



Report
on the
Sea-borne Trade
of the
Province of Madras
for the year
1939-40.

BY
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Report on the Sea-borne Trade of the Province of Madras for the year 1939-40.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. Last year's report on the Sea-borne trade of the province revealed a sharp recession from the progressive trade movement reported in the two years immediately preceding it. During the year under review the declaration of war in September last introduced an element of abnormality in world conditions affecting the movement of trade among other things. Hence the background for the study of this year's trade statistics is provided by the 'Shadow of war' involving anticipatory preparations during the early months from April to August and the war itself during the remaining months. Though, a true comparison of pre-war trade and war-trade cannot be made, the year under review, as a whole, presents a picture of comparative improvement over the previous year. To make the study of the trade figures on parallel lines an endeavour is made wherever possible to give the statistics of the pre-war and war-periods separately along with statistics for corresponding periods of last year, e.g., April 1939 to August 1939 against April 1938 to August 1938; September 1939 to March 1940 against September 1938 to March 1939. The sudden dislocation in the availability of safe shipping facilities, the simultaneous interruption of trade with the belligerents, the embargo on trade with Germany and the varying restrictions imposed upon exports of certain commodities to neutral countries were chief factors immediately restricting trade on the outbreak of war. But with the adoption of the Convoy system for affording safe shipping facilities and diversion of the trade with Germany to other countries, a partial improvement in trade was secured during the later months of the war. Owing to the restrictions on the export trade and the imposition of the Import Trade Control, it will be impossible to envisage correctly the prospect for trade during the ensuing year.

The total trade of the province improved from Rs. 79.03 crores to Rs. 82.89 crores. Foreign imports rose from Rs. 24.87 crores to Rs. 27.51 crores and foreign exports from Rs. 36.24 crores to Rs. 38.91 crores. Coastwise imports declined from Rs. 9.50 crores to Rs. 8.87 crores and coastwise exports fell from Rs. 7.98 crores to Rs. 7.32 crores. Government transactions for the year decreased from Rs. 45.63 lakhs to Rs. 28.30 lakhs.

The total customs revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 6,63.29 lakhs as against Rs. 6,25.69 lakhs last year.

An examination of the import figures for the pre-war months and war-months indicates that, though as against corresponding periods of the last

year, there was a comparative improvement in trade, the pre-war months showed greater business activity than the war-months. The import trade till the end of August showed an increase from Rs. 10,26.35 lakhs to Rs. 12,27.98 lakhs (+ Rs. 2,01.63 lakhs) while the import trade for the rest of the year revealed a rise from Rs. 14,35.08 lakhs to Rs. 14,54.03 lakhs (+ Rs. 18.95 lakhs) thus registering a total increase in import trade to the extent of Rs. 2,20.58 lakhs. This may be partly due to proportionately heavy imports from Germany to a large extent and from other countries to a small extent during the pre-war months, and partly due to diminishing imports from abroad and the complete absence of imports from Germany during the war-months. Taken as a whole, the foreign import trade increased by 8.96 per cent. The intake of cotton twist and yarn and cotton piecegoods from Japan was more, due to that Government stimulating export trade in that country. The supply of capital goods like machinery and millwork, instruments, apparatus, etc., suffered heavy falls. The United Kingdom and Germany being the principal suppliers of these goods, pre-occupation in the war and the stoppage of imports from Germany were mainly responsible for this decline.

Other features of this year's import trade were the heavy imports of grains, especially paddy and rice from Siam and French Indo-China which increased fifteen-fold from Rs. 14.96 lakhs to Rs. 2,23.24 lakhs. Foreign sugar from Java, the United Kingdom and Portuguese East Africa came in larger quantities. Glut in the sugar market caused by overproduction along with effect of the Import Trade Control orders may perhaps attenuate the import of foreign sugar during the ensuing year. The import of Egyptian raw cotton was almost doubled this year, because of increased demand from the Indian mills.

A comparison of export figures for the pre-war months and the war-months with figures for corresponding periods of last year gives similar results. The exports of the pre-war period advanced from Rs. 14,82.39 lakhs to Rs. 16,87.82 lakhs (i.e., + Rs. 2,05.43 lakhs) while the exports for the war-period advanced from Rs. 20,68.42 lakhs to Rs. 21,55.77 lakhs (i.e., + Rs. 87.35 lakhs), thus showing an improvement of Rs. 2,92.78 lakhs in the total export trade of the province or 8.2 per cent. in the total. The need for raw materials used for war purposes helped the development of export trade to a large extent. The main feature of the export trade was that the United Kingdom was taking a much greater share of Indian raw materials, her share of the total export trade of the province rising to 45 per cent. There was an abnormal increase in the demand for raw hides and skins (+ Rs. 22.58 lakhs) and tanned leather hides and skins (+ Rs. 2,24.12 lakhs), the United Kingdom coming first and the United States of America taking a distant second rank in their intake of the goods. The slight improvement noticed last year in the export of groundnuts proved only transient, and the fall this year was catastrophic mainly due to restrictions on exports to European countries (— Rs. 2,95.95 lakhs). Manganese ore was exported from Vizagapatam in very large quantities. The increased demand for raw-cotton in China was part of an All-India phenomenon which may perhaps be attributed to increased production in the Shanghai Mills to meet the demand for cotton

manufactures from countries hitherto importing them from the western countries now caught in the grips of a great war.

The distribution of trade among the British Empire countries remained practically unaltered except for a small rise of about 1 per cent. with regard to Ceylon. But the European countries secured a much smaller percentage of trade than last year. The imports from all of them except France were considerably smaller than last year and the exports to all the European countries fell far short of their demands of last year. This deficiency was more than made up by the expansion of trade with the Asiatic countries and America. Japan, China and Java in the east and the United States of America in the west helped in the improvement of both Import and Export trade. The eastern countries alone improved their trade from 6 to 12 per cent.

Burma completes three years of special trade relations with this country as a result of her separation from India. As pointed out last year, the special conditions imposed on trade between India and Burma do not yet permit of a proper assessment of Indo-Burman trade in the larger background of genuine foreign trade. Till the expiry of the transition period, which is likely to be continued still longer, Indo-Burman trade is to be treated on an exclusive basis.

The total imports of private merchandise (excluding treasure and trade with Burma) amounted to Rs. 16.78 crores. Imports of machinery and millwork which for a long time scored the first rank gave place to grain, pulse and flour, the imports of which group of commodities rose sharply from Rs. 14.96 lakhs to Rs. 2,23.24 lakhs. Diminished imports were noticeable in machinery and millwork (—Rs. 1,00.99 lakhs), metals and ores (—Rs. 27.46 lakhs), instruments and apparatus (—Rs. 13.19 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (—Rs. 3.30 lakhs), hardware (—Rs. 7.68 lakhs), tobacco (—Rs. 6.88 lakhs), rubber (—Rs. 5.91 lakhs), tea chests (—Rs. 5.47 lakhs), glassware (—Rs. 6.13 lakhs) and silk raw and manufactured (—Rs. 3.72 lakhs). Cotton manufactures, liquors and stationery showed no appreciable decline. These decreases were offset in the main by increased imports of grains (+Rs. 208.28 lakhs) and sugar (+Rs. 54.22 lakhs) and among others by enhanced imports of oils (+Rs. 18.09 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+Rs. 7.27 lakhs) dyeing and tanning substances (+Rs. 7.87 lakhs), manures (+Rs. 4.73 lakhs), chemicals (+Rs. 22.96 lakhs), drugs and medicines (+Rs. 9.14 lakhs), spices (+Rs. 2.22 lakhs), and art silk (+Rs. 15.00 lakhs). The increase in the imports of paddy, rice and sugar by such enormous amounts (an indication of this was made even in the report of last year) for two successive years has still to stand the test of time to lay any claim to permanency.

The total exports of Indian merchandise from this province to foreign countries excluding Burma increased from Rs. 33.06 crores to Rs. 35.77 crores reaching the 1937-38 level of Rs. 35.65 crores. Madras leather which experienced a shortage of demand abroad last year (especially in the United Kingdom) reached its peak for the last five years. The exports of leather were nearly half as much again as in the previous year (Rs. 4,79.73 lakhs in 1938-39 against Rs. 7,03.85 lakhs in 1939-40). All the chief articles of export, except seeds, unmanufactured tobacco and oilcakes, gained improvement in the

world-market under the complex conditions of a period of war-preparation followed by the outbreak of war itself. The decline in the demand for seeds was due to a shrinkage in the intake of groundnuts abroad to the extent of Rs. 2,95.95 lakhs. The comparatively smaller increases in the export of castor seeds (+Rs. 29.18 lakhs) and linseed (+Rs. 22.52 lakhs) could not retrieve the abnormal fall under groundnuts. The shortage of demand for unmanufactured tobacco in the United Kingdom to the extent of Rs. 88.78 lakhs offset partially by an increase in China's demand to the extent of Rs. 54.68 lakhs accounts mainly for the diminished exports of tobacco from Rs. 1,74.93 lakhs to Rs. 1,43.09 lakhs. Increased exports were noticed appreciably in tea (+Rs. 48.68 lakhs), fruits and vegetables (+Rs. 7.65 lakhs), cotton manufactures (+Rs. 57.24 lakhs), raw cotton (+Rs. 51.21 lakhs), coir manufactures (+Rs. 34.34 lakhs), raw rubber (+Rs. 22.64 lakhs), metals and ores (+Rs. 33.88 lakhs), spices (+Rs. 8.87 lakhs), hides and skins (+Rs. 22.58 lakhs) and oils (+Rs. 18.00 lakhs).

The range of variations in the average prices of certain important articles is given in Table No. 4.

Trade with Burma was Rs. 13.36 crores as against Rs. 13.34 crores of last year.

Aircraft.—The Customs aerodrome at St. Thomas Mount and Trichinopoly accounted for a total trade of Rs. 1.39 lakhs, of which Rs. 1.22 lakhs was the value of precious stones imported. St. Thomas Mount came first with a total trade of Rs. 1.36 lakhs. Trichinopoly imported letter mail articles worth nearly Rs. 3,000. The total Customs collections at the aerodromes came up to about Rs. 15,000.

The value of coastwise trade (excluding Burma) was Rs. 16.18 crores against Rs. 17.48 crores of last year.

The distribution of trade among the several ports of the province continued as in previous years for the major ports of Madras, Cochin, Tuticorin and Calicut, Madras, as usual leading with Cochin as the second. The shares of smaller ports showed violent changes. Dhanushkodi registered an increase over Cocanada, Mangalore, Masulipatam and Vizagapatam, while the last mentioned, with her increased exports of manganese ore ranked above Masulipatam, which had diminished exports of groundnut seeds. The relative importance of the other ports was maintained.

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. 44,94.09 lakhs as compared to Rs. 39,87.93 lakhs in the previous year. Imports increased by 2 per cent. and exports by 21 per cent. The trade with the British Empire formed 68.86 per cent. of the total foreign trade as against 66.14 per cent. in the preceding year.

The United Kingdom took 45 per cent. of the total exports and in return was responsible for 20 per cent. of the imports into the province. She

reduced her supplies of machinery and millwork by Rs. 68.25 lakhs, of rubber manufactures by Rs. 9.43 lakhs, instruments, apparatus and appliances by Rs. 8.91 lakhs, cotton twist and yarn by Rs. 6.89 lakhs, cotton grey and white piecegoods by Rs. 3.65 lakhs, tea-chests by Rs. 9.46 lakhs, hardware by Rs. 4.05 lakhs and cycles by Rs. 4.46 lakhs. But her shipments of sodium compounds rose by Rs. 10.11 lakhs, of cotton coloured piecegoods by Rs. 6.03 lakhs and sugar by Rs. 2.89 lakhs. Her requirements of tanned cow hides advanced by Rs. 1,43.41 lakhs, of tanned buff hides by Rs. 17.35 lakhs, of tanned calf skins by Rs. 27.29 lakhs, tanned sheep skins by Rs. 20.24 lakhs, leather unwrought by Rs. 19.00 lakhs, coir-manufactured by Rs. 31.65 lakhs, manganese ore by Rs. 28.73 lakhs, linseed by Rs. 15.56 lakhs, cotton twist and yarn by Rs. 13.90 lakhs, groundnut seeds by Rs. 9.18 lakhs, raw goat skins by Rs. 7.17 lakhs, mica blocks and splittings by Rs. 10.02 lakhs, magnesite by Rs. 4.82 lakhs and cotton-raw by Rs. 3.71 lakhs. She, however, curtailed her purchases of tobacco, raw by Rs. 88.43 lakhs, of coffee by Rs. 9.78 lakhs and groundnut cake by Rs. 6.60 lakhs.

Ceylon enhanced her shipments of machinery and millwork by Rs. 1.15 lakhs and of betelnuts by Rs. 1.67 lakhs. Her demand for tea increased by Rs. 37.86 lakhs, for rice by Rs. 6.03 lakhs, chillies by Rs. 5.38 lakhs, rubber-raw by Rs. 8.56 lakhs and cotton coloured piecegoods by Rs. 2.02 lakhs. While consignments of betelnuts from the Straits Settlements receded by Rs. 1.32 lakhs, those of kerosene oil and tin improved by Rs. 12.10 lakhs and Rs. 3.48 lakhs respectively. Shipments to her of cotton coloured piecegoods expanded by Rs. 13.03 lakhs. The Federated Malay States were the outlet for cotton coloured piecegoods to the value of Rs. 11.73 lakhs as compared to Rs. 7.80 lakhs in the preceding year. Supplies to Nigeria of cotton handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece registered an improvement by Rs. 4.85 lakhs. Bahrein Islands, which supplied kerosene oil to the tune of Rs. 3.90 lakhs last year, was out of the market in this line in the year under review.

Arrivals of rice from Burma rose by Rs. 105.86 lakhs, of pulse by Rs. 20.09 lakhs and gram by Rs. 7.98 lakhs. Receipts of petroleum, however, declined by Rs. 23.28 lakhs, of kerosene by Rs. 10.94 lakhs, paddy by Rs. 12.64 lakhs and chillies by Rs. 9.33 lakhs. She took more of cotton coloured piecegoods (+Rs. 31.37 lakhs) and cotton-twist and yarn (+Rs. 8.39 lakhs), and less of groundnut oil (—Rs. 7.39 lakhs) and cigarettes (—Rs. 10.84 lakhs).

Foreign countries.—Imports and exports both recorded a fall last year. In the year under report imports recorded an increase by 26 per cent. while exports dropped by 15 per cent.

Europe.—Consignments of machinery and millwork from Germany fell by Rs. 9.25 lakhs, of aniline dyes by Rs. 12.30 lakhs, instruments, apparatus and appliances by Rs. 7.21 lakhs, brass by Rs. 6.86 lakhs, hardware by Rs. 4.01 lakhs, rubber manufactures by Rs. 4.36 lakhs and chemicals by Rs. 3.32 lakhs. She reduced her purchases of groundnut seeds by Rs. 64.78 lakhs, of groundnut cake by Rs. 15.89 lakhs, coir-manufactured by Rs. 9.00

lakhs and cotton-raw by Rs. 6.37 lakhs. Belgium supplied less of machinery and millwork (—Rs. 1.52 lakhs), of instruments, apparatus and appliances (—Rs. 1.38 lakhs) and diamonds (—Rs. 3.07 lakhs). Her demand for groundnuts diminished by Rs. 47.90 lakhs and for cotton-raw by Rs. 4.64 lakhs. She absorbed linseed to the value of Rs. 5.24 lakhs, her requirements in the previous year being *nil*. Quicksilver from Italy improved by Rs. 1.15 lakhs. Shipments to her of manganese ore dropped by Rs. 10.69 lakhs, but those of cotton-raw advanced by Rs. 1.03 lakhs. The Netherlands sent more of provisions and oilman's stores (+Rs. 3.61 lakhs), but her consumption of groundnuts and cotton-raw went down by Rs. 92.78 lakhs and Rs. 4.94 lakhs respectively. France increased her supply of rubber manufactures by Rs. 1.44 lakhs. She consumed more of cotton-raw (+Rs. 3.21 lakhs) and castor seeds (+Rs. 1.57 lakhs) and less of groundnuts (—Rs. 35.20 lakhs) and manganese ore (—Rs. 3.95 lakhs). Machinery and millwork from Denmark receded by Rs. 9.84 lakhs. Her takings of groundnut seed declined by Rs. 9.89 lakhs and of groundnut cake by Rs. 3.96 lakhs. Switzerland reduced her supplies of machinery and millwork by Rs. 3.68 lakhs, and Sweden those of packing paper by Rs. 1.31 lakhs. There were shipments of cardamoms to the latter country, which recorded a rise by Rs. 1.66 lakhs. Roumania supplied petrol to the value of Rs. 3.08 lakhs.

Asia.—Japan, the principal Asiatic country trading with India, sent more of cotton twist and yarn (+Rs. 15.93 lakhs), of art silk yarn (+Rs. 8.88 lakhs), art silk piecegoods (+Rs. 6.20 lakhs), instruments, apparatus and appliances (+Rs. 3.05 lakhs) and cotton coloured piecegoods (+Rs. 2.57 lakhs). She increased her requirements of cotton-raw by Rs. 4.24 lakhs and of manganese ore by Rs. 14.03 lakhs.

Sugar from Java went up by Rs. 49.15 lakhs. Trade with China improved by Rs. 1,21.44 lakhs. Despatches of raw silk from China rose by Rs. 3.93 lakhs, and her demand for cotton-raw and tobacco-raw by Rs. 63.08 lakhs and Rs. 54.68 lakhs respectively. Sumatra, which had no market last year, sent kerosene oil to the value of Rs. 15.13 lakhs. Fuel oils from Iran registered a fall by Rs. 6.61 lakhs. Consignments of rice from French Indo-China and Siam expanded by Rs. 1,77.32 lakhs and Rs. 28.56 lakhs respectively.

America.—The United States of America, the chief participator in the trade of America with the province of Madras, enlarged her shipments of chemicals by Rs. 7.93 lakhs and of rubber manufactures by Rs. 4.75 lakhs. She, however, reduced her consignments of machinery and millwork by Rs. 6.01 lakhs and of tobacco-raw by Rs. 4.08 lakhs. Her consumption of woollen carpets and rugs increased by Rs. 2.53 lakhs, of raw goat skins by Rs. 9.92 lakhs and rubber-raw by Rs. 26.90 lakhs. Her purchases of cashew kernels declined by Rs. 5.74 lakhs.

Africa.—Imports of cotton-raw from Egypt marked an improvement by Rs. 12.55 lakhs. Arrivals of wattle bark from the Union of South Africa advanced by Rs. 17.94 lakhs. She supplied cashewnuts to the extent of Rs. 1.54 lakhs as against no shipments last year. Cashewnuts from Portuguese East Africa dropped by Rs. 7.07 lakhs.

IMPORTS—FOREIGN TRADE.

(TABLE No. 5.)

3. *Machinery and millwork* (Table No. 6).—Imports of machinery falling steeply from Rs. 2,69.18 lakhs in 1938-39 to Rs. 1,68.19 lakhs in the year under review, dropped almost to the level of 1935-36. The United Kingdom, on account of her re-armament activities connected with the war, cut down her supplies from Rs. 1,64.64 lakhs or 61 per cent. to Rs. 96.39 lakhs or 57 per cent. in the year under report. Shipments from Germany decreased from Rs. 47.95 lakhs to Rs. 38.70 lakhs owing to the war and the resultant prohibition imposed on her trade with British India. Consignments from the United States of America receded from Rs. 17.92 lakhs to Rs. 11.91 lakhs and those from Denmark perceptibly from Rs. 11.24 lakhs to Rs. 1.40 lakhs. Switzerland and Belgium reduced their share from Rs. 8.17 lakhs and Rs. 8.59 lakhs to Rs. 4.49 lakhs and Rs. 7.07 lakhs respectively in 1939-40. While there was no marked variation in the imports from Japan and Sweden, Ceylon enhanced her contribution from Rs. 1.17 lakhs to Rs. 2.32 lakhs.

Turbo-generating sets to the value of Rs. 2.30 lakhs arrived during 1939-40 as against no imports in the preceding year. Railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts accounted for an increase of Rs. 13.41 lakhs due to heavy importations from Germany by South Indian Railway before the outbreak of war. Sewing and knitting machines rose by Rs. 4.21 lakhs, refrigerating machinery by Rs. 3.67 lakhs, paper mill machinery by Rs. 2.58 lakhs and mining machinery by Rs. 2.51 lakhs. All the same, there was a marked decline under the other items of machinery, which contributed to a precipitous fall by Rs. 1,00.99 lakhs.

4. *Oils* (Table No. 7).—There was a fall in the imports of fuel oils from 23.43 million gallons to 23.33 million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 46.07 lakhs to Rs. 39.84 lakhs in value. Iran, the main source of supply, reduced her shipments from 12.72 million gallons of the value of Rs. 24.09 lakhs to 11.34 million gallons worth Rs. 17.48 lakhs. While Dutch Borneo, which sent 3.03 million gallons of the value of Rs. 6.79 lakhs in 1938-39, was out of the market in the year under review, receipts from British Borneo rose from 3.89 million gallons (Rs. 7.61 lakhs) to 4.60 million gallons (Rs. 9.93 lakhs) in 1939-40. Consignments of kerosene oil perceptibly increased from 11.10 million gallons (Rs. 40.27 lakhs) to 12.95 million gallons (Rs. 54.30 lakhs). The marked rise was mainly due to enlarged shipments from the Straits Settlements, which accounted for 6.01 million gallons (Rs. 25.14 lakhs) as against 3.57 million gallons (Rs. 13.04 lakhs) in the preceding year. While imports from Bahrein Islands to the extent of 1.04 million gallons (Rs. 3.90 lakhs) in the preceding year dwindled to nothing in the year under review, Sumatra re-entered the market with 3.34 million gallons of the value of Rs. 15.13 lakhs. Arrivals of Petrol improved from 5.30 million gallons (Rs. 25.70 lakhs) to 5.67 million gallons (Rs. 26.48 lakhs) in 1939-40, to which British Borneo contributed 1.08 million gallons (Rs. 4.72 lakhs), the Straits Settlements 2.66 million gallons (Rs. 12.69 lakhs) and Iran 1.01 million gallons (Rs. 4.43 lakhs). Roumania was conspicuous by

her supply of 0·62 million gallons (Rs. 3·08 lakhs) as against no imports in the previous year.

Burma.—Imports of fuel oils declined from 0·67 million gallons to 0·64 million gallons in the year under review. Imports of kerosene oil and petrol also contracted from 32·54 million gallons and 20·93 million gallons to 28·79 million gallons and 16·45 million gallons respectively. Lubricating oil, however, rose from 0·92 million gallons to 1·02 million gallons.

5. *Metals and ores* (Table No. 8).—Imports of iron and steel dropped from Rs. 78·95 lakhs to Rs. 59·34 lakhs. The United Kingdom accounted for Rs. 25·12 lakhs. Next came Belgium with Rs. 6·44 lakhs followed by Sweden with Rs. 5·91 lakhs and Germany Rs. 5·04 lakhs. Arrivals from other countries included Rs. 4·15 lakhs from Japan.

There was a fall in the imports of beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework from Rs. 7·03 lakhs to Rs. 1·90 lakhs. Shipments of brass from the United Kingdom and Germany decreased from Rs. 11·40 lakhs and Rs. 11·66 lakhs to Rs. 10·52 lakhs and Rs. 4·80 lakhs respectively. The United Kingdom and Germany reduced their supplies of copper from Rs. 5·07 lakhs and Rs. 3·02 lakhs to Rs. 3·60 lakhs and Rs. 1·75 lakhs respectively. Consignments of tin advanced from Rs. 3·38 lakhs to Rs. 6·83 lakhs, to which the Straits Settlements, as the leading supplier, contributed Rs. 6·65 lakhs as compared to Rs. 3·17 lakhs in the previous year. Arrivals of quicksilver improved from Rs. 1·48 lakhs to Rs. 2·73 lakhs, Italy enhancing her share from Rs. 1·22 lakhs to Rs. 2·37 lakhs.

6. *Vehicles* (Table No. 9).—The number of motor cars imported in 1939-40 was 1,341 valued at Rs. 25·93 lakhs as compared with 1,352 worth Rs. 26·13 lakhs. Owing to the popularity of light cars manufactured in the United Kingdom, she increased her despatches from 677 to 807 cars and that, in spite of the international situation. Shipments from the United States of America, however, diminished from 227 to 198 cars. Omnibuses and lorries imported during the year under review totalled 448 as against 639 in the previous year, the value declining from Rs. 11·48 lakhs to Rs. 7·38 lakhs. Canada, the United States of America and Germany reduced their supplies by Rs. 1·02 lakhs, Rs. 1·37 lakhs and Rs. 1·70 lakhs respectively. Consignments of cycles fell from Rs. 9·64 lakhs to Rs. 5·18 lakhs, the decrease mainly occurring in the receipts from the United Kingdom, which sent 14,741 cycles worth Rs. 5·12 lakhs as against 26,916 cycles of the value of Rs. 9·58 lakhs in the preceding year.

7. *Cotton manufactures* (Table No. 10).—*Cotton twist and yarn.*—The total value of imports rose from Rs. 56·00 lakhs to Rs. 63·27 lakhs. While consignments from the United Kingdom decreased from Rs. 20·02 lakhs to Rs. 13·13 lakhs, those from Japan increased appreciably from Rs. 30·90 lakhs to Rs. 46·83 lakhs as a result of low prices obtaining in Japan previous to the commencement of war. Mercerised cotton yarn advanced from Rs. 22·09 lakhs to Rs. 28·03 lakhs and Japan, as the main source of supply accounted for an increase of Rs. 5·91 lakhs. Grey (unbleached) twist and yarn expanded from Rs. 16·66 lakhs to Rs. 23·58 lakhs, to which Japan contributed Rs. 18·57 lakhs as compared to Rs. 7·54 lakhs in the preceding year. Arrivals from other countries included Rs. 1·97 lakhs from the United

Kingdom and Rs. 2·97 lakhs from China as against Rs. 4·25 lakhs and Rs. 4·87 lakhs respectively in the previous year. Imports of white (bleached) twist and yarn from the United Kingdom recorded a fall from Rs. 12·74 lakhs to Rs. 9·55 lakhs. Sewing thread from the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 5·55 lakhs and was almost on the level of the preceding year.

Cotton piecegoods.—There was no marked variation in the imports of cotton piecegoods, which accounted for Rs. 63·67 lakhs as compared with Rs. 64·07 lakhs last year. While grey and white piecegoods from the United Kingdom diminished from Rs. 5·62 lakhs and Rs. 23·31 lakhs to Rs. 2·39 lakhs and Rs. 22·89 lakhs respectively, shipments of coloured piecegoods advanced from Rs. 16·88 lakhs to Rs. 22·91 lakhs. Grey piecegoods from Japan declined from Rs. 9·28 lakhs to Rs. 5·76 lakhs. She, however, enhanced her supply of coloured piecegoods from Rs. 5·99 lakhs to Rs. 8·56 lakhs.

8. *Paper and pasteboard.*—Imports of paper of all kinds declined from 535,740 cwts. to 417,969 cwts. in quantity and from Rs. 46·01 lakhs to Rs. 42·40 lakhs in value. Packing paper recorded an increase from 35,687 cwts. to 37,213 cwts. in quantity, the value correspondingly rising from Rs. 5·87 lakhs to Rs. 7·63 lakhs in the year under review. While despatches from Sweden and the United Kingdom advanced from Rs. 1·90 lakhs and Rs. 1·45 lakhs to Rs. 3·21 lakhs and Rs. 2·11 lakhs respectively, those from Germany slightly fell from Rs. 1·17 lakhs to Rs. 1·05 lakhs.

Printing paper decreased from Rs. 17·95 lakhs to Rs. 15·76 lakhs. Supplies from Germany, Norway and the United Kingdom contracted from Rs. 6·30 lakhs, Rs. 4·20 lakhs and Rs. 1·11 lakhs to Rs. 5·33 lakhs, Rs. 3·95 lakhs and Rs. 0·59 lakh respectively in the year under report. Canada's contribution was Rs. 1·66 lakhs as against no imports in the preceding year. There was no marked variation in the imports from Finland.

Writing paper registered a fall from 31,351 cwts. to 15,739 cwts. in quantity and from Rs. 6·72 lakhs to Rs. 4·48 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom and Austria reduced their share from Rs. 2·52 lakhs and Rs. 1·49 lakhs to Rs. 2·29 lakhs and Rs. 0·21 lakh respectively. There was no marked change in the imports from other countries. Old newspaper from the United Kingdom dropped from 271,299 cwts. of the value of Rs. 11·20 lakhs to 159,768 cwts. valued at Rs. 7·87 lakhs. The United States of America, on the other hand, enlarged her shipments from 8,632 cwts. valued at Rs. 0·37 lakh to 33,791 cwts. worth Rs. 3·01 lakhs. Strawboards declined from 45,474 cwts. of the value of Rs. 2·26 lakhs to 26,846 cwts. valued at Rs. 1·90 lakhs. Imports of manufactures of pasteboard, mill-board and cardboard remained fairly steady at the level of the previous year.

9. *Instruments, apparatus and appliances.*—Imports recorded a fall from Rs. 70·83 lakhs to Rs. 57·64 lakhs, out of which the United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium supplied to the value of Rs. 28·04 lakhs, Rs. 6·48 lakhs and Rs. 2·87 lakhs as compared with Rs. 36·95 lakhs, Rs. 13·69 lakhs and Rs. 4·25 lakhs respectively in the previous year. While consignments from the United States of America were almost on the level of the preceding year, those from Japan expanded from Rs. 1·55 lakhs to Rs. 4·60 lakhs in the year under review. Electric wires and cables receded from Rs. 22·38

lakhs to Rs. 18.11 lakhs and telegraph and telephone instruments and apparatus, from Rs. 1.60 lakhs to Rs. 0.69 lakh. The United Kingdom reduced her shipments of wireless sets from Rs. 1.85 lakhs to Rs. 1.65 lakhs, but arrivals from the United States of America marked a rise from Rs. 1.31 lakhs to Rs. 1.56 lakhs.

10. *Dyeing and tanning substances.*—There was an increase in imports from Rs. 51.75 lakhs to Rs. 59.62 lakhs. The Union of South Africa supplied 631,488 cwts. of wattle bark worth Rs. 40.00 lakhs as against 323,180 cwts. of the value of Rs. 22.06 lakhs in the previous year. Consignments of aniline dyes from Germany dropped from Rs. 22.37 lakhs to Rs. 10.07 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Japan, however, increased their contribution from Rs. 1.80 lakhs and Rs. 0.69 lakh to Rs. 2.56 lakhs and Rs. 3.12 lakhs respectively. Arrivals of alizarine dyes from Germany receded from Rs. 1.17 lakhs to Rs. 0.48 lakh and those from the United Kingdom from Rs. 0.65 lakh to Rs. 0.15 lakh.

11. *Chemicals.*—The total value of chemicals imported rose from Rs. 47.51 lakhs to Rs. 69.47 lakhs. The United Kingdom and the United States of America enhanced their share from Rs. 29.16 lakhs and Rs. 2.19 lakhs to Rs. 44.20 lakhs and Rs. 10.12 lakhs respectively, while shipments from Germany fell from Rs. 6.57 lakhs to Rs. 3.25 lakhs. Supplies from other countries included Rs. 2.99 lakhs from Japan and Rs. 1.97 lakhs from Canada.

There was a marked increase in the arrivals of sodium compounds from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, which accounted for Rs. 28.73 lakhs and Rs. 5.16 lakhs as compared to Rs. 18.62 lakhs and Rs. 1.61 lakhs respectively in 1938-39.

12. *Provisions and oilman's stores.*—Despatches from the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia improved from Rs. 27.35 lakhs and Rs. 2.90 lakhs to Rs. 28.40 lakhs and Rs. 3.70 lakhs respectively, and those from the Netherlands from Rs. 2.39 lakhs to Rs. 6.00 lakhs. Imports of condensed milk rose from Rs. 6.54 lakhs to Rs. 7.54 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Denmark contributed Rs. 0.69 lakh, Rs. 4.91 lakhs and Rs. 1.14 lakhs as against Rs. 0.35 lakh, Rs. 4.78 lakhs and Rs. 0.91 lakh respectively last year. Farinaceous foods from the United Kingdom advanced from Rs. 12.18 lakhs to Rs. 14.75 lakhs, milk-foods for infants and invalids mainly accounting for the increase. Biscuits, canned or bottled provisions and confectionery from the United Kingdom declined from Rs. 5.75 lakhs, Rs. 3.52 lakhs and Rs. 1.63 lakhs to Rs. 5.72 lakhs, Rs. 3.30 lakhs and Rs. 1.04 lakhs respectively in the year under report. The Commonwealth of Australia supplied butter to the value of Rs. 0.90 lakh as compared with Rs. 1.08 lakhs in the preceding year.

13. *Artificial silk.*—The total value of imports of artificial silk yarn and piecegoods showed an increase from Rs. 12.83 lakhs to Rs. 27.83 lakhs in the year under report. Because of lower prices prevalent in Japan shipments from her of artificial silk yarn expanded from Rs. 7.18 lakhs to Rs. 16.06 lakhs, and of artificial silk piecegoods from Rs. 3.67 lakhs to Rs. 9.87 lakhs. Italy sent artificial silk yarn to the value of Rs. 0.85 lakh as against Rs. 0.91 lakh, and the United Kingdom, artificial silk piecegoods valued at Rs. 0.80 lakh as against Rs. 0.61 lakh in the preceding year.

14. *Hardware.*—Imports further dropped from Rs. 35.48 lakhs to Rs. 27.80 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Germany curtailed their supplies from Rs. 13.52 lakhs and Rs. 10.73 lakhs to Rs. 9.47 lakhs and Rs. 6.72 lakhs respectively. Shipments from other countries comprised Rs. 3.06 lakhs from Japan, Rs. 3.75 lakhs from the United States of America and Rs. 1.80 lakhs from Sweden.

Implements and tools from the United Kingdom decreased from Rs. 4.27 lakhs to Rs. 3.09 lakhs. Metal lamps from Germany fell from Rs. 5.22 lakhs to Rs. 3.41 lakhs.

15. *Manures.*—Receipts of sulphate of ammonia rose from 35,608 tons valued at Rs. 39.15 lakhs to 37,341 tons of the value of Rs. 42.26 lakhs in 1939-40. The United Kingdom, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Southern), Belgium and the Netherlands supplied to the extent of 27,629 tons (Rs. 30.53 lakhs), 5,366 tons (Rs. 5.62 lakhs), 1,932 tons (Rs. 2.07 lakhs) and 2,314 tons (Rs. 3.86 lakhs) respectively. Super phosphates from Belgium and Japan improved from 1,722 tons worth Rs. 1.61 lakhs and 875 tons of the value of Rs. 1.03 lakhs to 2,947 tons valued at Rs. 1.88 lakhs and 1,100 tons worth Rs. 1.22 lakhs respectively in the year under review. Consignments from the Netherlands diminished in quantity from 2,675 tons to 2,130 tons but the value remained at the level of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 1.42 lakhs because of higher prices.

16. *Spices.*—There was an increase in the imports of spices from Rs. 34.07 lakhs to Rs. 36.29 lakhs. While consignments of betelnuts from the Straits Settlements receded from 223,204 cwts. (Rs. 20.83 lakhs) to 208,720 cwts. (Rs. 19.51 lakhs), those from Ceylon expanded from 55,175 cwts. (Rs. 6.85 lakhs) to 67,736 cwts. (Rs. 8.52 lakhs). Madagascar curtailed her supply of cloves from 3,372 cwts. (Rs. 1.62 lakhs) to 825 cwts. (Rs. 0.35 lakh). This shortage was, however, more than compensated by Zanzibar, which increased her contribution from 5,672 cwts. (Rs. 2.91 lakhs) to 9,189 cwts. (Rs. 4.84 lakhs) in the year under review.

17. *Rubber.*—There was a set-back in imports of rubber, which dropped from Rs. 25.69 lakhs to Rs. 19.79 lakhs.

Shipments of rubber manufactures from the United Kingdom and Germany dropped from Rs. 16.06 lakhs and Rs. 6.78 lakhs to Rs. 6.63 lakhs and Rs. 2.42 lakhs respectively. The United States of America, Japan and France, on the other hand, enhanced their participation from Rs. 1.39 lakhs, Rs. 1.01 lakhs and Rs. 0.07 lakh to Rs. 6.14 lakhs, Rs. 2.53 lakhs and Rs. 1.51 lakhs respectively in the year under report. Imports of motor covers and tubes declined by Rs. 4.96 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Germany reduced their share from Rs. 14.49 lakhs and Rs. 4.83 lakhs to Rs. 5.52 lakhs and Rs. 1.42 lakhs respectively. Supplies from Japan, the United States of America and France, however, advanced from Rs. 0.84 lakh, Rs. 1.16 lakhs and Rs. 0.07 lakh to Rs. 2.22 lakhs, Rs. 5.99 lakhs and Rs. 1.39 lakhs respectively.

Imports of cycle covers and tubes from the United Kingdom slightly improved from Rs. 0.36 lakh to Rs. 0.43 lakh, while those from Germany receded from Rs. 1.33 lakhs to Rs. 0.60 lakh.

18. *Drugs and medicines*.—Imports rose by Rs. 9·14 lakhs to Rs. 46·47 lakhs. Camphor from Japan and Italy advanced from Rs. 8·30 lakhs and Rs. 0·59 lakh to Rs. 9·70 lakhs and Rs. 0·94 lakh respectively. Supplies from Germany shrank from Rs. 2·93 lakhs to Rs. 0·84 lakh. Proprietary and patent medicines from the United Kingdom accounted for Rs. 2·48 lakhs as compared to Rs. 2·77 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom, Germany and the United States of America sent other sorts of drugs and medicines to the value of Rs. 10·72 lakhs, Rs. 4·68 lakhs and Rs. 3·66 lakhs respectively.

19. *Silk*.—Silk—raw and manufactured—further declined from Rs. 18·62 lakhs to Rs. 14·90 lakhs, *i.e.*, by 20 per cent. Arrivals of raw silk receded from Rs. 14·78 lakhs to Rs. 13·27 lakhs, of silk yarn from Rs. 0·95 lakh to Rs. 0·02 lakh and silk piecegoods from Rs. 2·62 lakhs to Rs. 1·55 lakhs. Japan lost her position as the principal supplier of raw silk, her despatches dwindling from Rs. 5·45 lakhs to Rs. 26. Raw silk from China went up from Rs. 9·34 lakhs to Rs. 13·27 lakhs. Japan supplied silk piecegoods to the value of Rs. 1·46 lakhs as against Rs. 2·51 lakhs in the previous year. The Commonwealth of Australia sent raw wool to the value of Rs. 1·18 lakhs as compared to Rs. 1·34 lakhs in 1938-39.

20. *Liquors*.—Imports of liquor decreased slightly from Rs. 24·52 lakhs to Rs. 23·77 lakhs. The United Kingdom, Germany and Japan supplied ale, beer and porter to the value of Rs. 5·72 lakhs, Rs. 0·64 lakh and Rs. 1·36 lakhs respectively. France sent 13,526 gallons of brandy valued at Rs. 1·66 lakhs and the United Kingdom, 30,293 gallons of whisky valued at Rs. 4·89 lakhs.

21. *Glass and glassware*.—Imports declined from Rs. 19·64 lakhs to Rs. 13·51 lakhs, to which Japan, Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 8·36 lakhs, Rs. 1·56 lakhs, Rs. 0·98 lakh and Rs. 1·62 lakhs respectively.

Glass bangles from Japan receded from Rs. 5·63 lakhs to Rs. 2·76 lakhs.

22. *Tobacco*.—The United States of America reduced her supplies of unmanufactured tobacco from 1·00 million lbs. (Rs. 17·25 lakhs) to 0·76 million lbs. (Rs. 13·17 lakhs) and the United Kingdom, from 0·74 million lbs. (Rs. 8·03 lakhs) to 0·41 million lbs. (Rs. 5·43 lakhs). The United Kingdom sent 0·04 million lbs. of cigarettes worth Rs. 1·60 lakhs as against 0·05 million lbs. valued Rs. 1·84 lakhs in the preceding year.

23. *Tea chests*.—Tea chests from the United Kingdom dropped from Rs. 21·30 lakhs to Rs. 11·84 lakhs, of which iron and wood chests amounted to Rs. 5·55 lakhs and Rs. 6·29 lakhs respectively. Germany, Japan and Finland contributed to the value of Rs. 0·85 lakh, Rs. 0·62 lakh and Rs. 0·77 lakh respectively.

24. *Stationery*.—Imports of stationery were chiefly from the United Kingdom (Rs. 5·42 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 1·75 lakhs) and Japan (Rs. 0·87 lakh).

25. Imports from the United Kingdom of postal articles not specified declined further from Rs. 8·05 lakhs to Rs. 6·79 lakhs in 1939-40.

26. *Diamonds*.—Diamonds from the Netherlands and Belgium contracted from Rs. 2·42 lakhs and Rs. 4·02 lakhs to Rs. 0·64 lakh and Rs. 0·95 lakh respectively.

27. *Building and engineering materials*.—Imports of cement (portland) fell from 10,175 tons valued Rs. 3·60 lakhs to 3,581 tons worth Rs. 1·08 lakhs. The fall marks the development of the cement producing industry in the different provinces of India.

28. *Soap*.—Supplies of soap improved from Rs. 4·61 lakhs to Rs. 5·47 lakhs. Toilet soap from the United Kingdom and the United States of America amounted to Rs. 3·44 lakhs and Rs. 1·33 lakhs as against Rs. 3·09 lakhs and Rs. 0·99 lakh respectively last year.

29. *Grain, pulse and flour*.—Imports shot up from Rs. 14·96 lakhs to Rs. 22·24 lakhs. This remarkable rise is due to enlarged shipments of rice including paddy from French Indo-China and Siam to meet the requirements of this province consequent upon the failure of paddy crop in 1938-39; French Indo-China and Siam accounted for Rs. 1,86·68 lakhs and Rs. 32·85 lakhs as compared with Rs. 9·36 lakhs and Rs. 4·29 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

30. *Sugar*.—Sugar increased substantially from Rs. 5·70 lakhs to Rs. 59·92 lakhs. The marked advance was due partly to the favourable prices of foreign sugar and partly to the diminished production of sugar in the Indian mills, which fell far short of the demand for local consumption.

31. *Other articles*.—*Copra*.—Copra from Ceylon further declined from Rs. 0·67 lakh to Rs. 0·16 lakh.

Cashewnuts.—Portuguese East Africa, as the chief source of supply, reduced her shipments from 10,096 tons valued at Rs. 13·27 lakhs to 4,865 tons worth Rs. 6·20 lakhs. The Union of South Africa, which was out of the market last year, supplied to the value of Rs. 1·54 lakhs in the year under review.

Dates.—There were no imports of dates from Iran.

Hides and skins.—Imports showed an increase from 1,362 tons (Rs. 6·23 lakhs) to 1,400 tons (Rs. 7·12 lakhs). The contribution of Ceylon was 867 tons valued at Rs. 3·79 lakhs and that of Siam 309 tons worth Rs. 0·97 lakh.

Raw cotton.—Arrivals of raw cotton advanced from 1,681 tons (Rs. 14·86 lakhs) to 3,035 tons (Rs. 28·86 lakhs). Egypt and Kenya Colony increased their share from 1,153 tons (Rs. 10·92 lakhs) and 528 tons (Rs. 3·94 lakhs) to 2,275 tons (Rs. 23·47 lakhs) and 760 tons (Rs. 5·39 lakhs) respectively. Imports from Egypt were nearly twice as large as in the previous year, as there was a greater demand for fancy shirtings, coatings, etc., in the production of which the long staple Egyptian cotton is mainly used in the Indian mills.

EXPORT—FOREIGN TRADE.

(TABLE NO. 11.)

32. *Seeds (Tables Nos. 12 and 13).*—During the year under review exports of groundnuts, which formed 91·58 per cent. of the trade under seeds and 16·32 per cent. of the total foreign export trade of the province, fell steeply from Rs. 8,79·72 lakhs to Rs. 5,83·77 lakhs—a decrease of Rs. 2,95·95 lakhs mainly attributable to the restriction imposed on shipments of this commodity. The United Kingdom increased her requirements from Rs. 1,26·52 lakhs to Rs. 1,35·70 lakhs. Shipments to Portugal and Norway rose from Rs. 5·90 lakhs and Rs. 11·81 lakhs to Rs. 8·50 lakhs and Rs. 14·67 lakhs respectively. There was, however, a fall in the exports to other European countries. France and Denmark reduced their share from Rs. 1,65·99 lakhs and Rs. 26·94 lakhs to Rs. 1,30·79 lakhs and Rs. 17·05 lakhs respectively. Consignments to Belgium and the Netherlands dropped heavily from Rs. 1,20·61 lakhs and Rs. 170·40 lakhs to Rs. 72·71 lakhs and Rs. 77·62 lakhs respectively. Supplies to Germany noticeably declined from Rs. 1,06·78 lakhs to Rs. 42·00 lakhs and those to Italy from Rs. 35·49 lakhs to Rs. 24·49 lakhs. The acreage under cultivation of groundnuts decreased by 7·9 per cent. and the yield by 2·3 per cent. The average price per ton increased from Rs. 117 to Rs. 127 in the year under report.

The price per candy of 480 lbs. of machine shelled groundnuts in April 1939 was Rs. 25 as compared to Rs. 24·10 in April 1938. Fluctuating during the year, it stood at Rs. 32·8 in March 1940.

Castor seeds.—Exports of castor seeds slightly improved from Rs. 6·24 lakhs to Rs. 7·86 lakhs. There was a negligible decrease in the consignments to the United Kingdom, which accounted for Rs. 1·20 lakhs as against Rs. 1·24 lakhs in the previous year. France enhanced her demand considerably from Rs. 0·06 lakh to Rs. 1·63 lakhs. The United States of America, which had no trade in castor seeds last year, took Rs. 1·92 lakhs in 1939-40. The acreage under cultivation increased by 6·5 per cent. and the yield by 4·3 per cent.

Linseed.—There was a marked expansion in the shipments of linseed, which rose from Rs. 11·79 lakhs to Rs. 34·31 lakhs in the year under report. The United Kingdom substantially increased her purchases from 6,538 tons (Rs. 8·63 lakhs) to 17,222 tons (Rs. 24·19 lakhs). Belgium, which had made no demand for this article in the preceding year, absorbed 8,989 tons of the value of Rs. 5·24 lakhs.

Shipments of niger seeds to the United Kingdom advanced perceptibly from Rs. 0·58 lakh to Rs. 3·07 lakhs and those of rape seeds from Rs. 0·17 lakh to Rs. 2·54 lakhs. Ceylon consumed 440 tons of coriander valued at Rs. 1·12 lakhs as compared to 288 tons worth Rs. 0·49 lakh in the previous year.

33. *Leather and tea.*—There was a marked rise in the exports of leather from Rs. 4,79·73 lakhs to Rs. 7,03·85 lakhs, *i.e.*, by Rs. 2,24·12 lakhs.

Consignments of tea also registered an appreciable increase from Rs. 4,91·59 lakhs to Rs. 5,40·27 lakhs, *i.e.*, by Rs. 48·68 lakhs due principally to increased

demand from Ceylon, which took Rs. 64·05 lakhs in comparison with Rs. 26·19 lakhs last year.

Tables Nos. 14 and 15 on pages 46 to 50 furnish details of shipments of leather and tea respectively.

34. *Cotton, raw (Table No. 16).*—The acreage under cultivation and the yield both increased by 13·1 per cent. The total exports advanced by 48 per cent. from Rs. 1,07·58 lakhs to Rs. 1,58·79 lakhs. Shipments to China expanded considerably from Rs. 1·44 lakhs to Rs. 64·52 lakhs. While the United Kingdom, France, Japan and Italy increased their takings by Rs. 3·71 lakhs, Rs. 3·21 lakhs, Rs. 4·24 lakhs and Rs. 1·03 lakhs respectively, supplies to Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands diminished by Rs. 6·37 lakhs, Rs. 4·64 lakhs and Rs. 4·94 lakhs respectively in the year under review.

The average local f.o.b. price per candy of 500 lbs. for "Farm" was Rs. 110 in April 1939 and Rs. 173 in March 1940. There was an appreciable rise in the prices of other varieties also in the year under review.

35. *Cotton manufactures.*—Table No. 17 on pages 52 to 54 in part II gives details of the export trade under this head.

36. *Fruits and vegetables.*—Exports of cashew kernels were almost unaffected. They amounted to Rs. 1,19·48 lakhs as against Rs. 1,19·60 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States of America, the main consumer, absorbed Rs. 93·61 lakhs as compared to Rs. 99·35 lakhs in 1938-39. The other chief markets were the United Kingdom (Rs. 11·59 lakhs), Canada (Rs. 5·69 lakhs), the Netherlands (Rs. 2·27 lakhs) and France (Rs. 1·35 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 aggregated to 6,028 tons (Rs. 7·74 lakhs) as compared with 10,166 tons (Rs. 13·36 lakhs) in the previous year.

Consignments of onions improved slightly from Rs. 22·50 lakhs to Rs. 23·96 lakhs, to which Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States contributed Rs. 13·86 lakhs, Rs. 8·40 lakhs and Rs. 1·69 lakhs as against Rs. 14·00 lakhs, Rs. 6·91 lakhs and Rs. 1·56 lakhs respectively in the preceding year.

37. *Metals and ores.*—Japan, the chief purchaser of 'iron—old for remanufacture', reduced her demands from Rs. 1·17 lakhs to Rs. 0·97 lakh.

Shipments of manganese ore recorded an increase from Rs. 61·59 lakhs to Rs. 94·05 lakhs, *i.e.*, by 53 per cent. While the United Kingdom and Japan substantially increased their off-take from 26·092 tons (Rs. 5·50 lakhs) and 74,750 tons (Rs. 15·11 lakhs) to 137,960 tons (Rs. 34·23 lakhs) and 135,300 tons (Rs. 29·14 lakhs) respectively, the requirements of France and the United States of America diminished from 65,795 tons (Rs. 14·44 lakhs) and 29,814 tons (Rs. 6·26 lakhs) to 30,012 tons (Rs. 10·49 lakhs) and 18,396 tons (Rs. 5·38 lakhs) respectively. Shipments to Italy fell sharply from 32,820 tons valued at Rs. 11·50 lakhs to 3,000 tons (Rs. 0·81 lakh).

There were no supplies of chromite or chrome ore to Germany in the year under review. The United States of America was the sole consumer and she took 3,280 tons (Rs. 1·28 lakhs) as against 1,000 tons (Rs. 0·39 lakh) in the previous year.

38. *Grain, pulse and flour*.—The total trade under this head recorded a further improvement from Rs. 1,19.86 lakhs to Rs. 1,24.41 lakhs. The price of rice rose from Rs. 115 per ton to Rs. 123 per ton. Ceylon, the principal purchaser, took 85,273 tons valued at Rs. 1,04.43 lakhs as compared to 86,469 tons worth Rs. 98.40 lakhs in the previous year, higher prices accounting for the increase in value despite the fall in quantity. Shipments to the Straits Settlements decreased from 10,125 tons to 8,492 tons in quantity and from Rs. 12.20 lakhs to Rs. 10.94 lakhs in value. There were supplies of 'pulse—other sorts' to Ceylon to the value of Rs. 0.93 lakh as against Rs. 1.70 lakhs in the previous year.

39. *Coir—raw and manufactured*.—Exports of coir manufactures rose remarkably from 635,248 cwts. (Rs. 89.55 lakhs) to 821,883 cwts. (Rs. 123.52 lakhs). The United Kingdom, as usual, consumed the superior quality. Her requirements were twice as large as in the previous year and amounted to 357,858 cwts. (Rs. 67.59 lakhs). There were increased shipments to the Netherlands, the United States of America and France, their respective shares being 96,001 cwts. (Rs. 11.55 lakhs), 40,658 cwts. (Rs. 6.15 lakhs) and 46,077 cwts. (Rs. 4.43 lakhs). Germany and Belgium reduced their participation to 45,964 cwts. (Rs. 4.42 lakhs) and 32,719 cwts. (Rs. 3.18 lakhs) respectively. Supplies of coir mats and mattings principally to the United Kingdom and the United States of America advanced from 39,331 cwts. (Rs. 15.41 lakhs) and 4,259 cwts. (Rs. 1.36 lakhs) to 91,056 cwts. (Rs. 27.80 lakhs) and 6,909 cwts. (Rs. 2.32 lakhs) respectively in the year under review.

40. *Tobacco—raw and manufactured*.—Consignments of tobacco, raw, contracted from 43.19 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,72.38 lakhs to 38.33 million lbs. worth Rs. 1,39.00 lakhs. The United Kingdom curtailed her demands from 35.51 million lbs. valued Rs. 1,49.74 lakhs to 15.23 million lbs. worth Rs. 61.31 lakhs. China conspicuously increased her contribution from 4.04 million lbs. (Rs. 11.63 lakhs) to 19.56 million lbs. (Rs. 66.31 lakhs). Shipments to Japan dwindled from 1.06 million lbs. worth Rs. 1.20 lakhs to nothing in the year under review. There was no marked change in the supplies to the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements. Despatches of cigarettes including beedies to Ceylon were almost on the level of the previous year.

41. *Rubber, raw*.—The United States of America and Ceylon notably increased their share from Rs. 11.13 lakhs and Rs. 8.18 lakhs to Rs. 38.03 lakhs and Rs. 16.74 lakhs respectively. The United Kingdom and France reduced their takings from Rs. 35.95 lakhs and Rs. 0.85 lakh to Rs. 33.49 lakhs and Rs. 0.57 lakh respectively. Supplies to Germany were restricted to Rs. 2.96 lakhs as against Rs. 8.11 lakhs in the preceding year.

42. *Oilcakes*.—Exports of groundnut cake marked a sharp decline from 126,993 tons (Rs. 81.90 lakhs) to 84,951 tons (Rs. 57.27 lakhs). The United Kingdom, Denmark and Germany, the chief markets, curtailed their purchases from 50,108 tons (Rs. 33.22 lakhs), 13,629 tons (Rs. 8.88 lakhs) and 27,500 tons (Rs. 17.46 lakhs) to 40,460 tons (Rs. 26.62 lakhs), 6,538 tons (Rs. 4.92 lakhs) and 2,339 tons (Rs. 1.57 lakhs) respectively. Ceylon enhanced her participation from 5,796 tons (Rs. 2.81 lakhs) to 7,318 tons (Rs. 4.54 lakhs). Supplies of linseed oilcake to the United Kingdom aggregated 5,878 tons (Rs. 4.85 lakhs) and of sesamum oilcake to Ceylon, 14,010 tons (Rs. 14.90 lakhs).

43. *Coffee*.—The value of shipments of coffee totalled Rs. 71.82 lakhs and indicated a negligible decrease as compared with Rs. 72.02 lakhs in the previous year. Norway and Iraq took more than in the preceding year, their respective contributions being 37,219 cwts. (Rs. 15.50 lakhs) and 11,251 cwts. (Rs. 4.40 lakhs). Exports to the Commonwealth of Australia declined from 5,859 cwts. to 5,520 cwts. in quantity but rose in value from Rs. 2.12 lakhs to Rs. 2.39 lakhs as a result of higher prices. The United Kingdom, Belgium and France reduced their requirements to 46,222 cwts. (Rs. 24.09 lakhs), 6,581 cwts. (Rs. 2.89 lakhs) and 28,163 cwts. (Rs. 10.16 lakhs) respectively.

44. *Spices*.—The demand for cardamoms and chillies increased noticeably from Rs. 15.83 lakhs and Rs. 15.26 lakhs to Rs. 20.65 lakhs and Rs. 20.74 lakhs respectively in the year under review. But exports of pepper and ginger declined slightly from Rs. 1.73 lakhs and Rs. 3.63 lakhs to Rs. 1.69 lakhs and Rs. 2.75 lakhs respectively. Sweden, the United States of America and the United Kingdom, the principal markets for cardamoms, increased their share from Rs. 5.43 lakhs, Rs. 1.80 lakhs and Rs. 1.79 lakhs to Rs. 7.09 lakhs, Rs. 3.51 lakhs and Rs. 3.20 lakhs respectively. It is noteworthy that Germany even during the period of five months preceding the war consumed more than in the previous year, her takings amounting to Rs. 1.94 lakhs as against Rs. 1.76 lakhs in 1938-39. Ceylon purchased chillies to the value of Rs. 20.57 lakhs as compared to Rs. 15.19 lakhs in the previous year. Germany consumed ginger to the value of Rs. 0.51 lakh. The United States of America and the United Kingdom were the chief participators in respect of pepper.

45. *Hides and skins*.—The United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia and the United States of America were the main buyers of raw goatskins. Shipments to the United Kingdom rose from 187 tons (Rs. 3.31 lakhs) to 427 tons (Rs. 10.48 lakhs) and those to the Commonwealth of Australia and the United States of America from 352 tons (Rs. 11.14 lakhs) and 376 tons (Rs. 5.56 lakhs) to 412 tons (Rs. 14.71 lakhs) and 682 tons (Rs. 15.48 lakhs) respectively. There was no marked change in the exports of cuttings of raw hides and skins, which accounted for Rs. 2.17 lakhs as against Rs. 2.47 lakhs in 1938-39.

46. *Fish*.—Ceylon was, as usual, the chief market for fish, her purchases amounting to Rs. 28.47 lakhs out of the total trade of Rs. 29.53 lakhs.

47. *Fibre for brushes and brooms*.—The United Kingdom and the United States of America increased their demand from Rs. 1.91 lakhs and Rs. 1.41 lakhs to Rs. 5.29 lakhs and Rs. 3.17 lakhs respectively. But consignments to Belgium and Japan declined from Rs. 1.68 lakhs and Rs. 2.77 lakhs to Rs. 0.69 lakh and Rs. 0.80 lakh respectively in the year under review.

48. *Oils*.—Supplies of lemon grass oil to the United Kingdom, France and the United States of America improved from Rs. 1.65 lakhs, Rs. 0.32 lakh and Rs. 3.37 lakhs to Rs. 3.10 lakhs, Rs. 1.40 lakhs and Rs. 3.96 lakhs respectively. The Netherlands, however, reduced her demand from Rs. 0.39 lakh to Rs. 0.12 lakh. Export of sandalwood oil marked a rise from

Rs. 0.49 lakh to Rs. 0.88 lakh, China absorbing Rs. 0.49 lakh as against Rs. 0.12 lakh in the preceding year. The United Kingdom, the chief market for castor oil, increased her offtake from Rs. 0.58 lakh to Rs. 1.42 lakhs.

49. *Other articles.*—The United States of America and the United Kingdom imported senna leaves (drugs and medicines) to the value of Rs. 3.27 lakhs and Rs. 1.11 lakhs as compared to Rs. 1.48 lakhs and Rs. 0.99 lakh respectively. Shipments to Germany confined, as they were, to the five months preceding the war amounted to Rs. 1.30 lakhs as against Rs. 1.56 lakhs last year.

Bones for manurial purposes shrank from Rs. 5.70 lakhs to Rs. 0.01 lakh, Ceylon being the sole consumer.

The total value of the trade in mica amounted to Rs. 25.62 lakhs in comparison with Rs. 15.18 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of mica splittings to the United Kingdom advanced appreciably from Rs. 6.34 lakhs to Rs. 9.91 lakhs and those of mica blocks, from Rs. 4.68 lakhs to Rs. 11.13 lakhs.

Sheep and goats exported to Ceylon were of the value of Rs. 5.02 lakhs as against Rs. 5.96 lakhs last year. The United Kingdom reduced her requirements of woollen carpets and rugs from Rs. 1.52 lakhs to Rs. 1.02 lakhs. The United States of America, on the other hand, increased her demand from Rs. 2.45 lakhs to Rs. 4.98 lakhs. Sandalwood to the value of Rs. 3.04 lakhs was supplied to the United States of America. Exports of 'other kinds of wood and timber' to France receded from Rs. 0.96 lakh to Rs. 0.31 lakh.

Supply of magnesite (Building and engineering materials) to the United Kingdom expanded from Rs. 3.90 lakhs to Rs. 8.72 lakhs.

Postal articles.—The export trade through the medium of the Post Office rose from Rs. 51.11 lakhs to Rs. 61.33 lakhs, to which Ceylon, the Federated Malay States, the Straits Settlements, the United Kingdom and Japan contributed Rs. 50.56 lakhs, Rs. 2.88 lakhs, Rs. 3.22 lakhs, Rs. 1.88 lakhs and Rs. 0.86 lakh respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS.

50. *Re-exports.*—The value of re-exports (excluding those to Burma) of foreign private merchandise amounted to Rs. 11.47 lakhs as against Rs. 9.32 lakhs in the previous year, showing a noticeable increase of Rs. 2.15 lakhs.

The re-exports of the chief articles like hardware, vehicles, and postal articles remained practically the same as in the preceding year, while unusual shipments were noticed under sugar to Ceylon (Rs. 2.20 lakhs) at the chief port during the months of November and December 1939. Iron, old for remanufacture, the only commodity shipped to Japan in considerable quantities, continued to decline as indicated in last year's report, re-export to Japan falling from Rs. 1.12 lakhs to Rs. 0.92 lakh as compared with Rs. 5.13 lakhs in 1937-38. Ceylon advanced appreciably her share of the trade from Rs. 3.34 lakhs to Rs. 7.29 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 2.26 lakhs.

Re-export to Burma declined from Rs. 7.97 lakhs to Rs. 4.66 lakhs, mainly under cotton twist and yarn (Rs. 0.22 lakh against Rs. 3.49 lakhs in 1938-39); apparently Burma imported this article direct from foreign producers as evidenced from the heavy rise noticeable in the imports of cotton twist and yarn into Burma during the year.

51. *Government transactions.*—Imports (including those from Burma—Rs. 0.08 lakh) steeply fell from Rs. 22.89 lakhs to Rs. 12.71 lakhs. Ceylon, which supplied Rs. 7.62 lakhs of "machinery—other sorts" during the previous year, had no Government trade to its credit during this year. Poland's share too was nil as compared with Rs. 3.64 lakhs worth of iron or steel manufactures imported therefrom in the preceding year. The United Kingdom was the principal supplier of almost all major requirements to the extent of Rs. 8.40 lakhs, while the Union of South Africa supplied wattle bark worth Rs. 3.87 lakhs. Arms (Rs. 1.10 lakhs), chemicals (Rs. 1.87 lakhs), medicines (Rs. 1.02 lakhs) and machinery (Rs. 1.82 lakhs) were the chief articles imported from the United Kingdom.

Exports of Indian produce including exports to Burma amounted to Rs. 2.87 lakhs as against Rs. 2.83 lakhs last year. Drugs valued at Rs. 2.15 lakhs came the highest, Burma's share alone accounting for Rs. 1.98 lakhs. Re-exports of foreign merchandise were valued at Rs. 0.03 lakh as against Rs. 0.09 lakh last year.

52. *Customs revenue.*—The total revenue collected at the various ports of the province under I—Customs (that is Import and Export duty, Land Customs receipts, warehouse and wharf rents and other miscellaneous receipts, including duty on imports from Burma) was Rs. 6,63.39 lakhs as compared with Rs. 6,25.69 lakhs in the previous year, showing a substantial increase of Rs. 37.70 lakhs.

Imports.—The revenue under Import duty amounted to Rs. 6,47.60 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 38.60 lakhs over last year. Supplies of sugar and broken rice, which yielded only a small revenue during the previous year, shot up this year (the former from Java during the pre-war months) and contributed much towards the increase mentioned above. Increased imports of Motor spirits and artificial silk fabrics accounted for further increase while diminished imports of machinery, metals, tobacco and paper and stationery had an adverse effect on the revenue. The following comparative figures for the chief items of imports indicate the nature of the rise and fall mentioned above:—

Articles.	1938-39 in lakhs.	1939-40 in lakhs.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in lakhs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sugar	9.13	64.67	+55.54
Broken rice	0.01	6.42	+6.41
Motor spirit	1,58.95	1,73.56	+14.61

Articles.	1938-39 in lakhs.	1939-40 in lakhs.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in lakhs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Artificial silk fabrics	4·97	9·19	+4·22
Artificial silk yarn	3·04	5·65	+2·61
Cotton raw	1·33	4·21	+2·88
Machinery	31·67	20·70	—10·97
Metals	24·36	17·64	—6·72
Tobacco	34·91	29·01	—5·90
Paper and stationery	4·38	1·99	—2·39
Silk fabrics	3·32	0·91	—2·41
Cotton piecegoods	19·29	17·08	—2·21
Dyes derived from coal tar	3·51	2·06	—1·45

Exports.—The total revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 4·37 lakhs, showing a slight increase of Rs. 0·39 lakh over last year's revenue. Exports of rice contributed Rs. 4·02 lakhs and jute manufactures accounted for Rs. 0·35 lakh.

Refunds and drawbacks amounted to Rs. 7·49 lakhs as against Rs. 9·03 lakhs in the previous year.

53. *Air traffic.*—The landing ground at St. Thomas Mount, Madras, and the Civil landing ground at Trichinopoly entered their second year of regular service as Customs aerodromes for the Air-mail plying between Karachi and Colombo and touching at Bombay and Hyderabad. Letter mail articles were brought regularly from the western countries into the St. Thomas Mount Customs aerodrome and from Ceylon into the Trichinopoly Customs aerodrome.

During the year under review 478 aeroplanes called at the Madras aerodrome and 471 at the Trichinopoly aerodrome.

The trade by the air of the province showed considerable progress during the year. The value of import trade at Madras amounted to Rs. 1,36,006 including precious stones worth Rs. 1,21,902 and the export trade to Rs. 61. Letter mail articles valued at Rs. 2,793 were imported at the Trichinopoly air-port. The aggregate value of trade for the year was Rs. 1,38,860 as against Rs. 40,440 in the previous year. The revenue collections were about Rs. 14,740.

TRADE WITH BURMA.

(TABLES NOS. 18 & 19, PAGES 55 TO 58.)

54. Owing to the separation of Burma from India with effect from 1st April 1937, 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 the years prior to 1937-38.

COASTING TRADE.

(TABLE NO. 20.)

55. As indicated above, the trade with Burma is not included in coastwise trade statistics; the relevant figures for the Madras-Burma trade in the important commodities are furnished in Tables Nos. 18 and 19.

The aggregate value of the coastwise trade of the province declined from Rs. 17·48 crores to Rs. 16·18 crores, *i.e.*, by 7·38 per cent. Imports fell from Rs. 9·50 crores to Rs. 8·87 crores (—Rs. 6·63 per cent.) and exports similarly dropped from Rs. 7·98 crores to Rs. 7·32 crores (—Rs. 8·27 per cent.).

Imports of Indian produce and manufacture amounted to Rs. 7·78 crores as against Rs. 8·23 crores last year and exports to Rs. 7·04 crores as against Rs. 7·77 crores.

Bombay.—Bombay, as in the previous year, had the largest share of the coastwise trade with this province. But the consumption of Bombay products experienced decline as in the preceding year. There was a phenomenal rise in the imports of provisions—other sorts to Rs. 37·97 lakhs showing an appreciable increase of Rs. 33·57 lakhs over last year. Beyond this, imports of pulse, salt, soap, chillies and white cotton piecegoods registered an increase over last year by Rs. 4·10 lakhs, Rs. 1·82 lakhs, Rs. 1·44 lakhs, Rs. 1·29 lakhs and Rs. 1·48 lakhs respectively. The demand for several commodities usually supplied by Bombay suffered great shrinkage. In the main, cotton manufactures shared the greatest fall. Cotton twist and yarn and coloured piecegoods whose importation showed an increase last year underwent a sharp decline by Rs. 13·38 lakhs and Rs. 15·92 lakhs respectively. Grey cotton piecegoods which were shrinking in demand last year still further failed to capture the market, the extent of the fall being Rs. 21·27 lakhs. Grains like gram, paddy and wheat flour, and essential seeds, cotton seeds and rape seeds also dropped by Rs. 2·86 lakhs, Rs. 3·25 lakhs, Rs. 2·11 lakhs, Rs. 2·68 lakhs and Rs. 3·05 lakhs and Rs. 1·90 lakhs respectively. Other articles maintained steady ground.

In the export trade with Bombay, rubber-raw alone registered an appreciable increase of Rs. 10·97 lakhs and groundnut seeds came next with an increase of Rs. 7·22 lakhs, fruits-dried, sugar and gunny bags also showed increases by Rs. 3·21 lakhs, Rs. 3·42 lakhs and Rs. 2·77 lakhs respectively. Exports of raw cotton declined sharply by Rs. 11·75 lakhs. Among the other commodities showing slightly increased exports may be mentioned cotton twist and yarn, coffee, rice, coconut oil and sandalwood, while the articles suffering slight diminution in exports were copra seeds, betelnuts, cardamoms, ginger, pepper and tea.

Bombay served as the transmission ground for the supply of Rs. 77.69 lakhs worth of foreign produce to this province and there was a fall by Rs. 20.39 lakhs over last year. Except for a larger supply of foreign machinery and millwork, worth Rs. 7.52 lakhs as against Rs. 3.74 lakhs of last year, the imports were smaller in respect of hardware (Rs. 5.63 lakhs), carriages and carts (Rs. 4.43 lakhs), chemicals (Rs. 2.82 lakhs), drugs (Rs. 4.06 lakhs), coal tar dyes (Rs. 5.60 lakhs) and iron or steel manufactures (Rs. 3.68 lakhs).

Bengal.—Bengal comes next to Bombay in the rank of her trade with this province. She sent Rs. 1,26.96 lakhs worth of her produce to this province, her share last year being Rs. 1,60.06 lakhs. Bengal's mineral products, *viz.*, coal, coke and patent fuel, maintained a steady market with a slight increase from Rs. 23.87 lakhs to Rs. 26.88 lakhs. No appreciable increase was noticed in other Bengal products except in cow hides, gunny cloth and iron angles, tees and bars. Bengal paper suffered a sharp reverse this year from Rs. 9.35 lakhs to Rs. 3.79 lakhs. Sugar too suffered a similar reverse from Rs. 9.56 lakhs to Rs. 0.11 lakh while raw jute which was imported into this province to the value of Rs. 5.44 lakhs in 1938-39 was not at all supplied during the year under review. Pulse, rice, iron or steel—other manufactures, gunny bags, cigarettes and fodder were taken in only on a smaller scale—the fall in demand being to the extent of Rs. 3.99 lakhs, Rs. 3.72 lakhs, Rs. 4.38 lakhs, Rs. 2.66 lakhs, Rs. 3.44 lakhs and Rs. 1.53 lakhs respectively.

Rubber raw was exported in larger quantities to Bengal (Rs. 29.99 lakhs) as against (Rs. 19.74 lakhs), cotton raw, cotton piecegoods—coloured and coconut oil from this province were supplied in smaller quantities. Their shares of the export trade were Rs. 5.77 lakhs, Rs. 26.11 lakhs and Rs. 6.47 lakhs respectively. The other commodities like rice, turmeric, groundnut oil and leaf tobacco maintained steady ground, their fluctuations either way being inappreciable. Among foreign articles sent from Bengal to this province, hardware (Rs. 1.93 lakhs), instruments and apparatus (Rs. 2.45 lakhs) and stationery (Rs. 1.00 lakh) are worthy of mention.

Sind.—Sind as usual supplied the needs of this province in food grains, gram (Rs. 15.81 lakhs), pulse (Rs. 9.01 lakhs), rice (Rs. 16.79 lakhs), wheat (Rs. 4.80 lakhs), wheat flour (Rs. 41.51 lakhs) and other grains (Rs. 11.74 lakhs). Except for an increased supply of rice by Rs. 13.75 lakhs, this province consumed smaller quantities of gram, pulse and wheat flour, while wheat and other grains suffered no appreciable changes. One very important feature of the import trade was that this province bought a larger quantity of raw cotton from Sind, the extent of the increase over last year being Rs. 45.96 lakhs (Rs. 1,07.26 lakhs against Rs. 61.30 lakhs). Cow hides (Rs. 5.11 lakhs) and other skins (Rs. 5.28 lakhs) also showed increases. The net result was an increase from Rs. 1,83.14 lakhs to Rs. 2,39.11 lakhs in the purchase of Sind produce this year.

Madras supplied coconut oil (Rs. 3.21 lakhs), turmeric (Rs. 5.76 lakhs) and tobacco manufactured other sorts (Rs. 3.13 lakhs) in larger quantities than last year. Exports of copra seeds fell sharply from Rs. 19.14 lakhs to Rs. 12.80 lakhs, *i.e.* nearly by a third. Other main articles of her demand were cardamoms (Rs. 1.36 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (Rs. 3.71 lakhs) and grey

cotton piecegoods (Rs. 3.22 lakhs). As the intermediary in the supply of foreign fruits-dried other sorts (Rs. 2.70 lakhs), foreign cotton-raw (Rs. 1.53 lakhs) and foreign sugar (Rs. 2.32 lakhs), Sind played her usual part this year.

Orissa.—Trade with Orissa was mainly in the import of Orissa* produce. Gram (Rs. 1.71 lakhs) and rice (Rs. 2.18 lakhs) were the chief commodities supplied, showing no appreciable fluctuations either way.

British ports within the province.—The inter-portal trade of the province further fell from Rs. 1,71.51 lakhs to Rs. 1,52.20 lakhs. One of the main features of the trade was the inter-portal exchange of food grains like gram, pulse, paddy and rice. Of these, rice formed the bulk of the exchange, and it registered a significant fall from Rs. 44.20 lakhs to Rs. 39.94 lakhs. Gram (Rs. 10.49 lakhs) and pulse (Rs. 11.33 lakhs) had a small decline while paddy (Rs. 5.29 lakhs) had an inappreciable rise. The internal trade was mainly carried on in coffee, dry salted fish, coconut oil, sugar and sugar molasses.

Indian ports not British.—Imports from Kathiawar fell steeply from Rs. 5.75 lakhs to Rs. 1.70 lakhs. This was due chiefly to a fall in the imports of wheat from Rs. 2.81 lakhs to Rs. 0.24 lakh. Madras exported copra seeds (Rs. 2.01 lakhs), betelnuts (Rs. 10.36 lakhs), molasses (Rs. 2.48 lakhs), coconuts (Rs. 3.87 lakhs) and coir manufactures (Rs. 2.51 lakhs). The share of the exports of Madras produce to Kathiawar rose from Rs. 36.67 lakhs to Rs. 39.01 lakhs. Madras also acted as an intermediary in exporting foreign sugar worth Rs. 1.85 lakhs to that State.

The Portuguese ports supplied foreign kerosene worth Rs. 1.14 lakhs. Exports thereto amounted to Rs. 4.60 lakhs.

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

56. The value of the total trade of the port of Madras (including Burma) amounted to Rs. 32.53 crores as against Rs. 29.63 crores last year. Her share of the total trade of the province was 40 per cent., slightly higher than in the previous year. There was a large increase in the foreign trade from Rs. 26.41 crores to Rs. 29.49 crores (*i.e.*, 12 per cent.) while there was a small decline in the coastwise trade from Rs. 3.22 crores to Rs. 3.04 crores (*i.e.*, 6 per cent.).

The trade with Burma fell from Rs. 4,71.26 lakhs to Rs. 4,29.78 lakhs.

The principal articles (excluding trade with Burma) of import were machinery and millwork (Rs. 1,32.00 lakhs), metals and ores (Rs. 74.83 lakhs), rice and paddy (Rs. 64.45 lakhs), grey cotton piecegoods (Rs. 6.31 lakhs), instruments and apparatus, etc. (Rs. 51.47 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (Rs. 53.57 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (Rs. 38.67 lakhs), dangerous petroleum (Rs. 15.83 lakhs), provisions and oilman's stores (Rs. 39.37 lakhs), chemicals (Rs. 50.17 lakhs), art silk (Rs. 22.68 lakhs), rubber manufactures (Rs. 18.98 lakhs), oils (Rs. 89.41 lakhs) and vehicles (Rs. 51.69 lakhs). Of these, due to increased imports from Japan, cotton twist and yarn and art silk registered appreciable increases over last year. Paper and pasteboard, provisions and oilman's stores, and oils registered relatively small increases over last year.

The imports of chemicals shot up from Rs. 34.28 lakhs to Rs. 50.17 lakhs. The imports of rice and paddy from Thailand (Siam) and Indo-China had a sharp rise from Rs. 2.17 lakhs to Rs. 64.45 lakhs.

The chief articles of export were leather (hides and skins, tanned) (Rs. 6,57.82 lakhs), groundnuts (Rs. 1,53.55 lakhs), cotton raw (Rs. 1,35.28 lakhs), coloured cotton piecegoods (Rs. 72.73 lakhs), cotton handkerchiefs (Rs. 28.18 lakhs), tobacco unmanufactured (Rs. 89.58 lakhs), hides and skins-raw (Rs. 45.00 lakhs), mica (Rs. 25.26 lakhs) and onions (Rs. 7.86 lakhs). All the articles except groundnuts were exported in appreciably greater quantities than during last year. Special mention may be made of the unusual increase in the exports of leather and hides and skins-raw, the figures for last year being Rs. 4,55.66 lakhs and Rs. 17.76 lakhs respectively. Mica also merits a special mention, its rise over last year being measured by 42 per cent.

The customs revenue, taken as a whole, was steady (Rs. 3,95.01 lakhs in 1939-40 as against Rs. 395.25 lakhs in 1938-39).

Cochin.—Cochin maintained her rank as the second in importance in the province. The total trade at the port rose from Rs. 13.15 crores to Rs. 15.95 crores. The increase was noticeable in the volume of foreign as well as coastwise trade. Her share of the trade was 20 per cent. of the total trade of the province.

Foreign imports showed an upward trend towards attaining the 1937-38 level (Rs. 5,54.63 lakhs, Rs. 4,59.70 lakhs and Rs. 5,40.24 lakhs in 1937-38, 1938-39 and 1939-40 respectively). Exports from Cochin shared the general boom rising from Rs. 5,43.64 lakhs to Rs. 7,35.89 lakhs. The coastwise trade rose from Rs. 3,11.70 lakhs to Rs. 3,18.76 lakhs.

Kerosene oil retrieved its decline in imports from Rs. 20.23 lakhs to Rs. 23.69 lakhs. Cotton raw experienced a decline (Rs. 1.53 lakhs). The importation of machinery and millwork from abroad, which showed a declining trend in general during the year under review, was reduced to nearly a fifth of last year's quantum (Rs. 11.75 lakhs in 1939-40 against Rs. 55.32 lakhs in 1938-39). Like the chief port, Cochin served as the landing ground for a large supply of rice and paddy to the province (Rs. 63.69 lakhs against Rs. 1.11 lakhs). This increased demand will explain the rise in the import figures for Cochin.

Tea, as usual, tops the list of exports from Cochin (Rs. 3,85.57 lakhs). Commodities like rubber-raw, cashew kernels, coir yarn, coir mats and mattings were exported in large quantities—the increase over last year being phenomenal as the following comparative figures will show. The respective figures for the articles are given thus: (Rs. 81.16 lakhs—Rs. 14.00 lakhs), (Rs. 90.26 lakhs—Rs. 7.54 lakhs), (Rs. 44.67 lakhs—Rs. 6.76 lakhs), (Rs. 37.75 lakhs—Rs. 3.48 lakhs). (The earlier in each pair refers to 1939-40 and the later to 1938-39).

Cochin made increased Customs collections over last year by Rs. 25.49 lakhs—the increase being from Rs. 1,03.18 lakhs to Rs. 1,28.67 lakhs or nearly 23 per cent.

Tuticorin.—Coming third in rank, her total trade amounted to Rs. 9,54.88 lakhs. This showed an increase in her business from 9 to 12 per cent. of the total trade of the province. Both foreign and coastwise trade were responsible for the increase.

Raw cotton imports approached the 1937-38 level (Rs. 15.97 lakhs) from Rs. 1.38 lakhs to Rs. 15.39 lakhs while there was no recovery noted in the imports of cotton, twist and yarn (Rs. 9.66 lakhs). Imports of machinery and millwork shared the general decline while imports of rice and paddy noticed already to be on the ascendant in other ports, rose from Rs. 3.97 lakhs to Rs. 43.64 lakhs.

Exports of tea declined steeply from Rs. 85.35 lakhs to Rs. 32.18 lakhs. Along with tea, exports of raw cotton also showed a sharp fall from Rs. 59.32 lakhs to Rs. 18.65 lakhs. Cardamoms (Rs. 11.15 lakhs) and cotton twist and yarn (Rs. 31.89 lakhs) were on the upward move.

Revenue collections rose from Rs. 18.89 lakhs to Rs. 26.78 lakhs.

Calicut.—The trade fell from Rs. 5,85.47 lakhs to Rs. 5,28.02 lakhs, both foreign and coastwise trade contributing to the decrease. Imports of raw cotton fell from Rs. 16.17 lakhs in 1937-38 to Rs. 3.78 lakhs in 1938-39 and to Rs. 2.71 lakhs in 1939-40. This downward trend was a noticeable feature. The other articles of import like manures (Rs. 3.88 lakhs) and machinery (Rs. 1.28 lakhs) showed no remarkable fluctuations either way. On a par with other ports, there was a great rise in the imports of broken rice and paddy from Rs. 5.06 lakhs to Rs. 34.60 lakhs.

Exports of tea fell from Rs. 1,11.23 lakhs to Rs. 96.44 lakhs. Exports of groundnut (Rs. 21.19 lakhs) and cotton raw (Rs. 1.48 lakhs) showed the decline noticed at the other ports. Among the other articles, coffee (Rs. 14.17 lakhs) and bricks and tiles (Rs. 6.75 lakhs) were the chief articles exported in larger quantities.

The total revenue collections nearly doubled this year (Rs. 15.54 lakhs in 1939-40 against Rs. 7.82 lakhs in 1938-39).

Dhanushkodi.—Stole a march over Cocanada, Mangalore, Masulipatam and Vizagapatam in getting the fifth rank of importance among the ports of this province. She continued to serve as the main inlet into this province of Ceylon produce and the main outlet as well of Indian produce to Ceylon. The foreign trade amounted to Rs. 2,74.30 lakhs of which Rs. 2,52.01 lakhs account for the export at that port. Ceylon's share of the export trade was Rs. 2,49.73 lakhs. Rice (Rs. 85.48 lakhs), coloured piecegoods (Rs. 28.41 lakhs), tea (Rs. 13.66 lakhs), postal articles (Rs. 52.08 lakhs of which Rs. 49.84 lakhs go to Ceylon) and fish (Rs. 16.04 lakhs) were exported.

Cocanada.—Came next in rank with a total foreign trade of Rs. 232.32 lakhs and coastwise trade of Rs. 20.38 lakhs, suffering a diminution of Rs. 1,66.81 lakhs and Rs. 43.17 lakhs respectively. These steep downward movements were responsible for the reduction in the percentage of her total business from 6 to 3 per cent. of the total provincial sea-borne trade. The groundnut export (Rs. 45.02 lakhs) from this port descended to the 1937-38

level, though last year this port served as an outlet for that commodity to the tune of Rs. 1,30.51 lakhs. The fall was to nearly a third of the previous year. Wattle-bark for tanning from the Union of South Africa was imported to the extent of Rs. 3.73 lakhs. It may be mentioned in passing that just after the expiry of the year under review, that commodity ceases to enjoy free entry into the country. The revenue declined from Rs. 60.29 lakhs to Rs. 52.50 lakhs.

Mangalore.—Maintained its priority over Vizagapatam (which it gained last year), though her trade activity diminished this year from Rs. 2,89.52 lakhs to Rs. 2,45.94 lakhs. A considerable decline in the entry of cashewnuts into the port brought down the import figures from Rs. 10.19 lakhs to Rs. 4.41 lakhs. Coffee (Rs. 46.61 lakhs), cashew kernels (Rs. 22.82 lakhs) and cardamoms (Rs. 7.65 lakhs) continued to be exported though on a smaller scale.

The total revenue collections came up to Rs. 2.68 lakhs.

Vizagapatam.—Increased her total trade from Rs. 2,10.68 lakhs to Rs. 2,36.18 lakhs. This rise was mainly due to increased export activity. The import trade fell this year from Rs. 26.68 lakhs to Rs. 23.14 lakhs.

This port served in the past as one of the main outlets for the export of manganese ore—a commodity greatly needed for armament purposes. This year exports of manganese ore rose approximately by 50 per cent. (from Rs. 61.59 lakhs to Rs. 94.05 lakhs); on the other hand shipments of groundnuts (Rs. 22.34 lakhs) and oilcakes (Rs. 14.40 lakhs) were on the decline.

The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 6.07 lakhs.

Cuddalore.—Left Masulipatam behind her in trade activity. Foreign trade rose from Rs. 1,62.01 lakhs to Rs. 1,79.96 lakhs while coasting trade fell from Rs. 21.40 lakhs to Rs. 9.40 lakhs. Betelnuts (Rs. 9.18 lakhs) was the chief commodity of import and exports of groundnuts (Rs. 1,36.52 lakhs) contributed to the bulk of the foreign export trade.

The revenue collections had a small fall from Rs. 7.12 lakhs to Rs. 6.85 lakhs.

Masulipatam.—Business activity at this port was practically halved from Rs. 2,50.67 lakhs to Rs. 1,33.67 lakhs. Foreign trade fell from Rs. 2,46.09 lakhs to Rs. 1,32.78 lakhs while coastwise trade diminished from Rs. 4.58 lakhs to less than a lakh of rupees (Rs. 0.89 lakh). The slackening demand for groundnuts abroad, which was reflected in the diminished exports of that article through all the ports of the province, affected the export activity at this port from which only Rs. 1,16.93 lakhs worth of that commodity was shipped this year as compared with Rs. 2,06.27 lakhs last year.

Nagapatam.—Betelnuts were imported to the value of Rs. 4.91 lakhs as against Rs. 6.27 lakhs last year. Exports of rice (Rs. 17.40 lakhs) remained steady. In accordance with the general trend of exports noticed in the other ports, groundnut export stepped down still further than last year from Rs. 57.24 lakhs to Rs. 40.64 lakhs. Coloured piecegoods were exported in

larger quantities to the value of Rs. 15.04 lakhs as against Rs. 11.69 lakhs last year. Postal articles (Rs. 6.60 lakhs) maintained last year's level of Rs. 6.43 lakhs. The revenue position was unaffected (Rs. 6.21 lakhs in 1939-40 against Rs. 6.22 lakhs in 1938-39).

Other ports.—Tellicherry exported a slightly larger quantity of tea (Rs. 9.35 lakhs). Bimlipatam exported raw jute valued at Rs. 14.68 lakhs while groundnut figures for the past three successive years reveal a declining tendency (1937-38—Rs. 32.88 lakhs, 1938-39—Rs. 23.97 lakhs and 1939-40—Rs. 18.75 lakhs).

No striking features worthy of special mention were observed in the trade movement at the other subordinate ports.

CUSTOM HOUSE, MADRAS; }

The 15th June 1940. }

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.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.	
A.—PRIVATE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—FOREIGN TRADE.			Excluding Burma	Burma alone	Excluding Burma	Burma alone	Excluding Burma	Burma alone
Imports—								
Merchandise	15,71,10,641	15,26,58,114	17,98,73,867	10,86,35,455	15,37,04,283	9,24,39,016	16,77,55,041	10,04,45,652
Gold	32,32,182	23,18,684	14,84,147	...	22,80,759	62,612	8,33,938	59,64,125
Silver	5,13,232	14,52,922	3,95,465	...	77,633	2,916	1,23,351	34
Currency Notes	...	...	...	...	3,500	88,549	...	22,200
Total Imports	16,08,56,055	15,64,29,720	18,17,53,479	10,86,35,455	15,60,66,175	9,25,93,093	16,87,12,330	10,64,32,011
Exports—								
Foreign merchandise re-exported	11,02,206	10,59,815	14,90,055	4,02,432	9,31,978	7,96,644	11,47,345	4,59,763
Indian produce	26,80,25,811	36,13,75,695	35,65,00,244	2,48,07,144	33,06,18,130	2,44,63,603	35,76,98,820	2,66,59,712
Gold	4,72,331	1,18,250	1,10,115	...	14,304	...	...	...
Silver	1,612	166	325	...	628	...	211	...
Currency notes	32,79,003	25,31,530	29,62,549	...	55,05,077	...	31,18,010	...
Total Exports	27,28,81,013	36,50,85,456	36,10,63,288	2,52,09,576	33,70,70,117	2,52,60,247	36,19,64,386	2,71,19,475
Total Foreign Trade.	43,37,37,068	52,15,15,176	54,28,16,767	13,38,45,031	49,31,36,292	11,78,53,340	53,06,76,716	13,35,51,486

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II.—COASTING TRADE.

Including Burma

Imports—								
Indian produce	20,61,32,476	19,32,87,049	9,78,70,871	...	8,23,37,428	...	7,78,29,798	...
Foreign merchandise	1,60,78,594	1,67,32,025	1,88,72,961	...	1,26,65,130	...	1,08,55,299	...
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	600	3,018	...	...	...	...	...
Total Imports	22,22,11,070	21,00,19,674	11,67,46,850	...	9,50,02,558	...	8,86,85,097	...
Exports—								
Indian produce	10,02,93,960	9,06,53,154	8,52,20,768	...	7,76,85,107	...	7,03,82,420	...
Foreign merchandise	23,01,731	35,68,432	17,77,658	...	21,41,081	...	27,76,258	...
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	4,700	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Exports	10,26,00,391	9,42,21,746	8,69,98,426	...	7,98,26,188	...	7,31,58,678	...
Total Coasting Trade	32,48,11,461	30,42,41,420	20,37,45,276	...	17,48,28,746	...	16,18,43,775	...
Total Private Trade	75,85,48,529	82,57,56,596	74,65,62,043	13,38,45,031	66,79,65,038	11,78,53,340	69,25,20,491	13,35,51,486
B.—GOVERNMENT STORES.								
Foreign—								
Imports	11,37,985	11,08,148	24,18,571	39,169	22,58,315	30,376	12,63,334	8,018
Exports	8,745	18,687	5,874	2,56,818	66,073	2,16,471	89,349	1,97,941
Coasting—								
Imports	8,42,822	7,26,218	7,20,608	...	5,26,895	...	3,85,962	...
Exports	4,31,825	4,43,997	2,71,242	...	6,25,624	...	1,62,403	...
Exports silver	...	...	7,86,800	...	8,39,500	...	7,23,064	...
Total Government Transactions	24,21,377	22,97,050	42,03,035	2,95,987	43,16,407	2,46,847	26,24,112	2,05,959
Total Trade	76,09,69,906	82,80,53,646	75,07,65,138	13,41,41,018	67,22,81,145	11,81,00,187	69,51,44,603	13,37,57,445
			88,49,06,156		79,03,81,332		82,89,02,048	

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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.	
	1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.		
BRITISH EMPIRE—United Kingdom .	6,55·92	5,40·14	14,40·25	17,35·60	34·77	34·88
Ceylon . . .	30·92	35·00	3,67·65	4,51·50	6·61	7·45
Straits Settlements	53·83	86·70	73·48	94·40	2·09	2·77
Union of South Africa.	22·78	42·04	11·24	25·47	0·56	1·03
Commonwealth of Australia.	7·80	8·46	21·56	33·30	0·48	0·64
Canada . . .	11·57	18·64	9·25	16·43	0·35	0·54
Federated Malay States.	0·44	0·54	24·48	29·26	0·42	0·46
Burma . . .	9,24·39	10,04·46	2,52·61	2,66·60	10·53	19·47
Other British Possessions.	27·74	31·88	52·02	73·67	1·33	1·62
Total British Empire.	17,35·39	17,67·86	22,52·54	27,26·23	66·14	68·86
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—						
Europe—						
France . . .	10·80	13·84	2,27·20	1,81·55	3·95	2·99
Germany . . .	1,84·00	1,09·15	1,82·74	64·37	6·09	2·66
Netherlands .	23·93	18·65	2,01·18	1,24·91	3·72	2·21
Italy . . .	9·14	9·90	57·42	34·13	1·11	0·68
Belgium . . .	46·01	32·22	1,68·89	1,15·22	3·57	2·25
Other Countries	80·32	57·77	1,40·27	1,15·01	3·65	2·65
Total Europe .	3,54·20	2,41·53	9,77·70	6,35·19	22·09	13·44
Asia—						
Japan . . .	1,23·85	1,60·74	71·41	81·99	3·24	3·73
Java . . .	5·81	53·98	2·10	1·94	0·13	0·86
China . . .	17·32	22·13	16·58	1,33·21	0·57	2·38
Iran . . .	62·09	32·83	0·15	0·51	1·03	0·51
Other Countries	29·74	2,40·04	14·48	22·14	0·73	4·15
Total Asia . .	2,38·81	5,18·72	1,04·72	2,39·79	5·70	11·63
America . . .	1,01·75	1,17·44	1,72·60	2,31·17	4·54	5·34
Africa . . .	31·28	36·45	60·54	11·21	1·53	0·73
Total Foreign Countries.	7,26·04	9,14·14	13,15·66	11,17·36	33·86	31·14
GRAND TOTAL .	24,61·43	26,82·00	35,68·10	38,43·59	1,00·00	1,00·00

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

Classes.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs. (Including Burma trade.)	Rs. Lakhs. (Including Burma trade.)	Rs. Lakhs. (Including Burma trade.)
IMPORTS.					
I. Food, drink and tobacco .	2,88·43	1,88·15	7,45·71	7,61·87	11,26·99
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured . . .	2,08·87	2,45·74	7,89·83	5,32·47	5,49·37
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . . .	10,60·29	10,79·95	13,26·89	11,49·15	9,94·75
IV. Living animals . . .	0·96	1·92	1·11	0·56	0·44
V. Postal articles . . .	12·56	10·82	21·55	17·38	10·46
Total Imports . . .	15,71·11	15,26·58	28,85·09	24,61·43	26,82·01
EXPORTS.					
I. Food, drink and tobacco .	9,91·83	8,49·42	10,33·75	9,52·86	11,82·66
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured . . .	9,76·12	17,50·27	15,52·61	16,07·47	13,09·63
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . . .	7,83·97	9,87·32	11,93·68	9,48·54	12,83·81
IV. Living animals . . .	7·20	6·92	7·03	6·54	6·16
V. Postal articles . . .	21·14	30·42	44·92	52·68	61·33
Total Exports . . .	25,80·26	36,24·35	38,31·99	35,68·09	38,43·59
Total Foreign Trade . .	42,51·37	51,50·93	67,17·08	60,29·52	65,25·60

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

Imports.	1929-30.	1933-34.	1938-39.	1939-40.	Exports.	1929-30.	1933-34.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Metals and ores—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Coffee . . .	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Copper . . .	100	57	71	79	Rubber, raw . . .	100	44	44	56
Iron and steel . . .	100	104	142	143	Tanned goat skins . . .	100	69	62	44
Oil—					Tanned sheep skins . . .	100	81	80	61
Kerosene . . .	100	97	61	66	Groundnut seeds . . .	100	52	51	78
Spices—					Tea, black . . .	100	100	100	55
Betelnuts . . .	100	48	43	43	Tobacco—				112
Sugar . . .	100	56	66	80	Unmanufactured . . .	100	75	100	100
Textiles—					Textiles—				
Cotton twist and yarn . . .	100	100	100	100	Cotton—				
Cotton piece-goods—					Raw . . .	100	56	50	49
Grey . . .	100	50	43	43	Handkerchiefs and shawls, etc. . .	100	55	222	333
White . . .	100	58	72	83	Piece-goods—				
Coloured . . .	100	63	60	63	Coloured, printed or dyed	100	80	60	60

IMPORTS.

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

Articles.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	Percentage of increase or decrease over 1938-39.	Share Percent- age of trade.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Machinery and mill work.	1,67,01,647	2,20,23,146	2,40,36,044	2,69,17,701	1,68,19,118	-37.51	10
2. Oils . . .	1,13,00,691	1,15,54,669	1,63,92,003	1,30,84,512	1,48,94,144	+13.83	9
3. Metals and ores.	1,36,55,318	1,06,68,806	1,44,64,700	1,23,78,656	96,32,747	-22.18	6
4. Vehicles . . .	76,39,368	78,14,810	1,07,20,166	72,36,433	57,54,881	-20.47	3
5. Cotton manufactures.	1,28,26,278	1,02,89,970	92,89,678	72,11,909	71,74,241	-0.52	4
6. Instruments, apparatus and appliances.	43,80,091	59,45,940	68,45,182	70,82,900	57,63,732	-18.62	4
7. Cotton twist and yarn.	68,53,958	68,23,462	72,31,120	55,99,958	63,26,802	+12.98	4
8. Dyeing and tanning substances.	44,34,769	51,23,415	64,77,223	51,74,764	59,62,094	+15.21	4
9. Manures . . .	37,27,150	36,25,258	44,28,880	51,65,358	56,38,127	+9.15	3
10. Paper and pasteboard.	48,27,562	41,13,061	70,97,014	50,61,984	47,31,680	-6.53	3
11. Provisions and oilman's stores.	45,43,019	44,53,523	49,71,141	47,56,193	48,83,559	+2.68	3
12. Chemicals . . .	42,15,258	38,88,981	52,99,440	47,51,293	69,46,594	+46.20	4
13. Drugs and medicines.	30,29,731	32,52,688	37,34,865	37,32,585	46,46,914	+24.49	3
14. Hardware . . .	42,63,922	35,92,471	47,31,392	35,48,159	27,79,925	-21.65	2
15. Spices . . .	26,07,823	37,44,161	40,57,966	34,07,200	36,28,675	+6.50	2
16. Tobacco . . .	21,10,310	19,69,123	16,07,301	27,68,456	20,80,027	-24.57	1
17. Rubber . . .	32,93,192	41,15,725	38,20,548	25,69,081	19,78,825	-22.98	1
18. Liquors . . .	26,35,572	23,90,191	26,85,586	24,51,752	23,76,767	-3.05	1
19. Tea chests . . .	11,90,986	14,23,568	16,03,602	21,29,611	15,83,281	-25.65	1
20. Glass and glassware.	17,37,048	16,88,470	22,52,592	19,64,285	13,51,054	-31.21	1
21. Silk, raw and manufactured.	19,69,423	23,04,311	36,66,484	18,62,389	14,90,258	-19.92	1
22. Grain, pulse and flour.	1,16,26,826	44,84,093	2,83,900	14,95,789	2,23,24,041	+13.92	13
23. Artificial silk	21,32,595	25,07,479	48,04,939	12,83,200	27,82,525	+53.68	2
24. Building and engineering materials.	11,39,476	10,18,477	10,93,677	12,41,434	7,71,174	-37.68	—
25. Stationery(excluding paper).	11,81,501	12,39,820	13,64,525	10,60,915	9,76,627	-7.94	1
26. Postal articles not specified.	12,55,684	10,82,079	12,99,824	8,05,338	7,72,806	-8.01	—
27. Wood and Timber.	7,63,841	6,31,250	8,45,447	6,83,674	5,73,753	-16.07	—
28. Sugar . . .	33,48,780	86,677	25,365	5,70,495	59,91,863	+9.50	29
29. Soap . . .	7,19,206	5,25,091	4,71,833	4,60,621	5,47,173	+18.79	—
30. Other articles	1,77,63,427	2,01,83,611	2,42,71,430	1,72,47,638	1,65,71,642	-3.92	10
Total . . .	15,71,10,641	16,26,58,114	17,98,73,867	15,37,04,283	16,77,65,041	+9.14	100

6. MACHINERY AND MILLWORK (excluding BURMA).

	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Prime-movers (other than electrical)	18.53	36.61	22.99	30.74	39.56
Electrical machinery . . .	43.27	72.40	67.32	92.76	54.06
Agricultural machinery . . .	0.89	0.62	0.65	1.09	0.67
Boilers	3.80	2.04	9.25	9.63	2.66
Metal working machinery . . .	1.25	3.23	3.86	6.31	2.26
Mining machinery	0.04	0.17	0.40	1.23	3.74
Rice and flour mill machinery . .	1.75	1.01	1.89	1.64	1.10
Sewing and knitting machine . .	7.34	6.17	9.20	5.01	9.22
Sugar machinery	1.88	4.38	3.23	2.89	1.82
Tea machinery	3.88	2.11	4.19	1.86	3.50
Textile machinery	44.58	48.16	57.47	57.18	19.36
Typewriters	2.32	2.62	2.56	1.84	1.27
Other sorts	37.49	40.71	57.15	57.00	29.07
Total	1,67.01	2,20.23	2,40.36	269.18	1,68.19

Burma figures.

	1938-39	1939-40
	Rs.	Rs.
Electrical machinery	491	105
Agricultural machinery	—	—
Sewing, etc., machinery	930	363
Textile machinery	—	—
Rice and flour mill machinery	280	—
Typewriters	50	—
Other sorts	3,389	4,150
Total	5,140	4,618

7. OILS.

	1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.	
	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Mineral oils—										
Fuel oils—										
From Straits Settlements .	...	...	8,121,877	11.92	7,645,206	11.87	1,317,762	2.44	3,933,697	6.03
Iran .	9,529,173	18.85	10,144,655	15.47	11,264,374	17.53	2,715,724	24.09	11,340,651	17.48
" Borneo (Dutch) .	10,335,708	16.22	1,678,964	2.65	2,263,718	3.95	3,034,859	6.79	...	...
" United States of America.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries .	960,000	1.44	...	...	...	...	6,368,390	12.75	8,057,714	16.33
Total—Fuel oils .	2,830,941	36.51	19,945,496	30.04	21,173,298	33.35	23,436,735	46.07	23,332,062	39.84
Kerosene—										
From Straits Settlements .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,565,644	13.04	6,012,815	25.14
" Union of Socialist Soviet } Republics (Southern) }	5,994,923	33.00	4,717,219	23.29	3,900,344	14.63	...	...	...	...
" Germany .	39,336	0.14	8,800	0.02	...	...	220	0.00	410	0.00
" Iran .	...	...	...	...	2,492,673	11.46	6,480,645	23.24	2,723,179	10.60
" Sumatra .	1,886,227	10.47	7,098,050	38.62	5,306,110	30.12	...	...	3,343,986	15.13
" United States of America.	53,306	0.50	24,616	0.26	44,166	0.21	17,941	0.09	...	...
" Bahrain Island .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,040,240	3.90	...	...
" Br. Borneo .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	870,459	3.43
Total Kerosene .	7,974,792	44.11	11,848,085	62.19	11,743,293	56.42	11,104,690	40.27	12,950,849	54.30
Lubricating oils	1,317,174	10.25	1,445,642	11.19	1,829,436	14.52	1,289,133	10.74	2,168,032	19.64
Other kinds (chiefly Petrol) .	2,364,891	13.11	212,137	1.70	5,936,648	53.56	5,345,207	26.40	5,725,493	27.34
Total Mineral oils .	32,487,798	1,03.98	33,451,960	1,05.12	40,682,675	1,57.85	41,175,765	1,23.48	44,176,436	141.12
Other oils	603,008	9.03	733,132	10.43	334,629	6.07	544,140	7.37	481,543	7.82
GRAND TOTAL .	33,090,806	1,13.01	34,185,092	1,15.55	41,017,304	1,63.92	41,719,905	1,30.85	44,657,979	1,48.94

Oils.—Burma figures.

	1939-40	
	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Mineral oils—		
Fuel oils	638,384	2.87
Kerosene oils	28,785,846	117.04
Lubricating oils	1,016,215	13.21
Other kinds (chiefly petrol)	17,007,231	81.75
Total, mineral oils	47,447,676	214.87
Other oils	24,032	0.65
Total, oils	47,471,708	215.52

8. METALS AND METAL MANUFACTURES.

I.—Iron and steel—		Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.		Bolts and nuts		Fencing materials		Hoops and strips		Nails, rivets and washers (excluding wire nails).		Sheets and plates—		Galvanised—corrugated.		" " plain		Tinned—tin plates		Not galvanised or tinned—		Sheets up to $\frac{3}{16}$ inch thick.		Tubes and pipes		Wire nails		Other manufactures		Total of Iron and steel		Protected		Not protected		II.—Other metals—		Aluminium		Anti-friction metal		Brass, bronze, etc.		Copper		German silver and nickel silver		Lead		Quicksilver		Solder		Tin		Zinc or spelter		Metals unenumerated		Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.		Tons.		Rs., Lakhs.	

9. VEHICLES.

Articles.	QUANTITY.					VALUE.				1939-40.
	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	Rs. Lakhs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	
Motor cars—										
From United Kingdom	1,060	1,034	1,211	677	807	18.49	18.78	21.74	12.74	15.19
„ United States of America	302	340	455	227	198	6.79	7.36	9.91	5.33	4.49
„ Canada	350	195	268	184	170	5.76	3.17	4.71	3.49	3.64
„ Germany	34	68	223	192	40	0.74	1.11	3.77	3.32	0.73
„ Other Countries	63	85	155	72	126	0.83	1.10	2.09	1.25	1.88
Total	1,809	1,722	2,312	1,352	1,341	32.66	31.52	42.22	26.13	25.93
Motor omnibuses, vans and lorries.	833	756	1,302	639	448	12.62	12.20	19.64	11.48	7.38
Cycles	14,403	29,718	34,574	27,075	14,904	4.14	8.63	11.22	9.64	5.18
Parts of cycles and accessories	...	...	...	...	...	11.71	11.79	13.94	7.08	6.30
Carriages and parts for Railways	...	...	...	...	...	6.20	4.40	6.55	8.34	2.32
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	9.06	9.61	12.63	9.69	10.44
Total Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	76.39	78.15	107.20	72.36	57.55

<i>Burma figures.</i>		1938-39.	1939-40.
Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.
1	2,525	1	1,600
...	3,165	...	4,133

10. COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Description of articles.	1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.	
	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Twist and yarn—										
From United Kingdom	3,435,273	38.22	3,181,214	35.86	2,909,263	36.94	1,742,709	20.02	1,061,475	13.13
„ Japan	2,293,700	20.89	2,504,400	21.96	3,084,900	35.13	3,188,558	30.90	5,138,000	46.83
„ China	1,185,450	9.23	1,324,800	10.26	...	...	603,600	4.96	364,800	3.05
„ Other Countries	23,742	0.19	12,340	0.15	16,400	0.24	8,713	.12	23,386	0.26
Total twist and yarn	6,938,165	68.53	7,022,754	68.23	6,010,563	72.31	5,543,580	56.00	6,587,661	63.27
II.—Piecegoods—										
Grey-plain—	Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.	
From United Kingdom	6,488,933	10.44	3,299,037	5.99	2,418,335	4.95	1,838,811	3.93	1,084,445	2.24
„ Japan	18,701,760	22.05	18,778,350	20.90	3,127,200	3.95	8,287,775	9.28	5,256,276	5.76
„ Other Countries	13,972	0.03	570	...	994	0.01	12,570	.03	...	...
Total Grey-plain	25,204,665	32.52	22,077,957	26.89	5,546,529	8.91	10,139,156	13.24	6,340,721	8.00
Grey-bordered—										
From United Kingdom	2,254,843	3.41	1,669,414	2.37	813,760	1.32	1,098,592	1.69	98,320	0.15
„ Other Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Grey-bordered	2,254,843	3.41	1,669,414	2.37	813,760	1.32	1,098,592	1.69	98,320	0.15
Total Grey, plain and bordered	27,459,508	35.93	23,747,371	29.26	6,360,289	10.23	11,237,748	14.93	6,439,041	8.15

<i>Burma figures.</i>		1938-39.	1939-40.
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	15,000
Grey (unbleached) (Plain & Bordered)	yds.	1,04	58,125
		815	5,903

10. COTTON MANUFACTURES—contd.

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Description of articles.	1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.	
	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.
II.—Piecegoods—contd.										
White—										
From United Kingdom	19,121,243	42.74	13,865,258	33.63	13,552,297	37.82	8,929,143	23.31	7,726,663	22.89
" Japan	250,430	0.32	556,950	0.79	217,040	0.29	450,800	.59	12,000	0.02
" Other Countries	129,474	0.51	370,114	1.68	449,294	1.96	369,608	1.67	205,534	0.87
Total White	19,501,147	43.57	14,792,322	36.10	14,218,631	40.07	9,749,551	25.57	7,944,197	23.78
Coloured, printed or dyed—										
From United Kingdom	16,753,163	36.65	10,220,743	23.72	9,428,329	25.76	6,020,471	16.88	7,914,107	22.91
" Japan	1,701,907	2.10	3,861,593	5.47	4,445,584	7.56	4,654,406	5.99	5,909,466	8.56
" Other Countries	403,247	1.05	33,024	0.10	99,093	0.30	206,167	.70	82,158	0.27
Total Coloured, printed or dyed.	18,858,317	39.80	14,115,359	29.29	13,973,006	33.62	10,881,044	23.57	13,905,731	31.74
Other sorts of piecegoods	360,489	0.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Piecegoods	66,179,461	1,19.77	52,655,052	94.65	34,551,926	83.92	31,868,343	64.07	28,288,969	63.67
III.—Other cotton manufactures	...	8.48	...	8.25	...	8.97	...	8.05	...	8.07
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,96.78	...	1,71.13	...	1,64.99	...	1,28.12	...	1,35.01

Barma figures.

White piecegoods
Coloured, printed or dyed
Cotton manufactures

1938-39.
Yds.
Rs.
18,194
6,493
91,576
19,169
1,17,238

1939-40.
Yds.
Rs.
30,113
7,779
1,10,075
5,456
1,23,310

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EXPORTS.

11. Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles exported from the Madras Province to Foreign Countries, *excluding* Burma.

Articles.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	Percentage of increase or decrease over 1938-39.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Leather	5,17,83,883	6,75,21,657	6,55,79,835	4,79,73,383	7,03,84,718	+47	20
2. Seeds	5,80,26,707	11,13,88,613	8,41,22,174	9,02,57,687	6,37,42,678	-29	18
3. Tea	4,41,62,212	4,06,54,223	4,53,25,988	4,91,58,750	5,40,27,444	+10	15
4. Cotton manufactures	1,13,80,432	1,62,23,922	2,21,30,357	1,42,22,209	1,99,46,465	+40	6
5. Cotton, raw	97,06,677	2,96,54,687	2,07,36,649	1,07,57,974	1,58,78,526	+48	4
6. Fruits and vegetables	1,06,78,149	1,23,47,435	1,48,40,793	1,47,88,811	1,55,54,443	+5	4
7. Tobacco, raw and manufactured	66,51,988	68,73,580	91,24,598	1,74,93,269	1,43,08,689	-18	4
8. Grain, pulse and flour	88,75,298	99,55,880	1,09,27,480	1,19,85,751	1,24,41,446	+4	4
9. Coir, raw and manufactured	87,30,145	70,30,322	97,07,141	89,83,167	1,24,16,909	+38	3
10. Metals and ores	85,93,099	79,99,842	1,87,99,658	69,04,856	1,02,92,822	+49	3
11. Rubber	56,67,572	52,61,827	83,85,181	71,04,682	93,68,850	+32	3
12. Oil-cakes	43,23,743	63,08,597	73,55,143	1,03,39,918	77,56,730	-25	2
13. Coffee	1,01,22,838	82,01,812	51,90,157	72,02,025	71,81,544	...	2
14. Postal articles	21,14,372	28,72,922	43,29,741	51,10,564	61,33,391	+20	2
15. Spices	28,00,350	29,70,976	47,27,144	37,54,996	46,42,346	+24	1
16. Hides and skins, raw	29,16,992	34,50,429	41,70,388	22,51,679	45,09,770	+100	1
17. Oils	20,60,087	19,47,540	17,14,570	12,40,061	30,39,529	+145	1
18. Fish	30,82,405	30,77,384	32,34,645	31,34,843	29,52,641	-6	1
19. Fibre for brushes and brooms	21,70,007	19,95,245	19,56,284	15,49,371	13,28,532	-14	...
20. Other articles	1,41,78,875	1,56,88,802	1,91,42,338	1,64,04,134	2,17,91,347	+33	6
Total Indian merchandise	26,80,25,811	36,13,75,695	35,65,00,244	33,06,18,130	35,76,93,820	+8	100
Foreign merchandise re-exported	11,02,206	10,59,815	14,90,055	9,31,978	11,47,345	+23	...
Total merchandise	26,91,28,017	36,24,35,510	35,79,90,299	33,15,50,108	35,88,46,165	+8	...

12. SEEDS.

	1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Groundnuts—										
To France	108,415	1,79.38	154,174	2,56.34	72,347	1,01.44	144,235	1,65.99	107,541	1,30.79
„ Italy	13,929	23.24	99,618	1,68.01	120,814	1,70.11	30,165	35.49	17,984	24.49
„ Netherlands	82,862	1,35.03	93,515	1,54.71	53,593	80.60	144,164	1,70.40	61,224	77.62
„ United Kingdom	42,715	69.67	79,257	1,27.97	65,082	87.92	109,653	1,26.52	105,413	1,35.70
„ Germany	63,706	1,00.25	69,389	1,15.31	96,962	1,34.42	90,913	1,06.78	34,506	42.00
„ Egypt	310	0.45	62,299	1,06.73	83,111	1,27.00	40,006	46.02	10,893	13.48
„ Belgium	8,823	13.60	54,436	89.25	42,453	59.33	103,402	1,20.61	54,393	72.71
„ Portugal	4,251	6.45	7,883	13.72	7,529	10.34	5,236	5.90	5,823	8.50
„ Denmark	400	0.65	5,805	9.03	4,215	5.18	22,628	26.94	13,654	17.05
„ Norway	2,307	3.55	2,016	3.30	2,616	3.31	10,012	11.81	11,554	14.67
„ Other Countries	4,512	6.62	10,185	16.15	10,719	13.89	53,439	63.26	37,035	46.76
Total	332,230	5,38.89	638,577	10,60.52	559,441	7,93.54	753,853	8,79.72	460,020	5,83.77
Castor—										
To United Kingdom	8,854	12.85	17,119	24.27	8,886	13.50	1,014	1.24	1,014	1.20
„ France	5,242	7.81	2,367	3.39	1,000	1.25	49	0.06	1,000	1.63
„ United States of America	2,303	3.44	1,507	2.41	...	...	...	...	1,113	1.92
„ Germany	102	0.15	80	0.11	128	0.18	1,110	1.48	...	...
„ Other Countries	1,884	2.84	2,452	3.59	6,948	10.47	2,878	3.46	2,343	3.11
Total	18,385	27.09	23,525	33.77	16,962	25.40	5,051	6.24	5,470	7.86
Other seeds	10,204	14.29	13,882	19.10	15,028	22.28	12,394	16.62	32,329	45.80
Total Seeds	360,819	5,80.27	675,984	11,13.39	591,431	8,41.22	771,298	9,02.58	497,819	6,37.43

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

Ports.	1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Madras	110,791	1,79.73	128,226	2,10.85	147,898	2,12.15	185,636	2,08.27	125,062	1,53.55
Cuddalore	68,517	1,13.25	116,803	1,93.75	98,752	1,42.47	127,940	1,47.31	103,671	1,36.52
Masulipatam	44,447	70.80	157,661	2,57.08	110,441	1,50.92	180,230	2,06.27	94,505	1,16.93
Negapatam	22,952	36.32	44,120	76.71	43,579	65.68	43,348	57.24	32,456	40.64
Cocanada	21,377	36.18	63,045	1,04.84	32,118	46.41	105,138	1,30.51	35,831	45.02
Calingapatam	19,283	30.95	26,442	45.47	20,517	27.13	14,691	17.34	13,029	18.17
Bimlipatam	18,463	29.03	42,546	68.97	24,288	32.88	21,134	23.97	14,123	18.75
Vizagapatam	12,891	21.29	25,347	42.79	48,620	66.59	40,722	47.01	16,704	22.34
Calicut	13,051	21.01	33,589	59.28	32,494	48.78	32,681	39.41	16,202	21.19
Other Ports	458	0.33	798	0.80	734	0.53	2,333	2.39	8,437	10.66
Total	332,230	5,38.89	638,577	10,60.52	559,441	7,93.54	753,853	8,79.72	460,020	5,83.77

14. LEATHER.

Description.	1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.	
	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	824	12.95	975	16.26	866	14.01	717	8.67	1,970	26.02
„ Other Countries	265	5.05	315	5.63	355	5.97	300	4.00	471	5.70
Total	1,089	18.00	1,290	21.89	1,221	19.98	1,017	12.67	2,441	31.72
Cow Hides—										
To United Kingdom	11,408	1,80.38	14,437	2,49.02	13,401	2,47.55	11,919	1,75.47	20,112	3,18.88
„ Other Countries	19	0.37	19	0.43	52	0.92	92	1.20	135	2.53
Total	11,427	1,80.75	14,456	2,49.45	13,453	2,48.47	12,011	1,76.67	20,247	3,21.41
Buff calf skins—										
To United Kingdom	379	6.66	534	11.31	595	12.98	471	9.22	775	17.24
„ Other Countries	8	0.16	75	1.78	155	3.53	81	1.70	125	1.79
Total	379	6.82	609	13.09	750	16.51	552	10.92	900	19.03

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Cow calf skins—										
To United Kingdom	693	15.78	963	22.70	1,110	28.37	798	19.97	1,348	39.24
„ Other Countries	4	0.11	..	..	Cwts. 13	0.01	3	0.15	Cwts. 15	0.01
Total	697	15.89	963	22.70	1,110	28.38	801	20.12	1,348	39.25
Total of Hides, tanned or dressed—										
To United Kingdom	13,296	2,15.76	16,909	2,99.29	15,972	3,02.91	13,905	2,13.33	24,209	4,01.45
„ United States of America— Via Atlantic Coast	289	5.58	407	7.76	537	9.95	382	5.68	685	9.42
„ Other Countries	7	0.12	2	0.08	25	0.49	94	1.37	46	0.62
Total	13,592	2,21.46	17,318	3,07.13	16,534	3,13.35	14,381	2,20.38	24,940	4,11.49
Skins, tanned or dressed—										
Goat skins—										
To United Kingdom	2,721	1,27.74	3,352	1,64.84	3,028	1,46.54	2,431	1,08.73	2,381	1,05.87
„ Commonwealth of Australia	19	0.88	29	1.40	2	0.09	..	..	2	0.10
„ France	53	2.52	125	5.44	122	5.59	153	6.09	32	1.37
„ United States of America— Via Atlantic Coast	62	2.54	52	1.85	41	1.59	63	2.18	117	3.66
„ Other Countries	32	1.56	39	1.69	68	3.11	26	1.12	8	0.41
Total	2,887	1,35.24	3,597	1,75.22	3,261	1,56.92	2,673	1,18.12	2,540	1,11.41

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14. LEATHER—contd.

Description.	1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sheep skins—	Tons.	Rs. lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. lakhs.
To United Kingdom . . .	2,384	1,14.80	2,750	1,33.78	2,616	1,30.70	2,258	1,10.03	2,787	1,30.27
„ Straits Settlements . . .	38	1.31	33	1.26	28	0.91	20	0.73	37	1.21
„ Japan	464	19.22	530	21.94	380	17.35	120	5.57	11	0.59
„ Other Countries	21	0.82	13	0.53	9	0.61	9	0.51	10	0.53
Total	2,907	1,36.15	3,326	1,57.51	3,033	1,49.57	2,407	1,16.84	2,845	1,32.60
Other skins—										
To United Kingdom . . .	101	3.59	66	3.19	14	0.39	17	0.50	29	2.51
„ Other Countries	9	0.11	6	0.15	18	0.35	5	0.17	7	0.29
Total	110	3.70	72	3.34	32	0.74	22	0.67	36	2.80
Total skins, tanned or dressed—										
To United Kingdom . . .	5,206	2,46.12	6,168	3,01.81	5,668	2,77.63	4,703	2,19.26	5,197	2,38.65
„ Straits Settlements . . .	38	1.31	34	1.29	28	0.91	20	0.73	37	1.21
„ Commonwealth of Australia .	22	1.00	30	1.45	2	0.09	..	..	2	0.14
„ France	59	2.84	125	5.47	126	5.78	153	6.09	32	1.37
„ Japan	481	20.02	541	22.45	391	17.84	120	5.57	11	0.55
„ United States of America—										
Via Atlantic Coast . . .	62	2.54	52	1.85	41	1.59	63	2.18	117	3.67
„ Other Countries	36	1.26	45	1.75	70	3.38	40	1.80	25	1.23
Total	5,904	2,75.09	6,995	3,36.07	6,326	3,07.22	5,102	2,35.63	5,421	2,46.82
Leather unwrought—										
To United Kingdom . . .	7,336	19.35	11,665	30.06	8,670	32.40	5,478	21.09	9,945	40.09
„ Other Countries	681	1.65	594	1.74	767	2.43	831	1.91	1,227	5.06
Total	8,017	21.00	12,259	31.80	9,437	34.83	6,309	23.00	11,172	45.15
Leather manufactures . . .	..	0.29	..	0.22	..	0.39	..	0.73	..	0.39
Total value of Leather . . .	..	5,17.84	..	6,75.22	..	6,55.80	..	4,79.74	..	7,03.85

15. TEA.

Countries.	1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.	
	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	46,542,764	4,15.66	43,185,279	3,86.77	47,334,984	4,23.17	51,601,147	4,58.20	48,536,173	4,60.95
Ceylon	3,489,974	22.61	2,575,021	17.79	3,367,404	23.03	3,932,067	26.19	6,987,877	64.05
Canada <i>via</i> Atlantic Coast	10,378	0.10	..	..	354,265	3.50	254,428	2.28	789,134	7.64
Germany	19,278	0.19	37,113	0.37	81,604	0.82	162,272	1.59	109,888	1.09
Netherlands	366	..	6,706	0.06	4,192	0.04	18,847	0.18	2,868	0.03
France	6,819	0.07	10,954	0.11	1,985	0.02	4,699	0.04	2,856	0.03
United States of America— <i>Via</i> Atlantic Coast	286,630	2.84	114,359	1.14	231,093	2.31	277,065	2.75	545,397	5.45
Other Countries	13,374	0.15	30,888	0.30	38,667	0.37	36,719	0.36	115,244	1.03
Total	50,370,183	4,41.62	45,960,320	4,06.54	51,414,194	4,53.26	56,287,244	4,91.59	57,089,437	5,40.27

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.

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16. COTTON, RAW.

Countries.	1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
To Japan	3,869	26.04	25,222	1,65.30	16,024	1,10.79	8,089	40.45	8,294	41.68
" Germany	2,648	21.76	2,243	10.37	1,190	10.60	1,166	7.66	240	1.19
" Belgium	2,639	18.43	6,999	43.61	5,807	36.85	2,406	13.26	1,573	8.92
" France	1,685	11.16	1,667	9.12	797	4.66	1,696	9.52	2,308	12.73
" United Kingdom	1,724	10.80	5,401	35.78	2,412	15.81	3,618	20.87	4,205	24.63
" Ceylon	214	2.48	843	2.91	219	1.23	169	1.14	..	..
" Netherlands	368	2.09	713	4.36	800	5.24	1,043	6.85	188	0.91
" Italy	226	1.64	690	3.90	953	7.81	48	0.28	230	1.29
" China	Cwt. 1	..	284	2.12	210	1.77	223	1.44	12,042	64.62
" Other Countries	367	2.67	1,365	10.28	1,480	14.61	1,162	7.23	43	0.26
Total	13,800	97.07	44,816	2,96.55	28,801	2,07.37	19,625	1,07.58	29,123	1,68.79

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17. COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Description.	1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.	
	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Twist and yarn—										
To United Kingdom	..	..	137	..	736,273	4.02	19,969	0.09	2,287,482	13.99
„ Hongkong	..	..	..	..	2,302,445	12.17	1,502,800	7.79	1,308,180	6.46
„ Cyprus	59,200	0.31	163,200	0.78	259,400	1.11	243,310	1.07	414,360	2.19
„ Ceylon	126,115	0.56	145,714	0.73	147,044	0.74	204,026	0.93	122,634	0.59
„ Egypt	131,540	0.80	226,550	1.32	475,970	2.60	253,050	1.31	327,375	1.91
„ Other Countries	158,036	0.90	280,125	1.38	2,270,909	11.50	1,786,808	9.01	1,551,032	6.97
Total	474,891	2.57	815,726	4.21	6,192,041	32.14	4,009,963	20.26	6,011,063	32.31
Handkerchiefs and Shawls in the piece—	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
To United Kingdom	354,555	12.24	431,055	15.56	488,134	17.86	43,851	1.53	62,456	3.01
„ Nigeria	373,142	14.82	624,673	24.86	796,580	30.34	501,789	13.57	536,640	18.42
„ Other Countries	74,131	2.60	123,745	4.34	128,235	3.11	100,596	3.03	179,538	6.74
Total	801,828	29.66	1,179,473	44.76	1,412,949	51.31	646,236	18.13	778,634	28.17

Total of Cotton piece-goods—

Grey—

	Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.	
To Ceylon	20,456	0.04	35,342	0.12	21,533	0.07	24,990	0.09	—	—
„ Straits Settlements	54,878	0.13	49,331	0.14	95,964	0.22	36,518	0.09	175,530	0.33
„ Other Countries	13,527	0.04	4,511	0.01	1,688,067	2.87	173,573	0.29	1,504,447	2.53
Total	88,861	0.21	89,184	0.27	1,805,564	3.16	235,081	0.47	1,679,977	2.86

White—

	Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.	
To United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,120,299	2.87
„ Ceylon	173,294	0.30	145,790	0.31	31,172	0.07	2,344	0.02	5,056	0.04
„ Straits Settlements	5,650	0.02	15,953	0.04	69,205	0.20	61,882	0.18	10,261	0.09
„ Other Countries	3,704	0.01	7,936	0.04	13,506	0.05	20,159	0.05	1,538	0.01
Total	182,648	0.33	169,679	0.39	113,883	0.32	84,385	0.25	1,137,154	3.01

Coloured—

	Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.	
To United Kingdom	38,544	0.16	80,626	0.28	415,443	1.70	561,937	2.86	2,450,502	9.92
„ Ceylon	14,682,053	52.30	19,302,473	69.24	21,672,124	71.33	15,269,203	54.40	19,039,547	56.42
„ Straits Settlements	4,759,204	21.43	7,487,409	31.08	9,459,697	40.68	6,874,606	28.16	10,363,494	41.19
„ Federated Malay States	1,148,241	4.12	1,348,031	5.17	2,591,140	9.15	2,276,030	7.80	3,327,705	11.73
„ Other Countries	1,263,436	4.96	617,223	6.11	2,717,359	10.43	2,216,676	8.46	2,662,947	12.77
Total	21,891,478	82.97	28,835,762	111.88	36,855,763	133.29	27,198,452	101.68	37,844,195	132.03

17. COTTON MANUFACTURES—*contd.*
1939-40.

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	—	5,056	19,039,547	19,044,603	—	0·04	56·42	56·46
„ Straits Settlements	175,530	10,261	10,363,494	10,549,285	0·33	0·09	41·19	41·61
„ Other Countries	504,447	1,121,837	8,441,154	11,067,438	2·53	2·88	34·42	39·83
Total	1,679,977	1,137,154	37,844,195	40,661,326	2·86	3·01	132·03	137·90
„ Burma	1,457,759	81,486	26,814,224	28,353,469	6·77	0·25	111·49	118·51

18. Statement showing the quantity and value of Imports from Burma (in the order of importance) into the Madras Province during the years 1935-36 to 1939-40.

Articles.	1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.	
	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	795,006	6,03·74	680,441	5,08·28	647,107	5,16·45	683,157	4,99·31	759,502	6,05·17
Oil, Mineral—										
Kerosene Gals.	30,388,163	1,91·52	31,744,527	1,88·55	40,054,515	1,84·25	32,545,644	1,27·98	28,785,846	1,17·04
Petroleum „	20,955,004	2,06·40	20,639,733	1,78·65	31,577,238	1,94·67	20,932,045	1,01·89	16,452,116	78·61
Wood—Teak wood . . . c. tons	40,402	45·36	53,453	47·36	45,688	58·00	36,846	47·89	32,848	43·15
Grain, etc.—										
Pulse Tons.	53,116	47·00	74,547	61·04	35,906	34·28	30,754	29·11	47,878	49·20
Paddy „	89,777	50·03	27,063	15·56	28,322	16·25	51,080	29·10	29,589	16·46
Matches Gross of boxes.	538,665	10·72	390,030	8·03	526,140	10·58	632,658	12·72	573,850	12·37
Oil, Mineral—Lubricating . Gals.	977,281	12·58	1,132,262	13·76	1,057,363	13·46	916,941	11·95	1,016,215	13·21

18. Statement showing the quantity and value of Imports from Burma (in the order of importance) into the Madras Province during the years 1935-36 to 1939-40—*contd.*

Articles.	1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.	
	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	17,396	13.69
Spices—Chillies . . . cwt.	45,907	7.90	45,505	7.26	26,443	5.03	58,830	9.82	3,094	0.49
Gram . . . Tons	16,902	12.16	21,099	14.34	5,717	4.32	5,382	4.44	12,969	12.42
Wood—Other timber . . c. tons	..	..	..	..	..	1.05	..	3.69	..	3.04
Candles of all kinds . . lbs.	388,260	1.16	523,397	1.61	471,689	1.46	505,221	1.53	460,279	1.41
Hardware . . . Value	..	..	..	1.02	..	1.08	..	1.52	..	1.11
Fruits, vegetables fresh of all kinds . . . Value	..	1.59	..	..	..	2.24	..	0.85	..	0.33
Rubber—raw . . . lbs.	..	..	404,000	1.12	691,613	2.24	33,600	0.08	91,856	0.21
Other articles . . . Value	..	26.87	..	25.60	..	32.23	..	30.75	..	..
GRAND TOTAL .	..	12,17.95	..	10,72.18	..	10,86.35	..	9,24.39	..	10,04.46

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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 1935-36 to 1939-40.

	1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.	
	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.	13,785,253	66.38	12,801,513	55.36	16,698,623	76.23	18,919,563	80.12	26,814,224	111.49
Oils—Vegetable—non-essen-										
tial—groundnuts . . gall.	1,006,511	15.46	1,379,749	22.11	cwt. 124,406 galls. 1,449,508	20.77	cwt. 243,443 galls. 2,762,451	34.17	cwt. 188,882 galls. 2,154,687	26.78
Textiles—cotton twist and										
yarn . . . lbs.	1,723,904	9.78	2,006,043	12.60	3,161,804	20.00	3,442,739	18.20	5,300,828	26.59
Fish—dry unsalted . . cwt.	69,904	19.94	60,405	16.50	57,846	15.32	62,994	16.73	52,073	13.20
Fruits—vegetables fresh of										
all kinds . . . value	..	8.71	..	11.91	..	12.08	..	14.24	..	12.82
Seeds—non-essential—										
groundnuts . . . tons	3,876	6.42	1,005	1.41	5,518	7.34	11,818	12.73	11,030	12.31
Tobacco—manufactured										
cigarettes . . . lbs.	2,050,071	56.92	1,646,110	39.86	1,582,837	41.22	800,729	21.90	418,345	11.06
Textiles—cotton manufac-										
tures—piecegoods—grey yds.	1,849,245	9.31	2,118,889	10.30	1,871,521	8.80	1,525,593	7.38	1,457,759	6.77

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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 1935-36 to 1939-40—*contd.*

	1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.	
	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.
Leather—hides, tanned or dressed—sheep's skins . . tons	160	5.22	192	5.68	Tons 97 No. 437,115	3.87	Tons 105 No. 400,617	3.37	Tons 105 No. 444,672	4.00
Coir manufactures . . .	3,336	6.66	3,250	6.69	3,004	6.59	2,710	5.66	1,811.	3.65
Fruits—fresh—other sorts . value	..	3.02	..	2.83	..	3.49	..	2.19	..	3.45
Provisions—other sorts . . cwt.	6,393	2.40	12,933	5.52	14,709	6.47	4,966	2.54	5,850	2.26
Tobacco—unmanufactured . lbs.	898,194	1.91	1,110,377	2.35	950,605	2.14	732,518	1.60	649,122	1.86
Fruits—coconuts . . . Nos.	3,785,300	1.51	3,513,418	1.66	5,236,369	2.20	5,187,285	2.06	2,933,490	1.23
Spices—pepper . . . cwt.	6,095	1.65	6,836	1.47	6,910	1.46	6,376	1.26	8,036	1.53
Coffee	3,631	1.84	3,219	1.44	3,866	1.96	3,509	1.56	2,766	1.22
Other articles . . . value	..	16.88	..	20.99	..	18.13	..	18.03	..	26.38
GRAND TOTAL	..	2,34.01	..	2,18.68	..	*2,48.07	..	*2,44.64	..	*2,66.60

*Exclude re-exports.

20. COASTING TRADE.

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

Provinces.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Imports.</i>					
From Bombay	5,09.70	5,03.99	6,37.23	4,87.63	4,04.10
„ Bengal	1,72.32	2,22.69	2,15.58	1,79.54	1,45.05
„ Sind	2,22.36	2,10.78	2,20.87	1,88.25	2,48.32
„ Madras	92.06	76.54	83.79	80.72	79.83
„ Orissa	..	3.08	2.17	3.94	4.54
„ Indian Ports, not British .	7.72	10.93	7.80	9.94	5.01
Total	10,04.16	10,28.01	11,67.44	9,50.02	8,86.85
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Bombay	3,20.39	2,53.91	3,02.45	3,42.88	2,64.52
„ Bengal	2,88.11	2,95.92	3,63.13	2,57.09	2,87.72
„ Sind	42.26	50.18	72.03	61.35	59.33
„ Madras	92.89	79.03	82.76	90.79	72.37
„ Orissa	..	0.73	0.85	0.32	..
„ Indian Ports, not British .	48.29	43.76	48.77	45.84	47.64
Total	7,91.94	7,23.53	8,69.99	7,98.27	7,31.58
Total Coasting Trade . . .	17,96.10	17,51.54	20,37.43	17,48.29	16,18.43
<i>N. B.</i>					
Imports from Burma	12,17.95	10,72.18	10,86.35	9,24.39	..
Exports to Burma	2,34.01	2,18.60	2,48.07*	2,44.64*	..
Total Trade with Burma . .	14,51.96	12,90.78	13,34.42	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.			1939-40.			Percentage.
	Foreign Trade.	Coasting Trade.	Total Trade.	Foreign Trade.	Coasting Trade.	Total Trade.	Foreign Trade.	Coasting Trade.	Total Trade.	
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs.
Madras	30,63.38	3,40.10	34,03.48	26,41.15	3,21.61	29,62.76	29,48.61	3,04.04	32,52.65	39.87
Cochin	11,10.46	4,21.87	15,32.33	10,03.43	3,11.70	13,15.13	12,76.30	3,18.76	15,95.06	19.54
Tuticorin	5,37.63	4,67.18	10,04.81	4,14.43	3,52.33	7,66.76	5,57.88	3,97.00	9,54.88	11.70
Calicut	3,38.26	3,01.70	6,39.96	3,52.96	2,32.51	5,85.47	3,33.07	1,94.95	5,28.02	6.47
Cocanada	3,91.27	52.21	4,43.48	3,99.13	63.55	4,62.68	2,32.32	20.38	2,52.70	3.09
Mangalore	1,14.47	1,52.10	2,66.57	1,31.64	1,57.88	2,89.52	1,04.18	1,41.76	2,45.94	3.02
Masulipatam	1,76.28	8.58	1,84.86	2,46.09	4.58	2,50.67	1,32.78	0.89	1,33.67	1.63
Vizagapatam	2,80.69	35.29	3,15.98	1,70.78	39.90	2,10.68	2,14.86	21.32	2,36.18	2.89
Dhanushkodi	2,05.12	0.02	2,05.14	2,09.49	0.02	2,09.51	2,74.30	0.01	2,74.31	3.36
Cuddalore	1,77.13	20.67	1,97.80	1,62.01	21.40	1,83.41	1,79.96	9.40	1,89.36	2.32
Negapatam	1,56.72	27.20	1,83.92	1,36.62	27.38	1,64.00	1,16.60	14.27	1,30.87	1.60
Cannanore	15.86	44.30	60.16	19.35	56.62	75.97	19.46	48.78	68.24	0.84
Badagara	12.14	38.08	50.22	12.46	40.08	52.54	16.69	30.78	47.47	0.58
Tellicherry	34.32	18.74	53.06	34.45	15.80	50.25	36.89	14.92	51.81	0.63
Bindipatam	37.00	9.02	46.02	37.47	5.53	43.00	41.18	0.04	41.22	0.52
Calingapatam	28.47	2.16	30.63	17.53	1.09	18.62	18.47	..	18.47	0.23
Porto-Novo	5.70	0.13	5.83	4.84	0.13	4.97	5.47	1.89	7.36	0.09
Other Ports	32.18	98.07	1,30.25	35.69	96.29	1,31.98	32.65	99.27	1,31.92	1.62
Total	67,17.08	20,37.42	87,54.50	60,29.62	17,48.30	77,77.82	65,41.67	16,18.46	81,60.13	100.00

22. Trade of the Chief Port of Madras.

	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Foreign Trade (excluding Burma)—					
Imports	11,25.30	11,14.50	13,36.61	11,17.31	11,47.05
Exports and Re-exports	9,56.80	13,10.77	13,24.44	10,52.58	13,71.78
Total	20,82.10	24,25.27	26,61.05	21,69.89	25,18.83
Coasting Trade—					
	Including Burma Trade		Excluding		Burma.
Imports	5,66.35	4,82.19	2,16.63	1,94.85	1,91.29
Exports	2,53.73	2,59.36	1,23.47	1,26.76	1,12.75
Total	8,20.08	7,41.55	3,40.10	3,21.61	3,04.04
Total Trade	29,02.18	31,66.82	30,01.15	24,91.50	28,22.87
Trade with Burma—					
Imports	..	..	2,42.65	3,19.46	2,61.57
Exports and Re-exports	..	..	1,59.69	1,51.80	1,68.21
Total	..	..	4,02.34	4,71.26	4,29.78
Total	..	..	34,03.49	29,62.76	32,52.65

