 5.99 lakhs, there was a noticeable increase in plain grey piecegoods from Rs. 3.95 lakhs to Rs. 9.23 lakhs. This marked advance was due to Japan's recapture of her lost market in grey piecegoods in the latter half of the year under review.

8. *Paper and pasteboard.*—Excepting for a negligible increase in straw-board and manufactures of paste-board, mill-board and card-board, there was a marked decline under all the other categories. The total quantity of paper of all kinds imported dropped from 603,544 cwts. to 535,740 cwts. the value decreasing from Rs. 65.26 lakhs to Rs. 46.01 lakhs. Packing paper fell from 63,933 cwts. to 35,687 cwts. in quantity, and from Rs. 11.19 lakhs to Rs. 5.87 lakhs in value. Sweden and Germany supplied to the value of Rs. 1.90 lakhs and Rs. 1.17 lakhs as compared with Rs. 4.05 lakhs and Rs. 2.20 lakhs respectively in the preceding year. The United Kingdom accounted for Rs. 1.45 lakhs as against Rs. 1.55 lakhs in the previous year. Arrivals from Czechoslovakia decreased from Rs. 1.16 lakhs to Rs. 0.17 lakh.

Printing paper decreased from Rs. 29.30 lakhs to Rs. 17.95 lakhs. Contributions from Germany, Austria, Norway and the United Kingdom were Rs. 6.30 lakhs, Rs. 2.13 lakhs, Rs. 4.20 lakhs and Rs. 1.11 lakhs as against Rs. 9.57 lakhs, Rs. 5.79 lakhs, Rs. 5.39 lakhs and Rs. 2.25 lakhs respectively in the previous year. There was relatively small variation in the imports from Finland and the Netherlands.

Writing paper increased in quantity from 29,808 cwts. to 31,351 cwts. but fell in value from Rs. 7.26 lakhs to Rs. 6.72 lakhs. The United Kingdom reduced her supplies from 7,283 cwts. valued at Rs. 2.98 lakhs to 4,850 cwts. of the value of Rs. 2.52 lakhs, while imports from Austria advanced from 3,231 cwts. valued at Rs. 0.71 lakh to 11,336 cwts. valued at Rs. 1.49 lakhs. There was no marked change in the imports from other countries. Old newspaper registered an increase in quantity from 243,741 cwts. to 279,931 cwts. but declined in value from Rs. 12.77 lakhs to Rs. 11.57 lakhs, the share of the United Kingdom being 271,299 cwts. of the value of Rs. 11.20 lakhs.

Strawboards increased in quantity from 39,572 cwts. to 45,474 cwts. and in value from Rs. 2.06 lakhs to Rs. 2.26 lakhs, the United Kingdom and Germany mainly accounting for the rise. Manufactures of paste-board, mill-board and card-board improved from 8,568 cwts. valued at Rs. 1.64 lakhs to 14,129 cwts. valued at Rs. 1.94 lakhs. Germany, as the chief contributor, supplied to the value of Rs. 0.91 lakh.

9. *Instruments, apparatus and appliances.*—The total value of imports showed a further improvement from Rs. 68.45 lakhs to Rs. 70.83 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium accounted for Rs. 36.95 lakhs, Rs. 13.69 lakhs and Rs. 4.25 lakhs as compared with Rs. 33.43 lakhs, Rs. 11.97 lakhs and Rs. 2.77 lakhs respectively in the previous year. Consignments from the United States of America and Japan recorded a fall from Rs. 8.97 lakhs and Rs. 3.24 lakhs to Rs. 7.44 lakhs and Rs. 1.55 lakhs respectively. While the United Kingdom reduced her supplies of wires and cables from Rs. 11.88 lakhs to Rs. 11.18 lakhs, arrivals from Belgium increased from Rs. 2.00 lakhs to Rs. 2.78 lakhs. Telegraph and telephone instruments from the United Kingdom dropped from Rs. 1.95 lakhs to Rs. 0.94 lakh and wireless apparatus from the Netherlands, from Rs. 1.38 lakhs to Rs. 0.11 lakh.

10. *Dyeing and Tanning substances.*—Imports recorded a decrease from Rs. 64.77 lakhs to Rs. 51.75 lakhs.

The Union of South Africa supplied 323,180 cwts. of wattle bark valued at Rs. 22.06 lakhs as compared with 342,968 cwts. worth Rs. 29.75 lakhs in 1937-38. Despite the fall in quantity the value rose as a result of higher prices. Germany reduced her supply of aniline dyes from 1.68 million lbs. valued at Rs. 34.03 lakhs to 0.81 million lbs. valued at Rs. 22.37 lakhs. The contribution from the United Kingdom was 0.11 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1.80 lakhs as compared with 0.17 million lbs. worth Rs. 1.69 lakhs. Here again the value rose on account of increased prices in spite of a decrease in quantity. Arrivals of alizarine dyes from Germany and the United Kingdom accounted for 0.16 million lbs. of the value of Rs. 1.17 lakhs and 0.07 million lbs. valued at Rs. 0.65 lakh as compared with 0.23 million lbs. worth Rs. 1.57 lakhs and 0.11 million lbs. valued at Rs. 0.90 lakh respectively in the previous year.

11. *Chemicals.*—The imports receded from Rs. 52.99 lakhs to Rs. 47.51 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 29.16 lakhs and Germany Rs. 6.57 lakhs, as against Rs. 34.58 lakhs and Rs. 7.45 lakhs respectively in the previous year. Among the other sources of supply, the United States of America alone marked a rise from Rs. 0.83 lakh to Rs. 2.19 lakhs; Italy, Japan, Canada and the Netherlands recorded decreases, the last-mentioned accounting for a fall of Rs. 1.03 lakhs, while the others showed relatively little change. Sodium compounds from Germany dropped from Rs. 2.38 lakhs to Rs. 1.40 lakhs while the supplies from the United Kingdom went down from Rs. 22.83 lakhs to Rs. 18.62 lakhs.

12. *Provisions and Oilmans' stores.*—Supplies from the United Kingdom dropped from Rs. 30.66 lakhs to Rs. 27.35 lakhs and those from the Netherlands from Rs. 4.80 lakhs to Rs. 2.39 lakhs. Imports of condensed milk totalled Rs. 6.54 lakhs as against Rs. 6.96 lakhs in the previous year. Receipts from the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 2.09 lakhs to Rs. 0.35 lakh while those from the Netherlands rose from Rs. 3.24 lakhs to Rs. 4.78 lakhs. The United Kingdom sent farinaceous foods, biscuits, canned or bottled provisions and confectionery to the value of Rs. 12.18 lakhs, Rs. 5.75 lakhs, Rs. 3.52 lakhs and Rs. 1.63 lakhs respectively.

The Commonwealth of Australia supplied butter to the value of Rs. 1.08 lakhs as against Rs. 1.10 lakhs in the previous year.

13. *Artificial silk.*—The total value of the imports of artificial silk yarn and piecegoods fell from Rs. 47.92 lakhs to Rs. 12.83 lakhs in 1938-39. The supply of artificial silk yarn from Japan decreased from Rs. 35.58 lakhs to Rs. 7.18 lakhs and of artificial silk piecegoods from Rs. 10.00 lakhs to Rs. 3.67 lakhs. Artificial silk yarn from the United Kingdom perceptibly declined from Rs. 1.21 lakhs to Rs. 632. Italy sent artificial yarn to the value of Rs. 0.91 lakh, and the United Kingdom, artificial silk piecegoods to the extent of Rs. 0.61 lakh.

14. *Hardware.*—Imports dropped from Rs. 47.31 lakhs to Rs. 35.48 lakhs. They were mainly drawn from the United Kingdom and Germany which accounted for Rs. 13.52 lakhs and Rs. 10.73 lakhs as against Rs. 15.51 lakhs and Rs. 17.18 lakhs respectively in the previous year. The other sources of supply were Japan (Rs. 2.75 lakhs), Sweden (Rs. 2.26 lakhs) and the United States of America (Rs. 3.41 lakhs). Implements and tools from

22 37
1 80
1 17
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the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 5.41 lakhs to Rs. 4.27 lakhs, and metal lamps from Germany from Rs. 9.61 lakhs to Rs. 5.22 lakhs.

15. *Manures*.—Imports of Sulphate of ammonia advanced from 28,964 tons valued at Rs. 31.12 lakhs to 35,608 tons valued at Rs. 39.15 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed 28,862 tons worth Rs. 31.99 lakhs, Japan and Belgium registering decreases. Japan contracted her supply of super phosphates from 3,755 tons worth Rs. 2.69 lakhs to 875 tons valued at Rs. 1.03 lakhs, while the Netherlands and Belgium increased their participation from 906 tons valued at Rs. 0.48 lakh and 176 tons worth Rs. 0.09 lakh to 2,675 tons valued at Rs. 1.42 lakhs and 1,722 tons valued at Rs. 1.61 lakhs respectively.

16. *Spices*.—There was a set-back in imports of spices, which declined from Rs. 40.58 lakhs to Rs. 34.03 lakhs in the year under review. Ceylon reduced her supply of betelnuts from cwts. 61,390 valued at Rs. 8.78 lakhs to cwts. 55,175 worth Rs. 6.85 lakhs. Imports from the Straits Settlements also dropped from cwts. 227,654 worth Rs. 29.04 lakhs to cwts. 223,204 valued at Rs. 20.83 lakhs. There was a noticeable increase in the imports of cloves from Zanzibar which accounted for 5,672 cwts. valued at Rs. 2.91 lakhs as against 672 cwts. valued at Rs. 0.34 lakh in the preceding year. Madagascar in her turn enhanced her contribution from cwts. 959 worth Rs. 0.52 lakh to cwts. 3,372 of the value of Rs. 1.62 lakhs in the year under review. This rise was due to the cessation in the course of 1938-39 of the agitation against importation of foreign cloves, which had gained the support of Indian commercial bodies in the previous year.

17. *Rubber*.—The value of imports of rubber manufactures amounted to Rs. 25.69 lakhs as compared with Rs. 38.20 lakhs in 1937-38. The United Kingdom, Germany, the United States of America and Japan supplied to the extent of Rs. 16.06 lakhs, Rs. 6.78 lakhs, Rs. 1.39 lakhs and Rs. 1.01 lakhs respectively as compared with Rs. 23.72 lakhs, Rs. 6.16 lakhs, Rs. 3.32 lakhs and Rs. 2.16 lakhs respectively in the previous year. There was a fall in imports of pneumatic motor covers and tubes, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan and the United States of America, reducing their shares from Rs. 20.18 lakhs, Rs. 5.07 lakhs, Rs. 1.60 lakhs and Rs. 2.97 lakhs to Rs. 14.49 lakhs, Rs. 4.83 lakhs, Rs. 0.84 lakh and Rs. 1.16 lakhs respectively. The decrease is due to the competition of Indian tyres and tubes of good quality procurable at almost the same prices as foreign ones.

Imports of cycle covers and tubes from the United Kingdom dropped from Rs. 2.04 lakhs to Rs. 0.36 lakh.

18. *Drugs and Medicines*.—Imports were almost on the level of the preceding year. While Japan enhanced her supply of camphor from Rs. 6.50 lakhs to Rs. 8.33 lakh, Italy and Germany contracted theirs from Rs. 1.41 lakhs and Rs. 3.33 lakhs to Rs. 0.59 lakh and Rs. 2.93 lakhs respectively in the year under review. Proprietary and patent medicines drawn chiefly from the United Kingdom accounted for Rs. 2.77 lakhs as against Rs. 3.36 lakhs in 1937-38. The United Kingdom, Germany and the United States of America supplied other sorts of drugs to the extent of Rs. 6.82 lakhs, Rs. 5.64 lakhs and Rs. 2.97 lakhs respectively.

19. *Silk*.—Total imports of raw silk, silk yarn and piecegoods declined from Rs. 35.94 lakhs to Rs. 18.62 lakhs i.e., by 48 per cent. Arrivals of raw

silk went down from Rs. 26.67 lakhs to Rs. 14.78 lakhs, silk yarn from Rs. 2.37 lakhs to Rs. 0.95 lakh and silk piecegoods from Rs. 6.90 lakhs to Rs. 2.62 lakhs respectively. While despatches from Japan, the principal supplier of raw silk, fell heavily from Rs. 19.55 lakhs to Rs. 5.45 lakhs, China increased her participation from Rs. 5.78 lakhs to Rs. 9.34 lakhs. Japan, however, regained her trade during the last quarter of the year, when there was a marked rise in the prices of Chinese raw silk. Japan sent silk piecegoods to the value of Rs. 2.51 lakhs as against Rs. 6.61 lakhs in 1937-38. In imports of raw wool, the Commonwealth of Australia contributed Rs. 1.34 lakhs as compared with Rs. 4.46 lakhs in the previous year.

20. *Liquors*.—Imports of liquor showed a decrease from Rs. 26.85 lakhs to Rs. 24.52 lakhs. The United Kingdom, Germany and Japan supplied ale, beer and porter to the extent of Rs. 5.57 lakhs, Rs. 1.82 lakhs and Rs. 1.73 lakhs respectively. France sent 16,488 gallons of brandy valued at Rs. 1.86 lakhs and the United Kingdom 28,343 gallons of whisky worth Rs. 4.53 lakhs.

21. *Glass and glassware*.—Imports declined from Rs. 22.52 lakhs to Rs. 19.64 lakhs in the year under review. Japan (Rs. 11.17 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 2.84 lakhs), Belgium (Rs. 2.17 lakhs), the United Kingdom (Rs. 1.63 lakhs) and Czechoslovakia (Rs. 0.98 lakh) were the chief sources of supply.

Glass bangles from Japan recorded an increase from Rs. 4.40 lakhs to Rs. 5.63 lakhs.

22. *Tobacco*.—The United States of America increased her despatches of unmanufactured tobacco from 0.82 million lbs. of the value of Rs. 13.71 lakhs to 1.00 million lbs. valued at Rs. 17.25 lakhs. There were no imports of raw tobacco from the United Kingdom in 1937-38; but in the year under review she was conspicuous by her contribution to the extent of 0.74 million lbs. valued at Rs. 8.03 lakhs. The United Kingdom accounted for 0.05 million lbs. of cigarettes valued at Rs. 1.84 lakhs as against 0.04 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1.28 lakhs in the previous year.

23. *Tea chests*.—Imports of tea chests from the United Kingdom increased by Rs. 9.38 lakhs to Rs. 21.30 lakhs, of which tea chests of iron and wood amounted to Rs. 0.32 lakh and Rs. 20.98 lakhs respectively. Germany and Japan contributed to the value of Rs. 1.52 lakhs and Rs. 1.10 lakhs respectively.

24. *Stationery*.—Imports of stationery were chiefly from the United Kingdom (Rs. 5.38 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 2.70 lakhs) and Japan (Rs. 1.44 lakhs).

25. Imports by post from the United Kingdom declined further from Rs. 8.81 lakhs to Rs. 8.05 lakhs in 1938-39.

26. *Diamonds*.—Diamonds from the Netherlands decreased by Rs. 1.13 lakhs, while Belgium increased her supplies by Rs. 1.70 lakhs.

27. *Building and Engineering materials*.—Imports of cement (Portland) dropped from 12,020 tons worth Rs. 3.87 lakhs to 10,175 tons of the value of Rs. 3.60 lakhs. The fall registers the development of the cement-producing industry in the different provinces of India.

28. *Soap*.—Imports declined from Rs. 4.72 lakhs to Rs. 4.61 lakhs. Toilet soap from the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 3.09 lakhs as against Rs. 3.23 lakhs in the preceding year.

29. *Grain, pulse and flour*.—Total imports of grain, pulse and flour advanced from Rs. 2·84 lakhs to Rs. 14·96 lakhs in the year under review. Indo-China increased her supply of paddy from 2,824 tons valued at Rs. 1·77 lakhs to 16,134 tons worth Rs. 8·97 lakhs. Siam was out of the market in 1937-38 but came into prominence in the year under review by her contribution of 7,142 tons valued at Rs. 3·97 lakhs.

30. *Sugar*.—There was a noticeable expansion in the imports of sugar. The increase from Rs. 0·25 lakh to Rs. 5·70 lakhs was mainly due to the failure of the Indian sugarcane crop and the resultant rise in the prices of Indian sugar.

31. *Other articles—Copra*.—Consignments of copra from Ceylon declined from Rs. 10·29 lakhs to Rs. 0·67 lakh in 1938-39. This steep fall is accounted for by the very high prices prevailing in Ceylon and the comparative cheapness of coconut oil in Malabar and South Canara.

Cashewnuts.—Portuguese East Africa, as the chief source of supply, contributed 10,096 tons valued at Rs. 13·27 lakhs as against 10,022 tons valued at Rs. 13·11 lakhs in 1938-39. Receipts from the Union of South Africa, which accounted for Rs. 4·01 lakhs in 1937-38, dwindled to nothing in the year under review. Iran sent dates to the value of Rs. 0·89 lakh.

Hides and skins.—Imports showed an increase from 1,154 tons of the value of Rs. 5·62 lakhs to 1,362 tons worth Rs. 6·23 lakhs. The share of Ceylon was 891 tons valued at Rs. 3·38 lakhs and of Siam 196 tons worth Rs. 0·52 lakh.

Raw cotton.—Despatches of raw cotton receded from 2,767 tons worth Rs. 50·49 lakhs to 1,681 tons of the value of Rs. 14·86 lakhs. While the Colony of Kenya increased her supply from 313 tons worth Rs. 3·14 lakhs to 528 tons valued at Rs. 3·94 lakhs, the share of Egypt decreased from 4,119 tons valued at Rs. 44·70 lakhs to 1,153 tons worth Rs. 10·92 lakhs. The Union of South Africa which supplied Rs. 2·00 lakhs in 1937-38 was out of the market in the year under review.

EXPORT—FOREIGN TRADE.

(TABLE NO. 11.)

32. *Seeds (Tables Nos. 12 and 13)*.—Exports of groundnuts which formed 97·38 per cent. of the trade under seeds and 26·58 per cent. of the total foreign export trade of the province, increased by (+Rs. 86·18 lakhs) to Rs. 879·72 lakhs in the year under review. Shipments to the Netherlands were more than twice as large and rose from Rs. 80·60 lakhs to Rs. 170·40 lakhs. France took Rs. 165·99 lakhs, the United Kingdom Rs. 126·52 lakhs and Belgium Rs. 120·61 lakhs as against Rs. 101·44 lakhs, Rs. 87·92 lakhs and Rs. 59·33 lakhs respectively in the previous year. Denmark also increased her demand substantially from Rs. 5·18 lakhs to Rs. 26·94 lakhs. But takings by Germany declined from Rs. 134·42 lakhs to Rs. 106·78 lakhs and those by Italy fell steeply from Rs. 170·11 lakhs to Rs. 35·49 lakhs. The acreage under cultivation of groundnuts decreased by 16 per cent. and the yield by 29·7 per cent. The average price per ton fell from Rs. 142 to Rs. 117 in the year under report.

The price per candy of 480 lbs. of machine shelled groundnuts in April 1938 was Rs. 24·10 as compared with Rs. 38·12 in April 1937. It fell steadily throughout the year and stood at Rs. 24 in March 1939.

Castor seeds.—Exports of castor seeds declined further from Rs. 25·40 lakhs to Rs. 6·24 lakhs, the share of the United Kingdom being Rs. 1·24 lakhs as against Rs. 13·50 lakhs in the previous year. Italy and Japan took no castor seeds during the year as against Rs. 3·50 lakhs and Rs. 5·61 lakhs respectively in the previous year. The acreage increased by 6·3 per cent. and the yield by 7 per cent.

Linseed.—Exports of linseed declined from Rs. 16·91 lakhs to Rs. 11·79 lakhs. The United Kingdom reduced her takings from 8,571 tons (Rs. 13·14 lakhs) to 6,538 tons (Rs. 8·36 lakhs). It is noticeable that Belgium, which had purchased 1,935 tons valued at Rs. 2·95 lakhs in 1937-38, made no demand for the article during the year.

Belgium, as the chief market for niger seed, bought 190 tons worth Rs. 0·21 lakh as against 459 tons—Rs. 0·53 lakh; Ceylon consumed 288 tons of coriander valued at Rs. 0·49 lakh as compared to 653 tons—Rs. 0·93 lakh in the previous year.

33. *Leather and Tea*.—Consignments of leather decreased steeply to Rs. 479·74 lakhs in 1938-39 (—Rs. 176·07 lakhs) while exports of tea rose by Rs. 38·33 lakhs to Rs. 491·59 lakhs during the period. The details will be found in tables Nos. 14 and 15 on pages 42, 45 and 46 respectively.

34. *Cotton, raw (Table No. 16)*.—The acreage under cultivation decreased by 23·9 per cent. and the yield by 22·9 per cent. The total exports fell by nearly 50 per cent. from Rs. 207·37 lakhs to Rs. 107·58 lakhs. Japan diminished her demands greatly from Rs. 110·79 lakhs to Rs. 40·45 lakhs in consequence of her policy of restriction on imports of raw materials. Her requirements decreased from 53 per cent. to 37 per cent., while the purchases of the United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands increased from 8 per cent., 5 per cent. and 3 per cent. to 19 per cent., 7 per cent. and 6 per cent. respectively in the year under review. Italy was conspicuous by the curtailment of her requirements from Rs. 7·81 lakhs to Rs. 0·26 lakh in 1938-39.

The average local f. o. b. price per candy of 500 lbs. for 'farm' was Rs. 127 in April 1938 and Rs. 93 in March 1939. There was marked fluctuation in the prices of other varieties also. On the whole there was a slump in the prices of raw cotton during the year.

The prices in pence per lb. of cotton at Liverpool in April 1938 were 4·79 for middling American, 4·39 for Pernam fair and 7·97 for Egyptian. In March 1939, however, the prices were 5·06, 4·46 and 6·79 respectively.

35. *Cotton manufactures*.—Table No. 17 on pages 48-50 in part II gives details of the export trade under this head.

36. *Fruits and vegetables*.—The total exports of cashew kernels decreased slightly from Rs. 120·65 lakhs to Rs. 119·60 lakhs. The United States of America, the principal purchaser, reduced her demands from Rs. 103·58 lakhs to Rs. 99·35 lakhs. The other chief markets were the United Kingdom (Rs. 6·80 lakhs), Canada (Rs. 3·73 lakhs), the Netherlands (Rs. 2·41 lakhs) and France (Rs. 2·45 lakhs). Cashewnuts imported from foreign countries chiefly Portuguese East Africa for the purpose of being roasted, shelled and

the kernels re-exported to foreign countries, were 10,166 tons—Rs. 13.36 lakhs as against 10,022 tons—Rs. 13.11 lakhs in the previous year.

Shipments of onions improved slightly from Rs. 21.95 lakhs to Rs. 22.50 lakhs. Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States contributed Rs. 14.00 lakhs, Rs. 6.91 lakhs and Rs. 1.56 lakhs as against Rs. 14.47 lakhs, Rs. 5.94 lakhs and Rs. 1.54 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

37. *Metals and Ores.*—Japan, the chief buyer of “iron ore, for remanufacture” further diminished her requirements from Rs. 4.72 lakhs to Rs. 1.17 lakhs.

Exports of manganese ore dropped steeply from Rs. 128.22 lakhs to Rs. 61.59 lakhs i.e., by over 50 per cent. With the exception of Italy, which accounted for an increase from 32,820 tons (Rs. 11.50 lakhs) to 47,639 tons (Rs. 16.11 lakhs), all the other countries consumed much less than in the previous year. France, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America took on 65,795 tons (Rs. 14.44 lakhs), 74,750 tons (Rs. 15.11 lakhs), 26,092 tons (Rs. 5.50 lakhs) and 29,814 tons (Rs. 6.26 lakhs) as against 162,004 tons (Rs. 37.41 lakhs), 156,282 tons (Rs. 28.81 lakhs), 116,990 tons (Rs. 24.57 lakhs) and 47,450 tons (Rs. 10.16 lakhs) respectively in the previous year.

Germany took chromite or chrome ore to the extent of 4,500 tons valued at Rs. 1.78 lakhs as compared with 3,000 tons worth Rs. 1.13 lakhs in the preceding year.

38. *Grain, pulse and flour.*—The total trade under this head recorded a further improvement from Rs. 109.27 lakhs to Rs. 119.86 lakhs. The price of rice fell from Rs. 119 per ton to Rs. 115 per ton. Ceylon, the principal buyer, took 86,469 tons of rice valued at Rs. 98.40 lakhs as against 79,132 tons valued at Rs. 93.78 lakhs in the previous year. Shipments to the Straits Settlements also advanced from 6,926 tons worth Rs. 8.71 lakhs to 10,125 tons of the value of Rs. 12.20 lakhs. Supplies of “pulse—other sorts,” were also taken by Ceylon to the extent of Rs. 1.70 lakhs.

39. *Coir—raw and manufactured.*—Exports of coir manufactures fell from 678,243 cwts. (Rs. 96.84 lakhs) to 635,248 cwts. (Rs. 89.55 lakhs). The United Kingdom as usual consumed the superior quality to the extent of 160,647 cwts. of the value of Rs. 35.94 lakhs. The other chief participators were Germany (141,722 cwts.—Rs. 13.42 lakhs), the Netherlands (76,386 cwts.—Rs. 8.38 lakhs), Belgium (43,273 cwts.—Rs. 4.24 lakhs), the United States of America (32,779 cwts.—Rs. 4.47 lakhs), France (40,029 cwts.—Rs. 3.86 lakhs) and Italy (29,093 cwts.—Rs. 3.20 lakhs). Consignments of coir mats and matting—principally to the United Kingdom and the United States of America aggregated 39,331 cwts. valued at Rs. 15.41 lakhs and 4,259 cwts. of the value of Rs. 1.36 lakhs respectively as against 43,796 cwts.—Rs. 18.93 lakhs and 4,976 cwts.—Rs. 1.57 lakhs in the preceding year.

40. *Tobacco—raw and manufactured.*—There was a marked expansion in the exports of tobacco raw from 25.91 million lbs. valued at Rs. 87.19 lakhs to 43.19 million lbs. valued at Rs. 172.38 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom more than doubled in value and amounted to 35.51 million lbs. valued at Rs. 149.74 lakhs in the year under review. Despatches chiefly to the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements were almost on the

level of the previous year, while Japan reduced her demands from Rs. 3.12 lakhs to Rs. 1.20 lakhs. It may be noted that there were no exports during the year to Eire, which took Rs. 3.45 lakhs in 1937-38, while China, which had no trade in raw tobacco in the previous year purchased 4.04 million lbs. valued at Rs. 11.63 lakhs. Ceylon took cigarettes including beedies to the tune of Rs. 0.94 lakh as against Rs. 2.79 lakhs last year, registering a steep fall.

41. *Rubber, raw.*—The United Kingdom and the United States of America reduced their requirements by about Rs. 3 lakhs each to Rs. 35.95 lakhs and Rs. 11.13 lakhs respectively, and Czechoslovakia and France by about Rs. 4 lakhs each to Rs. 5.54 lakhs and Rs. 0.85 lakh respectively. Germany was the only country which increased her takings by Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 8.11 lakhs. Despatches to Ceylon were almost on the level of the previous year. The shrinkage was mainly due to the lower percentage allotted to the exports of the commodity under the Quota system.

42. *Oilcakes.*—Exports of groundnut cake advanced appreciably from 81,974 tons worth Rs. 52.52 lakhs to 126,993 tons valued at Rs. 81.90 lakhs. The United Kingdom, Germany and Denmark being the chief markets increased largely their purchases from 39,158 tons (Rs. 27.10 lakhs), 17,156 tons (Rs. 10.30 lakhs) and 4,158 tons (Rs. 2.43 lakhs), to 50,108 tons (Rs. 33.32 lakhs), 27,500 tons (Rs. 17.46 lakhs), and 13,629 tons (Rs. 8.88 lakhs) respectively in the year under review. Ceylon reduced her off-take from 6,721 tons (Rs. 3.44 lakhs) to 5,796 tons (Rs. 2.81 lakhs). Exports of linseed oil-cake to the United Kingdom amounted to 6,997 tons valued at Rs. 5.21 lakhs and of sesamum oil-cake to Ceylon to 14,269 tons worth Rs. 14.80 lakhs.

43. *Coffee.*—Shipments of coffee advanced substantially from Rs. 51.90 lakhs to Rs. 72.02 lakhs. The United Kingdom, Belgium and the Commonwealth of Australia took more than in the previous year, their shares being 69,905 cwts. (Rs. 33.87 lakhs), 9,924 cwts. (Rs. 3.76 lakhs) and 5,859 cwts. (Rs. 2.12 lakhs) respectively. Consignments to France, Norway, Iraq and Germany, the other principal consumers, were 37,926 cwts. (Rs. 11.98 lakhs), 22,501 cwts. (Rs. 8.25 lakhs), 7,230 cwts. (Rs. 2.97 lakhs) and 1,130 cwts. (Rs. 0.43 lakh) respectively.

44. *Spices.*—The demand for cardamoms decreased noticeably from Rs. 23.66 lakhs to Rs. 15.83 lakhs, for chillies from Rs. 16.95 lakhs to Rs. 15.26 lakhs and for pepper from Rs. 2.12 lakhs to Rs. 1.73 lakhs; but exports of ginger improved slightly from Rs. 3.41 lakhs to Rs. 3.63 lakhs. Sweden, Germany, the United States of America and the United Kingdom, the principal markets for cardamoms, took Rs. 5.43 lakhs, Rs. 1.76 lakhs, Rs. 1.80 lakhs and Rs. 1.79 lakhs respectively. Ceylon purchased chillies to the value of Rs. 15.19 lakhs. Germany consumed ginger valued at Rs. 1.14 lakhs. Italy and Germany were the chief participators in respect of pepper.

45. *Hides and skins.*—The chief purchasers of raw goatskins were the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the United States of America. Shipments to the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia amounted to 187 tons worth Rs. 3.31 lakhs and 352 tons worth Rs. 11.14 lakhs as compared with 526 tons—Rs. 12.77 lakhs and 378 tons—Rs. 13.81 lakhs respectively in the previous year. The United States of America

increased her demands by more than 50 per cent. from 148 tons (Rs. 2.34 lakhs) to 376 tons (Rs. 5.56 lakhs). The trade in cuttings of raw hides and skins dropped heavily from Rs. 7.38 lakhs to Rs. 2.47 lakhs.

46. *Fish*.—Ceylon was, as usual, the chief market for fish to the extent of Rs. 29.87 lakhs out of the total trade of Rs. 31.35 lakhs.

47. *Fibre for brushes and brooms*.—Japan, Belgium, the United Kingdom and the United States of America were the countries which figured prominently in this trade, and they reduced their requirements to Rs. 2.77 lakhs, Rs. 1.68 lakhs, Rs. 1.91 lakhs and Rs. 1.41 lakhs respectively from Rs. 4.08 lakhs, Rs. 3.47 lakhs, Rs. 2.88 lakhs and Rs. 1.82 lakhs in the previous year.

48. *Oils*.—Shipments of lemon grass oil to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and France decreased by Rs. 0.31 lakh, Rs. 0.67 lakh and Rs. 0.69 lakh and amounted to Rs. 1.65 lakhs, Rs. 0.39 lakh and Rs. 0.32 lakh respectively. Germany increased her share by Rs. 0.21 lakh to Rs. 1.26 lakhs and the United States of America by Rs. 1.72 lakhs to Rs. 3.37 lakhs. Exports of sandalwood oil fell steeply from Rs. 2.64 lakhs to Rs. 0.49 lakh. Japan absorbed Rs. 0.13 lakh as against Rs. 1.50 lakhs in 1937-38. The United Kingdom, the chief purchaser of castor oil, reduced her demand from Rs. 2.44 lakhs to Rs. 0.58 lakh.

49. *Other articles*.—The United States of America, Germany and the United Kingdom imported senna leaves (drugs and medicines) to the value of Rs. 1.48 lakhs, Rs. 1.56 lakhs and Rs. 0.99 lakh respectively as against Rs. 2.47 lakhs, Rs. 1.93 lakhs and Rs. 1.17 lakhs in the previous year.

Bones for manurial purposes were supplied to Belgium to the extent of Rs. 2.52 lakhs out of a total trade of Rs. 5.70 lakhs under this head, France, Ceylon, Japan and the United Kingdom being the other buyers.

Exports of mica splittings and mica blocks to the United Kingdom dropped considerably from Rs. 11.10 lakhs and Rs. 7.81 lakhs to Rs. 6.34 lakhs and Rs. 4.68 lakhs respectively. The total value of the trade was Rs. 9.70 lakhs and Rs. 5.48 lakhs respectively.

Ceylon, as the sole buyer, purchased sheep and goats to the value of Rs. 5.96 lakhs as against Rs. 6.10 lakhs. The United States of America and the United Kingdom took reduced supplies of woollen carpets and rugs to the value of Rs. 2.45 lakhs and Rs. 1.52 lakhs respectively as compared to Rs. 8.04 lakhs and Rs. 2.04 lakhs last year. Sandalwood to the value of Rs. 2.59 lakhs was supplied to the United States of America. France reduced her demand for "other kinds of timber" to Rs. 0.96 lakh from Rs. 7.10 lakhs last year.

Supply of Magnesite (Building and engineering materials) to the United Kingdom declined heavily from Rs. 6.57 lakhs to Rs. 3.90 lakhs. The fall was due to accumulation of stocks in the foreign market and the high freight rates that prevailed in 1938-39.

Postal articles.—The extent of export trade through the medium of the Post Office registered an increase from Rs. 43.30 lakhs to Rs. 51.11 lakhs, Ceylon, the Federated Malay States, the Straits, the United Kingdom and Japan accounting for Rs. 39.59 lakhs, Rs. 3.18 lakhs, Rs. 2.70 lakhs, Rs. 2.74 lakhs and Rs. 0.27 lakh respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS.

50. *Re-exports*.—The value of re-exports (excluding those to Burma) of foreign merchandise was Rs. 9.32 lakhs as against Rs. 14.90 lakhs in the preceding year. This marked decrease was mainly due to reduced shipment of "iron, old for re-manufacture", and to the absence during the year of re-exports of hoops and strips and ship's parts to Japan whose share of the total trade was Rs. 1.12 lakhs as against Rs. 5.13 lakhs in the previous year. About Rs. 3.85 lakhs worth of foreign merchandise was re-exported to the United Kingdom and about Rs. 3.34 lakhs to Ceylon. As usual, hardware and postal articles formed the bulk of such transactions. Re-exports to Burma advanced from Rs. 4.02 lakhs to Rs. 7.97 lakhs.

51. *Government transactions*.—Imports declined slightly from Rs. 24.58 lakhs to Rs. 22.89 lakhs. The principal commodities imported were chemicals (Rs. 1.37 lakhs), medicines and narcotics (Rs. 1.54 lakhs), instruments, other kinds (Rs. 1.54 lakhs), and other sorts of machinery (Rs. 2.16 lakhs) from the United Kingdom; other manufactures of iron or steel (Rs. 3.64 lakhs) from Poland; and machinery, other sorts (Rs. 7.62 lakhs) from Ceylon.

Exports of Indian merchandise including exports to Burma were valued at Rs. 2.83 lakhs as against Rs. 2.63 lakhs, while re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 0.09 lakh as against Rs. 0.15 lakh last year.

52. *Treasure*.—Imports of gold showed a marked improvement and rose from Rs. 14.84 lakhs to Rs. 23.43 lakhs of which Ceylon contributed Rs. 22.80 lakhs worth of bullion, and Burma Rs. 0.62 lakh. Exports of gold on the other hand fell from Rs. 1.10 lakhs to Rs. 0.14 lakh.

Supplies of silver continued to decline and fell heavily to Rs. 0.80 lakh from Rs. 3.95 lakhs in the previous year, of which Rs. 0.71 lakh came from the United Kingdom.

Exports of currency notes (entirely to Ceylon) advanced considerably from Rs. 29.62 lakhs to Rs. 55.05 lakhs.

53. *Customs revenue*.—The total revenue collected at the various ports in the province under 1-Customs (i.e., Import and Export duty, land customs receipts, warehouse and wharf rents, and other miscellaneous receipts and including duty on imports from Burma) was Rs. 625.47 lakhs as against Rs. 651.31 lakhs in the preceding year. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 25.84 lakhs but an increase of Rs. 77.80 lakhs over the receipts in 1936-37 which stood at Rs. 547.67 lakhs.

Imports.—The revenue under this head was Rs. 608.99 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 25.08 lakhs as compared to the preceding year. The chief items responsible for this fall were:—

	Rs. (Lakhs).
Motor cars	—8.27
Artificial silk yarn	—8.06
Artificial silk fabrics	—4.00
Raw silk	—3.76
Pneumatic rubber tyres	—2.31
Cotton raw	—1.96
Liquors	—1.50

Kerosene oil, on the other hand, brought in an increase in revenue of Rs. 4.68 lakhs.

Exports.—The total collection of export duty amounted to Rs. 3.98 lakhs as against Rs. 3.59 lakhs last year, showing a slight rise of Rs. 0.39 lakh. The main items responsible for the increase were rice Rs. 3.88 lakhs (+ Rs. 0.37 lakh) and jute manufactures Rs. 0.10 lakh (+ Rs. 0.02 lakh). Refunds and drawbacks amounted to Rs. 9.03 lakhs as against Rs. 5.11 lakhs in the past year. This marked increase during the year was noticeable chiefly under refunds in respect of motor spirit.

Shipping.—Here the level reached last year was more or less maintained, there being a decrease of only about 2 per cent. in the case of ships engaged in the foreign trade and of 0.35 per cent. amongst those plying in the coasting trade.

1,273 vessels of a total burthen of 3,456,148 tons and engaged in the foreign trade of this province entered the various ports of the province during the year, a decrease of 25 vessels of 14,803 tons when compared to the preceding year. (These figures include entry of the ferry steamers running daily between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar). 1,215 vessels entered with cargo and 58 in ballast. The national distribution was as follows:—

- 986 British,
- 69 British Indian,
- 54 German,
- 40 Italian,
- 33 Japanese,
- 24 French,
- 19 Dutch,
- 17 Norwegian,
- 16 Greek,
- 5 Swedish,
- 4 American, and
- 6 of other nationalities.

Port of Madras.—696 ships of a total nett tonnage of 2,642,866 entered the port as against 684 of a burthen of 2,578,186 tons entered during the previous year. 321 were engaged in the foreign run and 375 in the coasting, showing a decrease of 9 vessels in the former class and an increase of 21 vessels in the latter.

Air traffic.—Under section 53 of the Indian Air Craft Rules, 1920, the landing ground at St. Thomas Mount, Madras, and the civil landing ground at Trichinopoly, have been declared to be Customs aerodromes. During the year the air services were in regular operation between Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Trichinopoly and Colombo.

526 aeroplanes called at St. Thomas Mount Customs Aerodrome, Madras, and 255 at Trichinopoly Customs Aerodrome. Of these a few plane

belonged to the Hyderabad and Madras Flying Clubs; the rest were commercial aeroplanes of Messrs. Tata Sons Air Mail Service.

The values of Import and Export trade at these air-ports were about Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 440 respectively. The revenue collected was about Rs. 6,090.

TRADE WITH BURMA.

(TABLES NOS. 18 AND 19, PAGES 51-54.)

54. From the 1st April 1937 when Burma was separated from India, the trade with Burma is treated as foreign and on a par with that of the other countries of the British Empire.

Only commodities of importance are shown in the tables of imports and exports. These figures are excluded entirely from the tables relating to imports and exports from other foreign countries as they would not admit of proper comparison with the figures for years prior to 1937-38.

COASTING TRADE.

(TABLE No. 20).

55. As indicated in paragraph No. 54 the trade with Burma is wholly excluded from the coasting trade and dealt with separately in tables Nos. 18 and 19.

The aggregate value of the coasting trade of the province showed a decline from Rs. 20.37 crores to Rs. 17.48 crores i.e., by 14.19 per cent., the imports decreasing by 18.63 per cent. and the exports by 8.24 per cent.

Bombay.—As compared with the preceding year, this year showed definite reverses in the trend of consumption of Bombay products. Increased supplies were noticed in cotton seeds, cotton twist and yarn, and coloured cotton piecegoods, and amounted to a value of Rs. 9.57 lakhs, Rs. 20.04 lakhs and Rs. 44.80 lakhs respectively. There was an appreciable decline in the imports of pulse, goatskins, salt, essential seeds, sesamum seeds, other non-essential seeds, raw cotton and grey and white piecegoods, the falls being measured by Rs. 6.66 lakhs, Rs. 2.23 lakhs, Rs. 3.94 lakhs, Rs. 14.41 lakhs, Rs. 4.51 lakhs, Rs. 4.33 lakhs, Rs. 17.46 lakhs, Rs. 44.36 lakhs and Rs. 5.36 lakhs respectively.

Barring these, imports from Bombay of such common commodities as gram, wheat, wheat flour, soap, rape seeds etc., remained steady. Bombay considerably diminished her intake of coconuts and coconut products (coconut oil and copra), groundnuts, raw cotton and cotton twist and yarn, by Rs. 7.89 lakhs in coconut and coconut products and by Rs. 10.90 lakhs, Rs. 20.05 lakhs and Rs. 6.95 lakhs respectively in the rest. There was no appreciable fluctuation in the intake of such provincial products as coir manufactures (Rs. 8.70 lakhs), coffee (Rs. 3.60 lakhs), pepper (Rs. 10.87 lakhs), cardamoms (Rs. 10.48 lakhs), ginger (Rs. 7.85 lakhs), bricks (Rs. 7.13 lakhs), sandalwood (Rs. 7.01 lakhs), cordage and rope (Rs. 4.42 lakhs) etc.

In the foreign cotton exported to this province, Bombay showed a decline from Rs. 18·83 lakhs to Rs. 5·24 lakhs. Other principal articles of foreign origin sent by her were carriages and carts (Rs. 8·39 lakhs), coal tar dyes (Rs. 6·08 lakhs) and hardware (Rs. 6·84 lakhs).

Bengal.—This year the imports of paper shot up very high nearly quadrupling the imports of last year, the rise being from Rs. 2·15 lakhs to Rs. 9·46 lakhs. The heavy increase in Bengal's supply of her mineral products namely, coal, coke and patent fuel mentioned last year, was maintained though with a slight decline from Rs. 25·70 lakhs to Rs. 23·86 lakhs. But these favourable indications were counteracted by heavy decreases in the importation of pulse, hardware, cowhides and manufactures of iron to the extent of Rs. 6·49 lakhs, Rs. 5·12 lakhs, Rs. 8·81 lakhs and Rs. 5·80 lakhs respectively followed by slight decreases in dried fruits (Rs. 2·57 lakhs to Rs. 1·09 lakhs), rice (Rs. 5·87 lakhs to Rs. 4·75 lakhs) goatskins (Rs. 5·34 lakhs to Rs. 4·50 lakhs), tea (Rs. 5·91 lakhs to Rs. 4·19 lakhs) and cigarettes (Rs. 5·19 lakhs to Rs. 3·75 lakhs). Imports of sugar accounted for Rs. 8·55 lakhs, of gunny bags for Rs. 9·45 lakhs and of other kinds of wood and timber for Rs. 6·33 lakhs.

Exports from this province showed an improvement on last year in groundnut oil (Rs. 11·84 lakhs) pepper (Rs. 16·80 lakhs), and coloured cotton piecegoods (Rs. 43·74 lakhs) thus indicating increases of Rs. 5·76 lakhs, Rs. 7·48 lakhs and Rs. 8·46 lakhs respectively. Commodities like coconut oil, groundnuts, raw rubber, and twist and yarn which enjoyed a boom last year suffered severe reverses during this year, their fall being represented by Rs. 5·51 lakhs, Rs. 8·38 lakhs, Rs. 5·48 lakhs, and Rs. 23·21 lakhs respectively. Other commodities of this province which found a less favourable demand from Bengal were copper and brass, grey cotton piecegoods and unmanufactured tobacco. With regard to the usual imports from Bengal like various drugs, paints and colours, soap, tea etc., and the usual exports to Bengal from this province like cardamoms and coir manufactures there had been no appreciable change either way. Export of cotton raw increased from Rs. 13·91 lakhs to Rs. 17·79 lakhs.

Sind.—Exports from Sind too were subjected to the general trade depression, for the usual principal commodities like gram (Rs. 19·74 lakhs) pulse (Rs. 15·35 lakhs), goatskins (Rs. 0·13 lakh) and cotton raw (Rs. 61·30 lakhs) showed a diminution over last year by Rs. 11·11 lakhs, Rs. 7·82 lakhs, Rs. 2·71 lakhs and Rs. 22·46 lakhs respectively. This heavy decrease was in no way counteracted by slight increase in wheat (Rs. 3·03 lakhs to Rs. 4·67 lakhs), wheat flour (Rs. 41·71 lakhs to Rs. 42·55 lakhs) and mustard seeds (Rs. 1·95 lakhs to Rs. 3·30 lakhs). Sind's favourable position as an intermediary in supplying dry fruits from foreign countries to this province remained steady. The reciprocal exports from this province to Sind were subject to the same unfavourable conditions. She took less of copra, of coconut oil, of gunny bags, and cigarettes, the total export trade in them being Rs. 19·14 lakhs, Rs. 0·44 lakh, Rs. 0·50 lakh and Rs. 1·08 lakhs respectively. But slight increases were noticed in respect of turmeric (Rs. 3·59 lakhs) betelnuts (Rs. 3·06 lakhs) and white piecegoods (Rs. 2·62 lakhs). The other main articles of her demand were cardamom, leather and coir manufactures.

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British ports within the province.—The interportal trade of the province was slightly less than in the previous year i.e., Rs. 80·72 lakhs as against Rs. 83·74 lakhs. Exchanges of rice and pulse were the main features of the trade accounting for Rs. 22·56 lakhs worth of rice imported against Rs. 21·65 lakhs worth of rice exported as well as Rs. 8·80 lakhs in the coatwise exports of pulse. The other chief articles of exchange were coffee, fish, coconut, copra, sesamum, sugar, gram, ginger, coconut oil, oilcakes, building and engineering materials, mustard and firewood.

Indian ports, not British.—Imports from Kathiawar rose slightly from Rs. 5·41 lakhs to Rs. 5·75 lakhs and Portuguese ports from Rs. 1·20 lakhs to Rs. 1·85 lakhs. The latter supplied slightly larger quantities of foreign kerosene oil worth Rs. 1·55 lakhs. This province supplied Kathiawar with more coir (Rs. 3·43 lakhs) more betelnuts (Rs. 12·06 lakhs) and more timber (Rs. 5·95 lakhs) than in the preceding year, the other articles being bricks and oil-cakes which showed no change. The total exports to Kathiawar amounted to Rs. 36·67 lakhs in value and those to Portuguese ports to Rs. 3·45 lakhs.

THE TRADE OF THE CHIEF PORT OF MADRAS AND OF THE OTHER PRINCIPAL PORTS.

(TABLES NOS. 21 AND 22.)

56. The value of the total trade of the port of Madras amounted to Rs. 29·63 crores as against Rs. 34·03 crores during the previous year and its percentage to the total trade of the province was 38, slightly less than in the past three years. The fall was noticed more in the foreign than in the coastwise trade, the decreases being 19·1 p.c. and 5·6 p.c., respectively.

The trade with Burma increased by Rs. 68·92 lakhs to Rs. 471·26 lakhs.

The principal articles (excluding trade with Burma) of imports were machinery and millwork (Rs. 197·01 lakhs), metals and ores (Rs. 89·41 lakhs), grey cotton piecegoods (Rs. 12·66 lakhs), instruments, apparatus etc. (Rs. 64·67 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (Rs. 45·21 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (Rs. 37·34 lakhs), dangerous petroleum (Rs. 15·88 lakhs), provisions and oilman's stores (Rs. 38·79 lakhs), chemicals (Rs. 34·28 lakhs), art silk (Rs. 11·30 lakhs), rubber manufactures (Rs. 23·89 lakhs), oils (Rs. 78·27 lakhs) and vehicles (Rs. 67·41 lakhs).

The chief articles of exports were groundnuts (Rs. 208·27 lakhs), leather (hides and skins, tanned) (Rs. 42·06 lakhs), raw cotton (Rs. 83·00 lakhs), coloured cotton piecegoods (Rs. 64·11 lakhs), handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece (Rs. 18·13 lakhs), unmanufactured tobacco (Rs. 69·05 lakhs) and hides and skins (raw) (Rs. 77·36 lakhs), iron old for manufacture (Rs. 2·02 lakhs), mica (Rs. 20·63 lakhs) and onions (Rs. 7·11 lakhs).

696 vessels entered this port as against 684 in the preceding years.

The Customs revenue collection amounted to Rs. 395·25 lakhs as compared with Rs. 424·99 lakhs last year.

Cochin.—This port continued to be second in rank in the province. The total trade at this port amounted to Rs. 1315.13 lakhs as against Rs. 1532.33 lakhs during the previous year.

Foreign imports at the port experienced a sharp decline from Rs. 554.63 lakhs to Rs. 459.70 lakhs while foreign exports from Cochin showed a comparatively small decrease of Rs. 12.19 lakhs from Rs. 555.83 lakhs of last year. The total coasting trade of the port also showed a decline of Rs. 110.17 lakhs from Rs. 421.87 lakhs of last year. Imports from Burma alone amounted to Rs. 295.31 lakhs while the exports thereto stood at Rs. 24.67 lakhs. The chief articles of foreign imports that contributed to the decline were kerosene oil (Rs. 20.23 lakhs) and cotton raw (Rs. 3.26 lakhs); while imports of machinery and millwork shared the general increased demand rising from Rs. 32.88 lakhs to Rs. 55.32 lakhs. Except tea which was exported in larger quantities thus contributing to an increase in value by Rs. 13.95 lakhs, all the other main items of export like raw rubber, cashew kernels, coir yarn and coir mattings found less favourable markets abroad, their diminished demands being represented by Rs. 14 lakhs, Rs. 7.54 lakhs, Rs. 6.76 lakhs and Rs. 3.48 lakhs respectively. The foreign import trade at Cochin was 32 per cent. of that at Madras while the foreign export trade was 45 per cent. of that at Madras.

As against Rs. 102.04 lakhs of revenue collected last year at Cochin, the total collections this year amounted to Rs. 103.18 lakhs, showing a small increase of Rs. 1.14 lakhs.

The number of steamers that entered this port rose from 676 to 702. This rise was mainly due to an increase in the number of foreign steamers that called at this port (146 during 1937-38 as against 171 during 1938-39).

Tuticorin.—Coming third in rank, the total trade at this port fell from Rs. 1004.81 lakhs to Rs. 766.76 lakhs. Foreign trade contributed to a fall of Rs. 123.20 lakhs while coasting trade showed a fall of Rs. 114.85 lakhs. Imports of raw cotton and cotton twist and yarn showed a decline from Rs. 15.97 lakhs and Rs. 14.55 lakhs to the remarkably low amount of Rs. 1.38 lakhs and Rs. 10.51 lakhs respectively. Machinery and millwork showed the general upward movement in imports.

Among the export commodities, tea alone (Rs. 85.35 lakhs) had an increased demand abroad to the extent of Rs. 12.31 lakhs while in regard to the other main articles of export particularly raw cotton, cardamoms and cotton twist and yarn there was a serious set-back by Rs. 59.32 lakhs, Rs. 5.46 lakhs and Rs. 12.09 lakhs respectively over last year.

The revenue collections at this port fell from Rs. 23.28 lakhs to Rs. 18.89 lakhs.

211 steamers from foreign ports and 203 steamers engaged in coastwise trade touched at this port during the year.

Calicut.—The foreign and coastwise trade at this port also felt the general set-back during the year and the fall in the total trade at this port was Rs. 54.49 lakhs, reducing its value to Rs. 585.47 lakhs. Imports of raw cotton fell from Rs. 16.17 lakhs to Rs. 3.78 lakhs while the other main articles of import like manure (Rs. 4.13 lakhs) and machinery (Rs. 1.63 lakhs) showed no great fluctuations in demand. The principal exports from Calicut

were tea (Rs. 111.23 lakhs), coffee (Rs. 10.31 lakhs), groundnuts (Rs. 39.41 lakhs), tiles (Rs. 5.61 lakhs) and raw cotton (Rs. 9.25 lakhs). Of these, exports of tea alone rose by Rs. 13.56 lakhs while the demand for the other articles declined considerably.

The total revenue collections, however, rose from Rs. 6.34 lakhs to Rs. 7.82 lakhs.

Cocanada comes next in rank with a total trade of Rs. 462.68 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 19.20 lakhs over last year. This increase was due to a large rise in the export of groundnuts from Rs. 46.41 lakhs during last year to Rs. 130.51 lakhs in the current year. Incidentally, it may be noted that this figure is considerably more than that for 1936-37, which was Rs. 104.84 lakhs. Revenue collections improved from Rs. 56.03 lakhs to Rs. 60.29 lakhs.

Mangalore has out-distanced Vizagapatam this year with an increased total trade of Rs. 289.52 lakhs which represents a rise of Rs. 12.95 lakhs over last year's trade. More cashewnuts were imported from Africa, the increase being Rs. 0.77 lakh. Among the commodities of export, coffee and cashewnuts were able to find more favourable markets abroad and their export trade amounted to Rs. 53.22 lakhs and Rs. 40.29 lakhs respectively. Cardamom was another chief export commodity from Mangalore during the year (Rs. 8.04 lakhs as against Rs. 10.09 lakhs during last year).

The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 1.91 lakhs.

Masulipatam improved her trade to a great extent, her total trade rising from Rs. 184.86 lakhs to Rs. 250.67 lakhs. This was in a large measure due to increased exports of groundnuts, for, while she exported Rs. 150.92 lakhs worth of this commodity last year, she raised it this year to Rs. 206.27 lakhs.

Vizagapatam, as a result of diminished demands for manganese ore, came eighth in rank this year as against her sixth rank last year. The foreign imports trade rose from Rs. 25.16 lakhs to Rs. 26.68 lakhs.

Exports of manganese ore were reduced by nearly 50 per cent. this year (from Rs. 128.22 lakhs to Rs. 61.59 lakhs); on the other hand increased shipments of groundnuts (Rs. 47.01 lakhs) were observed at this port. Oilcakes from Vizagapatam were exported to the extent of Rs. 15.76 lakhs, a fall of Rs. 7.94 lakhs over last year. Articles forming chief imports were machinery (Rs. 9.27 lakhs) and manures (Rs. 5.11 lakhs).

The revenue collections at this port amounted to Rs. 3.61 lakhs as against Rs. 3.67 lakhs in 1937-38.

61 vessels engaged in foreign trade and 234 engaged in coastwise trade touched at this port during this year.

Dhamshkodi.—There was a slight increase in trade at this port to the tune of Rs. 4.37 lakhs which was wholly due to increased imports of foreign merchandise. As usual, this port played the chief part in the trade between Ceylon and Madras.

Cuddalore.—Foreign trade fell by Rs. 15.11 lakhs to 162.01 lakhs while coasting trade remained stationary. She took less betelnuts (Rs. 10.00 lakhs) than last year and exported Rs. 147.31 lakhs worth of groundnuts to foreign countries.

Her contribution to the total customs revenues was Rs. 7.12 lakhs as against Rs. 6.32 lakhs last year.

Negapatam shared the general decline in the foreign trade while her coasting trade remained unaffected. Betelnuts formed the bulk of foreign imports (Rs. 6.27 lakhs). She exported more rice (Rs. 18.73 lakhs against Rs. 12.97 lakhs last year) while other important articles of export like groundnuts (Rs. 57.24 lakhs) and coloured piecegoods (Rs. 11.69 lakhs) were less in demand than during last year. Postal articles which showed Rs. 11.36 lakhs during last year sharply fell to Rs. 6.43 lakhs this year. The revenue position of this port slightly improved from Rs. 5.86 lakhs to Rs. 6.22 lakhs.

Other ports.—Tellicherry exported more tea this year and the comparative figures are Rs. 7.49 lakhs last year as against Rs. 8.49 lakhs during this year. The exports of groundnuts at Bimilipatam fell successively from Rs. 68.97 lakhs during 1937-36 to Rs. 32.88 lakhs during 1937-38 and to Rs. 23.97 lakhs during this year.

The trends of trade in the other subordinate ports call for no special comment.

CUSTOM HOUSE, MADRAS, }
The 19th June 1939. }

S. C. SATYAWADI,

Collector of Customs.

PART II.

PART II.

1. Table showing the value of the Sea-borne trade of the Madras Province.

Description.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.		1938-39.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Excluding Burma	Rs. Burma alone	Rs. Excluding Burma	Rs. Burma alone
A.—PRIVATE.							
I.—FOREIGN TRADE.							
Imports—							
Merchandise	17,35,12,413	15,71,10,641	15,26,58,114	17,98,73,867	10,86,35,455	15,37,04,283	9,24,39,016
Gold	35,50,234	32,32,182	23,18,084	14,84,147	...	22,80,759	62,612
Silver	4,05,046	5,13,232	14,52,922	3,93,465	...	77,633	2,916
Currency Notes	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	88,549
Total Imports	17,74,68,293	16,08,56,055	15,64,29,720	18,17,53,479	10,86,35,455	15,60,66,175	9,25,93,093
Exports—							
Foreign merchandise re-exported	16,57,077	11,02,206	10,59,815	14,90,055	4,02,432	9,31,978	7,98,644
Indian produce	25,09,04,809	28,80,25,811	36,13,75,095	35,65,00,244	2,48,07,144	33,06,18,130	2,44,63,003
Gold	1,06,53,923	4,72,381	1,18,250	1,10,115	...	14,304	...
Silver	1,48,269	1,612	166	325	...	628	...
Currency notes	37,89,660	32,79,003	25,31,530	29,62,549	...	55,05,077	...
Total Exports	26,71,53,738	27,28,81,013	36,50,85,456	36,10,63,288	2,52,09,576	33,70,70,117	2,52,60,247
Total Foreign Trade	44,46,22,031	43,37,37,068	52,15,15,176	54,28,16,767	13,38,45,031	49,31,36,292	11,78,53,349

II.—COASTING TRADE.

Including Burma

	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.		1938-39.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Excluding Burma	Rs. Burma alone	Rs. Excluding Burma	Rs. Burma alone
Imports—							
Indian produce	19,73,75,775	20,61,32,476	19,32,87,049	9,78,70,871	...	8,23,37,428	...
Foreign merchandise	1,72,26,319	1,60,78,594	1,67,32,025	1,88,72,961	...	1,26,05,130	...
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	1,736	...	600	3,018	...	...	...
Total Imports	21,46,03,830	22,22,11,070	21,00,19,674	11,67,46,850	...	9,50,02,558	...
Exports—							
Indian produce	10,30,84,309	10,02,93,960	9,06,53,154	8,52,20,768	...	7,76,85,107	...
Foreign merchandise	25,38,829	23,01,731	35,68,432	17,77,658	...	21,41,081	...
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	27,06,545	4,700	160	...	...	...	...
Total Exports	10,83,29,683	10,26,00,391	9,42,21,746	8,69,98,436	...	7,98,26,188	...
Total Coasting Trade	32,29,33,513	32,48,11,461	30,42,41,420	20,37,45,276	...	17,48,23,746	...
Total Private Trade	76,75,55,544	75,52,48,529	82,57,50,596	74,05,62,013	13,38,45,031	66,70,65,038	11,78,53,340
B.—GOVERNMENT STORES.							
Foreign—							
Imports	12,40,758	11,37,985	11,08,148	24,18,571	39,169	22,52,315	30,376
Exports	31,991	8,745	18,857	5,874	2,56,818	69,073	2,10,471
Coasting—							
Imports	5,76,744	8,42,822	7,26,218	7,20,608	...	5,26,895	...
Exports	4,31,515	4,31,825	4,43,997	2,71,242	...	6,25,624	...
Exports silver	...	...	...	7,86,800	...	8,39,500	...
Total Government Transactions	22,81,008	24,21,377	22,97,050	42,03,005	2,95,987	43,16,407	2,46,847
Total Trade	76,98,36,552	76,09,69,906	82,80,53,646	75,07,65,138	13,41,41,018	67,22,81,145	11,81,00,187
					88,49,06,160		79,03,81,332

2. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—Table showing the distribution of the foreign trade of the Madras Province in private merchandise by countries.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Percentage on Total Trade.	
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.		
BRITISH EMPIRE—						
United Kingdom . .	7,34.29	6,55.92	15,01.45	14,40.25	33.29	34.77
Ceylon	42.36	30.92	3,68.96	3,67.65	6.12	6.61
Straits Settlements	65.50	53.83	80.09	73.48	2.17	2.09
Union of South Africa.	28.88	22.78	6.43	11.24	0.52	0.56
Commonwealth of Australia.	10.67	7.80	22.92	21.56	0.51	0.48
Canada	20.47	11.57	8.67	9.25	0.43	0.35
Federated Malay States.	0.86	0.44	30.51	24.48	0.46	0.42
Burma	10,86.35	9,24.39	2,52.09	2,52.61	19.92	19.53
Other British Possessions.	5.84	27.74	72.72	52.02	1.18	1.33
Total British Empire.	19,95.22	17,35.39	23,43.84	22,52.54	64.60	66.14
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—						
Europe—						
France	10.06	10.80	1,92.33	2,27.20	3.01	3.95
Germany	1,94.22	1,84.00	2,09.41	1,82.74	6.02	6.09
Netherlands . . .	22.32	23.93	1,08.69	2,01.18	1.95	3.72
Italy	11.42	9.14	2,04.70	57.42	3.21	1.11
Belgium	40.61	46.01	1,45.95	1,68.89	2.78	3.57
Other Countries	90.19	80.32	88.12	1,40.27	2.65	3.65
Total Europe . . .	3,68.82	3,54.20	9,49.20	9,77.70	19.62	22.09
Asia—						
Japan	2,10.81	1,23.85	1,84.59	71.41	5.88	3.24
Java	0.48	5.81	2.13	2.10	0.04	0.13
China	9.44	17.32	4.59	16.58	0.21	0.57
Iran	34.90	62.09	0.36	0.15	0.52	1.03
Other Countries	87.56	29.74	21.18	14.48	1.63	0.73
Total Asia	3,43.19	2,38.81	2,12.85	1,04.72	8.28	5.70
America	1,16.07	1,01.75	1,88.10	1,72.60	4.53	4.54
Africa	61.79	31.28	1,38.00	60.54	2.97	1.53
Total Foreign Countries.	8,89.87	7,26.04	14,88.15	13,15.56	35.40	33.86
GRAND TOTAL . . .	28,85.09	24,61.43	38,31.99	35,68.10	100.00	100.00

3. Table showing the value of the foreign trade of the Madras Province under the five main classes :—

Classes.	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs. (Including Burma trade.)	Rs. Lakhs. (Including Burma trade.)
IMPORTS.					
I. Food, drink and tobacco .	4,18.37	2,88.43	1,88.15	7,45.71	7,61.87
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	1,95.39	2,08.87	2,45.74	7,89.83	5,32.47
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	11,03.73	10,69.29	10,79.95	13,26.89	11,49.15
IV. Living animals	0.76	0.96	1.92	1.11	0.56
V. Postal articles	16.87	12.56	10.82	21.55	17.38
Total Imports	17,35.12	15,71.11	15,26.58	28,85.09	24,61.43
EXPORTS.					
I. Food, drink and tobacco .	8,06.24	9,91.83	8,49.42	10,33.75	9,52.86
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	9,27.90	9,76.12	17,50.27	15,52.61	16,07.47
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	7,42.51	7,83.97	9,87.32	11,93.68	9,48.54
IV. Living animals	8.63	7.20	6.92	7.03	6.54
V. Postal articles	23.77	21.14	30.42	44.92	52.68
Total Exports	25,09.05	25,80.26	36,24.35	38,31.99	35,68.09
Total Foreign Trade . . .	42,44.17	42,51.37	51,50.93	67,17.08	60,29.52

4. Table showing the variations in the average prices of certain important articles.

Imports.	1928-29.	1932-33.	1937-38.	1938-39.	Exports.	1928-29.	1932-33.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Metals and ores—					Coffee . . .	100	73	47	48
Copper . . .	100	76	90	80	Rubber, raw . . .	100	33	44	44
Iron and steel . . .	100	107	151	155	Tanned goat skins . . .	100	84	68	62
Oils—					Tanned sheep skins . . .	100	79	79	77
Kerosene . . .	100	87	73	62	Groundnut seeds . . .	100	65	58	48
Spices—					Tea, black . . .	100	100	100	100
Betelnuts . . .	100	57	57	43	Tobacco—				
Sugar . . .	100	52	98	57	Unmanufactured . . .	100	100	100	100
Textiles—					Textiles—				
Cotton twist and yarn . . .	100	56	75	60	Cotton—				
Cotton piece-goods—					Raw . . .	100	58	64	48
Grey . . .	100	48	51	42	Handkerchiefs and shawls, etc. . .	100	78	333	333
White . . .	100	61	78	72	Piece-goods—				
Coloured . . .	100	59	65	57	Coloured, printed or dyed	100	80	60	80

IMPORTS.

5. Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles imported into the Madras Province from foreign countries (excluding imports from Burma).

Articles.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	Percentage of increase or decrease over 1937-38.	Share Percentage of trade.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Machinery and mill work.	1,56,05,229	1,67,01,647	2,20,23,146	2,40,36,044	2,69,17,701	+12.08	18
2. Oils . . .	1,16,15,155	1,13,00,691	1,15,54,669	1,63,92,003	1,30,84,512	-20.17	9
3. Metals and ores.	1,57,49,468	1,36,55,318	1,06,68,806	1,44,64,700	1,23,78,656	-14.42	8
4. Vehicles . . .	79,01,937	76,39,368	78,14,810	1,07,20,166	72,36,433	-32.50	5
5. Cotton manufactures.	1,41,57,936	1,23,26,278	1,02,39,970	92,89,678	72,11,909	-22.37	5
6. Instruments, apparatus and appliances.	45,46,826	43,80,091	59,45,940	68,45,182	70,82,900	+4.41	5
7. Cotton twist and yarn.	64,83,250	68,53,988	68,23,462	72,31,120	55,09,958	-22.56	4
8. Dyeing and tanning substances.	51,83,476	44,34,769	51,23,415	64,77,223	51,74,764	-20.15	3
9. Manures . . .	32,38,625	37,27,150	36,25,258	44,26,880	51,65,358	+16.62	3
10. Paper and pasteboard.	41,90,518	48,27,562	41,13,061	70,97,014	50,61,984	-28.69	3
11. Provisions and oilman's stores.	42,74,266	45,43,019	44,53,523	49,71,141	47,56,193	-4.33	3
12. Chemicals . . .	40,31,003	42,15,258	38,88,081	52,90,440	47,51,293	-9.43	3
13. Drugs and medicines.	29,39,094	30,29,781	32,52,688	37,34,865	37,32,585	-0.03	2
14. Hardware . . .	42,39,670	42,63,922	35,92,471	47,31,392	35,48,159	-25.53	2
15. Spices . . .	35,06,454	26,07,823	37,44,161	40,67,966	34,07,200	-16.02	2
16. Tobacco . . .	23,52,106	21,10,310	19,69,123	16,07,301	27,68,456	+72.25	2
17. Rubber . . .	35,02,882	32,03,192	41,15,725	38,20,548	25,69,081	-32.75	2
18. Liquors . . .	26,14,003	26,35,572	23,90,191	26,85,586	24,51,752	-7.40	2
19. Tea chests . . .	10,66,663	11,90,986	14,23,568	16,03,602	21,29,611	+32.81	1
20. Glass and glassware.	16,07,533	17,37,043	16,88,470	22,52,592	19,64,285	-13.05	1
21. Silk, raw and manufactured.	19,49,054	19,69,423	23,04,341	36,66,484	18,62,369	-49.21	1
22. Grain, pulse and flour.	2,30,61,361	1,16,26,826	44,84,093	2,83,900	14,95,789	+426.76	1
23. Artificial silk	34,23,822	21,32,595	25,07,479	48,04,939	12,83,200	-73.30	1
24. Building and engineering materials.	11,43,782	11,39,476	10,18,477	10,93,677	12,41,434	+9.09	1
25. Stationery (excluding paper).	11,64,456	11,81,501	12,39,820	13,64,525	10,60,915	-22.32	1
26. Postal articles not specified.	16,87,022	12,55,684	10,82,079	12,99,824	8,05,338	-38.00	1
27. Wood and Timber.	7,62,991	7,63,841	6,31,250	8,45,447	6,83,674	-19.17	—
28. Sugar . . .	43,42,956	33,48,780	66,677	25,965	5,70,495	+21,80.00	—
29. Soap . . .	12,49,397	7,19,203	5,25,091	4,71,833	4,60,621	-2.54	—
30. Other articles	1,65,96,139	1,77,63,427	2,01,83,611	2,42,71,430	1,72,47,638	-29.93	11
Total . . .	17,35,12,413	15,71,10,641	18,26,58,114	17,98,73,867	15,37,04,283	-14.55	100

6. MACHINERY AND MILLWORK (excluding BURMA).

	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Prime-movers (other than electrical)	23.74	18.53	30.61	22.99	30.74
Electrical machinery	37.83	43.27	72.40	67.32	92.76
Agricultural machinery	0.47	0.89	0.62	0.65	1.09
Boilers	2.84	3.80	2.04	0.25	9.03
Metal working machinery	0.01	1.25	3.23	3.86	6.31
Mining machinery	0.53	0.04	0.17	0.40	1.23
Rice and flour mill machinery . .	2.09	1.75	1.01	1.89	1.64
Sewing and knitting machine . .	7.95	7.34	6.17	9.20	5.01
Sugar machinery	10.23	1.88	4.38	3.23	2.89
Tea machinery	3.83	3.88	2.11	4.10	1.86
Textile machinery	43.22	44.58	48.16	57.47	57.18
Typewriters	1.77	2.32	2.62	2.56	1.84
Other sorts	24.54	37.49	40.71	57.15	57.00
Total	1,56.05	1,67.01	2,20.23	2,40.36	269.18

Burma figures.

	1937-38	1938-39
	Rs.	Rs.
Electrical machinery	1,001	491
Agricultural machinery	1,500	—
Sewing, etc., machinery	2,740	930
Textile machinery	536	—
Rice and flour mill machinery	—	280
Typewriters	—	50
Other sorts	1,185	3,389
Total	6,962	5,140

7. OILS.

	1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.	
	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Ri. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Mineral oils—										
Fuel oils—										
From Straits Settlements . .	9,442,770	24.30	8,121,877	11.92	7,645,206	11.87	1,317,762	2.44	1,317,762	2.44
Iran	4,932,437	7.92	10,141,655	15.47	11,261,371	17.53	12,715,724	24.09	12,715,724	24.09
Borneo (Dutch)	...	...	1,678,964	2.65	2,263,718	3.95	3,034,839	6.79	3,034,839	6.79
United States of America. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	...	...	...	1.44	...	...	...	...	6,368,390	12.75
Total—Fuel oils	14,375,207	32.22	2,830,941	36.51	21,173,298	33.35	23,436,735	46.07	23,436,735	46.07
Kerosene—										
From Straits Settlements . .	8,053,190	41.32	5,994,923	33.00	4,717,219	23.29	3,565,644	13.04	3,565,644	13.04
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Southern) . .	69,300	0.21	39,336	0.14	8,800	0.02	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,402,673	11.46	220	0.00
Iran	4,038,091	22.47	1,886,227	10.47	7,098,050	38.62	5,306,110	30.12	6,480,645	23.24
Sumatra	345,518	1.90	53,306	0.50	24,616	0.26	44,166	0.21	17,941	0.09
United States of America. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,040,240	3.90
Bahrain Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Kerosene	12,506,099	65.90	7,974,792	44.11	11,848,685	62.19	11,743,293	56.42	11,104,600	40.27
Lubricating oils	1,367,965	10.39	1,317,174	10.25	1,445,642	11.19	1,839,436	14.52	1,989,133	10.74
Other kinds (chiefly Petrol) .	95,934	6.68	2,364,891	13.11	212,137	1.70	5,936,648	53.56	5,345,207	26.40
Total Mineral oils	28,345,205	1,09.67	32,487,798	1,03.98	33,451,960	1,03.12	40,682,675	1,57.85	41,175,765	1,23.48
Other oils	678,603	1.16	603,038	2.03	733,132	10.43	334,629	6.07	544,140	7.37
GRAND TOTAL	29,023,808	1,16.15	33,090,806	1,13.01	34,185,092	1,15.55	41,017,304	1,63.92	41,719,905	1,30.85

OILS.—Burma figures.

	1938-39	
	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Mineral oils—		
Fuel oils	671,379	3.08
Kerosene oils	32,545,939	127.98
Lubricating oils	916,941	11.95
Other kinds (chiefly petrol)	21,079,526	102.76
Total, mineral oils	55,213,785	245.77
Other oils	29,546	0.61
Total, oils	55,243,331	246.38

8. METALS AND METAL MANUFACTURES.

	1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Iron and steel—	3,059	4.24	2,874	4.24	3,218	4.69	6,478	11.78	3,158	7.02
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work.	1,197	3.29	1,201	3.25	1,127	3.01	1,535	5.11	1,345	4.50
Rolts and nuts	663	1.58	1,017	1.72	705	1.39	1,191	0.58	1,685	1.70
Fencing materials	2,606	3.65	3,405	4.83	2,417	3.44	3,115	6.43	1,507	3.36
Hoops and strips	771	3.05	1,168	4.40	795	2.88	1,014	4.45	958	4.01
Nails, rivets and washers (excluding wire nails).										
Sheets and plates—										
Galvanised—corrugated	1,857	3.67	2,162	3.67	916	1.58	701	2.28	851	1.94
“ plain	1,649	3.54	1,306	2.61	961	1.71	1,290	3.19	1,136	2.89
Tinned—tin plates	802	2.75	1,032	3.63	244	1.07	1,291	5.33	2,020	7.48
Not galvanised or tinned—										
Sheets up to 4 inch thick	939	1.20	1,247	1.50	1,476	1.81	1,104	1.96	1,013	2.40
Tubes and pipes	3,167	7.45	6,316	10.89	3,715	6.97	4,240	11.21	4,540	13.07
Wire nails	2,639	4.41	3,702	5.52	1,109	1.64	1,233	2.97	929	1.96
Wire	664	1.21	743	1.15	437	0.73	738	1.88	540	1.22
Other manufactures	18,178	28.09	22,619	29.42	21,665	28.83	17,120	35.34	13,433	27.40
Total of iron and steel	40,619	72.43	50,502	78.90	39,963	61.79	41,077	95.28	32,115	78.95
Protected	25,800	42.28	36,672	52.11	19,593	32.12	27,761	60.88	21,652	48.12
Not protected	14,819	30.15	13,830	26.79	20,460	29.67	13,316	34.40	10,463	30.83
II.—Other metals—										
Aluminium	4,699	3.62	4,474	3.53	5,609	3.78	5,910	4.74	4,392	3.22
Antifriction metal	878	0.78	10	0.02	38	0.03	47	0.07	71	0.11
Brass, bronze, etc.	201,827	53.55	118,163	30.80	77,183	22.39	54,717	19.99	76,764	24.16
Copper	50,749	16.04	29,887	9.46	27,067	10.05	15,183	7.03	21,627	8.83
German silver and nickel silver	104	0.14	491	0.35	548	0.40	873	0.71	564	0.41
Lead	7,387	1.19	6,361	1.45	5,754	1.24	6,765	2.27	4,617	0.93
Quicksilver	702	1.87	1,321	3.20	105	0.50	1,086	3.34	496	1.48
Solder	1,061	0.93	762	0.67	640	0.51	716	0.65	728	0.55
Tin	2,920	4.50	4,191	6.19	3,313	4.41	5,535	8.21	3,208	3.38
Zinc or spelter	9,436	1.20	7,755	1.10	7,626	1.09	7,473	1.39	6,575	1.06
Metals unenumerated	1,346	0.35	1,866	0.89	891	0.41	3,040	0.96	2,306	0.65
Total	281,201	85.07	175,290	57.65	128,862	44.81	101,342	49.36	121,248	41.83

Burma figures 1937-38.		Burma figures 1938-39.	
Aluminium	cwts. 85	Iron and Steel	Tons, 1,849
Lead	7,828	Aluminium	cwts. 14
Metals unenumerated	203	Lead	" 5,109
Total	8,116	Metals—unenumerated	" 587
		Total	2,417

9. VEHICLES.

Articles.	QUANTITY.					VALUE.				
	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Motor cars—										
From United Kingdom . .	1,062	1,060	1,034	1,211	677	19.49	18.49	18.78	21.74	12.74
“ United States of America .	295	302	340	455	227	6.99	6.79	7.36	9.91	5.83
“ Canada	329	350	195	268	184	5.12	5.76	3.17	4.71	3.49
“ Germany	...	34	68	223	192	...	0.74	1.11	3.77	3.32
“ Other Countries	72	63	85	155	72	0.97	0.88	1.10	2.09	1.25
Total	1,758	1,809	1,722	2,312	1,352	32.57	32.66	31.52	42.22	26.13
Motor omnibuses, vans and lorries.	863	833	756	1,302	639	11.66	12.62	12.20	19.64	11.48
Cycles	14,901	14,403	29,718	34,574	27,075	3.93	4.14	8.63	11.22	9.64
Parts of cycles and accessories .	...	...	...	...	...	13.17	11.71	11.79	13.94	7.08
Carriages and parts for Railways .	...	...	...	...	...	6.27	6.20	4.40	6.55	8.34
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	11.42	9.06	9.61	12.63	9.69
Total Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	79.02	76.39	78.15	107.20	72.39

Burma figures.

Motor cars	No.	Rs.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Other sorts	3	8,700	1	2,525
	..	6,971	..	3,265

10. COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Description of articles.	1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.	
	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Twist and yarn—										
From United Kingdom	2,930,459	44.05	3,435,273	38.22	3,181,214	35.86	2,909,263	36.94	1,742,709	20.02
" Japan	1,517,300	16.08	2,293,700	20.89	2,504,400	21.96	3,084,906	35.13	3,188,558	30.99
" China	612,300	4.68	1,185,450	9.23	1,324,800	10.26	...	...	693,600	4.96
" Other Countries	2,493	0.02	23,742	0.19	12,340	0.15	10,400	0.24	8,713	.12
Total twist and yarn	5,062,552	64.83	6,938,165	68.53	7,022,754	68.23	6,040,569	72.31	5,543,580	56.00
II.—Piecegoods—										
Grey-plain—										
From United Kingdom	8,538,736	14.50	6,488,933	10.44	3,299,037	5.99	Yds. 2,418,335	4.95	Yds. 1,838,811	3.93
" Japan	14,933,250	19.03	18,701,760	22.05	18,778,350	20.90	3,127,200	3.95	8,287,775	9.28
" Other Countries	25,674	0.05	13,972	0.03	570	...	904	0.01	12,570	.03
Total Grey-plain	23,857,662	33.58	25,204,665	32.52	22,077,957	26.89	5,546,529	8.91	10,139,156	13.24
Grey-bordered—										
From United Kingdom	3,697,812	6.17	2,251,843	3.41	1,669,414	2.37	813,760	1.32	1,098,592	1.60
" Other Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Grey-bordered	3,697,812	6.17	2,251,843	3.41	1,669,414	2.37	813,760	1.32	1,098,592	1.60
Total Grey, plain and bordered .	27,555,474	39.75	27,456,508	35.93	23,747,371	29.26	6,360,289	10.23	11,237,748	14.93

Burma figures.

Twist and yarn	Rs.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Grey (unbleached) (Plain & Bordered)	18,440	27,380	...
	lbs.	6,460	1,060
	yds.	...	815

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Articles.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	Percentage of increase or decrease over 1937-38.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Seeds .	5,57,71,070	5,80,26,707	11,13,38,613	8,41,22,174	9,01,57,687	+7	27
2. Tea .	4,25,73,015	4,41,62,212	4,06,54,223	4,53,25,988	4,91,58,750	+9	15
3. Leather	5,04,16,796	5,17,83,883	6,75,21,657	6,55,79,835	4,79,73,383	-27	15
4. Tobacco, raw and manufactured .	53,44,959	66,51,988	68,73,530	91,24,693	1,74,93,269	+92	5
5. Fruits and vegetables .	84,69,025	1,06,78,149	1,23,47,435	1,48,40,793	1,47,88,811	...	4
6. Cotton manufactures	98,21,442	1,13,80,432	1,62,23,922	2,21,30,357	1,42,22,209	-36	4
7. Grain, pulse and flour	85,50,386	88,75,298	99,55,880	1,09,27,480	1,19,85,751	+10	4
8. Cotton, raw	1,74,34,968	97,06,677	2,96,54,687	2,07,36,649	1,07,57,974	-48	3
9. Oil-cakes	45,38,032	43,23,749	63,08,597	73,55,143	1,03,29,918	+39	3
10. Coir, raw and manufactured	79,27,876	87,30,145	70,30,322	97,07,141	89,83,167	-7	3
11. Coffee .	72,50,164	1,01,22,838	82,01,812	51,90,157	72,02,025	+38	2
12. Rubber .	37,43,397	56,67,572	52,61,827	83,85,181	71,04,682	-15	2
13. Metals and ores .	89,16,078	85,98,009	79,99,842	1,87,99,658	69,04,650	-50	2
14. Postal articles .	23,77,475	21,14,372	28,72,922	43,29,741	51,10,564	+19	2
15. Spices .	46,00,705	28,00,350	23,70,976	47,27,144	37,54,996	-19	1
16. Fish .	30,04,760	30,82,405	30,77,384	32,34,645	31,34,843	-3	1
17. Hides and skins, raw	9,69,264	29,16,992	34,50,429	41,70,388	22,51,679	-45	1
18. Fibre for brushes and brooms	18,79,719	21,70,007	19,35,245	19,56,244	15,49,371	-25	1
19. Oils .	18,08,531	20,60,037	19,47,540	17,14,570	12,40,061	-29	...
20. Other articles	1,05,18,177	1,41,78,875	1,66,88,802	1,91,42,338	1,64,04,134	-14	5
Total Indian merchandise	25,09,04,809	26,80,25,811	36,13,75,695	35,65,00,244	33,96,18,130	-7	100
Foreign merchandise re-exported	16,57,077	11,02,206	10,69,815	14,90,055	9,31,978	-40	...
Total merchandise	25,25,61,886	26,91,28,017	36,24,45,510	35,79,90,299	33,15,50,108	-7	...

12. SEEDS.

	1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Groundnuts—										
To France	80,411	92.56	108,415	1,79.38	154,174	2,56.34	72,347	1,01.44	144,235	1,65.99
" Italy	35,332	36.18	13,929	23.24	99,618	1,68.01	1,20,814	1,70.11	30,163	35.49
" Netherlands	108,124	1,18.71	52,862	1,35.03	99,615	1,51.71	53,593	80.60	144,164	1,70.40
" United Kingdom	119,051	1,51.10	42,715	69.67	79,257	1,27.97	95,082	87.92	109,653	1,26.52
" Germany	55,534	61.33	63,706	1,00.25	69,389	1,15.31	96,962	1,34.42	30,913	1,06.78
" Egypt	1,770	2.01	310	0.45	62,209	1,06.73	83,111	1,27.00	40,006	46.02
" Belgium	12,248	13.15	8,823	13.60	54,436	89.25	42,453	59.33	1,03,402	1,20.61
" Portugal	3,709	4.21	4,251	6.45	7,883	13.72	7,529	10.34	5,236	5.90
" Denmark	5,896	5.96	400	0.65	5,893	9.03	4,215	5.18	22,628	26.04
" Norway	6,201	6.59	2,307	3.55	2,016	3.30	2,616	3.31	10,012	11.81
" Other Countries	8,074	7.96	4,512	8.62	10,185	16.05	10,719	13.89	53,439	63.26
Total	436,350	4,89.76	332,930	5,38.89	638,577	10,60.52	559,441	7,93.54	753,853	8,79.72
Castor—										
To United Kingdom	14,190	17.54	8,854	12.85	17,119	24.27	8,886	13.50	1,014	1.24
" France	851	0.92	5,242	7.81	2,367	3.39	1,000	1.25	40	0.06
" United States of America	10,970	13.77	2,303	3.44	1,507	2.41	...	...	...	...
" Germany	2,601	2.83	102	0.15	80	0.11	128	0.18	1,110	1.48
" Other Countries	6,054	6.72	1,884	2.84	2,452	3.59	6,948	10.47	2,878	3.46
Total	34,666	41.78	18,385	27.09	23,525	33.77	16,962	25.40	5,051	6.24
Other seeds	13,880	16.17	10,204	14.29	13,882	19.10	15,028	22.23	12,394	16.62
Total Seeds	484,896	5,57.71	360,819	5,80.27	675,984	11,13.39	591,431	8,41.22	771,298	9,02.58

13. Table showing the distribution of exports of groundnuts to foreign countries (excluding Burma) against the several ports of the Province.

Ports.	1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Madras	149,000	1,48.75	110,701	1,79.73	128,226	2,10.85	147,898	2,12.15	185,636	2,08.27
Cuddalore	60,117	89.77	68,517	1,13.25	116,803	1,93.75	98,752	1,42.47	127,940	1,47.31
Masulipatam	31,451	38.99	44,447	70.80	157,661	2,57.06	110,441	1,50.92	180,236	2,06.27
Nagapatam	28,613	34.09	22,952	30.32	44,120	76.71	43,579	65.68	43,348	57.24
Cocanada	89,966	1,11.62	21,377	36.18	63,045	1,04.84	32,118	46.41	105,138	1,30.51
Calicut	9,746	14.85	19,283	30.95	26,442	45.47	20,817	27.13	14,691	17.34
Bimlipatam	18,059	25.05	18,463	29.03	42,546	68.97	24,288	32.88	21,134	29.97
Vizagapatam	10,928	14.82	12,891	21.29	25,347	42.79	48,620	66.59	40,722	47.01
Calicut	17,719	20.95	13,051	21.01	33,589	59.28	32,494	48.78	32,681	39.41
Porto Novo	625	0.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports	626	0.54	458	0.33	798	0.80	734	0.53	2,333	2.39
Total	4,36,350	4,99.76	332,230	5,38.39	638,577	10,60.52	559,441	7,93.54	753,853	8,79.72

14. LEATHER.

Description.	1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.	
	Quantity Tons.	Value Rs. lakhs.	Quantity Tons.	Value Rs. lakhs.	Quantity Tons.	Value Rs. lakhs.	Quantity Tons.	Value Rs. lakhs.	Quantity Tons.	Value Rs. lakhs.
Leather—										
Hides, tanned or dressed—										
Buffalo Hides—										
To United Kingdom . . .	632	10.54	824	12.95	975	16.26	806	14.01	717	8.07
" Other Countries . . .	49	1.08	265	5.05	315	5.63	355	5.97	300	4.00
Total . . .	681	11.62	1,089	18.00	1,290	21.89	1,221	19.98	1,017	12.67
Cow Hides—										
To United Kingdom . . .	9,208	1,56.19	11,408	1,80.38	14,437	2,49.02	13,401	2,47.55	11,919	1,75.47
" Other Countries . . .	34	0.51	19	0.37	19	0.43	52	0.92	92	1.29
Total . . .	9,242	1,56.70	11,427	1,80.75	14,456	2,49.45	13,453	2,48.47	12,011	1,76.67
Buff calf skins—										
To United Kingdom . . .	394	7.18	371	6.66	534	11.31	505	12.98	471	9.22
" Other Countries . . .	...	...	8	0.16	75	1.78	155	3.53	81	1.70
Total . . .	394	7.18	379	6.82	609	13.09	750	16.51	552	10.92

Cow calf skins—	632	15.06	693	15.78	963	22.70	1,110	28.37	798	19.07
To United Kingdom . . .	..	..	4	0.11	..	..	Cwts 13	0.01	3	0.15
" Other Countries . . .	652	15.06	697	15.80	963	22.70	1,110	28.38	801	20.12
Total . . .	10,886	1,88.98	13,296	2,15.76	16,909	2,99.29	15,972	3,02.91	13,903	2,13.33
Total of Hides tanned or dressed—	78	1.43	289	5.58	407	7.76	537	9.95	382	5.68
To United Kingdom . . .	5	0.15	7	0.12	2	0.08	25	0.49	94	1.37
United States of America—										
Via Atlantic Coast . . .	10,969	1,90.56	13,592	2,21.46	17,318	3,07.13	16,534	3,13.35	14,381	2,20.38
" Other Countries . . .	3,259	1,67.84	2,721	1,27.74	3,352	1,81.84	3,028	1,46.54	2,431	1,03.73
Total . . .	1	0.03	19	0.88	29	1.40	2	0.09	..	..
Skins tanned or dressed—	15	0.95	53	2.52	125	5.44	122	5.59	153	6.03
Goat skins—										
To United Kingdom . . .	56	2.58	62	2.54	52	1.85	41	1.59	63	2.18
" Commonwealth of Australia	32	1.62	32	1.56	39	1.69	68	3.11	26	1.12
" France . . .	3,363	1,73.02	2,887	1,35.21	3,597	1,75.22	3,261	1,56.92	2,673	1,18.12
" United States of America—										
Via Atlantic Coast . . .										
" Other Countries . . .										
Total . . .										

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14. LEATHER—*contd.*

Description.	1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sheep skins—										
To United Kingdom . . .	Tons.	Rs. lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. lakhs.
..	1,940	99.41	2,384	1,14.80	2,750	1,33.78	2,616	1,39.70	2,283	1,10.03
" Straits Settlements . . .	81	2.39	38	1.31	33	1.26	28	0.91	20	0.73
" Japan . . .	591	24.13	461	19.22	530	21.94	380	17.35	120	5.57
" Other Countries . . .	16	0.52	21	0.82	13	0.53	9	0.61	9	0.51
Total . . .	2,628	1,26.45	2,907	1,36.15	3,326	1,57.51	3,033	1,49.57	2,407	1,16.84
Other skins—										
To United Kingdom . . .	52	2.32	101	3.59	66	3.19	14	0.39	17	0.50
" Other Countries . . .	Cwt. 30	0.07	9	0.11	6	0.15	18	0.35	5	0.17

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Total skins, tanned or dressed—										
To United Kingdom . . .	5,251	2,69.57	5,206	2,49.12	6,163	3,01.81	5,063	2,77.63	4,706	2,19.26
" Straits Settlements . . .	81	2.38	38	1.31	34	1.29	28	0.91	20	0.73
" Commonwealth of Australia . . .	1	0.07	22	1.00	30	1.45	2	0.09	..	..
" France . . .	16	1.05	59	2.84	123	5.47	126	5.78	153	6.09
" Japan . . .	608	24.97	481	20.02	541	22.45	391	17.84	120	5.57
" United States of America—										
Via Atlantic Coast . . .	57	2.59	62	2.54	52	1.85	41	1.59	63	2.18
" Other Countries . . .	29	1.23	36	1.26	45	1.75	70	3.38	40	1.80
Total . . .	6,043	3,01.86	5,904	2,75.09	6,995	3,36.07	6,326	3,07.22	5,102	2,35.63
Leather unwrought—										
To United Kingdom . . .	4,829	10.65	7,336	19.35	11,663	30.08	8,670	32.40	5,478	21.09
" Other Countries . . .	366	0.81	681	1.65	594	1.74	767	2.43	831	1.91
Total . . .	5,195	11.46	8,017	21.00	12,259	31.80	9,437	34.83	6,309	23.00
Leather manufactures . . .	..	0.29	..	0.29	..	0.22	..	0.39	..	0.73
Total value of Leather . . .	..	5,04.17	..	5,17.84	..	6,75.22	..	6,55.80	..	4,79.74

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15. TEA.

Countries.	1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.	
	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	44,552,579	4.00-13	46,542,764	4.15-06	43,185,279	3.86-77	47,334,984	4.23-17	51,601,147	4.58-20
Ceylon	3,045,818	20-22	3,489,974	22-61	2,575,021	17-79	3,367,404	23-03	3,932,067	26-19
Germany	34,284	0-34	19,278	0-19	37,113	0-37	81,604	0-82	162,272	1-59
Netherlands	7,098	0-06	366	...	6,706	0-06	4,162	0-04	18,847	0-18
France	7,544	0-07	6,819	0-07	10,954	0-11	1,985	0-02	4,839	0-04
United States of America—										
Via Atlantic Coast	436,777	4-38	286,630	2-84	114,359	1-14	231,093	2-31	277,065	2-75
Other Countries	54,533	0-53	24,352	0-25	30,888	0-30	392,932	3-87	291,147	2-64
Total	48,138,633	4.25-73	50,370,183	4.41-62	45,960,320	4.06-54	51,414,194	4.53-26	56,287,244	4.91-59

Exports of tea continued to be controlled by the India Tea Control Act which came into force on 26th May 1933, and was further amended by a more recent enactment.

16. COTTON, RAW.

Countries.	1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
To Japan	14,133	93-72	3,959	26-04	25,222	1,65-30	16,024	1,10-79	8,039	40-45
„ Germany	1,232	8-96	2,648	21-76	2,343	10-37	1,190	10-60	1,168	7-56
„ Belgium	2,161	14-62	2,630	18-43	6,099	43-51	5,897	36-86	2,406	13-26
„ France	1,545	11-52	1,655	11-16	1,597	9-12	7-7	4-65	1,696	9-52
„ United Kingdom	4,168	27-65	1,724	10-80	5,491	35-78	2,412	15-81	3,618	20-87
„ Ceylon	189	1-06	214	2-48	342	2-01	210	1-23	169	1-14
„ Netherlands	380	2-43	368	2-09	713	4-36	800	5-24	1,048	6-85
„ Italy	1,413	9-06	228	1-64	590	3-80	653	7-81	48	0-28
„ French Indo-China	328	2-02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ China	...	...	Cwt. 1	...	284	2-12	210	1-77	223	1-44
„ Other Countries	470	3-31	367	2-67	1,365	10-28	1,480	12-61	1,162	7-23
Total	26,335	1,74-35	13,600	97-07	44,816	2,93-65	28,901	2,07-37	19,625	1,07-53

17. COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Description.	1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.	
	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Twist and yarn—										
To Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,302,445	12-17	1,502,800	7-79
„ Cyprus	23,600	0-12	53,200	0-31	163,200	0-78	259,400	1-11	243,310	1-07
„ Ceylon	119,060	0-53	126,115	0-56	145,714	0-73	147,044	0-74	204,026	0-99
„ Egypt	62,540	0-36	131,540	0-86	226,550	1-32	475,970	2-60	253,050	1-31
„ Other Countries	558,365	2-84	158,036	0-90	280,262	1-38	3,007,182	15-62	1,806,777	9-10
Total	763,565	3-85	474,891	2-37	815,726	4-21	6,192,041	32-14	4,003,963	20-26
Handkerchiefs and Shawls in the piece—										
To United Kingdom	517,007	5-19	354,555	12-24	431,055	15-56	488,134	17-86	43,851	1-53
„ Nigeria	617,856	5-60	373,142	14-82	624,673	24-86	796,580	30-34	601,789	13-57
„ Other Countries	175,171	1-66	74,131	2-60	123,745	4-34	128,235	3-11	100,596	3-03
Total	1,310,034	12-45	801,828	20-66	1,179,473	44-76	1,412,949	51-31	646,236	18-13

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Total of Cotton piece goods—

Grey—										
To Ceylon	Yds. 143,920	0-16	Yds. 20,436	0-04	Yds. 33,342	0-12	Yds. 21,533	0-07	Yds. 24,590	0-09
„ Straits Settlements	28,096	0-07	54,878	0-13	49,331	0-14	95,964	0-22	36,518	0-09
„ Other Countries	14,111	0-04	13,527	0-04	4,511	0-01	1,688,067	2-87	173,573	0-29
Total	186,107	0-27	88,861	0-21	89,184	0-27	1,805,564	3-16	235,081	0-47
White—										
To Ceylon	50,654	0-11	173,294	0-30	145,700	0-31	31,172	0-07	2,314	0-02
„ Straits Settlements	8,536	0-03	5,650	0-02	15,053	0-04	69,205	0-20	61,882	0-18
„ Other Countries	10,396	0-06	3,704	0-01	7,936	0-04	13,566	0-03	20,159	0-05
Total	69,586	0-20	182,648	0-33	169,679	0-39	113,883	0-32	84,385	0-25
Coloured—										
To Ceylon	13,275,072	45-46	14,682,053	52-30	19,302,473	69-24	21,672,124	71-33	15,269,203	54-10
„ Straits Settlements	5,510,285	25-64	4,759,204	21-43	7,487,409	31-08	9,459,697	40-68	6,874,606	28-16
„ Federated Malay States	1,355,795	5-12	1,148,241	4-12	1,348,031	5-17	2,591,140	9-15	2,276,030	7-89
„ Other Countries	1,171,169	5-06	1,301,950	5-12	697,849	6-39	3,132,802	12-13	2,778,613	11-32
Total	21,321,321	81-28	21,891,478	82-07	28,835,762	111-88	36,853,763	133-29	27,198,452	101-68

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17. COTTON MANUFACTURES—*concl.*
1938-39.

Cotton piece-goods.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.		Total.		Grey.		-White.		Coloured.		Total.	
	Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.	
To Ceylon	24,990		2,344		15,269,203		15,296,537		0.09		0.02		54.40		54.51	
" Straits Settlements	36,518		61,882		6,874,606		6,973,006		0.09		0.18		28.16		28.43	
" Other Countries	173,573		20,159		5,054,643		5,248,375		0.29		0.05		19.12		19.46	
Total	235,081		84,385		27,198,452		27,517,918		0.47		0.25		101.68		102.40	
" Burma	1,525,593		11,146		18,919,563		20,456,302		7.33		0.05		80.12		87.55	

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18. Statement showing the quantity and value of Imports from Burma (in the order of importance) into the Madras Province during the years 1934-35 to 1938-39—*concl.*

Articles.	1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.	
	Quantity.	Value Rs. in lakhs.	Quantity.	Value Rs. in lakhs.	Quantity.	Value Rs. in lakhs.	Quantity.	Value Rs. in lakhs.	Quantity.	Value Rs. in lakhs.
Grains— Other sorts Tons	..	..	1,574	0.92	..	..	10,254	8.76	14,382	11.76
Spices—Chillies . . . cwt.	26,888	4.82	45,907	7.90	45,505	7.26	26,443	5.03	58,830	9.52
Gram Tons	1,650	1.18	16,902	12.16	21,099	14.34	5,717	4.32	5,382	4.44
Wood—Other timber . . c. tons	..	1.02	..	..	..	..	..	1.05	..	3.09
Candles of all kinds . . lbs.	522,754	1.63	388,260	1.16	623,397	1.61	471,889	1.46	505,221	1.53
Hardware Value	..	..	..	..	..	1.02	..	1.03	..	1.52
Fruits, vegetables fresh of all kinds Value	..	..	..	1.59	..	..	..	2.24	..	0.65
Rubber—raw . . . lbs.	..	..	..	..	404,000	1.12	691,613	2.24	33,600	0.08
Other articles . . . Value	..	30.94	..	20.87	..	25.60	..	32.23	..	30.75
GRAND TOTAL . . .	..	10,28.37	..	12,17.95	..	10,72.18	..	10,86.35	..	9,21.39

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18. Statement showing the quantity and value of Imports from Burma (in the order of importance) into the Madras Province during the years 1934-35 to 1938-39.

Articles.	1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.	
	Quantity.	Value Rs. in lakhs.	Quantity.	Value Rs. in lakhs.	Quantity.	Value Rs. in lakhs.	Quantity.	Value Rs. in lakhs.	Quantity.	Value Rs. in lakhs.
Grains—Rice not in the husk . Tons	659,768	4,24.31	732,006	6,03.74	680,441	5,09.28	647,107	5,16.45	683,157	4,99.31
Oil, Mineral—										
Kerosene . . . Gals.	31,554,257	2,19.48	30,388,163	1,91.52	31,744,527	1,88.55	40,054,515	1,84.25	32,545,644	1,27.98
Petroleum . . . "	15,868,372	1,87.29	20,955,004	2,06.40	20,639,733	1,78.65	31,577,238	1,94.67	20,932,045	1,01.89
Wood—Teak wood . . c. tons	40,219	52.34	40,402	45.36	53,453	47.36	45,688	58.00	36,846	47.89
Grain, etc.—										
Pulse . . . Tons.	50,598	37.37	53,116	47.00	74,547	61.04	35,906	34.28	30,754	29.11
Paddy . . . "	82,118	39.66	89,777	50.03	27,063	15.56	28,322	16.25	51,080	29.10
Matches . . . Gross of boxes.	835,968	18.14	538,665	10.72	300,030	8.03	526,140	10.58	632,658	12.72
Oil, Mineral—Lubricating . Gals.	759,748	10.19	977,281	12.58	1,132,262	13.76	1,057,363	13.46	916,941	11.95

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19. Statement showing the quantity and value of Exports to Burma (in the order of importance) from the Province of Madras during the years from 1934-35 to 1938-39.

	1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.	
	Quantity.	Value Rs. in lakhs.	Quantity.	Value Rs. in lakhs.	Quantity.	Value Rs. in lakhs.	Quantity.	Value Rs. in lakhs.	Quantity.	Value Rs. in lakhs.
Textiles—Cotton manufactures— Piecegoods—coloured . yds.	15,862,093	71.36	13,785,253	66.38	12,801,513	55.36	16,698,623	76.23	18,919,563	80.12
Oils—Vegetable—non-essen- tial—groundnuts . . gall.	257,892	3.36	1,006,511	15.46	1,379,749	22.11	1,449,508	20.77	cwt. 243,443 2,762,451	34.17
Tobacco—manufactured cigarettes . . . lbs.	1,784,656	55.88	2,050,071	56.92	1,646,110	39.86	1,582,837	41.22	800,729	21.90
Textiles—cotton twist and yarn . . . "	1,963,306	9.94	1,723,904	9.78	2,006,043	12.60	3,161,804	20.00	3,442,739	18.20
Fish—dry unsalted . . cwts.	77,421	23.30	69,904	19.94	60,405	16.50	57,846	15.32	62,994	16.73
Fruits—vegetables fresh of all kinds . . . value	...	5.89	...	8.71	...	11.91	...	12.08	...	14.24
Seeds—non-essential— groundnuts . . . tons	8,401	11.29	3,876	6.42	1,005	1.41	5,518	7.34	11,818	12.73
Textiles—cotton manufac- tures—piecegoods—grey yds.	1,546,194	7.65	1,849,245	9.31	2,118,889	10.30	1,871,521	8.80	1,525,593	7.38

19. Statement showing the quantity and value of Exports to Burma (in the orders of importance) from the Province of Madras during the years from 1934-35 to 1938-39—*concd.*

	1931-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.	
	Quantity.	Value Rs. in lakhs.	Quantity.	Value Rs. in lakhs.	Quantity.	Value Rs. in lakhs.	Quantity.	Value Rs. in lakhs.	Quantity.	Value Rs. in lakhs.
Coir manufactures . . . tons	3,135	6.58	3,336	6.66	3,250	6.69	3,004	6.59	2,710	5.66
Leather—hides tanned or dressed—sheep's skins . . "	154	4.81	160	5.22	192	5.63	97	3.87	105	3.37
Provisions—other sorts . . cwt.	8,437	3.90	6,393	2.40	12,933	5.52	14,709	6.47	4,966	2.54
Fruits—fresh—other sorts . value	...	2.24	...	3.02	...	2.83	...	3.49	...	2.19
Fruits—coconuts . . . Nos.	4,407,262	1.41	3,785,300	1.51	3,513,418	1.66	5,286,369	2.20	5,187,235	2.06
Tobacco—unmanufactured . lbs.	1,306,234	2.35	898,194	1.91	1,110,377	2.35	950,605	2.14	732,518	1.60
Coffee . . . cwt.	4,562	2.89	3,631	1.84	3,219	1.44	3,866	1.96	3,509	1.56
Spices—pepper . . . "	4,609	1.44	6,095	1.65	6,836	1.47	6,910	1.46	6,910	1.20
Other articles . . .	...	14.87	...	16.88	...	20.99	...	18.13	...	18.93
GRAND TOTAL	...	2,29.16	...	2,34.01	...	2,18.68	...	*2,48.07	...	*2,44.64

*Exclude re-exports.

20. COASTING TRADE.
Table showing the distribution of the Coasting Trade of the Madras Province (*excluding* Burma).

Provinces.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Imports.</i>					
From Bombay	6,23.20	5,09.70	5,03.09	6,37.23	4,87.63
" Bengal	2,04.46	1,72.32	2,22.69	2,15.56	1,79.54
" Sind	2,66.95	2,22.36	2,10.78	2,20.87	1,88.25
" Madras	68.44	92.03	76.54	83.79	80.72
" Orissa	..	..	3.09	2.17	3.94
" Indian Ports, not British .	14.60	7.72	10.93	7.80	9.94
Total	11,17.65	10,04.16	10,28.01	11,67.44	9,50.02
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Bombay	3,47.33	3,20.30	2,53.01	3,02.45	3,42.88
" Bengal	3,04.42	2,88.11	2,95.92	3,63.13	2,57.09
" Sind	47.83	42.26	50.18	72.03	61.35
" Madras	72.50	92.89	79.03	82.70	90.79
" Orissa	..	..	0.73	0.85	0.33
" Indian Ports, not British .	55.18	48.29	43.76	48.77	45.84
Total	8,27.06	7,91.94	7,23.53	8,69.99	7,98.27
Total Coasting Trade . . .	19,44.71	17,96.10	17,51.54	20,37.43	17,48.29
<i>N. B.</i>					
Imports from Burma	10,28.37	10,17.95	10,72.18	10,44.35	9,24.60
Exports to Burma	2,29.17	2,34.01	2,18.60	2,48.07*	2,44.64*
Total Trade with Burma . .	12,57.54	12,51.96	12,90.78	12,92.42	11,69.03

*Exclude re-exports.

21. Table showing the relative importance of the Sea-borne Trade (excluding Government transactions and treasure) of the principal ports of the Province of Madras.

Ports.	1937-38.			1938-39.			Percentage.
	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	30,63.38	3,40.10	34,03.48	26,41.15	3,21.01	29,62.16	39
Cochin	11,10.46	4,21.57	15,32.03	10,02.43	3,11.70	13,14.13	17
Tuticorin	5,37.63	4,87.18	10,24.81	4,14.43	3,52.33	7,66.76	9
Calicut	3,38.26	3,01.70	6,39.96	3,52.06	2,32.51	5,84.57	8
Cocanada	3,91.27	52.21	4,43.48	3,09.13	63.55	3,72.68	6
Mangalore	1,14.47	1,52.10	2,66.57	1,31.64	1,57.88	2,89.52	4
Masulipatam	1,76.28	8.58	1,84.86	2,46.09	4.58	2,50.67	3
Vizagapatam	2,50.69	35.29	2,85.98	1,70.78	39.90	2,10.68	3
Dhanushkodi	2,05.12	0.02	2,05.14	2,09.40	0.02	2,09.42	3
Cuddalore	1,77.13	20.67	1,97.80	1,62.01	21.40	1,83.41	2
Negapatam	1,56.72	27.20	1,83.92	1,36.62	27.38	1,64.00	2
Cannanore	15.86	44.30	60.16	19.35	56.52	75.87	1
Badagara	12.14	38.08	50.22	12.46	40.08	52.54	1
Tellicherry	34.32	18.74	53.06	34.45	15.80	50.25	1
Bimlipatam	37.00	9.02	46.02	37.47	5.63	43.10	..
Calingapatam	28.47	2.16	30.63	17.53	1.09	18.62	..
Porto-Novo	5.70	0.13	5.83	4.84	0.13	4.97	..
Other Ports	32.18	98.07	1,30.25	35.69	96.29	1,31.98	2
Total	67,17.08	20,37.42	87,54.50	60,29.52	17,48.30	77,77.82	100

22. Trade of the Chief Port of Madras.

	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Foreign Trade (excluding Burma)—					
Imports	12,02.08	11,23.30	11,14.60	12,36.61	11,17.31
Exports and Re-exports	8,70.28	9,56.80	13,10.77	13,24.44	10,52.58
Total	20,72.36	20,80.10	24,25.37	25,61.05	21,69.89
Coasting Trade—	Including Burma Trade.		Excluding Burma.		
Imports	5,80.08	5,66.35	4,82.19	2,16.63	1,94.85
Exports	2,69.98	2,53.73	2,59.39	1,23.47	1,26.76
Total	8,50.06	8,20.08	7,41.58	3,40.10	3,21.61
Total Trade	29,22.42	29,00.18	31,66.95	29,01.15	24,91.50
Trade with Burma—					
Imports	..	..	..	2,42.65	3,19.46
Exports and Re-exports	..	..	..	1,59.69	1,51.80
Total	..	..	..	4,02.34	4,71.26
Total	..	..	..	34,03.49	29,62.76