



**Report on the Maritime Trade
of the Province of Sind for
1906-07
(1907)**



Government Document

REPORT
BY
THE CHIEF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS IN SIND
ON
THE MARITIME TRADE
OF
THE PROVINCE OF SIND
FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR
1906-1907.



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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Office of the Commissioner in Sind,
Government House, Karachi, 12th June 1907.*

Report on the maritime trade of the
province of Sind for 1906-07.

Submitted to Government.

2. The year under review has been one of great prosperity, the total value of trade having reached the highest figures yet recorded. The value of the private import trade rose from 907 lakhs to 999 lakhs, an increase of 10 per cent., and the export trade from 1,155 lakhs to 1,588 lakhs, an increase of 37 per cent. The increase in imports was more or less general, but is particularly noticeable in articles of food and drink, oils, and yarns and textile fabrics. In the export trade, the principal items which contributed to the large increase are wheat, in which there was an increase of 19 per cent., and seeds, which showed an increase of 87 per cent. The trade of the subordinate ports of Ketī Bandar and Sirganda shows an increase of 11 per cent.

3. The number of detentions under the Merchandise Marks Act increased by 100 during the year, as the result of larger importations and increased vigilance on the part of Customs officers.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
BOMBAY.

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Note.—The maximum length of this Report, with Appendices, has been fixed at 15 pages. (*Vide* Government of India letter No. 3315-S E., dated the 30th May 1904, embodied in Bombay Government Resolution No. 4637, dated the 18th June 1904.)

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REPORT ON THE MARITIME TRADE OF THE PROVINCE OF SIND FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1906-1907.

The following statement shows in tabular form the general details of the sea-borne trade of the Province of Sind, both Foreign and Coasting, for the five years from 1902-1903 to 1906-1907 and compares the last two years' figures. It embraces the trade not only of the chief port, Karachi, but also of the subordinate ports of Sind, viz., Ketī Bandar and Sirganda :—

		1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase or Decrease in 1906-1907 as compared with 1905-1906.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) FOREIGN TRADE.	IMPORTS—						
	Private—						
	Merchandise ...	5,18,80,537	5,47,56,020	7,70,36,793	8,71,28,791	9,41,88,845	+ 70,55,054
	Gold ...	9,03,368	12,20,845	14,84,685	21,69,452	38,20,696	+ 14,51,244
	Silver ...	22,38,922	31,59,969	28,56,464	14,72,585	21,23,768	+ 6,51,183
	TOTAL PRIVATE ...	5,50,21,927	5,91,36,874	8,13,77,942	9,07,70,828	9,99,31,309	+ 91,60,481
	Government—						
	Stores ...	1,62,23,996	1,46,63,845	2,00,07,890	2,78,71,064	3,83,53,062	+ 1,04,81,998
	Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver ...	...	1,19,810	...	...	2,17,000	+ 2,17,000
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT ...	1,62,23,996	1,47,83,655	2,00,07,890	2,78,71,064	3,85,70,062	+ 1,06,98,968
	TOTAL IMPORTS ...	7,12,45,923	7,39,20,529	10,13,85,742	11,86,41,892	13,85,01,371	+ 1,98,59,479
	EXPORTS—						
	Private—						
	Foreign Merchandise re-exported...	36,61,497	32,92,611	38,02,882	38,21,529	47,66,623	+ 9,45,094
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	7,62,69,269	12,93,56,612	17,59,77,531	11,07,22,368	15,32,55,982	+ 4,25,33,614
	Gold ...	1,300	...	...	...	2,100	+ 2,100
	Silver ...	4,18,339	14,17,392	10,92,734	9,81,022	8,08,306	- 1,72,716
	TOTAL PRIVATE ...	8,03,50,435	13,44,60,615	18,07,73,147	11,55,24,910	15,88,31,011	+ 4,33,06,092
	Government Stores—						
	Foreign Manufactures ...	44,593	1,13,006	65,303	1,12,752	41,055	- 78,697
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	11,815	16,277	10,554	4,853	8,310	+ 3,457
	Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver ...	22,927	32,000	47,905	1,69,000	52,450	- 1,06,550
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT ...	70,335	1,62,213	1,23,662	2,76,005	1,04,815	- 1,71,790
	TOTAL EXPORTS ...	8,04,29,770	13,46,28,828	18,08,96,809	11,59,01,524	15,89,37,826	+ 4,31,36,302
	GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN TRADE ...	15,16,75,693	20,85,49,357	28,22,82,551	23,44,43,416	29,74,39,197	+ 6,29,95,781
(II) COASTING TRADE.	IMPORTS—						
	Private Merchandise—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	1,91,20,913	2,05,24,957	2,46,72,220	2,67,45,285	3,24,88,090	+ 57,42,795
	Foreign Manufactures ...	1,42,20,520	1,64,18,433	1,73,63,897	1,45,96,578	1,33,99,293	- 11,07,285
	Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver ...	18,15,496	5,22,422	14,72,150	4,73,857	3,99,783	- 74,064
	TOTAL PRIVATE ...	3,51,56,929	3,74,65,412	4,35,08,267	4,17,25,720	4,62,87,156	+ 45,61,436
	Government Stores—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	12,22,337	6,07,010	21,06,988	34,60,627	41,95,756	+ 7,35,129
	Foreign Manufactures ...	26,23,146	31,34,111	24,83,208	38,62,016	22,80,219	- 15,81,797
	Gold ...	...	...	...	...	12,75,000	+ 12,75,000
	Silver ...	67,27,000	89,73,000	97,95,000	69,55,000	1,13,29,000	+ 43,74,000
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT ...	95,72,783	1,27,14,121	1,51,85,196	1,42,77,643	1,90,79,975	+ 48,02,332
	TOTAL IMPORTS ...	4,50,29,712	5,01,79,533	5,86,93,463	5,60,03,363	6,53,67,131	+ 93,63,768
	EXPORTS—						
	Private Merchandise—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	2,05,73,422	1,69,17,526	2,25,87,510	2,58,91,144	2,29,43,809	- 30,50,335
	Foreign Manufactures ...	15,20,370	17,06,182	21,48,009	19,72,853	28,52,881	+ 8,80,028
	Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver ...	46,927	1,73,711	2,34,433	1,06,272	60,300	- 55,972
	TOTAL PRIVATE ...	2,21,40,719	1,87,97,919	2,50,20,012	2,79,73,269	2,57,46,990	- 22,26,279
	Government Stores—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	44,156	67,171	21,538	6,917	1,525	- 5,362
	Foreign Manufactures ...	13,70,036	7,49,270	6,96,733	6,75,209	13,00,406	+ 6,25,197
	Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver ...	9,87,342	6,84,359	4,43,346	2,95,812	2,33,552	- 62,260
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT ...	24,01,564	15,00,709	11,61,617	9,77,958	15,25,483	+ 5,57,545
	TOTAL EXPORTS ...	2,45,42,283	2,04,98,718	2,61,81,629	2,89,51,207	2,72,82,473	- 16,68,734
	GRAND TOTAL OF COASTING TRADE ...	6,95,71,995	7,06,78,251	8,48,75,092	8,49,54,570	9,26,49,604	+ 76,95,034
	TOTAL OF ENTIRE TRADE ...	22,12,47,688	27,90,27,608	36,71,57,643	31,93,97,883	39,00,88,801	+ 7,06,90,915

2. The total sea-borne trade, including coasting, of the Province reached the highest figure yet recorded, and was 22 per cent. higher than that of the previous year and 6 per cent. above 1904-05, the last record year.

3. *Shipping.*—The following table gives the number of vessels entering and clearing from the ports of the Province for the past two years :—

Years.	Description.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		St. am.		Sailing.		TOTAL.		Steam.		Sailing.		TOTAL.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Chief Port—Karachi.													
1905-06	Foreign	215	480,810	257	19,972	502	500,782	206	625,852	211	16,473	507	642,325
...	Coasting	496	746,527	1,948	100,491	2,444	847,018	447	633,604	1,897	95,771	2,314	729,175
	TOTAL	741	1,227,337	2,205	120,463	2,946	1,347,800	743	1,259,456	2,108	112,044	2,851	1,371,500
1906-07	Foreign	260	534,493	197	18,819	457	553,312	350	791,067	168	14,564	518	805,631
...	Coasting	623	868,598	1,582	82,044	2,105	950,642	423	610,272	1,512	78,244	1,935	688,520
	TOTAL	783	1,407,091	1,779	98,863	2,562	1,505,954	773	1,404,339	1,680	92,812	2,463	1,497,151

Years.	Description.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steam.		Sailing.		TOTAL.		Steam.		Sailing.		TOTAL.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Subordinate Ports—Keti and Sirganda.													
1905-06	Foreign Coasting	...	...	1,313	34,818	1,313	34,818	...	...	1,328	35,183	1,328	35,183
	TOTAL	...	...	1,313	34,818	1,313	34,818	...	...	1,329	35,270	1,329	35,270
1906-07	Foreign Coasting	...	...	1,497	40,811	1,497	40,811	...	...	1,531	41,526	1,531	41,526
	TOTAL	...	...	1,498	40,922	1,498	40,922	...	...	1,533	41,580	1,533	41,580
Total of the whole Province of Sind.													
1905-06	Foreign Coasting	245	48,810	257	19,972	502	68,782	298	625,652	212	16,558	508	642,408
	TOTAL	496	746,527	3,261	135,009	3,757	881,536	447	633,604	3,225	130,758	3,672	764,362
1906-07	Foreign Coasting	260	538,493	198	16,910	458	555,403	360	794,067	170	14,618	520	808,635
	TOTAL	623	868,598	3,079	122,875	3,002	991,473	423	610,272	3,043	120,074	3,466	730,346
	TOTAL	768	1,407,091	3,277	139,785	4,060	1,516,578	773	1,404,339	3,213	134,692	3,983	1,539,031

4. The apparent anomaly of fewer steamers entering than clearing in the foreign trade is explained by the fact that several vessels came from Calcutta with coal or from Bombay and other Indian ports for orders, and hence are entered as coasting steamers, whereas they cleared for foreign ports. There was an increase in the total tonnage cleared from Karachi of 144,883 tons or 30 vessels, which was due to the larger export trade.

5. Under sailing vessels, there was a heavy decline in the year under report when compared with last year, owing to fewer country craft arriving from the Persian Gulf. The better conditions in Kathiawar account for the fall in the country craft coast trade, the exports of grain to these ports being smaller.

6. *Revenue.*—The following table shows the total collections for the Province on account of Import and Export Duty and the refunds thereon and the Duty on imported Salt separately for the last five years and compares the last two :—

	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase or Decrease in 1906-1907 as compared with 1905-1906.
IMPORT DUTY (exclusive of Duty on Salt).						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi ...	38,15,644	33,28,393	39,26,765	46,07,439	46,79,281	+ 2,71,792
Recoveries from the Kashmir Durbar ...	9,494	18,567	205	214	...	— 214
Keti ...	36	71	138	52	44	— 38
Sirganda ...	233	113	161	130	195	+ 65
TOTAL ...	38,25,407	33,47,149	39,27,269	46,07,915	46,79,620	+ 2,71,605
EXPORT DUTY						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi ...	1,13,522	1,24,173	1,43,971	1,38,915	4,08,073	+ 2,69,153
Keti ...	7,388	5,349	17,075	23,322	29,185	+ 6,163
Sirganda ...	22,226	23,397	27,771	31,142	27,608	— 3,534
TOTAL ...	1,43,138	1,52,959	1,88,817	1,93,379	4,65,166	+ 2,71,787
TOTAL OF GROSS DUTY ...	39,68,545	35,00,108	41,16,186	48,01,294	51,44,686	+ 5,43,392
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	6,50,393	95,303	27,157	59,113	91,190	+ 32,067
Payments to the Kashmir Durbar ...	1,19,944	68,470	64,408	76,145	45,637	— 30,548
Exports ...	1,475	323	608	1,012	2,213	+ 1,201
TOTAL ...	7,71,687	1,64,096	92,173	1,36,310	1,39,040	+ 2,720
TOTAL NET DUTY ...	31,96,858	33,36,012	40,24,013	46,64,984	50,05,646	+ 5,40,672
IMPORT DUTY ON SALT ...	4,076	2,887	3,177	2,900	3,123	+ 223

* Payments up to date.

7. The increases shown above, viz., Rs. 2,71,605 or 5 per cent. in Import Duty and of Rs. 2,71,787 or 140 per cent. in Export Duty and in the net total, after deducting refunds, &c., of Rs. 5,40,672 or 11 per cent. and a rise in the quinquennium, viz., Rs. 20,08,800 or 62 per cent., are remarkable, and prove the rapid development of the trade of the port. New firms for both export and import have opened during the year, and with the improvements of the port already undertaken by the Port Trust and still greater improvements in progress the trade of the Province will expand.

8. The key-note of most trade reports for the year 1906 has been general prosperity. Lancashire, one of the largest suppliers of goods, was never busier, the engineering trade never so full of orders. In the Woollen trade alone is there, perhaps, a note of despondency owing to the dearth of Wool, but to those who turned their attention to Fancy Goods profits accrued. More capital is said to have been invested in industrial concerns than in any previous year not only in England, but in America and Germany. The only fear is that there may be a slump later on and result in over-production, and the latter countries will again resort to dumping their goods in our markets. The trades in England are, however, said to be better equipped and prepared for this emergency. The slump in the China market for Cotton Yarn has undoubtedly caused the Bombay mills to turn more attention to local markets, evidenced by our larger imports coastwise.

9. The backbone of the trade of this port is Wheat. It is interesting to note that India was the fourth largest grower of Wheat in the world in 1906. The crops in the Panjab and in Sind were very large, but with a shortage of food-grains in the United Provinces and Central India, these provinces drew their supplies from them and caused prices to rise, thus curtailing the Wheat export trade.

Although Wheat exports to Europe did not reach the high level of 1904-1905, the total exports of the port, excluding Wheat, expanded considerably owing to the larger shipments of Barley, Gram, Rice, Wheat Flour, Wool and Rapeseed, in all of which records were created.

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI. FOREIGN TRADE.

10. The total foreign trade of the port, excluding Government Transactions, for the last 10 years, is given below :—

1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
Rs. 9,63,21,602	Rs. 13,17,12,848	Rs. 10,75,80,619	Rs. 7,99,76,109	Rs. 15,12,17,637	Rs. 13,53,72,362	Rs. 19,36,02,999	Rs. 26,21,43,657	Rs. 20,82,95,174	Rs. 25,97,83,548

11. The total of the year under report is only 1.29 per cent. behind that of the record year 1904-05, when wheat exports were so large.

12. The following table shows the value of the Imports from Foreign countries, Exports of Indian Merchandise, and Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise of the Port of Karachi for the past three years, grouped according to the classes under which they are shown in statistical records :—

Articles.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Animals, living ...	...	...	...	17,210	8,564	74,463
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	5	900	3,075
{ Foreign ...	4,415	5,980	7,500	12,63,31,588	6,14,99,989	8,39,71,902
II.—Articles of Food and Drink ...	...	...	...	3,49,74	5,84,445	7,6,067
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Foreign ...	1,88,04,651	2,27,09,553	2,36,86,851	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.—Hardware and Cutlery...	...	...	...	5,028	8,064	9,482
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	34,750	18,330	32,723
{ Foreign ...	12,31,311	17,45,463	17,21,080	...	...	...
B.—Metals ...	...	...	...	1,22,693	1,58,628	2,42,614
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	41,409	38,602	1,02,833
{ Foreign ...	35,08,697	60,42,220	46,19,293	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	3,364	9,733	5,567
{ Foreign ...	18,62,143	18,64,557	13,69,196	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Foreign ...	62,066	2,54,365	6,01,608	...	14,816	...
TOTAL of No. III ...	...	...	...	1,27,709	1,69,494	2,52,096
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	79,613	81,181	1,40,913
{ Foreign ...	66,44,217	89,06,604	85,10,176	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.	...	...	...	4,78,217	3,27,455	3,75,447
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	12,149	11,493	12,779
{ Foreign ...	14,46,953	15,97,435	18,56,906	90,834	24,114	48,461
V.—Oils ...	...	...	...	1,41,999	85,740	36,026
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	4,81,46,732	4,75,91,170	6,69,26,941
{ Foreign ...	27,59,506	16,85,067	32,02,898	25,51,509	22,91,742	28,44,792
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles.	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Foreign ...	9,43,954	9,02,227	8,93,028	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	...	...	...	2,74,839	2,43,251	2,78,306
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	4,08,746	5,23,395	7,16,432
{ Foreign ...	4,03,00,624	4,32,64,844	4,78,97,973	21,021	29,559	44,036
B.—Apparel ...	...	...	...	1,08,283	1,03,339	1,27,832
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	3,85,911	8,24,232	12,82,572
{ Foreign ...	18,98,576	25,65,980	17,41,038	1,48,204	1,58,994	1,78,717
C.—Other Articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Foreign ...	42,32,679	54,91,038	63,00,475	...	...	...
TOTAL of No. VII ...	...	...	...	6,81,771	11,01,062	16,05,916
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	6,65,233	7,66,728	10,22,981
{ Foreign ...	4,64,32,078	5,13,21,863	5,59,29,496	...	...	...
TOTAL MERCHANDISE ...	...	...	...	17,58,74,119	11,07,21,689	15,32,55,203
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	28,02,832	39,21,529	47,66,623
{ Foreign ...	7,70,35,773	8,71,28,718	9,41,86,845	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	7,70,35,773	8,71,28,718	9,41,86,845	17,96,77,01	11,45,43,397	15,40,21,828
TREASURE ...	43,41,149	38,42,037	57,44,464	10,92,734	9,81,022	8,10,406
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,13,76,922	9,07,70,755	9,99,31,309	18,07,69,735	11,55,24,419	15,48,32,234

13. Good crops in the Panjab and in Sind owing to the increased area under irrigation and a good rainfall have undoubtedly brought prosperity to the provinces fed by this port. Although exports were less in value by 2½ crores or 12 per cent. than those of the year 1904-05, they were greater than in 1905-06 by 4½ crores or 37 per cent. and than 1903-04 by 2½ crores or 18 per cent. Complaints of the insufficiency of railway transport were heard, but India was not the only country in which the railways were taxed beyond their carrying capacity. The figures below (*vide* para. 26) show that the railways have done something to meet the expansion of trade.

In treating of the value of exports as a whole, prices of Wheat were about the same level as last year, while Cotton, Rapeseed, Wool and Rice were higher.

In imports, plague unfortunately again caused many Native merchants to leave the town for part of the year and kept up-country dealers away, but in spite of this the general demand for goods was fairly brisk, though latterly the failures in Amritsar have had a somewhat depressing effect. Imports were the largest on record, and showed a rise of over 10 per cent. on last year's figures. Although the increase was partly due to the higher level of prices ruling during the year in the supplying markets, the volume of trade was greater.

The rise in prices occurred in Cotton Piece Goods, particularly in Greys and Prints, also in Metals generally and Woollen Piece Goods, while the price of Sugar was lower.

IMPORTS.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

14. This main heading showed an increase of Rs. 9,77,298 or 4 per cent. as per details below :—

Articles of Food and Drink.				1905-1906.		1906-1907.		Increase or Decrease in 1906-1907.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TOTAL ...				...	Rs. 2,27,09,553	...	Rs. 2,36,86,851	...	+ 9,77,298
Hops ...	...	Cwt.	...	1,374	83,359	1,098	1,08,420	-306	+ 25,061
Liquors ...	...	Gals.	...	928,511	23,77,644	802,809	20,41,630	-125,902	- 3,35,414
Ale, Beer and Porter ...	...	...	...	734,250	8,13,310	629,727	6,90,597	-104,523	- 1,32,713
Cider and other fermented Liquors ...	...	...	...	938	3,902	819	2,684	-117	- 1,218
Spirits ...	...	...	...	170,362	11,37,291	133,833	10,10,456	-16,529	- 1,26,835
Brandy ...	...	...	...	34,134	2,71,555	26,674	2,17,455	-7,479	- 54,100
Whisky ...	...	...	...	98,861	6,76,706	89,529	6,02,782	-9,332	- 73,924
Spirits used in Drugs, &c ...	...	...	...	4,701	91,025	5,324	1,02,650	+623	+ 11,625
Other Sorts ...	...	...	...	12,647	99,005	12,308	57,569	-341	- 10,434
Wines ...	...	...	...	42,933	4,22,341	38,230	3,47,833	-4,733	- 74,648
Champagne ...	...	...	...	4,886	1,45,004	3,706	97,979	-1,180	- 47,025
Port ...	...	...	...	11,842	1,14,547	10,155	89,638	-1,707	- 14,911
Other Sorts ...	...	...	...	26,215	1,62,960	24,369	1,50,278	-1,846	- 12,712
Provisions ...	...	Rs.	...	...	25,62,726	...	23,18,652	...	- 2,44,074
Biscuits of all Kinds ...	...	Lbs.	...	320,128	1,49,601	321,741	1,40,391	+ 1,613	- 6,210
Cheese ...	...	...	...	253,333	1,31,957	236,507	1, 2,635	- 16,826	+ 678
Fruits and Vegetables, dried, &c. ...	...	Cwt.	...	250,097	12,25,899	211,418	10,79,871	-38,479	- 1,46,028
Dates ...	...	...	...	243,538	11,19,343	205,571	9,64,827	-37,967	- 1,54,516
Other Sorts ...	...	...	...	6,559	1,06,550	6,047	1,15,044	- 512	+ 8,489
Ghi ...	...	Lbs.	...	365,368	1,56,057	331,306	1,43,742	-34,052	- 12,315
Other Sorts of Provisions ...	...	Rs.	...	...	9,02,212	...	8,22,913	...	- 80,199
Sugar, refined, &c. ...	...	Cwt.	...	1,723,074	1,68,28,113	2,103,813	1,78,74,185	+380,739	+10,46,072
Do. unrefined ...	...	Cwt.	...	51,996	4,51,609	100,423	7,87,179	+ 57,427	+ 3,35,570
Confectionery ...	...	Cwt.	...	8,177	2,86,641	13,806	3,93,630	+ 5,623	+ 1,08,989
Other Articles ...	...	Rs.	...	...	1,20,061	...	1,61,155	...	+ 41,094

N.B.—The figures underlined together make up the total of the first line.

Hops again showed smaller imports in quantity with, however, an increase in value. This latter is explained by the disastrous failure of the crop in England causing a rise in prices. The out-turn of the British crop in 1906 was about one-third of that of 1905.

Liquors.—The total showed a fall of 125,902 gallons or 13 per cent. and Rs. 3,35,414 or 14 per cent. The decrease is practically spread over all the items under this heading, Spirits used in Drugs alone showing an increase. The raising of the rate of duty in February 1906 and the large clearances from bond before the rise have no doubt affected imports, though they are larger than those of 1904-05. The failure of a firm holding large stocks last year also caused the market to be overstocked, benefit having been taken of the rise in duty to clear before the alteration took place. There was thus a quantity of cheap spirit on the market. However, with the turn of the year, imports have been large.

Provisions.—The comparison in the table above shows a decrease of Rs. 2,44,074 or 9 per cent. under this heading. Dates from Turkey, Asiatic, contributed chiefly to this fall (*viz.*, Rs. 2,31,767), but this was counterbalanced by larger shipments from the Arabian ports, particularly Muscat. The smaller receipts were brought about partly by a smaller crop and by the high prices ruling at the commencement of the season owing to the competition from New York for the first pickings. The native buggalas collect at Bassorah every year in order to bring away fresh Dates, but owing to the high level of prices, the Natives did not make their purchases till later when prices receded. Prices in India ruled considerably higher this year on the whole. Almonds and Ghi were also imported in smaller quantities. Canned and bottled Provisions, Farinaceous Foods and Condiments from Europe showed on the other hand a general increase.

Sugar.—Last year's record was exceeded by 380,739 cwts. or 22 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 10,46,072 or 6 per cent. in value, thus creating another record.

The following table shows the quantities and countries of shipment of the imports of Sugar, refined, during the past five years :—

Whence Imported.	1902-1903.		1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	33,529	3,12,551	206,993	20,46,770	613	9,854	18,672	1,80,721	24,597	2,25,916
Austria-Hungary ...	432,056	39,59,467	129,973	12,27,785	759,276	80,57,882	1,077,043	1,08,90,233	806,505	70,67,135
Belgium ...	96,994	9,83,042	78,416	8,39,260	...	...	29,000	2,67,625	47,765	4,24,416
France ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	1,182	10	155
Germany ...	10,550	1,09,154	25	291	19,046	1,88,209	247,376	22,10,613	564,890	48,12,917
Holland ...	33,450	3,32,074	53,090	5,62,613	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ...	146,229	15,04,974	255,790	24,91,219	102,477	10,39,828	69,986	6,88,489	229,383	19,78,859
Egypt ...	22,490	2,31,958	207,802	21,54,400	88,901	10,73,103	33,895	4,11,180	66	782
Hong-Kong ...	64,311	6,28,568	21,058	2,03,333	7,734	86,315	13,100	1,71,489	1,191	11,638
Java ...	...	...	41,535	3,44,247	334,500	35,07,722	234,802	25,46,560	430,476	32,52,168
Straits Settlements ...	1,962	18,639	36,178	3,23,478	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Places ...	3	32	...	...	1	15	2	31	...	...
TOTAL ...	613,574	80,72,679	1,028,980	1,02,33,446	1,312,552	1,39,62,927	1,733,074	1,68,28,113	21,03,813	17,874,185
Re-exports ...	59,835	5,96,696	11,479	1,19,640	27,423	2,89,978	44,906	4,93,059	52,791	4,61,693
Exports in Coasting Trade	11,997	1,26,897	17,743	1,65,173	79,777	8,27,703	48,371	5,09,092	78,469	7,28,028

Prices practically remained steady throughout the year, the lowest point touched for B. R. B. and similar marks, Beet being about Rs. 8-12-0 and the highest about Rs. 9-8-0 per cwt., which was reached in September-October. The shortage in the Panjab 1905 crop mentioned in last year's report continued to be felt at the beginning of the official year, and that province took nearly 75 per cent. of the imports. The year closed with small stocks. The imports from Austria-Hungary were again the largest, but were 13,576 tons behind last year's figures, Germany coming next with an increase of 15,872 tons, and Java following with an increase of 9,783 tons on the previous year's figures. Mauritius arrivals also increased by 8,015 tons.

Confectionery.—The increase under this heading of 5,629 cwts. or 68 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 1,08,989 or 38 per cent. in value is remarkable, and consisted of large imports of the cheap Glasgow Sweets to which the Natives have apparently taken a liking. The *swadeshi* movement has evidently not affected this item of imports.

III.—METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF—

15. The total under this main heading fell from Rs. 89,06,604 to Rs. 85,10,176 or 4 per cent. and was distributed as follows:—

	1905-06. Rs.	1906-07. Rs.
A.—Hardware ...	17,45,462	17,21,080
B.—Metals ...	50,42,220	48,19,293
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	18,64,557	13,68,195
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	2,54,365	6,01,608

A.—Hardware.—Increases occurred in Tools and Lampware, while Cutlery, Sewing Machines and Other Sorts showed decreases.

B.—Metals.—There were larger imports of Iron, the chief increases being in Nails and Building Materials generally. The business in the former is said to have been overdone. The decrease was largest in Steel, cwt. 134,016 or 19 per cent., Rs. 2,63,160 or 7 per cent., particularly in Bars, which fell from cwts. 264,879, Rs. 12,96,494, to cwts. 176,236, Rs. 9,11,008 or 33 per cent. in quantity and 29 per cent. in value.

Hoops fell from cwts. 55,746, Rs. 3,02,838, to cwts. 25,750, Rs. 1,59,659, or 53 per cent. in quantity and 47 per cent. in value.

Plates, however, rose from cwts. 179,149, Rs. 11,57,047, to cwts. 193,662, Rs. 14,90,209, or 8 per cent. in quantity and 28 per cent. in value.

D.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.—The item which showed the largest increase was Rails and Fish Plates, *viz.*, cwts. 60,558, Rs. 2,85,629, or 221 per cent., mostly for the local Port Trust and Cutch State Railway.

IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.

16. The total trade under this heading rose from Rs. 15,97,435 in 1905-06 to Rs. 18,56,906 in the current year, being an increase in value of 16 per cent.

Chemicals, however, showed a fall of Rs. 41,128 or 7 per cent., chiefly due to the smaller imports of Sulphuric Acid, while Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics rose from Rs. 8,09,384 to Rs. 10,67,533, the chief increase occurring in Tobacco, *viz.*, Rs. 2,03,041. There were also larger imports of Dyeing Materials.

V.—OILS.

17. The following table shows the imports for the last five years as well as the imports from Burmah and Bengal (which latter were also originally from Burmah), and Bombay (duty paid, foreign, as well as Indian from Burmah), transferred to replenish stocks here:—

		1902-1903.		1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Kerosine—											
Straits Settlements...	Case	...	...	...	...	239,671	1,30,464	...	...	16,821	11,665
Italy ...	Case	...	...	...	...	2,338,616	10,44,608	743,074	3,43,821	554,827	2,04,703
Russia ...	Bulk	1,718,643	5,83,648	1,702,633	7,58,708	1,016,773	6,23,758	...	...	397,838	2,19,160
United States ...	Case	1,282,823	6,16,696	1,869,347	10,22,758	902,000	5,83,750	997,264	5,43,300	1,190,298	8,22,289
America ...	Case	841,771	5,23,073	733,686	5,73,691	...	...	788,477	2,87,376	2,469,630	9,26,234
Sumatra ...	Bulk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,273	17,197
Dutch Borneo ...	Bulk	...	...	...	...	484,387	1,65,000	916,309	2,30,946	...	...
Roumania ...	Case	...	...	...	...	24,368	18,210	...	...	786,316	2,97,368
Total Kerosine ...	Bulk	1,718,643	5,83,648	1,702,633	7,58,708	2,773,003	13,09,806	2,464,790	8,63,146	5,364,903	20,09,406
	Case	2,124,604	11,37,667	2,650,943	15,95,444	2,182,811	12,15,182	997,264	5,43,300	1,639,300	10,70,211
TOTAL ...		3,843,236	17,21,315	4,353,466	23,54,150	4,955,814	25,24,787	3,462,054	13,96,446	6,994,183	30,79,616
TOTAL OTHER SORTS ...	Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	613,007	63,601	10,973	2,785
	Lubricating ...	393,695	2,09,844	461,138	2,39,893	333,473	2,03,671	409,465	1,93,651	287,678	1,36,637
	Other Sorts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,337	7,611	26,451	21,944
TOTAL ...		393,695	2,09,844	461,138	2,39,893	333,473	2,03,671	1,027,799	2,53,663	325,003	1,60,746
Kerosine—											
Bengal ...	Indian	...	...	540,000	2,17,500	981,460	3,61,001	200,000	75,000	...	...
Bombay ...	Foreign	144,700	63,125	213,231	1,00,402	211,679	79,370	520	295	21,600	10,900
Burmah ...	Indian	...	...	38,400	19,200	...	...	306,164	1,18,336	62,000	20,313
	Indian	...	...	8	4	...	...	1,146,365	3,14,263	2,671,233	8,63,437
TOTAL ...		144,700	63,125	791,639	3,37,106	1,196,139	4,30,371	1,653,049	5,07,684	2,744,833	8,94,649

* 471,271 gallons of Kerosine Oil, included under Dutch Borneo, have been reported to be Sumatra Oil.

From the above table it will be seen that there was an increase of 3,542,109 gallons in quantity and Rs. 16,84,171 in value in Kerosine from foreign ports, and of 1,092,783 gallons and Rs. 3,86,665 from Burmah, including some shipments from Bombay. These figures show the keen competition between the Standard Oil Company and their rivals, the Sumatra Oil Company and the Burmah Oil Company. The Standard Oil Company have also imported Oil from Roumania. Only one steamer has arrived with case Oil from Russia, the labour troubles still continuing to depress the trade from Baku.

The trade in Kerosine Oil is said to be still in its infancy at this port, and some of the present installations, although only completed last year and one early in this, are being enlarged. Some 15 new depôts with numerous sub-agencies have also been opened up-country during the year. The total supply for the year was 9,738,965 gallons. Taking the population of Sind and the Panjab according to the 1901 census at over 25 millions, to which must be added part of the population of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, where some 1½ million gallons were sent, say, another 5 millions out of the population of over 47 millions, the total consumption per head per annum works out to about ½d gallon, so that an expansion may be anticipated.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

18.—The following table shows the fluctuations of the last two years :—

Raw Materials and unmanufactured Articles.	1906-06.		1906-07.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1906-07.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TOTAL ...	...	9,02,327	...	8,93,028	...	-9,199
Coal ... Tons.	8,794	1,09,830	13,600	2,39,890	+6,806	+1,30,660
Seeds ... Cwt.	4,244	31,376	763	13,393	-3,481	-17,984
Wood ... C. Tons.	6,431	4,73,245	3,946	3,02,616	-2,475	-1,70,629
Teak ... "	3,823	3,89,907	1,500	1,39,289	-2,323	-2,50,618
Other Timber. ... "	2,469	1,14,338	2,446	1,64,327	-53	+49,989
Wool ... Lbs.	702,876	1,40,127	701,243	1,39,790	-1,334	-10,337
All other Articles ...	...	1,48,240	...	2,07,440	...	+59,191

N.B.—The figures underlined together make up the total of the first line.

The larger receipts under Coal were due to the replenishment of exhausted stocks, the previous year's imports being small: further, the high prices of Indian Coal brought about a better enquiry for English. In Timber, the decrease was due to smaller imports of Teak from Siam. The imports of Jarrah wood from Australia, however, increased by 626 tons or 192 per cent., and a trade seems to have been created for the wood for building purposes as well as sleepers.

VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

19. The total of this heading showed an increase of Rs. 46,17,624 or 9 per cent. The following table compares the last two years' figures of the main item, Yarns and Textile Fabrics :—

Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured.	1906-1906.		1906-1907.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1906-1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	...	4,33,64,844	...	4,78,97,973	...	+45,33,129
Cotton Goods ...	...	4,03,93,355	...	4,40,11,633	...	+36,18,278
Twist and Yarn ... Lbs.	2,933,434	19,37,190	2,083,387	14,53,767	-850,047	-2,84,413
Piece Goods ... Yds.	378,411,107	2,80,54,043	398,221,445	4,13,51,996	+19,810,338	+23,97,953
Grey ...	59,840,948	82,17,574	53,424,473	76,37,618	-6,416,475	-5,80,956
White ...	112,763,181	1,50,08,245	131,864,611	1,68,90,184	+19,101,430	+18,61,849
Coloured ...	106,797,978	1,48,33,194	112,933,363	1,68,34,344	+7,134,366	+20,08,069
Other Manufactures ...	...	5,12,033	...	13,06,869	...	+7,04,836
Silk ...	...	3,09,798	...	3,61,300	...	+74,472
Piece Goods ... Yds.	143,220	1,28,343	140,440	1,28,044	-2,780	+9,708
Goods of Silk mixed with other Materials ...	136,068	1,16,785	182,005	1,52,778	+45,939	+35,993
Other Goods ... Lbs.	75,331	64,801	84,417	88,378	+9,086	+3,577
Wool ...	...	23,93,567	...	23,65,404	...	+28,163
Piece Goods ... Yds.	2,536,769	17,33,310	2,171,943	17,44,985	-364,826	+11,355
Shawls ... No.	43,993	1,06,895	43,551	1,31,195	+558	+24,300
Other Sorts ...	...	6,53,353	...	14,77,544	...	+9,34,191
Other Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	...	1,69,303	...	1,48,747	...	-20,556

Twist and Yarn.—The fall shown above represents 28 per cent. in weight and 20 per cent. in value. The high level of prices and the competition of the Bombay mill products have tended to bring about the smaller imports from Europe. The receipts of Indian Yarn coastwise have increased 31 per cent. in weight and 24 per cent. in value, and have reached a total of 6,326,734 lbs. of the value of Rs. 22,98,661. The principal decreases occurred in Coloured Turkey Red Yarns from Europe. The higher counts of water, mule and unspecified descriptions, however, showed small increases.

Piece Goods.—In the following table, the imports of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods are contrasted for the last 10 years:—

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1897-98	72,012,182	78,56,530	54,198,165	62,01,080	43,014,659	48,51,933
1898-99	45,924,385	47,01,678	48,376,581	54,90,884	59,392,932	64,37,306
1899-1900	56,912,950	57,30,728	57,171,022	62,44,238	62,261,107	68,15,367
1900-1901	38,968,433	44,88,323	58,863,444	71,57,155	44,488,370	55,37,846
1901-1902	60,592,671	71,35,460	109,763,933	1,31,58,006	72,519,611	90,41,943
1902-1903	63,369,307	65,73,081	63,477,806	76,08,037	68,868,927	81,46,561
1903-1904	26,267,613	32,77,620	71,660,815	85,00,444	63,226,060	62,70,779
1904-1905	45,803,696	58,63,533	118,308,808	1,64,61,812	87,670,643	1,23,73,776
1905-1906	59,849,948	62,17,674	112,763,181	1,50,18,285	106,797,978	1,45,28,184
1906-1907	53,424,472	76,27,618	131,864,611	1,68,90,134	112,682,363	1,68,34,244

Grey.—In a total fall of 6,425,476 yards or 10 per cent. and Rs. 5,89,956 or 7 per cent., the heaviest was in Sheetings and Drills, which is wholly accounted for by the smaller imports from America, which alone fell by 1,749,600 yards or 42 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 4,10,632 or 42 per cent. in value. The business as mentioned last year was a speculative one and resulted in large stocks being held over, hence restricted imports during the current year until stocks were worked off. While Sheetings and Drills decreased 28 per cent. in quantity and 30 per cent. in value, and Shirtings 18 per cent. in quantity and 10 per cent. in value, Chadars, Dhotis and Scarves increased 12 per cent. in quantity and 15 per cent. in value. The trade with Afghanistan is again reported to have been small.

It is interesting to note that the imports of Indian Grey Piece Goods coastwise from the Bombay mills increased by 2 per cent. in quantity and by 9 per cent. in value, and the totals reached were 107,059,475 yards and Rs. 1,53,09,262 against totals 10 years ago of 33,889,092 yards and Rs. 39,81,997.

White.—The imports during the year under report were the largest on record and give an increase of 17 per cent. in quantity and 12 per cent. in value when compared with the previous year's figures. Shirtings, however, fell yards 9,157,329 or 31 per cent. and Rs. 16 lakhs or 33 per cent., while Mulls rose yards 21,028,369 or 98 per cent. and Rs. 28 lakhs or 99 per cent., Chadars 1,741,860 yards or 35 per cent. and Rs. 2½ lakhs or 35 per cent., Nainsooks Rs. 3½ lakhs or 5 per cent. and Unspecified Descriptions Rs. 1½ lakhs or 53 per cent. White Shirtings were very much neglected owing to the stocks held over from last year moving slowly. There was, however, a reaction at the close of the year, and a very large forward business was done. The extraordinary increase in Mulls is significant, but it is stated stocks are somewhat large. The imports coastwise from Bombay of Whites from the United Kingdom and foreign countries were 28,311,955 yards, Rs. 48,56,092, against an import in 1896-97 of 31,716,198 yards and Rs. 44,05,133. It appears up-country dealers still find it at times cheaper to make their purchases and import *via* Bombay than to buy locally. The Bombay merchant is more enterprising and, having several markets in which to sell, buys in larger quantities and often obtains his purchases at a lower figure than the smaller dealer in Karachi and he is also helped by the lower conference rate of freight.

PRINTED AND DYED.

Coloured.—The figures above give an increase of yards 7,134,384 or 6 per cent. and Rs. 20,06,060 or 13 per cent., and are again a record. An analysis of the figures shows that the increase was chiefly in Prints and Chintz, in which the rise was yards 13,463,955 or 26 per cent., Rs. 25,02,354 or 36 per cent., and there were small increases under Scarves Rs. 13,688 or 2 per cent., Dyed Drills Rs. 78,563 or 53 per cent., and Shirting Prints yards 234,898 or 4 per cent., Rs. 1,03,011 or 15 per cent., while on the other hand Printed and Coloured Cambrics and Twills give a decrease of yards 5,490,858 or 18 per cent., Rs. 5,68,879 or 15 per cent. and Unspecified Descriptions yards 817,023 or 6 per cent., Rs. 1,08,405 or 3 per cent. In spite of higher prices, there was a good demand for Prints of the better qualities throughout the year, especially Bordered Shirting and Turkey Red 3 and 5 colour Prints, and stocks at the close were not heavy and a good business is expected during the present year.

Imports coastwise were somewhat smaller, and fell from yards 11,037,791, Rs. 23,27,449, to yards 9,048,889, Rs. 19,57,504.

The increases under Other Manufactures occurred in—*Handkerchiefs and Shawls*, Nos. 552,800, Rs. 99,335, to Nos. 865,922, Rs. 5,54,601 and *Cotton Manufactures*, other sorts, lbs. 380,408, Rs. 1,87,256, to lbs. 854,176, Rs. 4,13,005. Both items shared in the general improvement in the trade of the port.

SILK AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

These showed increases in value, but in Piece Goods decreases in quantity, confirming the remarks made at the beginning of this report that prices were considerably higher in the supplying markets. The largest rise under Wool was in Knitting Yarns, which rose from lbs. 201,193, Rs. 3,69,263 to lbs. 594,513, Rs. 13,21,958 or 195 per cent. in quantity and 257 per cent. in value.

The Yarn is used for making Shawls in hand-looms in the Panjab and Kashmir.

B.—APPAREL.

The figures show a fall under this main heading from Rs. 25,65,980 in 1905-06 to Rs. 17,41,058 in the year under report or 32 per cent. The chief decrease was under the minor heading Apparel due to smaller imports of second-hand clothing, in which there was a very large trade last year.

In Miscellaneous Articles one of the largest increases occurred in Glass Beads, which rose from Rs. 1,22,171 to Rs. 2,89,910.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

20. The following table gives the most important items of the re-export trade for the last five years and compares the last two :—

Articles.	1902-1903.		1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1906-1907.		Increase or Decrease in 1906-1907 as compared with 1905-1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Total Value in Rupees.	...	36,61,467	...	32,92,611	...	38,02,883	...	38,21,523	...	47,66,623	...	+9,45,094
Fruits and Vegetables—dried, salted or preserved—												
Other sorts ... Cwt.	565	10,907	1,260	21,397	1,797	30,323	2,628	55,529	10,887	1,90,688	+8,241	+1,35,139
Sugar, refined ... Cwt.	58,835	5,98,896	11,479	1,19,640	27,423	2,89,978	44,935	4,93,059	52,791	4,61,986	+7,896	—31,075
Kerosine Oil ... Gals.	35,164	17,723	78,831	39,979	246,359	1,41,411	154,146	78,750	52,313	27,403	—105,933	—51,347
Wool, raw ... Lbs.	5,153,184	23,38,935	5,208,963	23,69,461	5,033,852	25,35,872	4,989,167	22,60,817	4,937,979	28,24,963	+569,822	+5,44,145
Cotton Coloured Piece Goods ... Yds.	1,445,171	2,02,344	1,963,967	2,68,881	2,130,132	2,88,025	2,653,970	3,78,313	3,843,168	5,73,622	+1,189,198	+1,97,409
Other Articles ...	...	4,96,892	...	4,73,453	...	5,18,504	...	5,37,161	...	6,87,983	...	+1,50,821

The total of the year under report shows a rise of Rs. 9,45,094 or 24 per cent. over last year's figures. As explained in the last review, the item Wool includes imports by land from Afghanistan, Kalat and Las Beyla. The imports from Afghanistan were 50 per cent. heavier than in the previous year. It is stated that less was exported to Russia owing to the labour troubles and famine in that country. Pasturage was plentiful owing to a good rainfall, and hence a better growth. The high level of prices ruling in Europe attracted all available supplies to this market and brought about the larger shipments. The increase was 13 per cent. in quantity and 23 per cent. in value.

The second most important item was Coloured Cotton Piece Goods, which increased by 44 per cent. in quantity and 52 per cent. in value, the chief increase being to Mekran and Soumiani with small increases to Persia and Arabia. Grey and Whites on the other hand fell.

Re-exports of Sugar increased in quantity by 17 per cent., but fell in value by 6 per cent. owing to a lower range of values during the year under review. The decreases were to Arabia and Persia and an increase to Ceylon. Some Java Sugar was also re-exported to England, apparently in anticipation of a rise.

There were also increases in Apparel, Matches, Metals and Hardware, and Dried Fruits, particularly of the latter to Hongkong, while Kerosine showed a fall of 66 per cent. in quantity and 65 per cent. in value. The trade in all these items is, however, small and uncertain.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

21. The following table shows the values for the past two years of the more important products exported to foreign countries :—

Articles.	1905-1906.	Percentage of proportion to Total exported.	1906-1907.	Percentage of proportion to Total exported.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Wheat ...	5,63,55,878	52.71	6,95,59,421	45.39
Cotton, raw ...	1,86,62,288	16.86	2,33,45,329	15.23
Rape Seed ...	82,09,577	7.41	1,05,31,852	10.79
Wool, raw ...	27,90,584	7.93	1,13,20,034	7.39
Rice not in the husk ...	16,46,174	1.49	80,98,654	5.28
Skins, raw ...	46,06,349	4.16	69,90,026	4.52
Hides, raw ...	26,87,396	2.43	30,33,810	1.98
Gram ...	3,90,501	.35	27,03,072	1.40
Til or Jinjili Seed ...	24,49,139	2.18	27,51,668	1.8
Animal Bones ...	12,08,012	1.09	12,02,367	.7
Barley ...	49,535	.04	11,38,432	.73
Cotton Seed ...	1,81,443	.16	11,11,207	.73
Jowar and Bajra ...	3,74,700	.34	9,51,283	.63
Skins, dressed or tanned ...	6,06,512	.55	9,45,581	.63
Wheat Flour ...	3,18,708	.29	6,41,722	.42
Pulse ...	68,824	.06	4,49,182	.29
Indigo ...	2,47,156	.22	2,66,068	.17
Other Articles ...	19,25,855	1.74	23,14,987	1.45
TOTAL ...	11,07,21,868	100	15,32,55,206	100
Gold ...	...	.....	2,100	.....
Silver ...	9,81,022	.....	8,09,306	.....
TOTAL ...	9,81,022	.....	8,10,406	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,17,02,890	.....	15,40,65,611	.....

Comparing the last two years' figures, the total increase in the value of the export trade was Rs. 4,25,33,337 or 38 per cent.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

22. The increase in value under this main heading was Rs. 2,24,71,993. The most important group is Grain and Pulse, and the following table compares the last two years'

figures :—

Articles of Food and Drink.				1905-1906.		1906-1907.		Increase or decrease in 1906-1907.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
					Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse	Total	Rs.	...	...	6,14,89,939	...	8,39,71,932	...	+2,21,71,993
		Rs.	...	...	6,12,65,679	...	8,30,60,316	...	+2,24,04,637
Barley	Cwt.	...	...	15,021	40,635	373,412	11,34,433	+ 3,38,391	+ 10,88,987
Gram	...	...	...	100,320	8,90,501	751,986	27,03,072	+ 661,576	+ 23,72,571
Jowari and Bajri	...	...	...	117,452	3,74,320	302,606	9,51,293	+ 185,053	+ 5,78,973
Pulse	...	...	...	10,952	58,324	85,902	4,49,182	+ 74,960	+ 3,90,358
Rice in the husk	...	...	...	...	...	9,870	48,518	+ 9,870	+ 48,518
Rice not in the husk	...	...	...	803,353	16,46,074	1,341,853	80,98,654	+ 1,041,500	+ 64,52,580
Wheat	...	...	...	12,956,928	5,83,65,876	18,334,080	6,95,59,421	+ 2,477,134	+ 1,12,03,545
Wheat Flour	Lbs.	...	...	5,796,726	3,19,708	11,857,446	6,41,722	+ 5,860,720	+ 3,22,014
Other Sorts	Cwt.	...	...	18,316	60,841	3,315	10,024	- 15,001	- 50,817
Provisions	Rs.	...	...	...	1,98,293	...	2,06,642	...	+ 60,349
Fish Maws and Shark Fins	Lbs.	...	...	113,804	1,00,725	188,430	1,68,933	+ 44,629	+ 56,208
Fish, dry, unsalted	...	...	...	61,872	11,160	86,108	5,416	- 28,264	- 5,734
Fish, dry, salted	...	...	...	916,214	87,49	1,067,688	78,855	+ 151,459	+ 8,606
Ghi	...	...	...	9,336	3,989	3,735	1,705	- 5,601	- 2,224
Other Sorts	Rs.	...	...	...	13,185	...	26,673	...	+ 13,488
Tea, Black	Lbs.	...	...	4,403	3,513	14,480	7,181	+ 10,077	+ 3,668
Tea, Green	...	...	...	28,460	9,090	...	...	- 28,460	- 9,090
Other Articles	Rs.	...	...	...	56,409	...	37,843	...	+ 2,434

N. B.—The figures underlined together make up the total in the first line.

The increase under the main heading shown above is 36 per cent. higher than last year, but 33 per cent. lower than the record year 1904-1905. The heavy shipments to Europe under Barley, Gram, Jowari and Pulse were practically a new feature at this port, exports hitherto being small and spasmodic. The increase totals 63,498 tons, and the United Kingdom was as usual our largest customer for Barley and Gram as well as for Wheat.

A good rainfall, timely and a favourable inundation helped by greater facilities for irrigation brought about an increase in the area under cultivation of all cereals, and the yield was above the average both in Sind and the Panjab. The Wheat area and yield in these latter provinces is reported to have been the highest on record, while the area in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was less owing to dryness at the time of sowing, but the yield was good.

Wheat.—The most important item in the export trade showed an increase of 19 per cent. in quantity and 19 per cent. in value on the previous year's figures. They were, however, lower by 45 per cent. in quantity and 41 per cent. in value than the figures of 1904-1905. The year began with a high level of prices, but, helped by a slump in the freight market, a fair business was done. Prices fell slightly at the end of May, but rose in July and continued on the same level till the beginning of August, when a gradual decline set in and continued to the close of the year. The fluctuation from the highest to the lowest levels touched was about 11 per cent. The subject of admixture in Wheat again cropped up during the year, and on the initiative of the larger sellers here the London Corn Trade Association accepted a contract on the basis of pure Wheat. The terms are as follow :—

Any percentage of Barley, Pulse or other feeding stuffs up to 2 per cent. to be taken and paid for as Wheat; any quantity in excess of 2 per cent. to be allowed for by seller at one-half contract price. Any percentage of dirt, non-farinaceous seeds or other extraneous matter up to 2½ per cent. to be allowed for by seller at contract price, and any quantity in excess of 2½ per cent. at double contract price.

The distribution of the export of Wheat is given below :—

	1902-1903.		1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom.	5,631,496	2,42,63,928	15,100,440	6,48,62,280	21,026,642	8,78,30,783	11,808,698	5,08,98,425	14,201,108	6,39,94,840
Cape Colony	...	...	8	23	54,008	2,43,035	...	...	...	...
Other British Possessions.	881	4,476	966	4,698	1,060	5,308	1,177	6,285	6,717	35,141
Sweden	...	...	...	...	74,370	3,16,800	172,780	8,16,720	194,800	8,72,560
Denmark	...	...	...	...	156,060	6,40,890	...	...	...	...
Germany, free ports	...	...	52,013	2,23,637	479,900	20,10,832	32,027	1,45,281	51,224	2,38,550
Holland	...	...	115,600	4,68,400	86,380	14,71,400	180,501	7,95,256	...	...
Belgium	814,737	35,08,965	1,670,010	78,00,420	3,463,563	1,51,82,355	773,362	35,08,076	786,774	35,38,827
France	11,004	53,020	421,600	18,35,785	2,108,991	84,15,940	408,400	18,27,560	169,507	7,23,414
Spain	...	...	...	...	434,000	17,95,950	70,000	3,14,284	...	...
Egypt	2,800,072	99,46,877	...	...	110,000	4,96,000	...	...	20,000	90,000
Mascat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,711	8,553
Other Native States in Arabia.	94,985	4,69,987	17,171	52,338	85,869	3,52,545	6,823	39,370	7,091	29,679
Other Foreign Countries.	96,070	4,72,464	9,312	44,168	19,042	94,749	881	4,549	4,968	27,888
TOTAL	8,849,234	3,87,09,571	17,383,110	7,48,41,747	28,380,715	11,92,44,927	12,956,926	5,83,55,676	15,494,060	6,95,59,421

Wheat Flour.—The local flour mill industry flourished, and exports were a record, increasing by 58,60,720 lbs. in quantity or 101 per cent. and by Rs. 3,22,014 in value or 100 per cent.

Rice.—The remarkable expansion in this trade has been brought about by the smaller crops in Bengal and Burmah. Owing to a good inundation, a larger area was put under cultivation, and the yield was about 25 per cent. more than in any previous year. In spite of a rise in prices, exports have been brisk, and the total exceeded those of the previous year by cwts. 1,051,370 in quantity or 346 per cent. and Rs. 65,01,096 in value or 395 per cent. The shipments nearly quadrupled those of any previous year, Ceylon and Mauritius being our largest customers.

Provisions.—The principal item of export under this heading was Fish Maws and Shark Fins. The fishing season was a very successful one, large hauls being made of the *sua*, from which the maws are taken. The high prices ruling in Hongkong during the year induced shippers to send larger quantities of Fish Maws to this port, but the result was disastrous as prices immediately fell, and some traders have had their Fish Maws shipped back to India. Small Shark were also plentiful, and the shipments to Hongkong showed an increase. Formerly these were shipped *via* Bombay.

VI. RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES

23. The following table compares the chief commodities under this heading for the past two years:—

Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles.			1905-1906.		1906-1907.		Increase or Decrease in 1906-1907.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Total ...			...	4,76,21,170	...	6,69,26,941	+	1,93,05,771
Cotton ...	Cwt.	...	712,256	1,86,62,288	788,130	2,33,45,329	+	46,83,041
Hides ...	Cwt. & No.	...	49,834	26,87,696	53,412	30,33,810	+	3,46,114
Skins ...	Cwt.	...	59,135	46,08,369	75,414	69,30,026	+	16,279
	No.	...	3,054,656	...	4,420,878	...	+	1,366,223
Lac ...	Cwt.	...	2,009	2,13,130	1,337	1,33,180	—	672
Animal Bones ...	Tons.	...	22,661	13,06,012	22,308	12,02,567	—	366
Seeds ...	Cwt.	...	1,754,788	1,09,64,703	3,395,533	2,05,18,573	+	1,840,745
Essential Other than Essential	...	...	2,978	18,518	6,994	49,240	+	4,016
	...	...	1,751,810	1,09,45,885	3,388,539	2,04,69,324	+	1,636,729
	...	...	27,146	1,23,826	13,336	69,433	—	13,510
	...	...	64,786	1,1,443	875,684	11,11,207	+	810,918
	...	...	3,206	17,425	417	3,628	—	2,789
	...	...	703	3,997	3	20	—	700
	...	...	1,387,132	82,09,577	2,697,240	1,68,31,852	+	1,800,103
	...	...	268,671	24,09,139	311,663	27,51,668	+	43,992
	...	...	186	1,478	196	1,626	+	10
	...	...	18,287,329	87,50,584	21,761,735	1,13,20,34	+	3,474,406
Wool ...	Lbs.	...	...	4,97,368	...	4,13,122	—	...
Other Articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes.—The figures underlined together make up the total in the first line.

Cotton.—The figures deal with part of two seasons. The results of cultivation during 1906 were disappointing, especially in the Panjab. The boll worm committed great havoc, and the out-turn was poor. The yield was better than last year, but below the average. In Sind, the late opening of the canals and the mildness of the winter helped the cultivation, and the crop was above the average.

Plants grown from Egyptian seed were found to be very susceptible to the boll worm, and the out-turn of the 5,000 acres put under this seed was exceedingly poor, only reaching rather over 1,600 bales against an expected yield of about 3,000 bales based on last year's results. The quality, too, was poor owing to the boll worm depredations mentioned above and to the unskilled and primitive method of picking. The cotton was weak in staple compared with real Egyptian and much more full of leaf.

Tree Cotton is being experimented with locally on the Municipal Sewage farm and in the Hyderabad district, and promises well.

Exports exceeded those of last year by 85,874 cwts. or 12 per cent. and Rs. 46,83,041 or 25 per cent. and were above the average of the last five years.

Exports to Bombay fell by 73 per cent. in quantity and 72 per cent in value, *vis.*, from cwts. 210,175, Rs. 60,27,485, to cwts. 55,274, Rs. 16,47,834, and may be put down to the larger quantity of Bengal available at that port.

Hides.—The increase is remarkable, and exports have not been so large since the years following the famine of 1899. The explanation is a high range of prices in Europe. Such rates have not been touched for the last 20 years. The year, however, closed with a despondent tone owing to accumulation of stocks.

Skins.—The same remarks apply as to Hides. The increase on last year's figures was 27 per cent. in quantity and 50 per cent. in value. The monthly sales in April 1907, however, brought a sudden drop of 4d. per lb. The question somewhat naturally arises—Where do the Skins all come from when there is no famine? Prosperity has undoubtedly led to more cattle being slaughtered for food, and the breeder, finding he can obtain good prices for his hair, wool and hides, sells numbers of sheep and goats to the butcher. Another reason is diversion of the trade, Skins which formerly went to Madras to be tanned are now shipped raw through the nearest port of export.

There has been somewhat of a growl from the trade at the enhancement of the rail freight per waggon, from the farthest supplying markets. The change was brought in force on the 1st January 1907, and as arrivals after this date were small, it was claimed that it had brought about a dislocation in the trade and a diversion to other outlets; however, the difference is only about one-third per cent. on the value, so should right itself.

Seeds.—The figures are record ones, and the total showed an increase of 93 per cent. in quantity and 87 per cent. in value.

Cotton Seed.—The increase under this seed was phenomenal, and was 480 per cent. in quantity and 512 per cent. in value. High prices coupled with the fact that plenty of fodder was available for cattle drew all supplies for shipment.

Rape.—The most important item under seeds increased 93 per cent. in quantity and 101 per cent. in value. The area put under this seed is on the increase; the spring crops, however, suffered from dryness at the time of flowering, and the out-turn was not much above the average, but prices realized were high. The area of the winter or kharif crop of Jamba was also larger and the yield very good, and sold at good rates. Bengal and the United Provinces have drawn largely on the Panjab Rape crop for conversion into oil, the Bengal crops being a partial failure and very poor in quality. This oil is commonly used by the population for cooking purposes and for anointing themselves, hence there is a good demand for it in India, or the exports would have been considerably larger. Prices of oil in Europe were high owing to the failure of the continental crops.

Jinjili.—The cultivation of this seed is on the decrease in Sind and in the Panjab, cotton taking its place. It was, on the other hand, in much larger supply from Kathiawar, the imports being cwts. 186,789, Rs. 16,01,356, against cwts. 2,825, Rs. 19,070, in the previous year. The imports coastwise were a record for this port. Prices realised were high owing to the higher rates of all oils in Europe, the rise in prices being due, as mentioned above, to the failure of the continental seed crops.

The following table shows the distribution of Rape Seed and Jinjili during the past five years:—

	1902-1903.		1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
RAPE—										
United Kingdom ...	119,668	6,33,923	207,361	11,26,596	301,117	14,83,852	417,403	23,30,789	598,880	33,31,427
Germany—Free Ports ...	153,541	10,12,361	317,270	19,06,865	810,663	45,14,679	336,959	20,04,254	528,160	34,06,001
Belgium ...	131,725	8,66,766	153,732	8,42,294	521,304	27,37,127	468,019	28,94,367	940,237	60,91,847
France ...	79,328	5,71,057	96,502	6,09,468	519,027	27,97,798	164,752	9,80,177	621,968	37,10,577
Egypt ...	38,554	2,04,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Foreign Countries, ...	...	...	400	2,400	12,000	67,451	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	522,716	32,85,789	775,265	45,87,643	2,164,111	1,16,00,807	1,387,132	82,09,577	2,687,240	1,65,31,863
TIL OR JINJILI—										
British Possessions ...	...	...	1,173	8,496	1,444	9,712	631	5,417	52	416
Germany—Free Ports ...	134,669	12,27,730	98,613	9,59,735	62,980	5,44,634	60,999	5,56,933	87,853	7,48,234
Holland ...	...	...	...	...	34,318	2,79,880	...	...	...	...
Belgium ...	201,603	17,76,296	218,016	19,47,368	145,450	11,50,946	152,245	13,92,902	181,577	15,90,806
France ...	68,800	5,79,491	123,674	11,71,576	136,214	11,48,353	34,179	3,02,843	35,037	3,46,966
Austria-Hungary ...	4,000	34,680	60,979	5,78,672	29,969	2,35,403	20,002	1,57,438	6,000	60,010
Other Foreign Countries, ...	658	5,243	1,024	7,309	533	3,824	415	3,606	1,144	8,146
TOTAL ...	409,730	26,23,440	603,479	46,73,156	410,908	33,73,052	268,571	24,09,139	311,663	27,51,658

Wool.—The figures above give an increase of 19 per cent. in quantity and 29 per cent. in value. As remarked under exports of Foreign Merchandise, good pasturage in this country and a high level of prices in Europe and America helped to swell exports.

The rail borne figures show the increase to have been very large from Sind, but there have been complaints that the Wool is heavily loaded with sand and dirt. A good deal of this Wool is from slaughtered animals, and is removed with lime. While there is a good demand, sales of this loaded Wool are possible, but directly stocks rise, it will be neglected and difficult of sale, and it is a pity the original sellers cannot see not only the wastage in rail and sea freight, but the risk of losing the market eventually.

24.

TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).

PRIVATE.

Description.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—				
Imports—				
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, &c. ...	21,66,302	26,20,501	14,54,399	...
Coin—Sovereigns and other British Gold Coins ...	3,250	195	...	3,055
TOTAL ...	21,69,452	26,20,696	14,51,244	...
Exports—				
Bullion and Coin ...	...	2,100	2,100	...
NET IMPORTS ...	21,69,452	26,18,596	14,49,144	...
Silver—				
Imports—				
Bullion—Bar ...	14,81,792	18,67,009	4,55,217	...
Coin—Government of India Rupees ...	40,690	2,36,759	1,96,069	...
Do. Other Coin ...	103	...	...	103
TOTAL ...	14,72,585	21,23,768	6,51,183	...
Exports—				
Coin—Government of India Rupees... ..	8,82,697	8,08,306	...	84,391
Do. Other Coin ...	88,325	...	...	88,325
TOTAL ...	9,81,022	8,08,306	...	1,72,716
NET IMPORTS ...	4,91,563	13,15,462	8,23,899	...
Gold and Silver—				
Imports ...	36,42,037	57,44,604	21,02,457	...
Exports ...	9,81,022	8,10,406	...	1,70,616
NET IMPORTS ...	26,61,015	49,34,098	22,73,043	...

Comparing the last two years' figures, the total net increase of imports after deducting exports was Rs. 22,73,043 or 85 per cent., and can but be put down to the hoarding of Gold by the zamindars, owing to the propitious season, crops having been good and prices realised higher for many of

them generally. Gold net imports increased by 66 per cent. and Silver by 167 per cent. The larger importation of Government of India Rupees were from Arabia and Persia for the purpose of buying Rice and Piece Goods.

25 The following table gives the distribution of the Foreign Trade of this port for the years 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 and the percentages of the trade of each country compared with the whole, and also the total of the trade with British possessions, and its percentage to the whole:—

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.						Percentage which the Total of each Country bears to the whole.	
			1905-1906.			1906-1907.				
	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
EUROPE—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
British Empire—										
United Kingdom...	6,50,23,347	5,84,39,106	24,55,704	6,53,75,179	6,78,30,883	31,93,923	8,59,67,356	8,91,60,279	60.92	58.53
Gibraltar ...	4,516	10,203	200	15	215	...	...	...	...	...
Malta and Goso ...	2,527	2,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign Countries—										
Russia, Northern Ports.	...	1,912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia, Southern Ports.	2,62,229	4,54,986	687	2,09,929	2,10,616	3,908	2,25,458	2,28,366	73	27
Sweden ...	4,82,484	4,96,853	...	8,16,720	8,16,720	...	8,72,560	8,72,560	64	54
Norway ...	79,698	1,11,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	04	04
Denmark Other Ports.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany—Free Ports.	...	88,62,197	...	...	...	4,823	2,30,86,406	2,30,91,229	...	13.68
Germany—Other Ports.	50,37,417	51	3,700	1,58,08,592	1,58,72,092	...	...	...	10.37	...
Holland ...	1,20,861	1,56,890	...	8,43,636	8,43,636	...	71,115	71,115	46	09
Belgium ...	39,52,499	40,88,998	1,533	1,18,47,515	1,18,49,048	3,482	1,80,69,063	1,80,72,572	7.64	7.98
France ...	4,39,241	5,62,947	1,977	62,48,243	62,50,225	5,565	79,06,949	79,11,614	2.53	3.36
Portugal ...	1,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain ...	10,240	13,578	...	5,27,539	5,27,539	...	2,07,253	2,07,253	27	08
Italy ...	4,79,275	3,37,647	2,491	24,91,909	24,94,400	...	7,47,599	7,87,599	1.47	4.45
Austria-Hungary—Free Ports.	1,19,36,582	86,38,935	1,984	10,21,206	10,23,070	3,637	11,10,903	11,14,630	6.43	3.63
Greece ...	115	333	200	100	300	...	...	...	...	...
Roumania—Other Ports.	...	2,87,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Turkey, European.	2,059	8,068	...	2,230	2,230	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland ...	47	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	7,78,35,114	6,23,72,280	24,69,356	10,42,52,618	10,67,20,974	32,13,328	13,62,93,789	13,96,07,117	91.61	87.97
AFRICA AND ADJACENT ISLANDS—										
British Possessions	7,22,123	20,18,553	49,322	5,20,962	5,70,284	24,769	30,63,115	30,97,894	64	2.03
Foreign Countries	4,47,115	30,906	370	72,612	72,983	4,964	2,76,707	2,81,671	26	12
TOTAL ...	11,69,238	20,49,459	49,692	5,93,574	6,43,266	29,733	33,39,822	33,79,565	90	2.15
AMERICA—										
British Possessions	...	15	...	1,62,968	1,62,968	...	93,250	93,250	08	01
Foreign Countries.	21,91,440	30,07,195	15,550	28,58,541	28,74,091	7,465	50,13,706	50,21,171	2.51	3.18
TOTAL ...	21,91,440	30,07,210	15,550	30,21,406	30,36,956	7,465	51,06,956	51,14,421	2.59	3.22
ASIA—										
British Possessions	3,13,401	2,09,707	72,064	10,04,794	10,76,963	3,81,409	59,92,870	63,74,279	69	2.61
Foreign Countries.	55,89,865	64,19,790	12,16,790	18,44,397	30,60,187	11,21,900	24,69,045	35,90,945	4.28	3.97
TOTAL ...	58,93,266	66,29,477	12,87,854	28,49,195	41,37,049	15,03,309	84,61,915	99,65,224	4.97	6.58
AUSTRALASIA—										
British Possessions	149,960	1,28,419	77	5,075	5,153	2,788	62,723	65,511	03	06
GRAND TOTAL—										
British Empire ...	5,61,15,574	6,09,09,358	25,77,367	6,70,68,944	6,96,46,261	36,11,869	9,51,79,314	9,87,91,208	63.36	63.29
Foreign Countries.	3,10,13,144	3,33,78,487	12,44,162	4,36,52,974	4,48,97,136	11,54,734	5,80,75,891	5,93,30,635	37.64	36.71
TOTAL ...	8,71,28,718	9,41,86,945	38,21,529	11,07,21,868	11,45,43,397	47,66,603	15,32,55,205	15,80,21,828	100	100

Europe.—The actual trade with Europe showed an increase of 20 per cent., but her percentage of the total trade was 3.54 per cent. less, owing to the larger volume of trade with other countries, particularly the larger imports of Kerosine Oil from America and the heavier Rice export trade to Asia and Africa. The United Kingdom receded slightly (2.39 per cent.) from her previous position, though her total trade expanded 20 per cent. Germany improved her position both in imports (75 per cent.) and exports (45 per cent.), sending more Sugar and taking more Seeds and Cotton. With a surplus production of Beet, Germany managed to secure a larger share of the Sugar trade during the year under report. The failure of the Russian cereal and seed crops with the poorer continental ones brought about a demand for Indian Produce, and explains the rise in the export trade with Germany, France and Belgium. The trade with both Italy and Austria fell considerably, with the former chiefly in exports and with the latter in imports, Sugar particularly.

Africa and adjacent Islands.—The rise in the import trade was wholly due to the large receipts of Sugar from Mauritius and in exports to the heavy shipments of Rice to that Island.

America.—Though there was a slight rise of .63 in the percentage to the whole in the total trade, due to increases under imports of Kerosine Oil, viz. (Rs. 9,17,847), and under exports of Hides (Rs. 57,212), Skins (Rs. 19,60,101) and Wool (Rs. 1,31,424), there was a heavy fall in Piece Goods (Rs. 3,40,458). The total trade expanded 55 per cent.

Asia.—The increase in the percentage of the total trade with British possessions was 1.92 per cent. and with foreign possessions there was a decrease of .31 per cent. While imports from the former fell 33 per cent., exports rose 491 per cent., due to larger shipments of Rice, Flour and Pulse. Imports from foreign countries rose 14 per cent. and exports 16 per cent.

Australasia.—Imports rose 158 per cent, Jarrah wood figuring as the largest item.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

26. The following table gives Government transactions with Foreign Countries during the two years 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 :—

Articles.	1905-1906.		1906-1907.		INCREASE OR DECREASE OVER 1905-1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Imports.						
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores Value.	...	Rs. 10,87,448	...	Rs. 77,47,448	...	+ 66,60,004
Cement Cwt.	26,233	42,727	81,939	1,27,049	+ 55,706	+ 84,322
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel Tons.	408	4,263	45	1,728	- 363	- 2,534
Cotton Manufactures Value.	...	2,58,571	...	67,975	...	- 1,90,596
Hardware and Cutlery "	...	11,66,824	...	9,73,159	...	- 1,93,665
Machinery and Millwork "	...	2,13,833	...	8,74,370	...	+ 6,60,537
Metals—Iron Cwt.	39,862	3,27,393	81,049	7,79,395	+ 41,187	+ 4,52,115
Do. —Steel "	146,061	7,90,169	269,761	16,73,412	+ 124,710	+ 8,73,243
Do. —Others "	9,130	4,53,893	7,712	3,10,179	- 1,418	- 42,714
TOTAL METALS ...	194,043	15,79,333	358,521	28,61,886	+ 164,479	+ 12,82,553
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock—						
Carriages and Trucks and Parts thereof Value.	...	49,03,950	...	69,98,268	...	+ 20,94,318
Locomotive Engines and Tenders and Parts thereof "	...	31,46,289	...	79,27,930	...	+ 47,78,641
Materials for Construction—						
Rails and Fish Plates of Steel and Iron Cwt.	1,445,423	60,87,859	597,102	20,10,345	- 848,321	- 40,77,514
Sleepers and Keys "	93,841	2,54,939	...	...	- 93,841	- 2,54,939
Sleepers of Wood "	1,496,434	33,94,819	778,292	16,73,593	- 718,142	- 17,21,226
Other Sorts "	197,101	16,45,634	228,571	21,40,292	+ 31,470	+ 4,94,658
TOTAL RAILWAY PLANT, &c. ...	...	1,94,36,470	...	2,17,50,428	...	+ 23,13,958
Articles Unmanufactured Value.	...	15,50,094	...	1,76,695	...	- 13,73,399
Other Articles not enumerated in this statement "	...	25,23,501	...	37,72,230	...	+ 12,48,729
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	...	2,78,71,064	...	3,83,53,082	...	+ 1,04,81,998
Treasure Value.	...	...	...	2,17,000	...	+ 2,17,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,78,71,064	...	3,85,70,082	...	+ 1,06,99,000
Re-exports.						
Iron, wrought, and Manufactures Cwt.	8,713	60,210	92	1,239	- 8,621	- 48,971
Telegraphs, Materials for construction of Value.	...	30,093	...	24,903	...	- 5,190
Other Articles "	...	32,449	...	13,913	...	- 18,536
TOTAL RE-EXPORTS ...	...	1,12,752	...	44,055	...	- 68,697
Exports.						
TOTAL VALUE ...	...	4,853	...	8,310	...	+ 3,457
TOTAL OF RE-EXPORTS AND EXPORTS ...	...	1,17,605	...	52,365	...	- 65,240
Treasure Value.	...	1,69,000	...	52,450	...	- 1,16,550
TOTAL EXPORTS ...	...	2,7,605	...	1,04,815	...	- 1,71,790
TOTAL ENTIRE FOREIGN TRADE ...	...	2,81,47,669	...	3,86,74,877	...	+ 1,05,27,208

The increase in the total foreign trade was Rs. 1,05,27,208. The item of most interest to the commercial public is that of Railway Plant and Rolling Stock. The total increase under this heading was Rs. 23,13,958, following a rise in the preceding year of Rs. 86,30,091. The rise under Carriages and Trucks was Rs. 20,94,318 and Locomotive Engines and Tenders and Parts thereof Rs. 47,78,661, and a net decrease of Rs. 45,59,021 occurred under Permanent Way Material, the imports of which were so heavy in the previous year. The following were some of the most important works under construction during the year :—

Macleod Ganj, Ferozpur, Ludhiana, Sharkot Road, Sagodha branch extensions.

The Sangla Hill and Shahdera link.

The completion of the Rohri to Samasata doubling.

The Loi Shilman; and

The Amritsar and Tarn-Tarn branches.

The Lodran Khanewal link was surveyed and aligned and earth work commenced.

The imports of Treasure rose by Rs. 2,17,000.

27. The excess of Exports or Imports of Merchandise and Treasure (including transactions on Government account) for each of the past five years is shown below :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports on Imports.	Excess of Imports on Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1902-1903 ...	7,12,45,923	8,04,29,770	91,83,843	.....
1903-1904 ...	7,39,20,844	13,46,28,513	6,07,08,169	.....
1904-1905 ...	10,13,84,722	18,08,93,397	7,95,08,675	.....
1905-1906 ...	11,84,57,716	11,56,89,669	.....	27,68,047
1906-1907 ...	18,85,01,871	15,89,37,049	2,95,64,822	.....

Excluding Government transactions, the figures will be as follow :—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports on Imports.	Excess of Imports on Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1902-1903 ...	5,50,21,927	8,03,50,435	2,53,28,508	...
1903-1904 ...	5,91,36,689	13,44,66,300	7,53,29,611	...
1904-1905 ...	8,13,76,922	18,07,69,735	9,93,92,813	...
1905-1906 ...	9,05,86,652	11,54,13,064	2,48,26,412	...
1906-1907 ...	9,99,31,309	15,88,32,234	5,89,00,925	...

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI.

COASTING TRADE.

PRIVATE MERCHANDISE.

28. The distribution of the Trade was as follows :—

		Imports.			Exports.		
		1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase or decrease in 1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase or decrease in 1906-1907.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	{ Indian Produce ...	23,77,023	33,47,332	+9,70,309	1,10,969	3,94,270	+2,83,301
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	76,756	83,084	+6,328	43,535	29,931	-13,604
Bombay...	{ Indian Produce ...	2,17,42,330	2,39,50,427	+22,08,097	1,71,30,950	1,32,11,798	-39,19,152
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	1,43,01,367	1,31,66,934	-11,34,413	12,31,309	16,22,563	+2,91,253
Burma ...	{ Indian Produce ...	3,17,540	8,94,907	+5,77,367	1,00,404	1,11,059	+10,655
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	985	8,135	+7,150	4,000	5,385	+1,385
Madras ...	{ Indian Produce ...	6,22,990	8,91,932	+2,69,132	11,52,504	29,01,418	+17,48,914
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	12,273	8,568	-3,705	27,565	1,87,740	+1,60,175
TOTAL ...	{ Indian Produce ...	2,50,59,696	2,90,81,599	+40,21,902	1,84,83,827	1,66,18,546	-18,75,282
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	1,43,91,381	1,32,66,741	-11,24,640	13,06,409	17,45,618	+4,39,209
British Ports within the Province.	{ Indian Produce ...	1,15,147	2,66,568	+1,51,421	1,17,982	1,41,783	+23,821
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	...	917	+917	91,270	1,18,175	+23,906
Cutch ...	{ Indian Produce ...	1,47,773	97,359	-50,414	17,34,660	11,80,320	-5,54,340
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	8,402	2,069	-6,333	2,36,432	5,61,741	+3,25,309
Kathiawar ...	{ Indian Produce ...	3,79,674	19,12,457	+15,32,783	40,01,835	30,29,382	-9,72,453
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	4,008	11,407	+7,399	3,34,117	4,20,319	+86,102
Goa ...	{ Indian Produce ...	20,911	13,229	-7,732	66,144	1,81,904	+1,15,760
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	910	85	-825	848	6,046	+5,199
Damaun...	{ Indian Produce ...	...	...	...	...	106	+106
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diu ...	{ Indian Produce ...	382	...	-382	26,777	3,931	-23,816
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	68	...	-68
Pondicherry ...	{ Indian Produce ...	...	730	+730	...	...	...
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	861	281	-580	27	...	-27
State of Travancore	{ Indian Produce ...	8,72,666	9,45,435	+72,770	14,753	36,310	+21,557
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	...	106	+106	...	20	+20
Gakwar's Territory	{ Indian Produce ...	10,440	4,375	-6,065	5,707	36,234	+30,527
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	46	+46
TOTAL ...	{ Indian Produce ...	14,51,895	29,73,585	+15,41,690	58,49,878	44,67,217	-13,82,661
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	14,181	13,947	-234	5,71,480	9,88,070	+4,16,590
GRAND TOTAL ...	{ Indian Produce ...	2,66,06,738	3,23,24,751	+57,18,013	2,44,62,665	2,12,37,546	-32,25,120
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	1,44,05,562	1,32,81,605	-11,23,957	19,72,159	28,51,963	+8,79,704
	Treasure ...	3,07,950	2,28,310	-79,640	1,06,272	50,300	-55,972
GRAND TOTAL ...		4,13,20,250	4,56,34,666	+43,14,416	2,65,41,096	2,41,29,708	-24,11,388

The entire Coasting Trade improved from Rs. 6,78,61,346 in 1905-1906 to Rs. 6,99,64,374 in 1906-1907. The value of imports of both Indian and Foreign Merchandise improved by 45 lakhs of rupees. Imports of Indian Produce and Manufactures rose from Rs. 2,66,06,738 in 1905-1906 to Rs. 3,23,24,751 in 1906-1907, the principal increases being in Coal (Rs. 1 lakh) and Gunny Bags (Rs. 8 lakhs) from Bengal, Cotton Twist and Yarn (Rs. 4 lakhs), Grey Piece Goods (Rs. 14 lakhs) and Gunny Bags (Rs. 5 lakhs) from Bombay, Kerosine Oil (Rs. 5 lakhs) from Burmah, and Til Seed (Rs. 16 lakhs) from Kathiawar, while those of Foreign Manufactures declined from Rs. 1,44,05,562 to Rs. 1,32,81,605, principally in Cotton Coloured Piece Goods (Rs. 4 lakhs) and Sugar, refined (Rs. 5 lakhs), from Bombay. Bengal, Bombay, Burmah, Madras, Kathiawar and Travancore exhibited increases, while Cutch showed a decrease, principally in Castor Seed.

The Export Trade declined from Rs. 2,65,41,096 to Rs. 2,41,29,708. Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures fell by Rs. 32,35,120, chiefly in Cotton, raw, to Bombay (Rs. 44 lakhs) with a partial set-off in Rice to Madras (Rs. 12 lakhs), while those of Foreign Merchandise increased by Rs. 8,79,704, principally in Dried Fruits (Rs. 4 lakhs) to Bombay and Sugar (Rs. 3 lakhs) to Cutch and Kathiawar.

Indian Produce and Manufactures exported to Bengal rose from Rs. 1,10,969 to Rs. 3,94,270, to Burmah from Rs. 1,00,404 to Rs. 1,11,059, and to Madras from Rs. 11,52,504 to Rs. 29,01,418, while exports to Bombay receded from Rs. 1,71,30,950 to Rs. 1,32,11,798. Re-exports to Bengal fell by Rs. 13,604, while Bombay and Madras show an improvement of Rs. 2,91,253 and Rs. 1,60,175, respectively.

Exports to Cutch and Kathiawar declined in Indian Produce and Manufactures and rose in Foreign Merchandise.

GOVERNMENT STORES.

29. *Imports* coastwise of Government Stores (both Indian and Foreign) fell from Rs. 73,22,333 to Rs. 64,69,073, principally in Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores from Bombay. Imports of Coal from Bengal increased from Tons 278,939, Rs. 29,95,469 in 1905-06 to Tons 297,944, Rs. 34,28,744 in 1906-07.

Exports have nearly doubled, having risen from Rs. 6,82,126 in 1905-06 to Rs. 13,01,931 in 1906-07, chiefly in Ordnance Stores to Bombay.

Treasure.—Gold Coins of the value of Rs. 12,75,000 were imported from Bombay. There were no imports of these in the previous year. There was an increase also in imports of Silver Coins, the figures for the past two years being Rs. 69,55,000 and Rs. 1,13,29,000, respectively. Exports of Silver Coins showed a further decline, having fallen from Rs. 2,95,812 in 1905-06 to Rs. 2,33,552 in 1906-07.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

KETI BANDAR AND SIRGANDA.

30. The total value of the trade of both the sub-ports was Rs. 20,77,451 during the year under report against Rs. 18,38,216 in the preceding year.

KETI BANDAR.

31. *Foreign Trade* aggregated Rs. 203 against Rs. 573 in the previous year.

Coasting Trade.—The value of imports of Foreign Merchandise rose from Rs. 55,990 in 1905-06 to Rs. 68,881 in 1906-07, principally in Cotton Piece Goods, Kerosine Oil and refined Sugar.

Indian Produce and Manufactures advanced from Rs. 73,725 to Rs. 94,295. The principal articles which exhibit an improvement are Cotton Piece Goods (Grey and Coloured), Jute, Gunny Bags, and Betel Nuts. Imports of Treasure receded from Rs. 32,145 to Rs. 19,190. The Export Trade in Foreign Merchandise consisted only of Rs. 951 worth of Gwadar Cotton re-shipped to Kathiawar. Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures increased by over 2½ lakhs of rupees, viz., from Rs. 8,12,053 in 1905-06 to Rs. 10,69,609 in 1906-07, chiefly in Rice.

Collections of Revenue amounted to Rs. 44 on account of Import Duty and Rs. 29,485 on account of Export Duty against Rs. 82 and 23,322, respectively, in 1905-06.

SIRGANDA.

32. *Foreign Trade*.—Exports amounted to Rs. 574 and comprised animals sent to Zanzibar.

Coasting Trade.—Imports of Foreign Merchandise exhibited an increase of Rs. 3,781, and those of Indian Produce and Manufactures also showed a rise of Rs. 4,212, principally in Piece Goods, Gunny Bags, Betel Nuts, Kerosine Oil, and Wood from Karachi. Exports of Foreign Merchandise fell from Rs. 644 to Rs. 67 and of Indian Produce and Manufactures from Rs. 6,19,426 in 1905-06 to Rs. 5,46,655 in the year 1906-07, chiefly in Bajri, Jowari, and Rice to Cutch and Kathiawar, where there was good rainfall and therefore less need of importing grain.

Collections on account of Import Duty amounted to Rs. 195 against Rs. 130. Export Duty decreased from Rs. 31,142 in 1905-06 to Rs. 27,608 in 1906-07 due to smaller exports of Rice to Cutch and Kathiawar.

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

33. The number of cases dealt with under the Act are contrasted below with those of the preceding year :—

Year.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DETENTION WAS ORDERED.			Total of columns 2 to 4.	Detention followed by confiscation.	DETENTION FOLLOWED BY RELEASE.		Detention on information received.	Detention without information.
	Clause (d).	Clause (e).	Clause (f).			With fine.	Without fine.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1905-1906 ...	72	10	59	141	2	59	80	Nil	141
1906-1907 ...	*128	68	45	241	Nil	140	101	Nil	241

* 21 of these offended against clause (e) as well.

34. The offending goods under the various clauses, the nature of offences and the manner in which they were dealt with are detailed below.

Clause (d).

Sugar.—Thirteen shipments, including two sample consignments of loaf Sugar manufactured in Germany, Belgium and Austro-Hungary, were described in the French language unaccompanied by a definite indication of the country of origin. The samples were passed with warnings, and the others after indication of origin had been stamped and on payment of penalties aggregating Rs. 260.

Cigars.—Twelve consignments from Belgium and Holland bore Spanish expressions either unaccompanied by indication of the country of origin or inconspicuously marked. Stamping of the required indication was ordered in all cases, except one in which a warning only was given. Penalties were imposed in 7 cases, amounting in all to Rs. 90.

Wines and Spirits, and Perfumery.—There were eight importations from Germany of spurious Spirits described in such misleading terms as "Highland Whisky," "Cognac Brandy," "Jamaica Rum," and "Angostura Bitters," etc., and one of Port Wine from Spain, in all of which the country of origin was either omitted or inconspicuously indicated. Seven of these importations being trial samples were passed either after amendment of the labels or on guarantees being given against the regular importation of similarly marked goods.

A similar guarantee was also taken in regard to the Spanish Wine. A small penalty was inflicted in the case of a consignment of Perfumery, on which it was found impracticable to mark an indication of the country of origin.

Printing Paper, Envelopes and Post Cards.—There were eight infringements, six of which consisted of German, Belgium, and Swedish Printing Paper with English or French descriptive labels, unaccompanied by any indication of the country of origin. As the goods also infringed the provisions of clause (c), heavy penalties were imposed on the first four importations, and these were subsequently enhanced at the importers' request as an alternative to unbaling the goods and stamping indication on them. Two subsequent importations which were shipped before the importers had time to communicate with their home friends were passed with warnings.

The remaining two consignments consisted of Envelopes and Post Cards of Belgian and German origin, respectively, bearing English descriptions, unaccompanied by any indication of the country of origin. As the supplying of this omission would have entailed considerable trouble and expense, the importers availed themselves of the option given them of clearing the goods in their original condition on payment of heavier penalties.

Woollen and Mercerised Cotton Yarn.—Ten infringements occurred in this class. In seven instances, continental manufactures bore the word "Registered" on the main or brand labels, whilst the country of origin was indicated on separate small descriptive labels. The first importation was penalised and ordered to be re-marked as required by law, but on appeal the Chief Customs Authority, while upholding the order as regards re-marking, remitted the fine. Of the six subsequent importations, three were passed after re-stamping, and three, in which the secondary labels were not as effectively removable as those on the previous importations, were passed with warnings only.

In two instances the count numbers were not accompanied by the necessary qualification as to whether they were according to the English or metric system, and in one case the packing also was wrong, thus conveying according to trade usage an incorrect impression of the count. The necessary qualification was ordered to be supplied in both instances, and a penalty of Rs. 25 was imposed in the case in which the packing was wrong. The remaining case was an importation of Austrian Woollen Yarn with English expressions and an easily effaceable indication of origin. The goods were released after re-stamping.

Window Glass.—There were seven detentions owing to the use of English words, such as "Enamelled," "Patent," "Trade Mark Registered," "Glass with Care," and the like, and in some cases the initials of British or British Indian dealers were unaccompanied by any indication of Belgian origin. Penalties were imposed and stamping of indication ordered in every case, the penalties being enhanced in two instances at the importer's request in lieu of stamping.

Matches.—Six importations were detained on account of more or less inconspicuous stamping of indication of origin on Belgian, Swedish and Russian manufactures. Four were penalised and two passed with warnings.

Photo Mounts.—There were four detentions, consisting of German and French goods described on the main labels as "Parma Slip Mounts," "Granulated Mounts," "Texas Platinos" and "—'s" (English firm) "Plate-marked Mounts," whilst the country of origin was in three instances indicated on separate detachable labels, and in the fourth the words "Manufactured at—" (a French town) appeared on a portion of the main label that was not gummed to the wrappers like the rest of the label, and with perforations between the two portions obviously intended to make removal of the indication easy. Fines were imposed and re-stamping ordered in three instances and one consignment was allowed to pass with a warning only. An unsuccessful appeal was made to the Chief Customs Authority against the orders in the case of the perforated label.

Colours.—Three importations of Ultramarine and one of Chinese Blue were described in the English and vernacular languages, the country of origin being indicated only in English. Vernacular indications were ordered to be added in all the cases, and penalties were imposed in three.

Buttons and Beads.—Two consignments of each were imported from Austria with English descriptive labels, and in one instance a British Indian dealer's name was also marked, unaccompanied by any indication of the country of origin. All were penalised and ordered to be stamped with the necessary indication.

Metals.—There were two importations of German Basic Steel Strips, bearing the words "Registered Trade Mark," without indication of origin. Indication was ordered to be marked in both cases, and a penalty was imposed in one.

Lamps.—Three consignments of Benzoline Lamps from Germany bore English descriptive labels with the name and address of British Indian dealers, unaccompanied by an indication of the country of origin. The necessary stamping was ordered and penalties inflicted in all three cases.

Detentions involving false trade descriptions were as follow :—

Three importations of bottles of Sewing Machine Oil labelled "Bleached Sperm Oil" were

found to contain Mineral Oil with little or no admixture of Sperm Oil. All were penalised, and the objectionable words obliterated from the labels.

Three sample importations of Brass-gilt Safety Pins, white Metal Watch Pendants, and Art Jewellery were described either on the articles themselves or on labels or cards attached to them as "Gold," "Mexican Silver," and "Mafeka Silver," respectively. They were passed after obliteration of the false descriptions, the quantity being small.

Three consignments of Metals were marked with false weights, but as the differences were small the removal of the weight marks was deemed sufficient.

Two consignments of Turpentine and one of White Zinc Paints in which the drums and kegs were marked "Superior Turpentine" and "White Zinc," respectively, were found to be adulterated to the extent of 67 per cent., 20 per cent. and 74 per cent. Heavy penalties were imposed, and the necessary qualification ordered to be marked.

In two cases imitation Gold Thread was described on the wrappers as "Gold Thread" and "Real Gold Thread." Penalties were imposed, and the word "Imitation" prefixed to the descriptions in both cases.

Two consignments of Gold Coloured Glass Beads and Bangles, respectively, were described as "Real Gold Beads" and "Real Gold Glass Bangles," probably with the intention of causing purchasers to believe that the colouring material was real gold. The descriptions were removed, and fines imposed in both cases.

One importation of tinned Copper Foil described as "Silver Foil" was penalised, and the objectionable words removed.

There was one case of Bracelets from Austria, to which medallions were attached, bearing the English Royal Coat of Arms and the words "Coronation Day, 26th May 1902," with a very inconspicuous indication of the country of origin. A heavy penalty was imposed, and clearance inwards allowed.

The remaining 28 cases were of miscellaneous goods on which the indication of origin was for the most part not shown at all, or, if shown, was inconspicuous or on separate detachable labels. The necessary stamping or re-stamping of the labels was ordered in 18 instances with penalties in 12, the goods in two of these being Cuff Holders and Silk Piece Goods from Japan.

Marking of the indication of origin was dispensed with in the remaining 10 cases on account of the difficulty of marking such goods as Laundry Irons, Glass Chimneys, Phonographs, Mouth Harmonicas, Glass Phials, and the like: all except three were penalised, and in the latter assurance was given that future importations would conform to the requirements of the law.

Applications were received from five firms for the detention of any goods that might arrive infringing their alleged trade mark, but there were no detentions on account of counterfeit trade marks during the year under report.

The fines imposed under this clause amounted to Rs. 1,407.

Clause (c).

35. Metals offended 15 times, and except in 2 instances, where the full name and address of British Indian dealers occurred, all the infringements consisted of initials of well known British and British Indian dealers, unaccompanied by indication of origin on continental imports of Steel Girders, Beams, Joists and Sheets. Eleven importations were released either after obliteration of the initials or marking of indication of origin, the remaining four being allowed to pass as they were as the offence with regard to them was of minor importance, and a warning was considered sufficient. Only two were penalised.

Imitation German Silver and Gold Thread Braid, etc.—Of the 12 detentions, 7 consignments bore the initials and 5 the names and addresses of well known British or British Indian dealers in vernaculars without an indication of their foreign origin in those languages as required by law. Penalties were imposed on three of the latter importations, and all except one were ordered to be stamped with indication of origin. In the case in which stamping was dispensed with, a warning was considered sufficient, for while the labels on the reels themselves were objectionable, the wrappers which contained them were correctly marked.

Boots and Shoes of German and Austrian origin were imported by a local boot-maker five times with his name and address stamped on the inner soles, unaccompanied by an indication of the country of origin. The omission was ordered to be supplied in all the cases except one, in which an attempt had been made to mark indication on the outer soles, and penalties were imposed in 3 cases.

Dyes.—Four consignments bore the names and addresses of British Indian dealers in the vernacular language, unaccompanied by indication of origin. The omission was ordered to be supplied in every instance, and in 3 cases penalties were imposed.

Woollen Piece Goods.—Three importations bore British Indian dealers' names and addresses on wrappers and labels, without indication of German origin. All were ordered to be stamped with indication, and penalised.

Iron Wire.—This offended three times in having the initials of a well known British Indian firm on labels attached to the coils, unaccompanied by any indication of their Belgian origin. The goods were released without fines, but the marking of indication was insisted on.

Printing Paper and Envelopes — Two importations of the former and one of the latter from Germany and Belgium respectively also offended like the Woollen Piece Goods, but as considerable labour and expense would have been involved in marking indication, the nominal penalties originally imposed were enhanced to a total of Rs. 140 and the goods allowed to pass unmarked.

Hardware, consisting of Tools, Screws, Sofa Springs, Iron Rivets, Tin Boxes, and Stocks and Dies, were detained seven times for offences similar to those in the foregoing paragraph. Two of these were passed with warnings, one with a penalty only because stamping was impracticable, and four after stamping indication of origin and payment of penalties.

Miscellaneous Goods.—Of the remaining sixteen cases, compliance with the requirements of the law was enforced in ten instances. Penalties were imposed in thirteen, including three in which the importers asked for and were given the option of paying enhanced penalties in lieu of stamping indication. The aggregate of the fines imposed under this clause was Rs. 545 in 34 of the 68 infringements.

Clause (f).

36. Piece Goods without any length stamps at all and with the lengths marked in numerals only were detained on 28 and 11 occasions, respectively. The omission was required to be supplied in 31 instances, and 8 consignments were passed with a warning.

In 3 consignments of Cotton Piece Goods imported in bundles made up of several small lengths, the number of pieces in each bundle was not marked as required by law. The omission was supplied and a small penalty levied in one case, the other two being allowed to pass unmarked, and without penalty on the manufacturers' representative giving an undertaking to prevent a recurrence of the offence. The remaining 3 cases were of Piece Goods on which the stamping was both inconspicuous and easily effaceable. Re-stamping was insisted on in all, and penalties imposed in two instances. The total of the fines imposed under this head was Rs. 233-8 for 27 offences.

General.

37. There were increases under clauses (d) and (e), but as they were spread over a number of miscellaneous items, it is not easy to find a satisfactory explanation.

All detentions under the Act were made by officers of the Appraising staff in the ordinary course of their duties, no information being received from outside.

There were two appeals against the decisions of this Customs House, and these are referred to above in paragraph 38. 34

Administration.

38. This section relates to all the ports in Sind. The accompanying statement (Appendix I) shows the receipts and disbursements of the year compared with those of 1905-06.

Receipts.

39. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 53,89,136 against Rs. 48,31,737 in 1905-06, showing an increase of $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The net receipts were Rs. 52,49,468 against Rs. 47,05,308. Import Duty and Export Duty both show an increase of Rs. 2,72,000 each owing to the improvement in imports and the larger exports of Rice referred to in the section relating to trade. The increase in "Overtime Fees" is due to a brisker season which necessitated more night and Sunday work on board steamers. Increases also appear under "Warehouse Rent," "Sale Proceeds of unclaimed Goods," "Amendment Fees," "Fines and Forfeitures" and "Transhipment Fees."

Expenditure.

40. *Refunds* to the Kashmir Darbar adjusted up to date through the Exchange Account amount to Rs. 45,638 against Rs. 76,185 for 1905-06. Final statements have not, however, been received yet and a further debit against the year is expected.

Drawbacks of $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the duty amounted to Rs. 83,165 against Rs. 50,836, notwithstanding a decline of Rs. 8,000 in Petroleum. The increase is wholly due to Til Seed, of which there were larger imports during the year from Kathiawar for eventual shipment to Europe.

Salaries show an increase of Rs. 19,218 owing to the revision of the salaries of the Appraising and Preventive establishments and an increase to the Statistical establishment. The increase of Rs. 3,954 in "Overtime Fees" was due to more steamers having worked at night and on Sunday.

Customs Offences.

41. Excluding offences under the Merchandise Marks Act dealt with above, 384 cases were disposed of during the year, of which as many as 280 related to shortages in the manifested cargo not satisfactorily accounted for. The penalties levied amounted to Rs. 2,186. No appeals were preferred.

Testing.

42. Two hundred and sixty-seven samples of Petroleum and Explosives were tested for this Department by the Testing Officer at Manora, and eighty nine samples of Methylated Spirits, Paints, &c., were sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay.

General.

43. The undersigned was in charge of the Department throughout the year. There were no changes among the Assistant Collectors.

F. S. PUNNETT,

Acting Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

Karachi Customs House, }
21st May 1907.

**STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Customs Department in Sind for the year 1906-1907 contrasted
with those of the year 1905-1906.**

RECEIPTS.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	EXPENDITURE.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Imperial.							Imperial.						
Imports, Sea Customs ...	48,79,519 10 1	48,07,915 9 10	2,71,604 0 3	...	...	...	Chief Collector of Customs ...	7,729 11 0	7,845 15 6	...	166 4 6	...	...
Exports Do. ...	4,65,166 4 2	1,93,379 3 1	2,71,787 1 1	...	...	...	Assistant Collectors ...	7,200 0 0	7,200 0 0	...	...	...	...
Over-time Fees ...	28,137 12 0	18,632 0 0	9,465 12 0	...	...	...	Customs Establishment ...	80,078 4 3	72,858 12 11	7,219 6 4	...	...	...
Recoveries of Cost of Special Bond Establishment paid for by private companies.	1,049 4 6	1,061 9 3	...	...	...	...	Statistical Do. ...	10,095 13 11	8,032 10 9	2,063 3 2	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	53,73,872 14 9	49,31,028 6 2	5,52,844 13 4	2 4 9	5,52,844 8 7	...	Do. (Temporary) ...	554 10 6	...	554 10 6	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Receipts.							Preventive Establishment ...	35,931 14 2	26,321 5 5	9,610 8 9	...	...	...
Warehouse and Wharf Rent ...	822 12 10	461 3 11	331 8 11	...	...	...	Peons of all Sections ...	12,180 4 2	12,009 3 3	171 0 11	...	...	...
Harbour Craft License Fees ...	393 0 0	393 0 0	...	...	...	...	Boat Establishment ...	4,193 8 0	4,304 13 5	...	11 5 5	...	...
Sale Proceeds of Customs Trade Reports ...	33 4 0	23 0 0	9 4 0	...	...	...	Bond Establishment paid for by private Companies.	842 1 0	1,075 2 2	...	233 1 2	...	...
Do. of Customs Manual, Translation of G. R. No. 308-S.B., dated the 19th July 1900, and revised of Orders under the Arms Act.	81 2 0	103 8 0	...	22 6 0	...	...	TOTAL SALARIES ...	1,58,506 3 0	1,39,588 0 5	19,618 13 8	400 11 1	19,218 2 7	...
Sale Proceeds of Tariff Act ...	23 7 0	18 5 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	CONTINGENCIES.						
Do. of unclaimed Goods ...	1,986 3 3	1,342 13 7	643 6 8	...	...	...	Travelling Allowances ...	1,500 9 3	1,494 5 6	16 3 9	...	...	...
Do. of confiscated Goods ...	7 6 5	11 15 0	...	8 7	...	...	Boat Stores and Repairs ...	2,061 10 7	2,078 9 3	...	16 14 8	...	...
Do. of Government Old Stores.	10 2 11	08 15 9	...	56 13 10	...	...	Water Supply ...	591 2 8	591 14 11	...	0 12 3	...	...
Fees for Registration of Boats ...	267 0 0	170 0 0	97 0 0	...	...	...	Municipal House Taxes ...	255 15 0	247 3 0	8 12 0	...	...	...
Do. amending Documents ...	3,051 0 0	2,849 0 0	202 0 0	...	...	...	Do. Conservancy Charges	273 11 0	115 3 8	158 7 4	...	...	...
Do. granting duplicate Documents.	456 0 0	390 0 0	66 0 0	...	...	...	Rewards in Customs Cases ...	1,121 12 3	899 2 10	222 9 5	...	...	...
Do. Selecting and Testing Petroleum and non-potable Spirits.	416 0 0	303 0 0	113 0 0	...	...	...	Petty Construction ...	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	...	...	...
Fines and Forfeitures under the Sea Customs Act.	4,707 1 0	2,979 1 1	1,727 15 11	...	...	...	Telephone Connection Charges ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	...	...	...
Transshipment Fees ...	2,661 7 0	1,436 11 6	1,224 11 6	...	...	...	Rent ...	380 0 0	380 0 0	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Receipts under section 139, Sea Customs Act.	64 4 0	145 0 0	...	80 12 0	...	...	Tonkeys ...	...	95 8 3	...	95 8 3	...	...
Interest on the amount of Duty on Goods which remained in bond for over 3 years.	216 3 1	156 5 9	59 13 4	...	...	...	Construction of a Yacht ...	2,145 6 11	2,999 14 0	...	854 7 1	...	...
Surplus Proceeds of Goods under section 33, Sea Customs Act.	37 2 1	33 14 8	3 3 5	...	...	...	Purchase and Repairs of Dead Stock	498 8 3	137 2 0	361 3 3	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Other Receipts ...	15 2 8	8 10 6	6 8 2	...	...	...	Petty Repairs ...	53 2 0	24 4 9	18 13 3	...	...	...
Commission (7½ per cent.) on Great and Little Besses Light Dues.	16 8 1	10 10 10	5 13 3	...	...	...	Purchase of Books ...	23 6 0	2 0 0	21 6 0	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	16,263 2 4	10,923 2 7	4,504 7 3	164 7 5	4,339 15 9	...	Petty Supplies ...	1,609 2 10	1,295 15 6	313 3 4	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	53,89,136 1 1	49,31,951 8 9	5,57,351 4 6	166 12 2	5,57,184 8 4	...	Clothing to Peons ...	550 4 0	254 6 6	296 13 6	...	...	...
Deduct—							Service Postage Stamps ...	293 5 0	331 15 6	...	33 10 6	...	...
Refunds, Imports ...	753,652 14 10	73,906 9 2	...	30,253 10 4	...	...	Service Telegram Charges ...	171 8 0	57 5 0	114 3 0	...	...	...
Do. Exports ...	2,113 7 0	1,011 7 6	1,301 15 6	...	...	...	Over-time Fees ...	18,599 8 0	14,645 0 0	3,954 8 0	...	...	...
Do. Over-time ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Clothing to Special Bond Establishment...	8 1 0	4 9 10	3 7 2	...	...	...
Do. Miscellaneous receipts ...	636 9 9	675 6 11	...	38 13 2	...	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	1,80,298 0 9	1,65,442 8 11	...	...	...	...
Drawbacks ...	63,165 4 7	50,635 11 5	32,329 9 2	...	...	...				
TOTAL REFUNDS AND DEDUCTIONS ...	1,39,668 4 2	1,28,439 3 0	33,531 8 8	20,292 7 6	13,239 1 2	...							
TOTAL NET REVENUE ...	52,49,467 12 11	47,05,523 5 9	...	...	...	...			

* This includes Rs. 444-8-3 recovered by the Postal authorities.

† This includes Rs. 45,638-4-6 on account of refunds made to the Kashmir Darbar through the Exchange Accounts up to date.

Karachi Customs House,

21st May 1907.

F. S. PUNNETT,

Acting Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.