

Revenue (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 3934

DATED 2nd Oct. 98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording B.P. Submitting to the Govt of
India five copies of the introductory remarks
to the trade volume for 1897-98.

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Revenue (1898) Department.

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1898.

Board of Revenue

(Separate Revenue),

MADRAS.

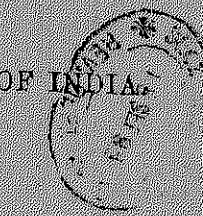
To

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STATISTICS,
STATISTICAL BUREAU, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Printed September 18.

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Agd 19th n



Ans.

Proceedings, No. 219, 25th July 1898.

JULY

Submitting to the Government of India five copies of the introductory remarks to the trade volume for 1897-98.

BOARD OF REVENUE (SEPARATE REVENUE),
Madras, 25th July 1898.

No. 219.

From

C. G. TODHUNTER, Esq., I.C.S.,
AG. SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONER OF SALT,
ABKARI AND SEPARATE REVENUE,

To

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STATISTICS,
STATISTICAL BUREAU, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SIR,

I am directed to submit five copies of the introductory remarks to the volume of trade and navigation for 1897-98.

2. Should any slight alterations in the figures given therein be found necessary when the volume is completed, corrections will be made before it is printed.

3. With reference to the remark on page 40 of the Government of India Trade Review for 1896-97, that no useful information as to the causes and effects of commercial changes seems to be obtainable from the Madras Presidency, I am to state that the Board is greatly handicapped by the want of a special statistical establishment that understands the matter, and is to address the Government of Madras with a view to the re-organisation of the establishment engaged on trade statistics, and to the preparation of the report in future years by the Customs Collector. Meanwhile every endeavour has been made to make the remarks for the current year as complete as possible, by furnishing such information on trade fluctuations as is available from the Collectors' reports, local enquiries, and past statistics.

I have honour to be,

Sir,

your most obedient servant,

(Signed) C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary.

(True Extract.)

Assistant Secretary.

To the Director-General of Statistics, Statistical Bureau,
Government of India, with five copies of the introductory
remarks to the trade volume.

Copy to the Reporter on Economic Products to the
Government of India, at the Indian Museum, Calcutta,
with three copies of the introductory remarks to the trade volume.

" " the Secretary to the Government, Revenue Department,
with copy of the introductory remarks to the trade volume.

" " Collectors of Maritime districts (D.Os.—Supts. and Asst. Supts.
of S. C.), with copies of the introductory
remarks to the trade volume.

" " the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, with copy
of the introductory remarks to the trade volume.

Exd. P. Seetharam.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS TO THE VOLUME OF TRADE AND
NAVIGATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1897-98.

Total Trade.—The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the year 1897-98, exclusive of treasure and transactions on account of Government, which will be noticed separately, amounted to 28 crores and 89½ lakhs, against 28 crores and 38½ lakhs in the preceding year, thus showing a rise of 51 lakhs.

2. The figures for the last twenty-three years, including the famine period of 1876-78, are given below:—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
1876-76	10,06,65,088	7,66,34,543	18,32,99,631	1886-87	13,28,82,602	9,73,49,048	23,02,31,650
1876-77	11,14,11,247	12,43,12,100	23,57,23,347	1887-88	14,17,80,329	9,78,85,103	23,96,65,431
1877-78	10,12,79,905	15,82,25,102	25,94,05,007	1888-89	15,02,01,892	10,12,73,968	25,14,75,860
1878-79	9,60,63,257	8,89,95,257	18,50,58,514	1889-90	16,11,92,908	11,04,57,422	27,16,50,330
1879-80	11,01,89,930	6,95,76,528	17,97,66,457	1890-91	15,64,95,404	11,97,12,255	27,62,07,659
1880-81	10,70,66,243	7,50,92,559	18,21,58,803	1891-92	15,30,09,782	12,05,35,999	27,35,45,781
1881-82	11,01,94,743	7,33,24,263	18,35,19,006	1892-93	16,43,37,726	12,01,55,427	28,44,93,153
1882-83	11,89,93,014	8,21,38,882	20,11,31,896	1893-94	16,71,09,331	12,58,21,780	29,29,31,117
1883-84	13,26,11,353	8,75,15,274	22,01,26,627	1894-95	18,10,21,183	12,84,40,648	30,94,61,831
1884-85	13,03,37,106	9,14,10,146	22,17,47,252	1895-96	18,57,24,034	12,46,76,631	31,04,00,665
1885-86	12,60,78,935	8,84,44,996	21,35,23,931	1896-97	17,09,55,703	11,23,92,416	28,33,48,119
				1897-98	16,48,10,471	12,41,33,469	28,89,43,947

3. Compared with the previous year, the exports show a decrease of over 61½ lakhs and the imports an increase of over 1 crore and 12½ lakhs.

4. The following statement shows the trade for the last three years (1) with foreign countries, (2) with British ports in other Presidencies, (3) with Indian ports not British, and (4) with British ports within the Presidency. There are increases of 15½ lakhs under the first head and 44½ lakhs under the second, and decreases of 4½ lakhs under the third and 4 lakhs under the fourth, leaving a net increase of 51 lakhs:—

		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.
Trade with foreign countries.	Exports.	12,81,23,527	59.62	11,83,17,868	62.20	11,41,27,684	61.63
	Imports.	5,49,38,633	25.62	6,92,37,495	36.82	6,39,48,592	33.47
	Total	18,30,62,160	85.24	18,75,55,363	99.02	17,80,76,276	95.10
Trade with British Ports in other Presidencies.	Exports.	3,38,75,114	23.20	2,97,23,392	23.02	2,51,13,134	24.17
	Imports.	4,74,49,982	25.62	3,50,33,969	23.02	4,17,13,499	33.47
	Total	8,13,25,096	48.82	6,47,57,361	46.04	6,68,26,633	57.64
Trade with Indian Ports not British.	Exports.	54,25,181	1.98	51,36,201	2.05	46,05,805	1.84
	Imports.	7,20,149	0.39	9,71,900	5.18	7,16,477	2.57
	Total	61,45,330	2.37	61,08,101	3.23	53,22,282	4.41
Total	Exports.	16,74,23,822	87.80	15,31,77,461	87.27	14,38,46,623	87.04
	Imports.	10,51,14,764	57.42	9,46,43,360	50.80	10,55,78,508	57.64
	Total	27,25,38,586	100.00	24,77,90,821	100.00	24,94,25,131	100.00
Interport trade, i.e., the trade within the Presidency.	Exports.	1,83,00,812	12.20	1,77,78,302	12.73	1,79,68,898	12.36
	Imports.	1,95,61,867	12.20	1,83,49,056	12.73	1,77,94,948	12.36
	Total	3,78,62,679	24.40	3,61,27,358	25.46	3,57,63,846	24.72
Grand Total	Exports.	18,57,24,634	100.00	17,09,55,763	100.00	16,48,10,471	100.00
	Imports.	12,40,76,631	100.00	11,23,92,416	100.00	12,41,33,469	100.00
	Total	31,04,01,265	100.00	28,33,48,179	100.00	28,89,43,947	100.00

The total value of the external trade amounted to Rs. 25,32,25,141, and was composed of Rs. 14,68,46,633 worth of exports and Rs. 10,63,78,508 worth of imports.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

5. The following statements show excess of exports or imports including treasure and Government transactions, in external trade, foreign and coasting, for the last five years for:—

- (i) The Presidency.
- (ii) The Madras Port.
- (iii) The East Coast districts excluding Madras Port.
- (iv) The West Coast districts.

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Excess of imports over exports.
<i>The Presidency.</i>				
1893-94	Rs. 11,32,31,220	Rs. 15,01,39,107	Rs. 3,69,07,887	..
1894-95	11,72,75,091	16,57,50,803	4,84,75,712	..
1895-96	11,21,61,260	17,25,57,204	6,03,95,943	..
1896-97	10,40,33,378	15,49,47,246	5,09,13,870	..
1897-98	11,82,15,406	14,88,08,379	3,05,92,973	..
<i>The Madras Port.</i>				
1893-94	Rs. 6,58,12,640	Rs. 5,64,59,116	..	Rs. 93,53,524
1894-95	7,12,00,091	5,85,49,310	..	1,26,50,781
1895-96	6,19,86,463	6,91,45,568	71,59,105	..
1896-97	6,83,48,777	6,76,69,804	..	1,07,78,913
1897-98	6,90,37,966	6,48,31,979	..	1,42,05,987
<i>The East Coast Districts (excluding the Madras port).</i>				
1893-94	2,79,19,786	5,01,75,567	2,22,55,781	..
1894-95	2,35,62,079	5,71,16,569	3,35,54,490	..
1895-96	2,57,36,913	5,31,34,338	2,74,07,425	..
1896-97	1,82,34,710	5,61,03,706	3,81,48,996	..
1897-98	2,69,14,535	5,09,43,813	2,20,29,278	..
<i>The West Coast Districts.</i>				
1893-94	1,04,08,794	4,36,04,424	2,40,05,630	..
1894-95	2,24,22,921	4,99,84,924	2,75,62,003	..
1895-96	2,44,77,874	5,02,77,297	2,57,99,423	..
1896-97	1,74,29,859	4,09,73,676	2,35,43,817	..
1897-98	2,02,62,905	4,30,32,582	2,27,69,677	..

It will be observed from the above statements that the balance of trade among ports was against the Madras port alone, where imports have exceeded exports during the last five years except in 1895-96. The figures further show that there was in 1897-98 a decrease of over 27½ lakhs in the exports from Madras and of 54½ lakhs in those from the other East Coast districts, while there was an increase of 20½ lakhs in the exports from the West Coast districts. There is an idea that trade is being diverted to the West Coast from the East, but, so far, no sufficient reason appears for thinking so.

TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

6. The subjoined statement shows the value of the trade (merchandise only) with the several continents during the last two years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
With Europe	Rs. 12,34,71,124	Rs. 11,96,04,541
" Africa and adjacent islands	42,02,777	48,86,182
" America	86,18,625	65,10,636
" Asia	3,96,25,013	4,64,63,210
" Australia	6,37,764	6,11,325
Total	17,65,55,303	17,80,76,216

The total value of the trade of the Presidency with foreign countries thus showed an increase of Rs. 15,20,913 or '86 per cent. The large expansion in the trade with Asia, caused by increased exports to Ceylon, and the increase in the trade with

Africa were partly counterbalanced by decreases in the trade with Europe and America.

7. The following statement shows the value of the merchandise interchanged in the last two years with the principal countries with which the ports of this Presidency have commercial relations:—

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Europe.</i>					
United Kingdom	4,49,41,224	4,82,34,035	5,17,59,196	2,30,419	4,91,75,066
Austria-Hungary	1,75,735	3,25,213	16,37,989	166	8,70,583
Belgium	22,20,902	19,25,948	21,70,798	4,780	17,33,439
Denmark	4,559	3,161	..	..	..
France	18,74,782	16,05,819	1,13,20,040	3,643	85,43,053
Germany	7,65,291	8,75,250	27,77,701	432	26,05,827
Greece	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	27,361	53,015	1,04,741	..	1,65,746
Italy	1,09,492	1,06,836	6,83,756	1,125	3,91,453
Malta	..	258	10,761	..	14,575
Norway	2,20,846	1,31,711	..	..	..
Portugal	29,494	25,873	..	..	..
Russia	14,11,132	20,87,806	5,75,529	..	29,700
Spain	42,039	53,766	98,539	..	69,044
Sweden	2,37,670	4,28,098	1,07,000	..	27,000
Turkey	..	..	2,888	..	13,871
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5,21,03,027	5,56,00,868	7,13,68,097	2,40,576	6,36,04,097
<i>Africa and Adjacent Islands.</i>					
Abyssinia	..	..	..	..	..
Cape Colony	..	..	6,960	..	3,534
Eastern Coast of Africa.	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	..	..	4,701	..	4,333
Zanzibar	..	..	908	..	1,543
Other ports	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	1,385	5,836	29,98,069	12,479	41,14,780
Madagascar	..	..	..	..	800
Mauritius	1,136	3,074	8,66,496	200	5,66,734
Natal	20	..	1,59,072	352	1,70,569
Reunion (Bourbon)	..	..	1,64,126	..	..
Saint Helena	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	..	..	..	..	2,160
Total	2,541	8,910	42,00,236	19,031	48,64,241
<i>America.</i>					
Canada	..	65	..	..	..
South America	..	2,238	..	..	..
United States	42,915	33,015	85,75,710	60	64,74,362
West Indies	..	898	..	..	..
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..
Total	42,915	36,214	85,75,710	60	64,74,362
<i>Asia.</i>					
Aden	531	635	45,671	..	49,663
Arabia	14,870	11,934	2,03,549	253	3,48,802
Ceylon	32,13,696	39,24,399	1,99,13,989	2,75,317	2,27,84,145
China-Hong-kong	4,620	49,303	1,20,470	..	1,08,490
China-Treaty Ports	27	..	25,22,186	1,012	20,51,044
Cochin-China	..	..	2,550	..	20
Japan	1,24,801	1,27,891	75,37,856	..	76,08,359
Java	1,46,004	89,011	5,107	190	1,536
Maldives (except Minicoy which is a British Indian Port)	1,581	11,840	32,816	..	..
Makran and Schismant	20,263	70,105	6,925	4	13,189
Persia	19,367	18,179	1,14,353	..	1,80,525
Philippines	40	..	..	..	..
Siam (including Salang or Jung Ceylon)	..	7,136	22,719	315	3,561
Straits Settlements	22,39,706	23,00,437	34,71,109	49,749	36,60,648
Sumatra	..	6,15,004	13,500	..	14,147
Turkey	62,243	1,11,419	6,77,314	72	9,70,220
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..
Total	59,44,909	78,07,633	3,87,80,104	3,28,917	3,85,05,577
<i>Australia.</i>					
	2,44,043	3,65,907	3,99,721	310	2,45,400
Grand Total	5,82,37,435	6,39,48,932	11,83,17,898	5,80,324	11,41,27,084

EUROPEAN TRADE.

United Kingdom.

The value of the export trade in each of the last five years was as follows:—

	RS.
1893-94	...
1894-95	5,58,07,026
1895-96	5,45,47,790
1896-97	6,09,54,081
1897-98	5,17,59,196
	4,94,09,325

The value of exports in 1897-98 fell off by 23½ lakhs or 4.54 per cent. when compared with the preceding year. The exports of the chief items of Indian produce were as follows:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Hides and skins	2,24,60,161	2,45,39,166
Coffee	83,31,107	83,45,488
Tea	20,33,099	24,40,965
Indigo	33,20,175	19,09,781
Sugar	58,31,841	18,86,424
Raw cotton	34,10,543	17,92,620
Coir yarn and rope	12,60,968	14,56,105
Seeds	5,58,503	11,46,599
Spices	7,96,684	9,57,836
Cinchona bark	75,269	7,89,233
Oils	5,17,877	7,52,348
Handkerchiefs	5,30,437	5,31,034
Manganese ore	3,41,040	4,33,632
Mica	1,84,517	3,14,250
Tobacco	2,61,620	2,71,086
Timber and wood	48,246	2,36,087
Woollen goods	1,40,993	1,67,651

The trade in hides and skins, which alone represents 49.6 per cent. of the total trade, showed a large increase; amongst others, tea, coir yarn and rope, seeds, spices, cinchona bark, oils, mica and timber and wood also showed improvement. But these increases were more than counterbalanced by heavy decreases under sugar, raw cotton and indigo.

The import trade has been as follows:—

	RS.
1893-94	...
1894-95	4,70,93,845
1895-96	5,34,56,529
1896-97	4,39,93,025
1897-98	4,49,41,224
	4,82,34,085

The figures indicate an increase of 7.33 per cent. The principal items in the list of imports from the United Kingdom are the following:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Cotton piece-goods	1,40,56,026	1,76,88,120
Cotton twist and yarn	1,12,92,165	1,01,94,069
Metals	27,05,484	39,05,797
Machinery and mill work	24,14,900	31,46,972
Railway materials	8,32,540	16,56,154
Hardware and cutlery	14,61,699	14,56,404
Arms and ammunition	6,90,916	10,27,524
Coal and coke	12,67,959	9,24,557
Provisions	8,14,175	8,81,077
Paper and paste-boards including stationery	8,72,477	7,22,229
Apparel	7,03,658	6,80,599
Liquors	15,35,217	12,79,188

There were increases under cotton piece-goods, metals, machinery, railway materials and arms and ammunition. These were partly counterbalanced by decreases under cotton twist and yarn, coal and coke, paper and paste-boards including stationery, apparel and liquors.

Austria-Hungary.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	18,27,116	3,11,299
1894-95	32,14,614	2,52,661
1895-96	27,80,703	1,60,705
1896-97	16,67,089	1,75,735
1897-98	8,70,149	3,25,213

The decline in the value of exports was brought about by smaller shipments of raw cotton, coffee, hides and skins and seeds. The increase in the imports is general.

Belgium.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	32,41,538	16,57,424
1894-95	41,20,884	12,35,161
1895-96	28,77,803	18,37,884
1896-97	21,70,798	22,20,903
1897-98	17,38,225	19,25,948

The decline in exports, as compared with the previous year, was under raw cotton, counterbalanced somewhat by an increase chiefly under coffee. This country supplied 14 lakhs' worth of metals, consisting chiefly of iron, against 17½ lakhs' worth in the preceding year.

France.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	1,58,57,844	18,59,106
1894-95	1,29,46,070	20,75,431
1895-96	1,39,43,451	20,34,590
1896-97	1,13,20,040	18,72,782
1897-98	85,47,601	16,05,819

All the most important items of export, except indigo, exhibit large decreases as shown below:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Coffee	51,32,342	47,24,950
Seeds	34,39,842	14,08,655
Indigo	2,50,410	7,87,325
Pepper	10,75,684	6,39,162
Raw cotton	9,02,710	3,98,366

The value of the imports of apparel, which is the chief article of import from this country, was Rs. 10,63,602 against Rs. 13,98,901 in 1896-97.

Germany.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	28,85,278	10,67,921
1894-95	45,65,327	8,92,908
1895-96	35,01,944	6,84,794
1896-97	27,77,761	7,65,291
1897-98	26,06,259	6,78,280

The chief items of exports were—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Coir	5,02,818	6,37,851
Raw cotton	9,81,802	4,73,700
Spices	2,61,535	3,49,179
Cocoanut oil	1,80,778	2,38,944
Cocoanut kernels	20,298	2,25,646
Indigo	1,23,794	1,95,172
Coffee	4,36,094	1,64,910
Timber and wood	1,68,040	1,24,360

The exports of raw cotton and coffee show large decreases when compared with the previous year.

Alizarine dyes and metals form the chief items of imports.

Holland.

The exports in 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 1,65,746, and indigo formed the bulk of the trade. The value of the imports in the year was Rs. 63,015, the chief items being candles and gin.

Italy.

						Exports.	Imports.
						Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	18,35,647	2,29,651
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	22,58,075	1,41,504
1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	10,61,894	1,06,076
1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	6,83,755	1,09,492
1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	3,92,578	1,06,886

The deficiency in raw cotton accounts for the decline under exports. Corals, glass beads and false pearls form the chief items of import.

Norway.

There were no exports to this country. The value of imports in 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 1,31,711 against Rs. 2,20,346 in the previous year, matches forming the sole item.

Russia.

						Exports.	Imports.
						Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	11,77,877	11,55,572
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	10,64,332	19,07,195
1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	3,69,207	11,86,267
1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	5,75,529	14,11,132
1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	29,700	20,87,806

The exports fell off almost entirely owing to Russia having taken no castor-seeds in the year under report against 5½ lakhs' worth in the previous year. The import trade, which is solely represented by kerosine oil, increased by 47.95 per cent. on account of increased demand for cheaper oil partly due to scarcity of local vegetable oils in India.

Spain.

						Exports.	Imports.
						Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	5,38,138	13,540
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	4,96,208	18,016
1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	82,069	34,439
1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	98,539	42,089
1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	59,044	63,765

The small export trade was owing to smaller shipments of raw cotton. Larger importation of wines accounts for the slight increase under imports.

Sweden.

The only export to this country in 1897-98 was Rs. 27,000 worth of raw cotton. The imports for the last five years were as follows:—

						Rs.
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	2,61,172
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,490
1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	1,83,895
1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	2,87,670
1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	4,28,098

Iron, the principal article of import, showed an increase.

*TRADE WITH AFRICA.**Egypt.*

						Exports.	Imports.
						Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	36,43,705	...
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	36,00,040	554
1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	32,00,322	...
1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	29,98,065	1,385
1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	41,27,259	5,836

The exports of the chief items of Indian produce show increases as below:—

						1896-97.	1897-98.
						Rs.	Rs.
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	27,93,640	32,91,363
Castor-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,79,670
Unrefined sugar	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,577	3,34,698

The market for Indian indigo improved, and a new trade in castor seeds sprang up during the year under report. The import trade is meagre and consists of unspecified articles.

Mauritius.

						Exports.	Imports.
						Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	4,34,689	3,963
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	9,02,275	2,025
1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	5,11,475	1,544
1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	8,66,406	1,136
1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	5,60,934	3,074

The decrease in exports is under rice and other grains.

Natal.

The exports in 1897-98 were Rs. 1,70,569 against Rs. 1,59,072 in the preceding year. Coloured piece-goods and cigars were the chief exports to Natal.

*TRADE WITH AMERICA.**United States.*

						Exports.	Imports.
						Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	49,74,761	4,46,457
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,62,276	6,30,557
1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,02,246	14,611
1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	85,75,710	42,915
1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	64,74,422	33,015

The value of exports in the year shows a decrease of 24.5 per cent., which followed a somewhat similar decline in the preceding year. Both results were chiefly due to the fact that the trade in dressed or tanned skins, which used to bulk largely in commercial transactions, declined in those years.

The principal items in the list of exports are—

						1896-97.	1897-98.
						Rs.	Rs.
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	4,68,002	3,26,254
Skins, dressed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	69,96,186	53,21,047
Cocoanut oil	...	...	...	...	...	8,48,183	3,75,896

The importation of kerosine oil has ceased entirely. Other articles of import are not of much importance.

*TRADE WITH ASIA.**Arabia.*

The exports amounted to Rs. 3,48,802 against Rs. 2,93,549 in the previous year. Coffee is the chief article of export. The principal items of import are dry unsalted fish and dates.

Ceylon.

						Exports.	Imports.
						Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,33,466	29,45,897
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,00,518	28,33,832
1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,28,274	32,28,815
1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	1,89,13,969	32,13,696
1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	2,27,84,145	39,24,399

The export trade showed a further expansion being increased shipments chiefly of rice, cotton piece-goods, dregs of jinjili oil, spices, fish and fresh vegetables. There were considerable decreases under oil-cake and indigo. The chief items of Indian produce exported are:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Rice	1,01,41,947	1,15,93,584
Paddy	9,22,522	7,00,073
Cotton piece-goods	17,40,279	23,04,416
Fish, dry, salted	7,16,400	10,70,034
Animals, living	8,40,289	9,55,017
Spices	3,90,777	8,42,755
Dregs of jinjili oil	1,77,595	7,34,259
Fresh vegetables	2,74,613	5,93,106
Sugar	2,99,691	3,94,314
Seeds	2,26,431	3,68,951
Other grains	2,30,344	3,67,483
Dried fish (unsalted)	1,27,239	2,75,092
Oil-cake	7,01,856	2,31,712
Raw cotton	2,28,975	2,24,905
Indigo	3,44,846	97,209

The chief items of import were betel-nuts, cocoanut oil and gunny bags.

China, Hongkong and Treaty Ports.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	37,00,178	105,129
1894-95	22,76,002	32,179
1895-96	31,01,146	13,556
1896-97	26,42,606	4,647
1897-98	27,60,551	49,303

The shipments of cotton twist and yarn rose by 7½ lakhs, while those of cotton piece-goods declined to nearly the same extent. The figures for the last two years are—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Cotton twist and yarn	14,11,309	21,52,162
Cotton piece-goods	10,99,406	3,88,141
Raw cotton	47,105	1,11,400

The small imports from China consist mainly of camphor and fire-works.

Japan.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	12,29,027	58,087
1894-95	30,50,278	65,605
1895-96	44,47,427	74,556
1896-97	75,37,855	1,24,861
1897-98	78,08,359	1,27,691

The value of the exports, which rose suddenly in 1896-97, showed a further increase of 3·53 per cent. in the year under review. Raw cotton and indigo form the bulk of the export trade with this country.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Raw cotton	56,57,558	45,08,847
Indigo	17,26,615	28,04,051
Dressed or tanned skins	1,50,268	4,79,762

The exports of raw cotton decreased by 20·30 per cent. owing chiefly to the failure of the cotton crop. The increase of 62·40 per cent. in the exports of indigo is said to be due to the liquid indigo obtained from China not being suited to the improved European methods of dyeing recently adopted in Japan owing to its bad keeping qualities. The trade in dressed or tanned skins showed much improvement.

The growth noticed in the import trade in 1896-97 has been more than maintained, the chief items of import being matches and metals.

Java.

Both exports and imports showed decreases. The exportation of cotton piece-goods has ceased. The sole article of import consists of tobacco leaf.

Persia.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	2,29,746	4,375
1894-95	2,39,039	285
1895-96	2,41,377	10,997
1896-97	1,14,353	16,367
1897-98	1,80,525	18,179

The increase in exports occurred chiefly under coffee and indigo. The small imports consist of provisions such as dates and salted and unsalted fish.

Straits Settlements.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	38,62,974	21,22,152
1894-95	40,60,948	24,46,025
1895-96	38,59,522	22,13,437
1896-97	34,71,169	22,39,708
1897-98	36,60,646	28,00,887

The chief items of exports were—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Cotton piece-goods	17,45,146	18,84,089
Hides and skins	4,26,846	3,76,777
Oil-cake	3,04,653	2,90,054
Tobacco	1,38,287	1,98,553
Indigo	41,812	1,57,421
Seeds	1,55,192	1,36,418
Animals	1,66,612	1,33,842

There were increases under cotton piece-goods, tobacco and indigo, and decreases under hides and skins, oil-cake, seeds and animals.

The chief articles of imports were—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Betelnuts	5,15,871	9,68,369
Camphor	4,41,555	4,69,103
Tin	3,35,765	3,78,912
Cotton piece-goods	1,43,108	2,33,148
Fire works	1,57,931	1,26,268
Benjamin	1,27,325	1,04,887

The increase in the total imports is due to betelnuts.

Sumatra.

The exports were small and mainly consisted of "other kinds" of animals.

The imports for the last five years were—

	RS.
1893-94	11,475
1894-95	
1895-96	3,827
1896-97	
1897-98	8,15,004

The sudden rise in the value of imports is due to a new trade in kerosine oil having recently sprung up; 1,414,533 gallons of the oil in cases were imported into Madras in the year.

Turkey in Asia.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	9,25,284	1,50,292
1894-95	10,32,451	1,47,762
1895-96	9,01,302	1,80,387
1896-97	6,77,314	62,243
1897-98	9,70,292	1,41,419

The principal articles of export were coffee and indigo and the increase occurred chiefly in the latter. The increase in the imports was caused mainly by increased receipts under dates.

AUSTRALIA.

Victoria.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	45,178	2,71,643
1894-95	75,355	3,09,549
1895-96	1,05,441	2,94,347
1896-97	1,80,011	2,40,773
1897-98	1,42,788	3,57,989

The decrease in exports is due to smaller shipments of coffee. Seven hundred and twenty-four horses, valued at Rs. 2,86,500, were imported in the past year against 81 horses, valued at Rs. 24,300 in the previous year. No importations of coal were made in 1897-98, trade turning to Bengal coal for the Railways and Engineering works.

8. **Coasting trade.**—The subjoined statements show the trade with other provinces in British India and with Indian ports not British for the last five years:—

Exports—Coasting Trade.

Countries.	1893-94.				1897-98.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
Bombay	1,23,77,770	37.07	1,98,05,343	37.07	1,12,43,726	37.07
Burma	56,33,784	26.24	59,00,297	26.24	82,34,008	26.24
Bengal	83,50,395	21.08	1,27,38,454	21.08	39,17,967	21.08
Travancore	16,88,088	5.06	25,80,963	5.06	18,37,320	5.06
Kattywar	5,99,033	3.77	9,31,758	3.77	14,21,733	3.77
Goa	8,78,594	2.70	7,05,008	2.70	3,77,945	2.70
Cutch	4,18,884	1.43	4,40,441	1.43	6,23,459	1.43
Sind	3,24,852	0.63	4,49,357	0.63	4,39,133	0.63
Gochin	1,14,291	0.56	2,95,164	0.56	3,28,748	0.56
Rondinberry	1,04,323	0.51	1,04,692	0.51	14,33,813	0.51
Other Indian ports	21,193	0.05	3,883	0.05	11,531	0.05
Total, Exports—Coasting Trade	3,10,75,317	100	3,86,44,423	100	3,93,00,295	100

Imports—Coasting Trade.

Countries.	1893-94.				1897-98.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
Bombay	2,88,07,152	47.05	2,48,26,072	47.05	1,93,71,537	47.05
Bengal	99,41,553	26.87	1,13,50,959	26.87	1,12,42,641	26.87
Burma	1,03,50,015	23.09	83,04,744	23.09	49,00,203	23.09
Goa	3,72,650	0.90	3,49,437	0.90	3,74,183	0.90
Sind	2,09,100	0.89	1,03,148	0.89	1,29,075	0.89
Kattywar	82,673	0.37	1,03,730	0.37	60,474	0.37
Travancore	2,97,622	0.77	84,430	0.77	1,18,756	0.77
Cochin	88,788	0.24	61,431	0.24	63,528	0.24
Cutch	5,892	0.01	12,433	0.01	2,905	0.01
Other Indian ports	1,32,430	0.37	1,01,507	0.37	45,124	0.37
Total, Imports—Coasting Trade	4,53,52,242	100	4,39,37,928	100	3,63,05,925	100

9. The exports and imports amounted to 327½ lakhs and 424½ lakhs, respectively. Compared with 1896-97, the exports show a decrease of nearly 21½ lakhs and the imports an increase of nearly 61½ lakhs. The chief articles of export to Bombay were coconut kernels and cocoanuts 30½ lakhs, oils 18½ lakhs, rice and paddy 4½ lakhs, other grains 17½ lakhs, spices 13½ lakhs, coir, yarn and rope 9½ lakhs, timber and wood 3½ lakhs, coffee 3½ lakhs, sugar 2½ lakhs, provisions 2½ lakhs, oil cake 2 lakhs, raw cotton 1½ lakhs, bricks and tiles and drugs 1½ lakhs each; to Burma, cotton piece-goods 16½ lakhs, tobacco 16 lakhs, oils 15½ lakhs, seeds 10½ lakhs, cotton twist 7 lakhs, ghee 1½ lakhs, other provisions 5 lakhs, silk piece-goods more than 3½ lakhs, sugar 3½ lakhs, and spices 1½ lakhs; to Bengal, spices 11½ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 6½ lakhs, seeds 6½ lakhs, coir, yarn and rope 5½ lakhs, hides and skins 5½ lakhs, rice and paddy 3½ lakhs, other grains 5 lakhs, turmeric 4½ lakhs, sugar over 3½ lakhs, tobacco nearly 2½ lakhs and oils 2 lakhs; to Travancore, oils and coir, yarn and rope 4½ lakhs each, rice and paddy 2 lakhs nearly and spices 1 lakh; to Kattywar, spices 4½ lakhs, timber and wood 3 lakhs and cocoanuts 1½ lakhs; to Goa, rice and paddy 7½ lakhs; to Cutch, timber and wood 1½ lakhs and sugar 1½ lakhs.

10. The chief articles of import were from Bombay salt 38½ lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 30½ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 26½ lakhs, grain and pulse 22½ lakhs, oils 12½ lakhs, raw cotton 1½ lakhs, metals 9 lakhs, seeds 7½ lakhs, hardware and cutlery 4½ lakhs, dyeing and colouring materials 4½ lakhs, drugs 3½ lakhs, provisions 2½ lakhs, paper and pasteboard (including stationery), refined sugar, and umbrellas 2½ lakhs each, glass manufactures 2 lakhs, timber and wood 1½ lakhs, apparel (including boots and shoes) and woollen manufactures 1½ lakhs each; from Bengal, grain and pulse 28½ lakhs, jute manufactures 21½ lakhs, coal and coke 18 lakhs, paper and pasteboard (including stationery) 6½ lakhs, raw silk 6 lakhs, apparel (including boots and shoes) 5½ lakhs, seeds 4½ lakhs, cotton piece-goods nearly 2½ lakhs, cotton twist and yarn and oils 1½ lakhs each, metals 1½ lakhs and hides and skins 1½ lakhs; from Burma, grain and pulse 7½ lakhs, timber and wood 23½ lakhs, hides and skins nearly 1 lakh; from Sind, paddy 1½ lakhs.

11. **Total external trade—Exports.**—The following statement shows the exports of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture during the past official year as compared with those in the preceding year:—

Articles.		1896-97.		1897-98.		Percentage of value.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1. Hides and skins	Cwts.	294,589	3,11,43,640	328,600	3,16,88,629	20.44	21.74
2. Grain and Pulse—							
Rice	Cwts.	3,337,978	1,30,67,056	2,802,538	1,36,32,046	11.55	12.09
Paddy		712,899	18,97,913	387,701	10,27,167	11.55	12.09
Other grains and pulses		517,290	20,56,376	605,761	20,18,820	11.55	12.09
3. Coffee		211,270	1,58,51,364	280,196	1,61,78,794	10.40	10.69
4. Indigo		43,710	98,37,932	48,230	1,03,78,738	6.53	7.33
5. Cotton, raw		642,874	1,43,01,442	386,835	88,52,242	9.43	6.07
6. Cotton piece-goods	Yds.	26,897,899	64,04,156	27,174,701	63,42,717	4.13	4.76
7. Spices	Lbs.	36,529,702	62,47,592	36,987,375	64,37,249	3.44	4.92
8. Oils (exclusive of dregs of junilla oil)	Gals.	5,376,645	67,81,716	4,633,481	58,60,980	4.45	4.05
9. Seeds	Cwts.	1,543,978	53,82,901	777,057	53,14,980	6.80	3.95
10. Coir yarn and rope		503,948	41,10,535	581,922	43,58,223	2.70	3.83
11. Sugar		1,28,114	82,22,759	507,850	38,34,340	5.40	2.53
12. Cocoanuts	Nos.	56,173,823	10,50,295	69,282,129	20,31,121	2.14	2.54
13. Coconut kernel	Cwts.	182,399	18,47,994	143,028	18,12,510	2.12	2.54
14. Cotton twist and yarn	Lbs.	4,996,533	20,20,941	8,171,361	30,30,807	1.56	2.11
15. Tobacco		9,279,974	24,09,078	10,488,402	25,38,735	1.56	1.79
16. Tea		2,070,481	22,32,653	3,441,839	25,77,803	1.47	1.79
17. Timber and wood	Yds.	14,84,143	14,84,143		16,98,154	1.47	1.76
All other articles			1,15,33,578		1,15,99,010	7.87	10.02
Total merchandise			15,25,53,705		14,57,40,483	100	100
Re-exports			8,23,752		11,08,169		
Grand Total			15,33,77,457		14,68,48,652		

Compared with 1896-97, the exports in the past official year show an increase both in quantity and in value under (1) hides and skins, (2) indigo, (3) cotton piece-goods, (4) coir, yarn and rope, (5) cocoanuts and coconut kernel, (6) cotton twist

and yarn, (7) tobacco and (8) tea; a decrease in both under (1) cotton, raw, (2) oils, (3) seeds and (4) sugar; an increase in quantity and decrease in value under coffee; a decrease in quantity and increase in value under grain and pulse and spices; and an increase in value only under timber and wood. The trade in each article will now be noticed.

12. Hides and Skins.—The trade in hides and skins showed an increase of 11.54 per cent. in quantity and 1.75 per cent. in value during the year under review. There was an increase of 35,202 cwts. in quantity and of 19½ lakhs in value in the exports of dressed or tanned hides to the United Kingdom probably due to famine and consequent increase of cattle mortality. The decrease of 10,410 cwts. in quantity and 16½ lakhs in value in the exports of dressed or tanned skins to the United States is stated to be due to the competition of Calcutta and Australia and to increased production in South America. The exports of hides and skins for the last five years are as follows:—

	CWTS.	RS.
1893-94	233,570	2,66,83,374
1894-95	274,239	3,10,70,367
1895-96	317,445	3,37,63,684
1896-97	294,589	3,11,43,640
1897-98	328,600	3,16,88,629

Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 79.73 per cent., the United States 12.26 per cent., Bengal 4.28 per cent., the Straits Settlements 1.03 per cent., and other countries 2.70 per cent. The chief centre of this trade was, as usual, Madras, from which 92.28 per cent. of the total quantity was shipped.

13. Grain and Pulse—Rice and Paddy.—The exports of rice and paddy for the last five years are as follows:—

	CWTS.	RS.
1893-94	1,941,572	81,62,912
1894-95	2,615,426	94,76,782
1895-96	2,413,624	81,92,207
1896-97	4,080,787	1,55,64,979
1897-98	3,190,239	1,47,09,213

The trade fell off during the year to the extent of 890,548 cwts. or 21.82 per cent. in quantity and of Rs. 8,55,766 or 5.49 per cent. in value. The exports in 1896-97 were large owing to scarcity in Bengal which gave Madras a larger share of the Ceylon market than usual. In 1897-98 the scarcity was in Madras as well and a bad harvest and high prices at home account in a large measure for the diminution in exports. In addition to this a large part of the crop of the north of the Presidency was sent inland by rail to supply the famine districts. There was an increase in the exports from the Southern districts chiefly owing to the diminished supply to Ceylon from the north. Arrangements for cheap shipping of rice *via* Tuticorin and the fact that there was no shipment of rice from some of the ports in the zone further account for large increases in Tinnevely and Madras. Of the total quantity, Ceylon took 84.77 per cent., Goa 4.5 per cent., Bombay 2.41 per cent., Bengal 2.18 per cent., Mauritius 2.13 per cent., Travancore 1.62 per cent., and other countries 2.19 per cent.

14. Other grains.—The principal grains included under this head are pulse, gram and jawar, which together amounted to 70.34 per cent. of the total quantity. Increase in the exports of unspecified grains from Tuticorin to Bombay was a large item due to the plague in Bombay and famine in Central India and to a good harvest of the same in parts of the Tinnevely and the Madras districts.

15. Coffee.—The exports of coffee in the last five years are —

	CWTS.	RS.
1893-94	276,926	1,98,78,627
1894-95	283,613	2,13,75,488
1895-96	298,247	2,24,90,549
1896-97	211,270	1,54,51,364
1897-98	230,196	1,64,78,794

The trade in the past year shows an increase of 8.95 per cent. in quantity and a decrease of 2.35 per cent. in value. The decrease in the value of the total exports is due to the fact that prices in Europe ruled low owing to the large out-put from America. There has been an increase in quantity, however, of 14,064 cwts. in exports to Europe, chiefly from Malabar, the crops in Madras, Tinnevely and Travancore having been good, and the produce of the Nilgiris and Shevaroy Hills having found its way to the West Coast, exporters preferring this route to Madras, as railway charges are less, steamer service to Europe more regular, and freights lower.

Of the total quantity, the exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 49.5 per cent., to France 33.4 per cent., to Bombay 2.95 per cent., to Austria-Hungary 2.29 per cent., Arabia 1.85 per cent., Turkey in Asia 1.8 per cent., and to other countries 8.21 per cent. The ports from which coffee was chiefly exported were, as usual, Mangalore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Madras.

16. Indigo.—The trade during the past year showed an increase of 4,520 cwts. or 10.34 per cent. in quantity and of Rs. 7,40,806 or 7.45 per cent. in value. Under this head there has been a falling off in the exports to Europe by 2,817 cwts., but an increase of 5,183 cwts. in exports to Japan and 2,091 cwts. in exports to Egypt. The decrease in the export to Europe is said to be due in a measure to the manufacture of artificial indigo by the Baden Anil and Soda Fabrik in Germany which, by competition with the natural product, tends to lower prices of the latter. The increased export to Africa was chiefly to Cairo, where it is stated a good market for the Indian produce is found. The large demand from Japan is said to be due to the liquid indigo obtained from China not being suited to the improved European methods of dyeing recently adopted in Japan owing to its bad keeping qualities. The figures for the last five years are —

	CWTS.	RS.
1893-94	42,934	1,03,04,735
1894-95	45,208	99,73,400
1895-96	62,456	1,40,26,817
1896-97	43,710	99,37,932
1897-98	48,230	1,06,78,738

17. Cotton, Raw.—The exports of raw cotton show a decrease of 37.95 per cent. in quantity and of 38.36 per cent. in value. The decrease in the exports is due to failure of the crop, the outturn of which is estimated at only about half the normal. The competition of American cotton also contributed to it.

The figures for the last five years are:—

	CWTS.	RS.
1893-94	557,871	1,49,49,192
1894-95	678,382	1,79,78,362
1895-96	623,497	1,60,65,548
1896-97	542,874	1,43,61,442
1897-98	336,835	88,52,242

Of the total quantity, Japan took 48.34 per cent., the United Kingdom 20.34 per cent., Belgium 8.25 per cent., Germany 5.57 per cent., France 5.10 per cent., Ceylon 2.90 per cent., Italy 2.11 per cent., Bombay 1.98 per cent., Bengal 1.55 per cent., and other countries 3.88 per cent. The principal ports from which raw cotton was exported were Tuticorin, Cocanada and Madras.

23. The exports of *oils, essential*, amounted to 8,596 gallons valued at Rs. 1,90,801, against 6,683 gallons valued at Rs. 1,18,310, showing an increase of 1,913 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 72,491 in value.

The value of the exports of other oils was Rs. 1,99,916.

24. **Seeds.**—The trade in seeds in the past year shows a further decrease of 771,311 cwts., or 49.79 per cent., in quantity and of 45½ lakhs, or 46.22 per cent., in value. This decrease occurs under all kinds of seeds and is due to the unfavourable season and bad crops. The figures for the last five years are:—

		CWTS.	RS.
1893-94	...	1,661,122	1,00,77,130
1894-95	...	2,629,317	1,30,12,778
1895-96	...	1,896,863	1,08,64,594
1896-97	...	1,548,978	98,82,901
1897-98	...	777,667	53,14,989

The exports were distributed as follows:—

Countries.	Jinjili.		Castor.		Groundnut.	
1	2		3		4	
	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.
France ..	186,967	13,85,339	2,928	22,500	...	...
United Kingdom ..	...	...	141,603	10,12,075	5,094	64,774
Burma ..	144,155	9,80,925	2	3	1,951	11,229
Bengal ..	16,129	1,05,981	8,124	52,295	29,306	1,63,381
Egypt ..	...	...	55,595	3,79,670	...	...
Ceylon ..	15,724	1,17,496	...	...	742	3,294
Austria-Hungary ..	20,248	1,63,314	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ..	113	900	...	...	18,843	65,683
Other places ..	928	7,057	1,340	8,668	3,509	28,675
Total ..	383,404	27,60,612	209,561	14,75,217	58,309	3,45,336

Countries.	Coriander.		Rape.		Other sorts.		Total.
	5		6		7		8
	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	
France ..	...	...	...	...	18	216	189,013
United Kingdom ..	...	...	8,001	45,761	8,250	23,589	132,817
Burma ..	...	...	329	2,415	3,321	22,562	149,798
Bengal ..	...	...	12	96	52,393	2,92,536	104,961
Egypt ..	...	...	...	...	65,595	3,79,670	...
Ceylon ..	17,960	1,37,711	96	738	26,304	1,09,712	60,828
Austria-Hungary ..	...	...	...	...	20,248	1,63,314	...
Straits Settlements ..	8,067	60,682	...	...	960	6,153	22,983
Other places ..	372	2,562	21	138	5,190	28,553	11,423
Total ..	26,309	2,00,956	8,459	49,148	91,445	4,33,621	777,667

The principal kinds of seeds exported are jinjili, castor, groundnut, rape and coriander. Jinjili and castorseeds were exported chiefly from Cocanada, groundnuts from Madras, and rape seed from Bimlipatam.

There was an increase in the exports of castor seeds to the United Kingdom and Egypt, but this was more than counterbalanced by a decrease in the exports to Bengal and Russia, leaving a net decrease of 15 lakhs. The decrease under jinjili, which amounted to 13 lakhs in value, occurred in the exports to almost all countries. The decrease under groundnuts was almost wholly in the trade with France, the exports to which in the past year were nil against 13 lakhs in the previous year. This is stated to be due to the cotton seed oil from the United States being found more efficient by soap-makers.

25. **Coir Yarn and Rope.**—The exports show an increase of 77,974 cwts. in quantity and of nearly 7½ lakhs in value. The increase in exports took place chiefly from Godavari and Malabar. There was an increase in manufacture owing to the cheapness of labour and an increased demand in the European market. The trade was distributed as follows:—

	Quantity.	Value.
	CWTS.	RS.
United Kingdom ...	159,753	14,56,105
Bombay ...	152,131	9,81,739
Germany ...	65,624	6,49,422
Bengal ...	65,883	5,47,569
Travancore ...	48,632	4,57,826
Belgium ...	21,217	2,04,128
France ...	20,952	1,97,971
United States ...	8,622	96,575
Other places ...	39,106	2,66,888
Total ...	581,922	48,58,223

26. **Sugar.**—The exports of sugar show a decrease of 583,964 cwts. in quantity and of over 43½ lakhs in value. The sugar cane crop was affected by drought and in parts by insects and blight and the yield of palmyrah jaggery was largely affected by the drought. Hence there was a considerable falling off in the outturn of unrefined sugar. At the same time, there was an increased local demand owing to the development of local sugar industries and so less available for export. The competition of Mauritius and Java accounts for the rest of the decrease.

The exports for the last five years are:—

	CWTS.	RS.
1893-94	1,289,235	89,74,581
1894-95	1,079,145	63,57,058
1895-96	1,203,952	74,00,869
1896-97	1,281,814	82,22,789
1897-98	697,850	38,34,349

Of the total quantity, 64.06 per cent. was taken by the United Kingdom against 81.10 per cent. in the previous year. The value of the exports of refined sugar amounted to 11 lakhs and of unrefined sugar to 27½ lakhs. The United Kingdom took in the past year 575,334 cwts. less unrefined sugar than in the preceding year and Bengal 45,904 cwts. less refined sugar. The principal ports from which sugar was exported were Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore and Tuticorin.

27. **Cocoanuts and coconut-kernels.**—The value of the exports in the past year amounted to nearly 37 lakhs against 32 lakhs in the preceding year.

Cocoanuts.—The increase under cocoanuts was all in exports from the West Coast to Bombay and comes of a good season following a bad one. In the East Coast districts there was a decrease due probably to the drought.

Coconut-kernels.—The bulk of the trade was in Malabar and showed an increase owing to good prices ruling in Germany and Belgium. There was a decrease in the exports to the United Kingdom and in the coasting trade.

28. **Cotton twist and yarn.**—The exports in the past five years are:—

	LBS.	RS.
1893-94	7,691,332	29,07,169
1894-95	6,521,190	25,18,159
1895-96	7,442,188	28,99,693
1896-97	4,996,533	20,20,941
1897-98	8,171,361	30,80,807

The trade in the past year shows an increase of 63.54 per cent. in quantity and of 52.44 per cent. in value. The increase occurred chiefly in the exports to China and Burma. Bombay twist and yarn being out of favour in foreign markets on account of the plague, it was largely consumed in this Presidency. In its place Madras twist and yarn was exported, the bulk of the exports being to Shanghai and Rangoon. Out of the total quantity, 70.82 per cent. was exported to China, 22.43 per cent. to Burma, 2.73 per cent. to Travancore, 2.13 per cent. to Bengal and 1.89 per cent. to other countries.

29. **Tobacco.**—The exports of tobacco show an increase of 15·17 per cent. in quantity and 8·05 per cent. in value. The increased export of the article is attributed to the fact that Indian cheroots are growing in favour in the European market and to decreased exports from Cuba.

The trade was distributed as follows :—

Countries.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Burma	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	7,003,058	14,80,103	8,974,735	16,08,053
Bengal	107,809	2,01,020	186,908	2,71,086
Straits Settlements	333,626	2,29,310	363,104	2,42,310
Other places	721,072	1,38,287	1,242,797	1,98,553
Total	1,054,409	3,60,293	820,948	2,63,227
Total	9,279,974	24,00,673	10,683,492	26,03,733

The forms in which the tobacco was exported were as follows :—

	Lbs.	Rs.
Unmanufactured	9,942,478	18,30,629
Cigars	702,049	7,65,850
Other sorts	43,965	7,259
Total	10,688,492	26,03,738

Burma took 15½ lakhs' worth of tobacco leaf. The United Kingdom took 2½ lakhs' worth, and Bengal 2 lakhs' worth, of cigars. The Straits Settlements took 1½ lakhs' worth, and other places 1½ lakhs' worth.

30. **Tea.**—The tea trade, which was stated in the last report to have been developing continuously, showed a further advance of 3½ lakhs in value in the past year. The increase is due to the steady development of the industry and to an increasing London demand, as Indian and Ceylon teas replace the China teas formerly in favour. The figures for the past five years are :—

	Lbs.	Rs.
1893-94	1,937,954	14,96,311
1894-95	2,389,747	18,66,338
1895-96	2,751,858	20,76,436
1896-97	2,970,461	22,32,623
1897-98	3,441,839	25,77,803

Of the total quantity, 93·10 per cent. was exported to the United Kingdom. The exports were distributed as follows :—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
United Kingdom	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
Austria-Hungary	2,606,989	20,38,000	3,204,528	24,40,905
Belgium	1,142	1,401	2,479	1,559
France	25	13	1,152	1,152
Germany	962	982	1,520	1,503
Italy	1,797	1,401	1,400	1,400
Cape Colony	1,172	1,161	960	960
Egypt	3,606	3,606	275	275
United States	100	103	64	71
Ceylon	1,039	1,043	18,021	16,219
Turkey in Asia	69,835	44,334	11,605	11,620
Australia	40	40	199,700	1,02,019
Indian Ports	4,300	3,760		
Total	2,970,461	22,32,623	3,441,839	25,77,803

31. **Timber and wood.**—The several kinds of timber and wood exported are shown below :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Teak	1,31,090	1,66,764
Other timber	6,09,438	6,00,023
Ornamental wood including sandalwood	5,48,658	6,64,179
Manufactures	1,17,883	1,62,765
Firewood	17,074	12,373
Total	14,84,143	16,06,104

The small increase is mainly due to larger exports of sandalwood to the United Kingdom chiefly from Malabar. Teakwood and other timber were exported chiefly to Kattywar and Cutch; sandalwood to Bombay, the United Kingdom, Germany and France.

32. **Other articles.**—The export trade in articles of minor importance as compared with 1896-97 was as follows :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Animals, living	10½	11
Dregs of jinjili oil	1½	7½
Drugs—		
Peruvian bark	4	7½
Other drugs	6½	4½
Fresh vegetables	5	8
Oil-cake	12½	8
Provisions—		
Ghee	4	2½
Salted fish	7½	11
Other provisions	12½	15½
Turmeric	3	5½
Manganese ore	3½	6½

Animals of the value of nearly 9½ lakhs were exported to Ceylon and 1½ lakhs' worth to the Straits Settlements. Almost the whole of the dregs of jinjili oil and 6 lakhs' worth of fresh vegetables were shipped to Ceylon. The whole of the Peruvian bark and 1½ lakhs' worth of the other drugs were taken by the United Kingdom. Of the oil-cake 2½ lakhs' worth was exported to the Straits Settlements, 2½ lakhs' worth to Ceylon and nearly 2 lakhs' worth to Bombay. Burma took 1½ lakhs' worth of ghee. Salted fish to the value of 10½ lakhs was exported to Ceylon. Bengal took 4½ lakhs' worth of turmeric. Of manganese ore, 4½ lakhs' worth was exported to the United Kingdom and nearly 2 lakhs' worth to the United States.

33. **Imports.**—The value of the imports relating to external trade from 1876-77, including the famine period of 1876-78, is given below :—

Years.	Foreign merchandise.	Indian produce.	Total.	Years.	Foreign merchandise.	Indian produce.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	4,33,28,891	5,11,62,510	9,47,90,401	1887-88	6,56,22,096	1,56,71,707	8,40,93,803
1877-78	4,07,75,707	8,60,00,790	12,78,36,497	1888-89	7,06,98,627	1,57,21,531	8,63,20,158
1878-79	3,66,35,440	3,38,98,755	7,05,34,204	1889-90	7,49,69,584	1,91,48,241	9,32,17,825
1879-80	3,97,66,037	1,72,77,298	5,70,43,335	1890-91	7,44,43,269	2,07,79,491	10,12,16,760
1880-81	4,78,24,654	1,47,82,042	6,26,06,696	1891-92	7,18,79,083	3,32,39,315	10,51,18,398
1881-82	4,71,60,573	1,58,92,800	6,30,53,373	1892-93	6,00,77,598	3,00,50,438	9,01,28,036
1882-83	5,49,71,138	1,48,92,233	6,98,63,371	1893-94	7,44,67,867	3,13,48,679	10,58,16,546
1883-84	5,57,34,903	1,83,94,261	7,41,29,164	1894-95	8,25,05,215	2,36,32,837	11,11,38,052
1884-85	6,04,59,382	1,63,19,519	7,67,78,901	1895-96	7,09,32,616	3,41,92,148	10,51,14,764
1885-86	5,47,05,321	1,96,74,263	7,43,82,586	1896-97	6,92,13,601	2,56,29,769	9,48,43,360
1886-87	6,59,68,300	1,88,53,026	8,45,11,326	1897-98	7,38,48,614	3,26,20,894	10,64,78,508

The value of the imports during the year under review shows an increase of over 118½ lakhs as compared with that in the preceding year. Of this increase, 46½ lakhs occur under foreign produce and 72 lakhs under Indian produce. The large increase in the latter occurs chiefly in the imports of grain and pulse from Burma for reasons stated in paragraph 37 *infra*. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 45·34 per cent., Bombay 19·01 per cent., Bengal 10·59 per cent., Burma 9·45 per cent., Ceylon 3·69 per cent. and the Straits Settlements 2·62 per cent., leaving 9·29 per cent. obtained from other countries.

34. The following statement shows details of the imports of the principal articles of merchandise in 1897-98 as compared with those for the preceding year:—

Articles.		1896-97.		1897-98.		Percentage of value.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Cotton piece-goods	Yards.	125,194,486	Rs. 1,97,80,044	142,265,624	Rs. 2,12,25,499	20.93	19.95
Do. twist and yarn	lbs.	25,034,170	1,51,56,582	23,708,333	1,35,47,013	16.06	12.74
Grain and pulse	Cwts.	1,627,291	55,83,863	3,328,535	1,29,18,291	8.01	12.13
Metals	...	688,628	68,05,873	713,706	75,00,599	7.19	7.05
Kerosine oil	Gals.	5,854,704	27,35,269	9,644,212	39,94,744	2.89	3.75
Salt	Tons.	41,032	35,16,705	46,153	38,88,294	3.72	3.66
Machinery and Mill work	Value.	...	26,75,355	...	33,06,431	2.83	3.11
Timber and wood	...	...	28,89,591	...	27,67,443	3.06	2.60
Coal, coke and patent fuel	Tons.	204,378	27,79,534	211,190	27,52,962	2.94	2.59
Spices	...	20,982,852	19,09,525	24,419,445	26,49,434	2.08	2.50
Apparel	Value.	...	31,35,664	...	25,77,499	3.31	3.22
Guany bags	No.	11,687,118	22,03,219	13,576,483	24,16,216	2.39	2.27
Liquors	Gals.	824,804	25,39,924	691,645	22,24,040	2.69	2.09
Hardware and cutlery	Value.	...	21,04,283	...	21,35,324	2.23	2.01
Drugs, medicines and narcotics	...	...	18,00,742	...	19,90,875	1.92	1.86
Stationery including paper and paste-board	Value.	...	21,77,550	...	17,24,369	2.30	1.62
Railway materials	...	...	8,33,135	...	17,04,572	.89	1.60
Provisions	...	...	14,96,771	...	16,34,308	1.68	1.53
Seeds	Cwts.	50,845	6,01,519	117,160	12,74,236	.64	1.20
Other articles	Value.	...	1,35,60,212	...	1,41,56,559	14.35	13.30
Total	...	...	9,45,43,860	...	10,63,78,508	100	100

Of the total imports, 32.69 per cent. consisted of cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn, 12.15 per cent. of grain and pulse and 7.05 per cent. of metals. The trade in each of the principal articles will be noticed below.

35. **Cotton piece-goods.**—The trade in 1897-98 shows an increase of 14½ lakhs in value. There was an unusually heavy demand for cheap grey and white goods in this Presidency, and Manchester supplied these in very large quantities. The failure of the cotton crops and famine in Madras materially affected the manufacture of country cloths, and cheap cotton in Europe helped Manchester. The figures for the last five years are given below:—

	Rs.
1893-94	2,38,53,326
1894-95	3,13,57,082
1895-96	1,95,84,591
1896-97	1,97,86,044
1897-98	2,12,25,499

The following statement shows the imports of the several kinds of piece-goods:—

		Foreign.		Indian.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.
Grey	1896-97	70,326,313	98,01,791	738,097	1,33,311	71,064,410	99,35,102
	1897-98	81,889,476	1,08,20,627	431,057	80,090	82,814,533	1,09,00,717
White	1896-97	17,678,063	31,73,368	43,108	8,587	17,716,174	31,81,955
	1897-98	28,618,299	47,79,185	77,946	13,930	28,696,344	47,92,215
Coloured	1896-97	35,297,880	63,63,754	1,188,837	4,01,373	36,396,717	69,65,123
	1897-98	30,285,825	51,65,312	969,522	3,63,555	31,255,747	55,32,567
Other sorts	1896-97	636	307	16,549	3,554	17,185	3,861
	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896-97	124,297,895	1,92,39,220	1,986,591	5,40,824	125,194,486	1,97,86,044
	1897-98	140,787,600	2,07,69,724	1,478,624	4,56,775	142,265,624	2,12,25,499

There is an increase of over 9½ lakhs under grey goods and 16 lakhs under white goods. The imports under coloured goods show a decline of 11½ lakhs. The total

value of the foreign goods coming under this head (207½ lakhs) is distributed as shown below:—

	LAKHS.
United Kingdom	176½
Bombay	24½
Straits Settlements	2½
Bengal	2
Other countries	1½

Of the Indian goods amounting to 4½ lakhs, 2½ lakhs' worth, consisting chiefly of coloured goods, were imported from Goa and 1½ lakhs' worth, chiefly grey and coloured goods, from Bombay.

36. **Cotton Twist and Yarn.**—There was a decrease of 1,325,837 lbs. in imports of cotton twist and yarn by sea, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase of 1,842,130 lbs. in imports by land from Bombay. The bulk of the decrease, viz. 1,117,394 lbs., being in the coasting trade would appear to be due to the fact that rail transport was found to be cheaper than that by sea in view of the plague regulations in force in Bombay. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 64.12 per cent. in quantity and 75.25 per cent. in value and Bombay 33.70 per cent. in quantity and 22.71 per cent. in value.

The total value of foreign twist and yarn amounted to 106½ lakhs and that of the Indian article to over 28½ lakhs. The imports from the several countries are shown below:—

Countries.	Foreign.		Indian.		Total value.	Percentage of value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	RS.	
United Kingdom	15,200,056	1,01,94,069	...	...	1,01,94,069	75.25
Other foreign countries	159,330	81,351	...	...	81,351	6.61
Bombay	684,941	3,06,517	7,305,603	27,09,360	30,75,777	22.71
Bengal	131,967	94,038	195,262	90,586	1,84,624	1.36
Burma	699	453	346	25	484	0.00
Indian Ports not British	...	...	80,100	9,708	9,708	0.07
Total 1897-98	16,176,092	1,06,77,434	7,591,341	28,69,579	1,35,47,013	100
Total 1896-97	16,891,235	1,20,26,687	8,112,035	31,59,495	1,51,85,582	...

37. **Grain and pulse.**—The following statement shows the imports of rice, paddy and other grains for the last five years:—

Years.	Rice.		Paddy.		Other grains.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.
1893-94	693,192	30,51,057	2,836,327	65,32,427	1,512,865	56,07,381	5,042,324	1,53,09,865
1894-95	851,585	35,72,079	1,878,651	40,10,280	1,044,779	38,03,184	5,765,015	1,15,85,529
1895-96	1,776,759	72,89,992	1,031,259	25,99,235	1,204,826	42,12,047	4,006,854	1,42,01,224
1896-97	501,327	19,81,239	567,317	14,03,861	558,617	22,53,783	1,627,261	50,83,863
1897-98	1,687,401	70,01,929	1,192,211	32,54,417	498,923	26,01,935	5,328,535	1,28,18,291

* Flour has been included under "Grain and Pulse" since 1896-97.

The imports under this head during the year under report exceed those of the preceding year by 1,701,244 cwts. in quantity and 72½ lakhs in value. The imports in 1896-97 were small owing to the failure of crops in Northern India. The same cause induced larger exports than usual to Ceylon from this Presidency. The year 1897-98 started with stocks depleted and harvest prospects poor. The result was large imports chiefly from Burma where the harvest was good and the price favourable. There were increases of 50½ lakhs under rice, 18½ lakhs under paddy and nearly 3½ lakhs under other grains. Of the total value, 57.27 per cent. came from Burma, 22.34 per cent. from Bengal, 17.50 per cent. from Bombay and 2.89 per cent. from other places.

38. Metals.—The subjoined statement shows the imports for the last five years :—

Metals.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Brass	Cwts.	14,010	12,207	13,666	6,893	5,785
	Rs.	5,66,576	4,86,209	5,68,616	3,04,367	2,71,391
Copper	Cwts.	51,363	54,109	49,115	41,936	48,474
	Rs.	21,63,292	23,49,202	22,69,137	19,67,971	21,02,984
Iron	Cwts.	561,100	554,531	595,344	564,745	560,862
	Rs.	31,45,048	23,29,055	36,84,707	34,46,293	37,45,724
Other metals	Cwts.	63,420	72,617	89,419	74,954	92,645
	Rs.	12,14,415	12,42,765	14,34,827	11,87,542	13,80,500
Total	Cwts.	689,993	493,464	747,484	689,528	713,706
	Rs.	70,89,331	63,11,321	78,18,117	68,05,873	75,00,599

The imports of metals show a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ lakh under brass and an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under copper, nearly 3 lakhs under iron and nearly 2 lakhs under other metals, resulting in a net increase of nearly 7 lakhs. The increase under this head is due to the rate of exchange being more favourable which enabled importers to place metals in the market at cheaper rates, and encouraged the import of tin from the Straits Settlements. It is also due to large quantities of wrought metal being imported for the construction of two new mills in the Tinnevely district and to imports being made direct from Liverpool instead of through Bombay on account of plague restrictions at the latter port.

Of the total imports, the United Kingdom contributed 52.07 per cent. in value, Belgium 18.83 per cent., Bombay 12.08 per cent., the Straits Settlements 5.2 per cent., Sweden 4.60 per cent., Bengal 2.12 per cent. and other countries 5.1 per cent.

39. Kerosine oil.—The imports of kerosine oil for the last two years are given below :—

		GAIS.	RS.
1896-97	...	5,854,704	27,35,269
1897-98	...	9,644,212	39,94,744

The importations under this head increased by 3,789,508 gallons in quantity and by 12½ lakhs in value. There was an increased demand for cheap oil, partly no doubt due to scarcity of local vegetable oils owing to failure of crops. It was supplied chiefly by two large firms in Madras, one of which imported in bulk from Batoum and the other in cases from Sumatra. The largest receipts were from Russia, representing 55.55 per cent. of the total quantity.

40. Salt.—The trade in the past year shows an increase of 4,521 tons in quantity and of nearly 3½ lakhs in value.

		TONS.	RS.
1896-97	...	41,632	35,16,705
1897-98	...	46,153	38,88,294

The importations were almost entirely from Bombay into the West Coast districts. The increase is due to the fact that Bombay salt continues to grow in favour with the trade. This is not because it is superior in quality, but because the duty is levied on the weight while the salt is sold by the measure, and certain processes for producing as many measures as possible to the maund are allowed in Bombay while they are prohibited in Madras.

41. Machinery and millwork.—The imports under this head for the last two years are as follows :—

		RS.
1896-97	...	26,75,355
1897-98	...	33,05,431

The increase of 23.55 per cent. is chiefly attributable to the construction of three new mills, two in the Tinnevely district and one in the Godavari district. The importations of gold-mining machinery owing to extension in the mining districts, and of

oil-gas, sugar and cotton machinery as well as machinery for the treatment of tobacco account also to a certain extent for the increase. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom alone supplied 95.21 per cent.

42. Timber and wood.—The imports under the several kinds of timber and wood are compared below with those of 1896-97 :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Teak	21,90,090	19,84,602
Other timber	1,01,308	88,365
Firewood	16,594	13,694
Ornamental woods including sandalwood	47,992	41,212
Manufactures	5,33,598	6,39,570
Total	28,89,591	27,67,443

The value of the timber and wood imported during the past year shows a decrease of 1½ lakhs as compared with the previous year. The only cause that can be assigned is an increasing use of iron girders for building purposes.

The decrease occurred chiefly in the imports from Burma. Of the total imports, Burma supplied 85.07 per cent., Bombay 6.38 per cent., and Ceylon 4.34 per cent.

43. Coal, coke and patent fuel.—The imports of coal, coke and patent fuel in the last two years have been :—

		TONS.	RS.
1896-97	...	204,278	27,79,534
1897-98	...	211,190	27,52,962

The imports from foreign countries show a decrease of 27,848 tons, while the coasting trade shows an increase of 34,760 tons. This is due to the larger importation of Bengal coal into this Presidency for the use of railways and engineering works. Of the total quantity, Bengal supplied 73.92 per cent. and the United Kingdom 20.58 per cent.

44. Spices.—The total value of the imports of spices amounted to 26½ lakhs against 19½ lakhs in the previous year. The bulk of the trade under this head was in the imports of betel-nuts from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. The following table shows the imports of betel-nuts during the last two years :—

Countries.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Ceylon	9,872,737	11,21,017	10,479,941	12,81,987
Straits Settlements	9,325,426	8,15,871	11,902,138	9,68,369
Other Provinces in India	60,717	4,193	40,690	3,088
Total	19,258,879	16,41,080	22,422,669	22,54,044

There has been an increase of 3,163,786 lb. in quantity and of Rs. 6,12,958 in value, which is attributed to the failure of the crop on the West Coast. The ports at which this article was chiefly imported were Tuticorin and Negapatam.

The imports of "other spices" were 1,996,780 lb. valued at Rs. 3,95,390, against 1,723,973 lb. valued at Rs. 3,22,439 in 1896-97. This increase, which occurred chiefly in the imports of chillies, is attributed to the poor yield above the ghâts in the West Coast, in consequence of which large quantities of the article were imported into South Canara from various ports in the Bombay Presidency for subsequent export to Malabar, where there was a good market.

45. Apparel including boots, shoes and Military uniforms.—The imports in the last five years are shown below :—

		RS.
1893-94	...	30,07,019
1894-95	...	34,84,469
1895-96	...	33,98,667
1896-97	...	31,35,664
1897-98	...	25,77,499

The trade under this head declined by $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the year under review. The decrease was chiefly in imports of silver gilt thread used in making turbans, and the reasons assigned are heavy importations, cheaper silver and a more favourable rate of exchange in the previous year. The trade is carried on chiefly with France, some of the cheaper qualities being sent from Germany.

Of the total imports, France supplied 41.26 per cent., the United Kingdom 26.41 per cent., Bengal 20.39 per cent. and Bombay 5.92 per cent.

46. **Gunny bags.**—The imports of gunny bags for the last two years were:—

		NO.	RS.
1896-97	...	11,687,118	22,63,219
1897-98	...	13,576,483	24,16,216

The number of gunny bags imported increased by 1,889,365 and the value by Rs. 1,52,997. This increase is due to heavy imports from Bengal to carry grain to famine districts. Of the total quantity 72.69 per cent. came from Bengal and 25.35 per cent. from Ceylon. All the bags imported are not new as the gunnies in which grain is exported are also received back for further use.

47. **Liquors.**—The following table shows the trade in the principal kinds of liquor during the last five years:—

Liquors.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Spirits and liqueurs	Gals. 178,742 Rs. 9,48,457	209,353 11,37,532	220,954 12,08,981	217,496 13,18,945	199,337 10,89,019
Wines	Gals. 54,896 Rs. 4,12,832	55,664 4,97,339	58,005 5,07,981	55,441 5,19,413	52,378 5,23,379
Ale, beer and porter	Gals. 449,569 Rs. 6,77,232	455,099 6,17,817	541,999 7,14,669	551,565 6,99,773	420,254 6,08,267
Other sorts	Gals. 602 Rs. 2,733	254 1,233	245 1,130	392 1,793	476 2,435
Total	Gals. 693,810 Rs. 19,41,274	720,370 22,53,421	821,104 24,32,761	824,804 25,39,924	681,045 22,24,040

In the year under report, the trade under spirits and ale, beer and porter declined both in quantity and value, that under wines declined in quantity and increased in value and that under other sorts of liquors increased both in quantity and value, resulting in a net decrease of 143,159 gallons in quantity and of 3 lakhs in value.

The decrease is reported to have been brought about by the fall in demand for cheaper kinds of spirits on account of famine and high prices. Liqueurs, ale and porter are said to have been in less demand owing to the departure of troops to the frontier.

48. **Spirits and liqueurs.**—The imports under this head during the past year are compared below with those of the year 1896-97:—

Spirits.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Brandy	Gals. 34,807	Rs. 3,25,267	Gals. 28,114	Rs. 2,54,222
Rum	1,499	7,702	2,497	10,307
Gin	8,610	48,221	9,991	45,039
Whisky	62,644	5,89,047	48,455	4,30,410
Other spirits	101,726	2,45,372	103,015	2,61,104
Liqueurs	1,412	29,000	1,044	22,625
Total	217,406	13,18,045	199,337	10,89,019

* Particulars were not separately recorded of gin and whisky imported coastwise in 1896-97, nor of gin, whisky and liqueurs in 1897-98. These figures represent the totals of such importations.

The imports show a decrease of 18,129 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 2,29,026 in value. The imports from different countries are shown below:—

Countries.	Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of quantity.	Percentage of value.
United Kingdom	Gals. 61,379	Rs. 6,17,053	31.09	56.66
France	18,480	1,75,332	9.27	16.16
Ceylon	94,740	1,29,002	47.63	11.86
Bombay	7,042	77,210	3.63	7.09
Other countries	17,096	89,617	8.58	8.23
Total	199,337	10,89,019	100	100

49. **Wines.**—The following statement shows the imports of wines during the last two years:—

Wines.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Champagne	3,155	94,439	3,346	97,158
Claret	13,173	1,08,035	12,102	1,07,304
Port	13,423	1,02,763	11,571	99,268
Sherry	2,318	19,664	3,960	24,486
Other sorts	23,372	1,94,512	16,518	1,37,689
Total	55,441	5,19,413	52,378	5,23,379

* Under "Coasting trade" particulars for wines were not separately recorded in the trade returns for 1897-98.

The imports declined by 3,063 gallons in quantity and increased by Rs. 3,966 in value, there being a rather larger import of champagne, port and sherry and less of claret and other wines. Of the total quantity, 29.11 per cent. was supplied by France, 23.45 per cent. by the United Kingdom, 17.61 per cent. by Spain, 5.08 per cent. by Portugal, 4.61 per cent. by Italy, 2.95 per cent. by Germany, and 2.53 per cent. by Austria-Hungary.

50. **Ale, Beer and Porter.**—The imports of ale, beer and porter show a decrease of 122,251 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 91,566 in value. The imports from the United Kingdom declined by 93,572 gallons in quantity and Rs. 49,823 in value and those from Germany by 32,733 gallons in quantity and Rs. 42,463 in value. The United Kingdom supplied 92.45 per cent. of the total quantity and Germany 3.57 per cent.

51. **Hardware and Cutlery.**—The imports for the last two years are shown below:—

	RS.
1896-97	21,04,263
1897-98	21,36,324

The increase is small and calls for no remark. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 68.17 per cent. and Bombay 22.14 per cent.

52. **Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics.**—The values of the imports for the last two years were:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals)	12,35,200	12,67,557
Opium	27,283	35,526
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	2,67,048	3,95,841
Manufactured	2,80,211	2,81,951
Total	18,09,742	19,80,875

The increase occurred chiefly in the receipts of unmanufactured tobacco from the United Kingdom. The value of imports of this article from Java declined from Rs. 1,46,004 in 1896-97 to Rs. 89,011 in the year under review. The slight increase noticed under "drugs and medicines" is stated to be due to larger importations of these articles for Local Fund dispensaries. Out of the total imports of "drugs and medicines," 4½ lakhs worth of camphor was imported from the Straits Settlements and 3 lakhs worth, chiefly of unenumerated kinds, from the United Kingdom.

53. Stationery including paper and paste-board.—The imports under this head as compared with those of 1896-97 were:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Stationery	7,99,593	5,41,334
Paper and paste-board	14,31,957	11,83,035
Total	21,71,550	17,24,369

The decrease in the value of imports of stationery is attributed to the importation of inferior qualities of the article from Europe at cheap rates and that in the value of imports of paper and paste-board to the use of commoner kinds of paper. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 41.88 per cent. in value, Bengal 36.88 per cent. and Bombay 13.03 per cent.

54. Railway Materials.—The imports in the last five years are shown below:—

	RS.
1893-94	21,42,478
1894-95	20,64,707
1895-96	14,07,395
1896-97	8,33,135
1897-98	17,04,572

The imports in the past year show an increase of nearly 8½ lakhs in value. The increase is due to the imports of steel rails and rolling stock for the Madras and South Indian Railways and of materials for the extension of the former railway to the Nilgiris and of the latter to Peralam and also for renewals in the latter line. Of the total imports, 97.19 per cent. was supplied by the United Kingdom and the rest by Ceylon.

55. Provisions.—The values of the imports under this head in the last two years were:—

	RS.
1896-97	14,96,771
1897-98	16,34,308

The increase of Rs. 1,37,537 was mainly caused by increased imports of dates from Turkey in Asia and of salted fish from Mekran and Sonmiani. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom supplied over 8½ lakhs worth.

56. Seeds.—The import trade in seeds showed an increase of 66,315 cwt. in quantity and of Rs. 6,72,717 in value. The figures for the last two years were:—

	CWTS.	RS.
1896-97	50,845	6,01,519
1897-98	117,160	12,74,236

This increase occurred mainly in the imports from Bombay and Bengal in consequence of the failure of the crops in this Presidency. The appended statement shows the various kinds of seeds imported and the sources of supply:—

	Bombay.		Bengal.		Other places.		Total.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Seeds, essential	12,587	4,33,045	5,734	66,689	2,785	19,215	51,056	5,17,349
Rape	321	2,070	25,103	1,63,033	..	..	25,424	1,65,103
Til	16,358	1,29,922	1,475	11,406	579	3,930	18,412	1,45,258
Mustard	894	5,690	2,434	16,210	20	120	3,348	22,020
Cotton	447	1,397	165	625	13	28	625	2,050
Other sorts	5,641	47,386	5,021	2,02,326	2,407	68,449	13,069	3,18,661
Foreign produce imported coastwise particulars of which are not separately recorded	5,214	1,03,712	12	83	..	..	5,226	1,03,795
Total ..	71,482	7,23,222	33,944	4,50,272	5,751	91,742	117,160	12,74,236

57. Other articles.—The trade in the more important of the "other articles," the countries from which they were principally imported, and the value of the articles imported from such countries are shown below:—

Articles.	Total value.		Countries from which imported.	Value of articles imported from the countries mentioned.
	1896-97.	1897-98.		1897-98.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.		LAKHS.
Arms, ammunition and military stores ..	7½	10½	United Kingdom	10½
Glass and glassware	7½	7½	Do	2½
Other oils (except kerosine)	6½	7½	Bombay	2
Dyeing and tanning materials	5½	6½	Austria Hungary	1
Silk raw	13½	6	Ceylon	4½
Woolen manufactures	6	6	Bombay	1
Chemicals	5	6½	Do	4½
Fruits and vegetables	2½	5½	Germany	1½
Carriages	3½	4½	Bengal	6
Hides and skins	8½	4½	United Kingdom	4
Matches	4½	4½	Bombay	1½
Sugar	5	4	United Kingdom	4
			Ceylon	3
			Bombay	1
			United Kingdom	4½
			Ceylon	1½
			Bombay	1½
			Burma	1
			Norway	1½
			Bombay	2½

58. Private treasure.—The net imports on private account of gold and silver for the last ten years are compared in the following statement:—

Years.	GOLD.			SILVER.			TOTAL.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1888-89 ..	8,21,032	1,59,838	6,61,194	11,26,973	10,46,599	70,377	19,48,605	12,46,484	7,32,171
1889-90 ..	13,33,011	1,03,241	12,29,770	19,97,473	8,39,469	11,58,007	33,30,484	9,39,740	23,90,744
1890-91 ..	26,92,681	10,10,380	16,82,301	19,50,530	8,60,963	10,89,567	30,43,111	18,71,048	17,72,063
1891-92 ..	14,89,505	1,41,248	13,48,257	15,86,378	13,43,461	2,42,917	30,70,688	14,84,202	15,91,374
1892-93 ..	5,73,893	13,169	5,60,724	17,50,707	13,42,272	4,08,435	10,04,600	19,58,422	49,178
1893-94 ..	8,39,267	50,600	7,88,667	17,89,275	12,74,593	5,09,680	26,25,642	14,27,095	12,98,447
1894-95 ..	4,28,367	..	4,28,367	16,06,941	13,60,200	2,44,841	20,33,408	18,60,200	1,73,208
1895-96 ..	4,28,367	..	4,28,367	13,56,823	3,43,350	10,11,978	27,60,450	12,54,084	15,06,366
1896-97 ..	8,76,122	39,40,724	30,64,602	38,77,347	4,01,639	33,55,747	46,89,282	4,91,600	40,97,682
1897-98 ..	7,11,935	..	7,11,935	32,35,701	7,30,499	25,05,202	40,79,947	7,30,499	33,49,448

There have been no exports of gold in the last two years. The imports of gold showed an increase of Rs. 1,33,311 as compared with the imports of the previous year. The net imports of silver in 1897-98 were Rs. 25,04,202 against Rs. 33,85,747 in 1896-97.

59. **Government stores.**—The exports and imports of Government stores to and from ports outside the Presidency are compared below with those of the previous year :—

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1896-97	12,11,458	47,33,539
1897-98	12,10,395	77,00,951

Of the total imports, 60½ lakhs were from the United Kingdom, 9 lakhs from Bengal and 6½ lakhs from British Burma. Railway plant and rolling-stock form the bulk of the imports from the United Kingdom and were valued at 49½ lakhs in 1897-98 against 26½ lakhs in the previous year. The increase is due to large quantities having been imported on account of the East Coast Railway. Of the total exports, nearly 6 lakhs went to Burma, 2½ lakhs to Bengal and 1½ lakhs apiece to the United Kingdom and Bombay.

60. **Government treasure.**—The exports of silver on account of Government amounted to Rs. 20,852, the whole of which went to Bombay. The imports of silver amounted to Rs. 56,000 and were received from Bengal.

61. **Share taken by each country in total exports and imports.**—The subjoined statement shows the share taken by each country in the exports and imports of merchandise and treasure, both private and Government :—

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percent- age of exports.	Percent- age of imports.	Percent- age of total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.			
United Kingdom	4,95,43,004	5,43,81,770	10,39,24,774	33.29	7.00	38.92
Austria-Hungary	8,70,749	3,25,219	11,95,968	.69	.27	.45
Belgium	17,38,225	19,25,948	36,64,173	1.17	1.63	1.37
France	53,47,601	10,05,819	1,01,53,420	5.74	1.36	3.80
Germany	26,66,259	6,78,280	33,44,539	1.79	.57	1.25
Italy	3,92,578	1,06,886	4,99,464	.26	.09	.19
Russia in Europe	29,700	20,87,866	21,17,566	.02	1.77	.79
Spain	69,044	53,765	1,12,809	.04	.06	.04
Egypt	41,27,259	5,78,216	47,05,475	2.77	.49	1.76
Mauritius	5,66,934	5,074	5,72,008	.38	..	.21
Bourbon	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	64,74,422	33,015	65,07,437	4.35	.03	2.44
Aden	91,444	885	92,079	.06	..	.04
Arabia	3,48,392	11,934	3,60,326	.24	.01	.14
Ceylon	2,33,48,386	67,27,905	3,00,76,291	15.69	5.69	11.26
China	27,60,641	49,363	28,09,854	1.86	.04	1.05
Japan	73,08,359	1,27,691	74,36,050	5.25	.11	2.97
Java	1,726	89,011	90,737	.00	.03	.03
Persia	1,80,625	18,179	1,98,804	.12	.02	.08
Straits Settlements	26,81,160	28,67,744	55,48,894	2.47	2.43	2.45
Turkey in Asia	9,70,292	1,41,419	11,11,711	.65	.12	.42
New South Wales	60,141	2,941	63,082	.04	..	.02
Victoria	1,42,788	3,67,989	5,00,777	.10	.30	.19
All other foreign countries	4,77,950	13,64,773	18,42,723	.32	1.15	.69
Total of Foreign countries	11,48,85,889	7,35,41,316	18,84,27,205	77.20	62.21	70.66
Bengal	71,47,378	1,23,09,807	1,94,57,185	4.80	16.41	7.29
Bombay	1,26,09,656	2,06,03,624	3,32,13,079	8.47	17.43	12.44
Sind	2,35,449	1,66,728	4,02,076	.16	.14	.15
Burma	93,21,810	1,07,07,210	2,00,29,026	9.27	9.06	7.60
Total of British Provinces in other Presidencies	2,93,14,097	4,37,87,269	7,31,01,366	19.70	37.04	27.38
Cutch	4,69,610	3,670	4,73,280	.32	..	.18
Kattywar	12,36,367	1,56,316	13,92,683	.83	.13	.62
Ona	8,84,014	4,98,763	13,82,777	.60	.35	.48
Pondicherry	1,67,949	5,681	1,73,630	.11	.01	.07
Travancore	19,54,890	2,54,015	22,08,905	1.11	.22	.71
Other Indian ports not British	1,98,697	57,573	2,56,270	.13	.04	.10
Total of Indian ports not British	46,03,393	3,86,821	49,90,214	3.10	.75	2.06
Grand Total	14,88,09,379	11,22,15,406	26,10,24,785	100	100	100

62. **Internal Trade.**—The following statement shows the trade between the ports of this Presidency for the last two years :—

Articles.	Exports.			
	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Grain and pulse	Cwts. 1,187,760	RS. 42,38,794	1,323,583	50,89,217
Cotton manufactures—Piece-goods	Yds. 5,902,407	10,42,248	5,496,484	9,39,545
Twist and yarn	Lbs. 1,405,569	7,89,573	1,363,049	7,63,013
Seeds	Cwts. 254,560	18,40,263	116,934	7,32,822
Oils	Gals. 752,096	8,10,303	760,855	7,64,938
Spices	Lbs. 43	72	72	72
Provisions	..	9,85,696	5,458,349	7,58,556
Metals	Cwts. 13,125	3,86,886	..	5,82,146
Sugar	..	2,01,428	41,040	2,82,454
Jute, raw and manufactured	..	7,11,464	126,847	7,93,573
Tobacco	Lbs. 139,237	2,29,248	..	2,06,363
Fruits and vegetables	..	2,22,326	1,656,342	1,92,109
Hides and skins	Cwts. 37,449	3,66,266	..	3,88,401
Timber and other wood manufactures	..	22,01,466	39,457	23,42,947
Dyeing and tanning materials	..	4,00,400	..	3,07,369
Coffee	Cwts. 22,437	2,07,950	..	4,04,404
Liquors, spirits	Gals. 12,911	14,85,604	25,234	13,75,990
Cair and rope	Cwts. 22,127	81,933	32,349	1,28,298
Woolen manufactures	..	1,15,630	23,459	1,11,026
All other articles	..	20,355	..	10,996
Total	..	1,77,78,302	..	1,70,63,838
Government stores	..	3,74,177	..	3,44,555

Articles.	Imports.			
	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	
Grain and pulse	Cwts. 1,400,341	RS. 50,59,568	1,134,047	46,15,211
Cotton manufactures—Piece-goods	Yds. 5,264,933	9,61,948	5,050,603	9,17,178
Twist and yarn	Lbs. 1,384,913	7,18,248	1,337,546	7,18,065
Seeds	Cwts. 199,180	12,63,518	128,314	8,31,732
Oils	Gals. 701,650	8,01,378	750,293	7,94,561
Spices	Lbs. 2	2	..	..
Provisions	..	9,50,562	5,457,639	7,60,432
Metals	Cwts. 13,426	3,69,555	..	6,04,068
Sugar	..	2,00,820	19,718	2,51,553
Jute, raw and manufactured	..	7,99,691	132,699	8,66,384
Tobacco	Lbs. 141,402	2,08,816	..	1,98,835
Fruits and vegetables	..	2,12,089	1,656,376	2,10,620
Hides and skins	Cwts. 37,038	5,13,201	..	5,72,249
Timber and other wood manufactures	..	22,31,188	37,912	22,96,263
Dyeing and tanning materials	..	3,09,966	..	3,81,146
Coffee	Cwts. 1,07,392	1,07,392	..	3,44,570
Liquors, spirits	Gals. 23,278	15,51,098	25,412	13,70,595
Cair and rope	Cwts. 11,326	74,199	20,382	1,02,568
Woolen manufactures	..	1,61,303	31,108	1,72,693
All other articles	..	20,187	..	13,824
Total	..	1,83,49,066	..	1,77,54,948
Government stores	..	3,47,817	..	9,01,337

63. **Treasure.**—The movements of gold and silver on private and Government account between the ports within the Presidency are given below :—

	Gold.		Silver.	
	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports	27,900	..	4,20,700	..
Imports	..	..	3,27,340	..

64. Share borne by each district in total sea-borne trade.—The share of each district in the total sea-borne trade, including Government transactions, is shown below:—

Districts.	Trade with foreign countries.		Trade with foreign ports in India.		Trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras	Rs. 10,39,99,689	Rs. 10,18,021	Rs. 1,16,958	Rs. 1,56,03,777	Rs. 41,500	Rs. 58,300
Ganjam	1,68,666	..	65,850	..	10,33,611	..
Vizagapatam	41,97,519	..	2,641	..	26,86,624	9,000
Godavari	1,00,29,045	..	90,122	..	72,48,024	4,600
Kistna	3,14,950	..	50	..	7,09,916	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	28,98,031	27,080	1,45,343	..	24,10,270	471
Tanjore	1,24,28,316	20,50,927	3,062	..	32,39,460	1,44,597
Madura	8,67,953	5,500	9,715	..	5,67,791	..
Tinnevely	2,20,96,398	9,58,975	1,54,713	..	64,61,435	14,000
South Canara	64,22,330	..	17,16,902	70,314	43,73,004	3,07,793
Malabar	2,18,73,916	..	30,80,514	1,00,000	2,62,53,314	79,290
Total	18,43,83,762	46,63,503	53,24,870	1,70,344	7,24,47,915	6,53,451

Districts.	Trade between ports in the Presidency.		Total.		Grand Total.	Percentage.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.		
	8	9	10	11		
Madras	Rs. 57,90,938	Rs. 2,24,900	Rs. 12,58,01,362	Rs. 12,54,421	Rs. 12,98,85,783	42.32
Ganjam	17,47,104	..	29,97,130	..	58,300	1.00
Vizagapatam	24,86,610	54,500	93,26,440	..	93,800	94.17,240
Godavari	34,04,286	7,500	2,07,10,627	..	12,000	2,07,52,027
Kistna	16,46,408	80,000	25,71,324	..	80,000	27,51,324
Nellore	60,982	11,000	60,982	..	11,000	71,982
South Arcot	6,65,216	..	61,18,868	..	27,551	61,46,419
Tanjore	12,64,914	3,08,400	1,69,26,742	..	25,09,924	1,94,29,666
Madura	7,26,245	2,000	20,01,104	..	10,500	20,12,204
Tinnevely	20,83,786	39,000	2,97,91,332	..	10,11,975	3,08,03,307
South Canara	57,21,853	22,840	1,73,03,169	..	4,00,977	1,77,04,146
Malabar	1,13,73,311	5,500	6,26,36,065	..	1,78,700	6,27,14,875
Total	3,66,64,678	7,86,940	20,81,01,165	53,73,233	30,47,74,403	100

The northern ports, Madras and South Canara, show a decreasing trade, while Tanjore, Tinnevely and Malabar show an increase. The increase in the two former districts is chiefly due to the increase in the export trade to Ceylon, that in Malabar to the diversion in the trade in coffee, &c., from Madras to the West Coast.

65. Customs revenue—Import duty.—Including the customs duty on salt, the gross collections during the year on imports amounted to Rs. 32,54,940 against Rs. 28,43,892 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,11,548 or 14.47 per cent. The chief increases were Rs. 2,25,959 under petroleum, Rs. 52,543 under provisions, Rs. 50,734 under cotton manufactures, Rs. 41,526 under metals, and Rs. 29,426 under medicines, &c. The causes for the increased import of these commodities have been explained above.

The figures for the last five years are given below:—

Articles.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase or decrease.
Arms, ammunition, &c.	Rs. 64,182	Rs. 49,189	Rs. 58,240	Rs. 49,246	Rs. 51,308	+ 6,062
Liquors—						
Ale, beer and porter	24,579	28,117	33,211	33,317	25,962	— 7,355
Spirits	8,56,470	8,64,528	10,17,886	10,07,114	10,12,093	+ 4,979
Liqueurs	3,701	6,117	5,022	6,521	6,336	— 185
Wines	67,801	68,933	57,777	58,544	54,842	— 3,702
Other sorts	37	14	15	23	29	+ 6
Opium	103	1,180	173	135	274	+ 139
Salt	17,062	18,746	9,465	11,617	10,342	— 1,275
Salted fish	44	3,753	6,637	3,631	7,211	+ 3,680
Articles of food and drink	6,479	1,33,287	1,84,778	1,60,380	2,02,933	+ 42,553
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	6,316	1,13,998	97,420	1,00,356	1,29,782	+ 29,426
Metals—						
Silver, bullion or coin	184	400	316	1,428	3,980	+ 2,562
Other metals and manufactures of metals	5,638	2,05,503	2,22,366	2,06,874	2,48,200	+ 41,326
Oils—						
Petroleum	1,15,534	3,43,445	2,44,515	2,00,804	4,32,763	+ 2,32,959
Other sorts	1,249	6,043	7,205	18,730	27,190	+ 8,460
Cotton—Articles made of—	..	5,56,968	10,42,093	5,81,628	6,32,262	+ 50,734
Other articles	14,936	4,17,337	4,34,342	4,15,444	4,08,863	— 6,581
Total	11,74,554	29,38,554	34,02,950	28,43,392	32,64,940	+ 4,11,548
Refunds and drawbacks	38,599	42,103	47,316	43,180	48,174	+ 4,994
Net revenue	11,35,955	28,96,452	33,55,634	28,00,212	32,08,766	+ 4,08,554

66. Refunds and drawbacks.—These amounted to Rs. 48,174 against Rs. 43,180 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,994. Deducting this amount, the net collections of duty on imports amounted to Rs. 32,06,766 against Rs. 28,00,212 in 1896-97, showing an increase of Rs. 4,06,554.

67. Export duty.—The gross and net collections on the exports of paddy and rice for the past five years are given below:—

Articles.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase or decrease.
Paddy	Rs. 1,12,519	Rs. 1,20,528	Rs. 1,24,398	Rs. 1,17,162	Rs. 74,093	— 43,069
Rice	3,40,883	4,53,635	3,11,988	6,37,839	6,69,692	— 18,147
Gross collections	4,53,401	5,74,163	4,36,386	8,05,001	7,43,785	— 61,216
Refunds	1,079	2,720	1,354	3,067	2,372	— 695
Net collections	4,52,322	5,71,443	4,35,032	8,01,934	7,40,783	— 61,161

The amount of revenue realized under this head was Rs. 7,43,755 against Rs. 8,05,001 in the past year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 61,246 or 7.60 per cent. This is due to the exports of paddy and rice to Ceylon and Mauritius having fallen considerably owing to the increased demand for local consumption rendered necessary by famine.

68. Shipping.—The total number and tonnage of the vessels which entered and cleared at the ports of this Presidency from and to foreign countries during the last five years are given below:—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.		Average tonnage per vessel.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
1893-94	2,580	876,005	2,647	743,841	5,227	1,621,746	310
1894-95	2,836	951,375	2,903	901,378	5,743	1,855,653	323
1895-96	2,760	995,673	2,735	846,310	5,495	1,841,983	335
1896-97	2,854	1,017,533	2,970	947,534	5,824	1,965,067	336
1897-98	2,713	1,021,099	2,703	834,655	5,416	1,855,754	343

69. The number and tonnage of the *steamers* included in the above figures are as follows:—

Years.	Entered.		Average tonnage per steamer.	Cleared.		Average tonnage per steamer.
	No.	TONS.		No.	TONS.	
1893-94	626	695,066	1,112	594	561,324	946
1894-95	780	760,557	975	776	705,970	911
1895-96	780	804,699	1,031	733	657,323	896
1896-97	804	824,354	1,025	787	752,946	957
1897-98	812	836,701	1,029	756	643,583	851

The steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company ceased to call at Madras from 1st January 1898.

70. The following table shows how many of the above steamers used the Suez Canal route:—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.
1893-94	150	322,778	115	228,460
1894-95	141	311,393	113	232,394
1895-96	146	339,438	121	254,760
1896-97	130	319,574	127	265,835
1897-98	125	306,045	98	208,505

71. The nationalities of the steamers and sailing vessels that called at ports in the Presidency in 1896-97 and 1897-98 were as follows:—

	1896-97.				1897-98.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
British	1,501	1,438,562	7	3,104	1,457	1,323,679	5	5,416
British Indian	..	..	1,841	274,692	..	1,845	277,035	..
Foreign	90	138,737	45	13,130	111	155,605	59	7,468
Native craft	..	..	2,370	97,145	..	1,939	86,541	..
Total	1,591	1,577,299	4,263	338,071	1,568	1,479,284	3,848	376,400

72. The following statement shows the countries to which the foreign vessels belonged:—

Particulars of foreign vessels.	1897-98.			
	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
American	1	1,172	..	..
Arabian	28	2,886	29	2,805
Austro-Hungarian	10	12,176	13	17,164
French	13	13,399	13	13,399
German	38	70,542	7	6,795
Japanese	..	..	7	14,199
Norwegian	6	5,128	5	3,008
Total	96	105,103	74	57,370

The classification is made in accordance with the orders contained in Proceedings of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department No. 905, dated 1st June 1891.

73. The movements of shipping to and from each foreign country are shown below:—

Countries.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
United Kingdom	201	458,363	178	407,558
Austria-Hungary	..	..	1	1,286
Belgium	2	6,737	3	5,715
France	30	64,343	9	19,510
Germany	28	57,364	26	56,064
Russia	10	23,729	12	29,405
Cape Colony	1	1,479	..	..
East Coast of Africa—	..	..	..	..
Zanzibar	2	1,222	2	4,398
Other Ports	6	10,796	1	1,952
Egypt	11	16,651	6	1,656
Mauritius	10	10,992	13	15,967
Reunion (Bourbon)	1	458	..	..
United States	5	7,232	5	13,025
Aden	1	148	2	235
Arabia	16	2,085	17	2,053
Ceylon	5,324	1,004,818	4,927	1,010,373
Maldives	9	951	..	..
Mekran and Sonmiani	12	625	30	1,528
Portia	2	146	6	680
Straits Settlements	151	256,016	144	253,210
Turkey in Asia	12	1,725	23	2,680
Other countries in Asia—	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	11	22,013	2	1,536
Java	..	..	1	2,421
Australia	9	17,475	7	16,386
Total	5,854	1,965,370	5,416	1,855,744

74. The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the *coasting* trade with British ports in other Presidencies and foreign ports in India are given below:—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.
1893-94	5,211	1,354,637	5,592	1,760,583
1894-95	5,497	1,348,179	5,823	1,827,601
1895-96	5,495	1,249,814	5,956	1,761,136
1896-97	4,892	1,226,725	5,283	1,555,409
1897-98	4,705	1,254,479	5,084	1,631,346

75. The nationalities of the vessels included in the foregoing statement are shown below:—

Nationalities.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.
British	1,125	2,054,699	1,215	2,226,939
British Indian	368	209,662	358	180,735
Foreign	1,079	208,663	907	183,303
Native craft	7,603	299,110	7,011	289,298

76. The subjoined statement shows the share of each of the other Presidencies and of Indian ports not British in the movement of shipping.

	1896-97.		* 1897-98.	
	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.
Bengal	642	1,018,542	558	970,818
Bombay	6,307	784,638	5,894	838,844
British Burma	369	515,031	453	619,740
Siud	247	24,795	262	14,650
Total for British ports in other Presidencies	7,555	2,343,006	7,167	2,450,052
Foreign ports in India	2,620	489,128	2,622	485,773
Grand Total	10,175	2,782,134	9,789	2,885,825

77. The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the *internal* trade are given below :—

Years.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.	
	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.
1895-96	12,839	6,085,124	5,744	220,943	12,108	4,434,909	6,180	494,691
1896-97	12,465	4,604,837	5,540	251,804	11,628	4,189,875	5,971	387,684
1897-98	11,539	3,899,768	4,856	187,255	10,724	3,580,768	5,660	324,952

78. Twenty vessels of 375 tons aggregate burthen were built, the bulk of them on the West Coast, and nineteen vessels of 357 tons aggregate burthen were registered during the year under Act X of 1841 at Mangalore.

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