



**Report on the Maritime Trade  
of the Province of Sind for  
1907-08  
(1908)**



**Government Document**



**REPORT**  
**BY**  
**THE CHIEF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS IN SIND**  
**ON**  
**THE MARITIME TRADE**  
**OF**  
**THE PROVINCE OF SIND**  
**FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR**  
**1907-1908.**



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**PRINTED FOR GOVERNMENT.**

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Office of the Commissioner in Sind,  
Government House, Karachi, 23rd June 1908.*

Report on the maritime trade of  
the Province of Sind for the official  
year 1907-1908.

Submitted to Government. The Chief Collector  
has submitted an interesting report.

2. The trade of the port of Karachi continues to prosper. The value of the private import trade with foreign countries rose from 999 lakhs to 1,140 lakhs, an increase of 14.1 per cent., and of the export trade from 1,588 lakhs to 1,824 lakhs, an increase of 14.8 per cent. All articles of import show an increase, the most noticeable being provisions, hardware and cutlery, metals, chemicals, drugs, etc., and white piece-goods. In the export trade the principal articles which contributed to the increase were barley, wheat, juari, bajri and cotton. The trade at the subordinate ports of Ketī Bandar and Sirganda shows a decrease of 40 per cent., owing partly to the fact that the river channel to Ketī Bandar silted up during the earlier months of the year when exports of rice by sea are heavy.

3. There was an increase of nearly 13 per cent. in the number of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act, which appears to have been administered with discretion. The Commissioner received no appeals from the decision of the Chief Collector.

4. With reference to paragraph 40 of the Chief Collector's report, imports of cocaine at this port continue to be very carefully watched. The case reported shows that the utmost vigilance is needed.

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. 8815-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 1907-1908.

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 1903-1904 to 1907-1908, 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., Keti Bandar and Sirganda:—

		1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as com- pared with 1906-1907.
(i) FOREIGN TRADE.	<b>Imports—</b>						
	Private—						
	Merchandise ...	Rs. 5,47,56,020	Rs. 7,70,36,793	Rs. 8,71,24,791	Rs. 9,41,88,845	Rs. 10,82,17,250	+ 1,10,30,405
	Gold ...	12,30,885	14,84,686	31,69,452	36,20,696	61,20,319	+ 24,99,623
	Silver ...	31,69,969	28,56,364	14,72,585	21,23,768	26,63,107	+ 5,39,339
	<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> ...	5,91,36,874	8,13,77,942	9,07,70,829	9,99,31,309	11,40,00,706	+ 1,40,69,397
	Government—						
	Stores ...	1,46,63,845	2,00,07,800	2,78,71,064	3,85,63,062	2,37,49,198	— 1,46,03,866
	Gold ...	1,19,810	...	...	2,17,000	1,60,000	— 57,000
	Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b> ...	1,47,63,655	2,00,07,800	2,78,71,064	3,85,70,062	2,39,09,496	— 1,46,60,566
	<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b> ...	7,39,00,529	10,13,85,742	11,86,41,893	13,85,01,371	13,79,10,202	— 5,91,169
	<b>Exports—</b>						
	Private—						
	Foreign Merchandise re-exported...	32,92,611	38,02,952	39,31,529	47,66,621	47,73,138	+ 6,515
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	12,93,66,613	17,66,77,531	11,07,22,366	15,32,55,982	17,08,97,977	+ 2,78,24,995
	Gold ...	...	...	...	2,100	...	— 2,100
	Silver ...	18,17,392	10,92,734	9,81,022	8,08,306	15,60,773	+ 7,43,467
	<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> ...	13,44,66,615	18,07,73,147	11,56,24,919	15,68,33,011	18,34,04,883	+ 2,35,71,877
	Government Stores—						
	Foreign Manufactures ...	1,13,936	65,303	1,12,752	44,055	73,675	+ 29,620
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	16,217	10,554	4,833	8,310	13,505	+ 5,195
	Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver ...	32,000	47,805	1,69,000	62,430	32,720	— 29,730
	<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b> ...	1,03,213	1,23,662	2,76,805	1,04,815	1,09,900	+ 5,085
	<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b> ...	13,46,26,828	18,09,96,909	11,59,01,624	15,99,37,826	18,35,14,783	+ 2,35,76,953
	<b>GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN TRADE</b> ...	20,85,49,357	23,22,82,551	23,44,43,416	29,74,39,197	32,04,24,985	+ 2,29,85,783
(ii) COASTING TRADE.	<b>Imports—</b>						
	Private Merchandise—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	2,05,24,957	2,46,72,220	2,67,45,285	2,24,88,090	3,78,07,425	+ 53,19,335
	Foreign Manufactures ...	1,64,18,033	1,73,63,897	1,45,06,578	1,33,89,233	1,47,45,291	+ 13,45,958
	Gold ...	...	...	...	...	4,25,499	+ 4,25,499
	Silver ...	5,22,423	14,72,159	4,73,957	3,99,763	1,78,638	— 2,21,125
	<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> ...	3,74,65,413	4,35,08,267	4,17,25,720	4,62,87,156	5,31,56,853	+ 68,69,697
	Government Stores—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	6,07,010	29,06,983	34,60,627	41,95,756	44,20,763	+ 2,25,008
	Foreign Manufactures ...	31,34,111	24,83,208	36,62,016	32,80,219	23,71,663	— 9,11,444
	Gold ...	...	...	...	12,76,003	25,50,000	+ 12,76,000
	Silver ...	69,73,000	97,95,098	69,55,920	1,13,29,000	1,49,60,000	+ 36,31,000
	<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b> ...	1,27,14,121	1,51,85,196	1,42,77,643	1,90,79,975	2,43,62,425	+ 52,82,450
	<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b> ...	5,01,79,533	5,86,93,463	5,60,03,363	6,53,67,131	7,75,19,278	+ 1,21,52,147
	<b>Exports—</b>						
	Private Merchandise—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	1,69,17,526	2,25,87,510	2,58,94,144	2,28,41,757	2,51,49,173	+ 23,07,416
	Foreign Manufactures ...	17,06,082	21,98,090	19,72,853	29,62,881	25,12,297	— 4,49,584
	Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver ...	1,73,711	2,34,433	1,06,272	60,300	25,001	— 25,299
	<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> ...	1,87,97,919	2,50,20,012	2,79,73,269	2,57,44,938	2,76,86,471	+ 19,41,533
	Government Stores—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	67,171	21,538	6,917	1,525	69,733	+ 67,208
	Foreign Manufactures ...	7,49,270	6,96,733	6,76,209	13,00,406	6,15,796	— 6,84,620
	Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver ...	6,94,369	4,43,346	2,95,613	2,33,553	2,10,947	— 72,605
	<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b> ...	15,00,799	11,61,617	9,77,938	15,35,483	8,95,466	— 6,40,017
	<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b> ...	2,02,98,718	2,61,81,629	2,89,51,207	2,72,80,421	2,85,81,937	+ 13,01,516
	<b>GRAND TOTAL OF COASTING TRADE</b> ...	7,04,78,251	8,48,75,092	8,49,54,570	9,26,47,552	10,61,01,215	+ 1,34,53,663
	<b>TOTAL OF ENTIRE TRADE</b> ...	27,90,27,608	31,71,57,643	31,93,97,983	39,00,86,749	42,65,26,205	+ 3,64,39,456

The interesting items in the above statement are the enormous increase of Rs. 1,40,69,397 or 14 per cent. in private imports from foreign countries during the year under review when compared with the previous year, though the total figures of imports show a decrease of Rs. 5,91,169 or 42 per cent. owing to smaller Government transactions, and the rise in exports to a total of Rs. 18,24,04,888 or an increase of 14 per cent. comparing the last two years' figures, thus just beating the 1904-05 record by 9 per cent. The total foreign trade showed a nett increase on last year of 7 per cent. or Rs. 2,29,85,793.

2. Turning to the coasting trade a comparison of the last two years' figures shows a remarkable increase of Rs. 68,69,697 or 14 per cent. in private imports and Rs. 19,41,533 or 7 per cent. in private exports. The grand total of the entire trade reached the high figure of Rs. 42,65,26,205 or an increase on the previous year of 9 per cent. creating another record on a 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.					
		Steam.		Sailing.		TOTAL		Steam.		Sailing.		TOTAL.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
CHIEF PORT—KARACHI.													
1906-07 ...	Foreign ...	280	63,493	197	16,819	457	555,312	360	794,067	168	14,564	518	808,631
	Coasting ...	523	898,508	1,582	82,044	2,105	950,642	423	610,273	1,512	78,243	1,935	688,520
	TOTAL ...	783	1,407,991	1,779	98,863	2,562	1,505,954	773	1,404,339	1,680	92,812	2,453	1,497,151
1907-08 ...	Foreign ...	300	637,322	269	20,226	569	657,508	392	873,404	222	15,976	614	889,380
	Coasting ...	520	877,000	1,181	68,898	1,701	935,928	429	648,297	1,209	62,759	1,638	711,056
	TOTAL ...	820	1,514,322	1,450	79,124	2,270	1,593,436	821	1,521,701	1,431	78,735	2,253	1,600,436

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.													
1906-07	Foreign Coasting	...	...	1	91	1	91	...	...	2	54	2	54
		...	...	1,497	40,811	1,497	40,531	...	...	1,531	41,525	1,531	41,525
	TOTAL	...	...	1,497	40,923	1,498	40,923	...	...	1,533	41,680	1,533	41,680
1907-08	Foreign Coasting	...	...	2	44	2	44	...	...	1,069	26,894	1,069	26,894
		...	...	1,054	25,897	1,054	25,867	...	...	1,069	26,894	1,069	26,894
	TOTAL	...	...	1,056	25,911	1,056	25,911	...	...	1,069	26,894	1,069	26,894
TOTAL OF THE WHOLE PROVINCE OF SIND.													
1906-07	Foreign Coasting	290	538,493	198	18,910	488	555,403	350	791,067	170	14,818	520	805,885
		523	568,598	3,079	122,875	3,602	691,473	428	610,272	3,043	120,074	3,466	730,346
	TOTAL	713	1,407,091	3,277	139,785	4,090	1,516,376	773	1,404,339	3,213	134,693	3,683	1,539,031
1907-08	Foreign Coasting	300	637,322	271	20,300	571	657,622	393	873,104	222	15,978	614	889,390
		520	877,030	2,235	84,765	2,755	961,795	429	618,297	2,278	89,653	2,707	737,950
	TOTAL	820	1,514,352	2,506	105,065	3,326	1,619,417	821	1,521,701	2,500	105,629	3,321	1,627,330

4. The larger trade has naturally brought more vessels to the port. The increase in the number of steamers that cleared from the port was 48 and in tonnage 103,235 tons. There was a heavy decline in the subordinate port trade, especially of Keti Bandar. Owing to the silting up of the river above Keti large river boats were not able to bring produce, chiefly rice, down to Keti; the crop was also smaller and latterly high prices stopped the trade.

5. *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:—

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.
IMPORT DUTY (exclusive of duty on salt).						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	33,28,399	39,26,765	46,07,499	48,79,281	53,42,745	+ 4,63,464
Recoveries from the Kashmir darbar	18,567	205	214	...	...	...
Keti	71	138	130	44	43	— 1
Sirganda	113	161	130	193	121	— 74
TOTAL	33,47,149	39,27,269	46,07,913	48,79,520	53,42,909	+ 4,63,389
EXPORT DUTY						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	1,24,173	1,43,971	1,28,915	4,08,073	3,02,332	— 1,05,741
Keti	5,309	17,073	23,302	29,485	11,616	— 17,869
Sirganda	23,397	27,711	31,112	27,608	16,808	— 10,740
TOTAL	1,52,969	1,88,917	1,83,379	4,65,166	3,30,816	— 1,34,350
TOTAL OF GROSS DUTY	35,00,108	41,16,186	48,01,294	53,44,686	56,73,725	+ 3,29,039
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	95,303	27,157	59,113	91,130	54,670	— 36,510
Payments to the Kashmir darbar	68,470	64,409	76,186	93,264	43,949	— 44,315
Exports	323	608	1,012	2,213	5,607	+ 3,444
TOTAL	1,64,096	92,173	1,36,310	1,86,657	1,04,226	— 77,381
TOTAL NET DUTY	33,36,012	40,24,013	46,64,984	51,58,029	55,69,499	+ 4,10,470
IMPORT DUTY ON SALT	2,897	3,177	2,900	3,123	2,302	— 821

\* Payments up to date.

6. The above figures show another record year or a net increase of 8 per cent. on last year and 19 per cent. on 1905-06, and a rise of 29 per cent. in the last four years. Collections on imports rose by 9 per cent., while those on exports (rice) fell by 29 per cent., comparing the last two years, but are considerably above any previous year. The import trade has on the whole been a healthy and profitable one. Exports of rice were fairly brisk up to the end of December, when they fell off owing to the enormous rise in prices, a rise which occurred in all food-stuffs, being brought about by the small winter rainfall and general unfavourable reports of sowing operations and of the growing crops.

## CHIEF PORT—KARACHI.

### FOREIGN TRADE.

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

1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13,17,13,648	10,75,00,619	7,98,75,109	15,42,17,637	13,53,72,332	19,30,02,989	28,21,46,657	20,62,96,174	25,87,63,543	29,64,04,637

8. The rise in the decade was 125 per cent. and in the quinquennium 53 per cent. and on 1904-05, the last record year, 13 per cent. and on the last financial year 14.55 per cent.—a remarkable expansion in trade, to say the least, which can but be put down to a great extent to the conversion of vast arid plains into cultivable land through irrigation. The three canal colonies in which this port, being the nearest outlet, is most interested are the Chenab with some 5,300, the Jhelum with some 2,000, and the Jamrao with about 1,500 square miles of cultivable area being opened up. As the canals progress apace more land is taken up and cultivated, bringing with it increased population which, in its turn, needs feeding, clothing, etc. One of the most important works of the Chenab canal at present under construction is the syphoning under the river Ravi in order to open up a large area of waste land. The rise in the cultivated areas around the several canals has brought about several railway projects during the last few years, some completed, some under construction and some only under survey, for carrying the produce grown, all tending to cause an expansion in trade and leading to a demand for labour. This latter is

particularly mentioned, as one of the troubles which this port had to contend with the last busy shipping season, May to September, was the scarcity of labour and the high wages demanded, a question which will need consideration in the near future and one that may possibly bring about a change in the method of business in the chief commodity, wheat, viz., shipping in bulk by the introduction of silos and elevators, instead of in bags as at present. This change has actually been discussed, but expense seems at present its deterrent.

Complaints were heard in the busy export season of goods lying at up-country stations waiting to be brought down and getting damaged by rain. Merchants were in fact compelled to restrict their transactions in shipment for a particular month, fearing not only deficiency in wagons but congestion at the port. The progress of increasing the number of wharves is at present slow, the increase since last year being practically two. Large schemes for improving the facilities of the port are, however, under consideration to meet a still greater expansion of trade and with all the irrigation works and railway extensions under construction and contemplation, there is not much doubt that trade will expand considerably and that quick completion of the schemes will be very necessary if the port is to capture the trade.

9. 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.		
	1905-1906.	1903-1907.	1907-1908.	1905-1906.	1903-1907.	1907-1908.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Animals, living ...	...	...	...	8,564	74,463	18,730
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	900	3,075	4,600
{ Foreign ...	5,980	7,500	34,359	6,14,091	8,39,719	10,23,750
II.—Articles of Food and Drink ...	2,27,09,553	2,36,96,851	2,45,82,680	5,84,445	7,05,057	8,6,331
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—						
A.—Hardware and Cutlery...	...	...	...	8,054	9,462	11,318
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	18,330	32,723	36,533
{ Foreign ...	17,45,462	17,21,080	18,92,169	...	...	...
B.—Metals ...	...	...	...	1,58,628	2,42,614	3,96,583
{ Indian ...	50,42,223	49,19,313	70,60,369	38,602	1,02,633	35,531
{ Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	...	...	...	9,733	5,357	28,105
{ Indian ...	19,64,537	13,63,195	14,98,749	...	...	...
{ Foreign ...	...	...	...	2,852	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	...	...	...	14,816	...	...
{ Indian ...	2,84,335	6,01,608	10,37,259	...	...	...
{ Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL of No. III ...	...	...	...	1,69,484	2,52,096	4,07,961
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	81,151	1,40,913	1,00,168
{ Foreign ...	59,06,004	85,10,195	114,78,575	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.	...	...	...	3,27,455	3,75,447	3,61,878
{ Indian ...	15,97,435	18,56,906	24,89,352	11,483	12,779	10,100
{ Foreign ...	...	...	...	24,114	48,461	65,464
V.—Oils ...	...	...	...	83,740	36,026	23,827
{ Indian ...	16,85,057	32,02,808	37,81,210	4,791,030	6,67,92,439	7,15,74,046
{ Foreign ...	...	...	...	22,91,742	28,44,762	31,70,389
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles.	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—						
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	...	...	...	2,43,251	2,78,306	1,75,140
{ Indian ...	4,32,64,844	4,78,97,973	5,70,96,975	5,23,393	7,16,433	6,61,316
{ Foreign ...	...	...	...	20,559	44,933	73,281
B.—Apparel ...	...	...	...	1,03,389	1,27,832	1,51,840
{ Indian ...	25,05,980	17,41,038	19,08,550	8,21,392	14,17,074	10,56,073
{ Foreign ...	...	...	...	1,38,991	1,78,717	1,13,709
C.—Other Articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Indian ...	54,91,038	63,00,455	62,52,667	...	...	...
{ Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL of No. VII ...	...	...	...	11,01,223	17,40,318	12,73,494
{ Indian ...	5,13,21,832	5,59,39,463	6,12,57,192	7,65,778	10,22,981	9,24,873
{ Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL MERCHANDISE ...	...	...	...	11,07,21,689	15,32,55,205	17,60,80,170
{ Indian ...	8,71,29,718	9,41,86,845	10,52,17,100	33,21,529	47,96,623	47,73,138
{ Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	8,71,29,718	9,41,86,845	10,52,17,100	11,43,43,397	15,40,21,628	18,08,53,309
RE-EXPORTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Indian ...	56,42,027	57,44,474	57,83,456	9,91,023	8,10,476	15,50,773
{ Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,07,70,755	9,99,31,319	11,40,00,656	11,55,24,419	16,88,32,234	18,24,04,081

This table is treated separately below under the headings imports, re-exports and exports.

10. A few remarks are here made on the chief features of the trade of the year. The tendency of prices of cotton goods, the largest item of import, was upwards until October when the American financial crisis occurred forcing up the bank rate at home; they were slightly easier for the next four months, in spite of varying reports of the American crop total, which latter eventually turned out to be one of the largest on record. It then became evident with the slump in cotton that Manchester could not keep up rates any longer and prices fell continuously to the close of the year. Business was profitable up to say, February, when the heavy drop in prices occurred. There was a good demand from up-country and for a while dealers cleared freely; but when it came to paying up losses, deliveries began to fall-off and the year closes with an outlook, to say the least, somewhat gloomy; and it is feared, there will be many failures amongst the piece goods dealers, as the drop in values has been so sudden, the loss on some goods being as much as 25 per cent.

In sugar, the second most important item of trade, prices have remained fairly steady, and there have been no violent fluctuations throughout the year, and business has been profitable. At the close there was a fair rise. All English trade centres were very busy and making profits up to October, and then a period of dulness set in, the American financial crisis and the high bank rate affecting business generally. The American and Continental trades were not in such a healthy condition. Berlin with its labour troubles, and the wholesale dismissal of workmen in the Manturia and Pithobay districts in America brought considerable distress. Surplus output is reported to have been dumped at lower rates in other markets, by both America and Germany owing to the slackness of their home trades.

Turning to exports, the dominant feature was the sudden stopping of shipments of wheat at the end of September owing to the early cessation of the monsoon. The fear of famine caused up-country sellers to hold out for higher prices. Later the demand for grain from the United and Central Provinces made business impossible; and prices of the old crop were practically prohibitive to the close of the year. The cyclone of June dislocated the export trade for a short time, and caused considerable damage to sheds, country craft and lighters, and to a quantity of goods. Complaints were heard of wheat and seeds lying at up-country stations for weeks, owing to the shortage of waggons, and in

January there was a shortage of supply in Karachi itself, to carry away coal, and steamers were delayed; and one even left the port and discharged her cargo in Bombay. Waggon, it appears, were diverted to carry grain to the famine stricken districts. Further, the import of Bengal coal for that month was exceptionally heavy, viz., 56,924 tons, of which 25,126 tons were imported in the first week.

From the table given below, it will be seen that higher prices were paid this year than last for most of the goods imported and that higher values were realised for goods exported. The expansion of trade, comparing the last two years is, however, only partly accounted for by this rise in values.

11. Variations in the average prices of certain articles imported into and exported from the Province of Sind, the average prices of the year 1873-74 being taken as 100.

	1873-74.	1883-84.	1893-94.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
<b>Imports.</b>								
<b>II.—Articles of food and drink—</b>								
Dates ... .. Cwt.	100	123.08	136.30	139.33	145.25	140.21	143.15	161.98
Sugar, refined ... .. Cwt.	100	77.02	53.44	36.63	39.40	36.17	31.47	25.05
<b>III.—Metals and manufactures of—</b>								
Copper ... .. Cwt.	100	83.39	79.71	129.08	125.24	143.57	253.38	120.79
Brass and sheets ... .. Cwt.	100	109.55	111.30	133.49	133.23	160.17	159.76	167.89
Iron ... .. Cwt.	100	145.63	130.77	152.83	186.95	163.13	202.45	186.13
Steel ... .. Cwt.	100	149.71	145.05	197.64	179.19	301.30	179.45	195.30
Bar ... .. Cwt.	100	56.81	41.13	43.01	43.39	43.48	50.01	51.31
Bar ... .. Cwt.	100	...	49.00	41.57	40.65	49.87	44.64	45.68
<b>V.—Oils—</b>								
Kerosine ... .. Gall.	100	38.87	35.01	42.05	39.45	31.43	38.24	36.44
<b>VI.—Raw materials and unmanufactured articles—</b>								
Coal ... .. Ton.	100	61.69	64.61	56.73	55.61	51.07	52.83	63.68
Silk ... .. lb.	100	136.50	101.80	187.68	218.79	236.35	210.13	189.40
<b>VII.—Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—</b>								
Cotton, twist and yarn ... .. lb.	100	66.65	70.05	64.40	73.39	67.67	74.91	80.42
Do. grey piece-goods ... .. yds.	100	92.47	81.27	90.37	92.69	99.42	103.40	103.91
Do. white ... .. yds.	100	106.43	118.09	103.63	120.03	122.22	117.63	134.44
Do. coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods ... .. yds.	100	98.50	74.12	68.27	73.49	73.17	71.81	80.66
Woolen piece-goods ... .. yds.	100	64.59	55.38	47.69	43.66	40.61	47.63	53.08
<b>Exports.</b>								
<b>II.—Articles of food and drink—</b>								
Rice not in the husk ... .. Cwt.	100	96.34	146.03	173.63	171.58	173.50	192.58	223.10
Wheat ... .. Cwt.	100	91.98	84.63	88.65	83.53	92.75	93.81	100.29
<b>IV.—Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials—</b>								
Indigo ... .. Cwt.	100	144.14	156.40	100.81	104.69	108.05	127.58	114.62
<b>VI.—Raw materials and unmanufactured articles—</b>								
Cotton ... .. Cwt.	100	70.03	89.38	87.55	87.60	84.52	94.35	93.28
Hides ... .. Piece.	100	121.91	69.38	167.69	193.00	199.03	216.36	196.99
Skins ... .. Cwt.	100	212.56	161.38	232.26	227.94	281.93	292.95	304.16
Rapeseed ... .. Cwt.	100	143.38	139.73	131.50	119.12	131.52	136.71	169.74
Til or jinjili seed ... .. lb.	100	129.61	146.37	151.69	136.81	146.44	147.14	194.78
Wool ... .. lb.	100	75.21	85.25	68.00	85.83	88.91	96.40	97.63

12. An analysis of the above table is interesting. It is useful in showing the enormous fluctuations in values from year to year, but it must be borne in mind that the tendency may one year be to import or export cheaper qualities, while in another year it may be just the opposite. The figures to denote the price of steel compared with iron seem wrong, one showing a rise and the other a fall, but the explanation is that Basic steel which began to be manufactured some 25 years ago has practically taken the place of iron and the cost is about the same as iron, whereas in 1873 the price of steel was considerably higher than that of iron. As in many cases the figures take in the exports of parts of two seasons, they will not denote the actual rise or fall between two seasons. The table shows that the country is importing some goods considerably cheaper than she did 33 years ago, e.g., sugar, oils, woollens, and is undoubtedly obtaining for her exports a considerably higher value in many articles, notably seeds, hides and skins.

## IMPORTS.

### II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

13. This main heading showed an increase of Rs. 8,95,829 or 3 per cent. as per details below:—

Articles of food and drink.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Total ...</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>Rs. 2,36,88,551</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>Rs. 2,45,82,680</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>Rs. 8,95,829</b>
Hops ... .. Cwt.	1,068	1,068	1,08,420	1,207	93,755	+	14,665
Liquors ... .. Gals.	802,609	802,609	20,41,630	785,806	21,77,021	—	1,35,391
Ale, beer and porter ... ..		639,787	6,80,597	592,316	6,41,552	—	37,411
Cider and other fermented liquors ... ..		819	2,684	1,484	6,079	+	3,395
Spirits ... ..		183,833	10,10,456	147,593	11,31,537	+	1,11,081
Brandy ... ..		26,674	2,17,435	31,235	2,47,043	+	29,608
Whisky ... ..		89,579	6,02,782	93,493	6,42,223	+	39,664
Spirits used in drugs, &c. ... ..		5,321	1,02,650	6,303	1,24,744	+	22,094
Other sorts ... ..		12,301	87,549	13,667	1,06,888	+	19,319
Wines ... ..		38,230	3,47,893	44,408	4,04,430	+	56,536
Champagne ... ..		3,708	97,979	4,087	1,31,130	+	33,151
Port ... ..		20,155	99,636	11,170	1,17,982	—	13,346
Other sorts ... ..		24,390	1,80,278	29,161	1,71,751	—	21,473
Provisions ... ..		...	23,18,552	...	26,98,065	+	3,79,413
Bacon and hams ... .. Lbs.		166,174	1,05,285	177,339	1,11,820	+	6,535
Biscuits of all kinds ... .. Cwt.		321,741	1,40,391	375,784	1,62,441	+	21,650
Canned and bottled provisions ... .. Cwt.		4,921	3,60,176	4,876	3,70,007	—	9,831
Cheese ... .. Lbs.		236,507	1,32,635	255,632	1,42,733	+	10,668
Farinaceous foods ... .. Cwt.		1,813	71,923	3,099	1,01,811	+	29,969
Fruits and vegetables, dried, &c. ... ..		211,418	10,79,971	237,721	13,98,884	+	3,19,013
Almonds ... ..		3,098	62,239	6,035	1,00,540	+	38,323
Dates ... ..		305,571	9,64,827	238,014	12,15,240	+	2,50,413
Other sorts ... ..		2,340	53,816	2,677	83,044	+	30,278
Ghi ... .. Lbs.		331,306	1,43,743	187,989	87,656	—	56,086
Pickles, vinegar, sauces and condiments ... .. Cwt.		3,101	42,273	3,970	1,13,273	+	21,001
Other sorts or provisions ... ..		...	3,92,573	...	2,99,780	—	7,402
Sugar, refined, &c. ... .. Cwt.		2,103,813	1,78,74,185	2,112,981	1,88,56,498	—	9,02,313
Do. unrefined ... .. Cwt.		109,423	787,179	29,283	2,40,755	—	5,46,424
Confectionery ... .. Cwt.		13,806	3,95,630	9,665	3,10,573	—	85,057
Other articles ... ..		...	1,61,155	...	2,16,013	+	54,858

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



**Hops.**—The increase in quantity and decrease in value shows a return to normal prices, the 1906 crop being a partial failure; prices in that year were consequently high.

**Liquors.**—The decrease in quantity of 2 per cent. and increase in value of 6 per cent. shown above is explained by the smaller imports of the cheaper beverage, beer.

While spirits and wines were all imported in larger quantities, the doubling of the rate of duty on ale, beer and porter on 3rd January 1908, although accompanied by an imposition of the same excise duty on Indian made, has affected imports and importers are of opinion that Indian breweries are better able to stand the enhanced rate than European ones. The business will however, probably adjust itself gradually as that in spirits has, the duty rates of which were raised in February 1906.

Trade reports state that 1907 was not a very favourable one for wine growing in Europe: a cold summer, a wet autumn, and floods causing heavy damage in France restricted production. However, the 1906-brandy vintage has been put on the market at a reduced price and the price of whisky in spite of many adverse circumstances has not been raised. An attempt was made in the London courts to define as to what can be legally described as whisky, but no definite decision was arrived at. The imports of cheap whisky from Germany increased during the year by 3,783 gallons or 106 per cent. and of brandy by 1,716 gallons or 33 per cent.

**Provisions.**—The increase of Rs. 3,69,413 under this heading was due to the larger imports of dates and almonds from the Persian Gulf and of general provisions from Europe. The date crop is reported to have been under the average by about 25 per cent. and at the commencement very high prices ruled owing to competition between American and European houses, but stocks are said to have accumulated in those markets and the balance of the crop was largely shipped to Indian ports, this port showing an increase of 11 per cent. in weight and 26 per cent. in value. Prices here remained fairly steady for many months but latterly fell owing to a large stock. Several country craft vessels called at the port with cargoes of dates, but left as they were unable to conclude sales.

**Sugar.**—The imports were again a record, the increase being 9,148 cwts. or 4 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 9,82,313 or 5 per cent. in value. The following table shows the quantities and countries of shipment of the imports of sugar, refined, during the past five years:—

Whence imported.	1906-1907.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	801,993	20,46,770	613	9,854	18,672	1,80,721	24,597	2,25,915	4,797	52,024
Austria-Hungary, free ports	128,973	12,27,745	759,276	80,57,882	1,077,043	1,03,90,333	805,515	70,07,135	389,570	36,68,654
Belgium	78,416	8,33,230	...	...	29,000	2,57,825	47,765	4,24,416	2,923	29,544
France	...	...	...	...	94	1,112	10	155	...	...
Germany, free ports	25	291	19,045	1,83,209	247,376	22,10,613	564,890	40,12,917	8,519	89,014
Holland	53,090	5,62,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius and Dependencies	265,790	24,91,219	102,477	10,39,628	69,085	6,68,469	229,313	19,78,859	276,378	23,92,224
Egypt	207,902	21,54,410	89,001	10,73,102	33,895	4,11,109	56	732	...	...
Hong-Kong	21,058	2,03,333	7,731	85,815	13,101	1,71,489	1,191	11,838	598	6,704
Java	41,535	3,14,237	334,509	35,07,722	214,002	25,46,500	481,476	32,52,168	1,430,013	1,28,16,558
Straits Settlements	35,178	3,23,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	640
Other places	...	...	1	15	2	31	...	...	128	1,206
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,023,930</b>	<b>1,02,33,446</b>	<b>1,812,562</b>	<b>1,39,62,927</b>	<b>1,723,074</b>	<b>1,68,28,113</b>	<b>2,103,813</b>	<b>1,78,74,165</b>	<b>2,112,861</b>	<b>1,88,56,498</b>
Imports from Coast Ports—Bombay (Mauritius sugar)	157,973	15,85,021	82,190	8,31,452	199,728	11,38,029	73,337	6,81,211	62,345	5,57,144
Re-exports	11,473	1,19,610	27,434	2,83,978	44,905	4,91,059	62,791	4,91,081	37,068	3,36,326
Exports in Coasting Trade	17,743	1,95,173	79,777	8,27,703	48,371	5,09,092	78,469	7,28,028	65,021	6,28,125

The above figures show that Germany has, during the year under report, practically dropped out of the market, the decrease comparing the last two years' figures being 98 per cent. in both quantity and value and that imports from Austria fell by 51 per cent. in quantity and 43 per cent. in value during the same period. On the other hand imports from Java rose 232 per cent. in quantity and 287 per cent. in value and from Mauritius, direct, 20 per cent. in both quantity and value, the imports from Bombay being slightly less. Prices have not fluctuated to any great extent during the year, but practically rose gradually and close about 10 per cent. higher than at the beginning. Consumption is reported to have been larger and stocks on hand both up-country and in local hands small at the turn of the year. Java next to Cuba, the largest supplier in the world of sugar, had a larger crop, that of Mauritius somewhat under the average and beet was in smaller supply in most European countries, Austria being the one exception. Cuba also had a smaller crop. The American financial crisis brought about a smaller demand for Java and possibly explains the larger sales to this country. The following figures of the world's estimated supplies in 1907-08 are of interest:—

European beet crop.....tons 6,575,000. American.....tons 420,000. Cane crop.....tons 5,227,500.

The cane figures include exports from India but not Indian supply for consumption in the country. The latter's yield in 1906-07 was 2,223,400 tons. The following excerpt from the *Economist* yearly review confirms the reports that enquiries have been made from Russia as to the terms of the sugar trade in this country:—

"It has now been agreed (subject to ratification by the various Governments concerned) that the Brussels convention will be continued for a further period of five years from September 1908 on terms arranged by the commission representing the contracting powers with Russia, by which that country is empowered to export during these five years at the rate of 2,00,000 tons per annum to countries where convention sugars compete—this in addition to her present exports to Finland, Persia, &c."

#### 14. III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—

**A.—Hardware and Cutlery.**—The increase was Rs. 1,61,089 or 9 per cent. in which cutlery, lampware, sewing machines participated, Germany showing larger increases than United Kingdom in the first two items.

**B.—Metals.**—The increase was Rs. 22,41,086 or 46 per cent. The drop in prices brought about the rise in the imports of copper and yellow metal of cwts. 4,159 or 847 per cent. and Rs. 2,55,815 or 386 per cent. Under iron the larger imports occurred under galvanised sheets cwts. 7,935 or 51 per cent. and Rs. 87,300 or 54 per cent., and other sorts cwts. 29,043 and Rs. 1,72,749 or 513 per cent., and under steel:—

Bars, cwts. 121,579 or 68 per cent. and Rs. 6,90,391 or 75 per cent.

Beams, cwts. 54,022 or 48 per cent. and Rs. 3,71,025 or 64 per cent.

Plates and sheets, cwts. 74,294 or 38 per cent. and Rs. 5,62,121 or 37 per cent.

Owing to high prices last year imports were small and purchases made only for actual requirements, hence stocks became very low. With a fall in rates the metal trade became very brisk to replenish stocks. The wharf extension has helped to swell the figures of the first two items. 95 per cent. of the bar trade was done with Belgium, and this country is first also in the beam trade with 60 per cent. of the total, United Kingdom second with 39 per cent. In plates and sheets, however, the United Kingdom holds the premier place with 56 per cent., Belgium second with 33 per cent. and Germany third with 11 per cent. of the whole.

D.—*Railway plant and rolling stock.*—The imports under this heading were mostly for the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway, the imports for the N.-W. Railway coming under Government transactions.

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

15. The increase in the total of this main heading, comparing the last two years' figures, viz., of Rs. 6,32,446 or 34 per cent. was participated in by chemicals to the extent of Rs. 2,22,932 and tobacco Rs. 3,51,773, cigarettes giving the largest rise, while dyeing and tanning materials showed a slight fall of Rs. 27,292.

The exports of locally made cigarettes rose from lbs. 69,488 Rs. 75,323 to lbs. 319,790 Rs. 2,85,579, Calcutta being the chief consumer with lbs. 255,834 Rs. 2,36,697 against lbs. 58,368 Rs. 63,594 in the previous year.

#### V.—OILS.

16. 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:—

		1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.	
		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Kerosine—											
Straits Settlements	Case	...	...	239,671	1,30,464	...	...	16,821	11,886	...	...
Italy	Case	...	...	2,338,616	10,44,806	743,874	2,43,821	554,827	2,64,703	2,187,308	8,51,813
Russia, Southern Ports	Bulk	1,702,623	7,56,706	1,016,772	5,22,758	...	...	397,888	2,18,159	...	...
	Case	1,893,247	10,23,753	...	...	...	...	1,191,284	8,22,239	2,153,433	14,56,240
United States of America	Case	782,696	5,72,691	902,000	5,53,750	997,264	5,43,390	2,469,930	9,26,224	...	...
	Bulk	...	...	...	...	796,427	2,87,376	...	17,197	...	...
Sumatra	Case	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,623,630	5,91,110	...	...
	Bulk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch Borneo	Case	...	...	434,387	1,65,000	916,209	3,20,946	...	...	...	...
	Bulk	...	...	24,368	18,210	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roumania, Other Ports	Case	...	...	...	...	...	...	706,316	2,87,368	3,243,964	12,36,271
	Bulk	...	...	...	...	2,454,769	8,52,346	5,394,903	20,09,408	5,401,366	20,97,088
Total Kerosine	Case	1,702,623	7,56,706	2,773,003	12,06,806	997,264	5,43,390	1,629,239	10,70,211	2,153,433	14,56,240
	Bulk	2,650,843	15,95,444	2,182,811	12,15,132	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		4,353,466	23,54,150	4,955,814	24,24,787	3,453,044	13,95,446	6,964,133	30,79,616	7,554,726	36,42,328
TOTAL OTHER SORTS	Fuel	481,138	2,39,998	333,472	2,03,671	613,007	52,601	10,973	2,265	...	...
	Lubricating	...	...	...	...	409,455	1,93,551	287,578	1,36,537	263,346	1,51,790
	Other Sorts	...	...	...	...	6,337	7,611	26,451	21,944	11,638	29,374
TOTAL		481,138	2,39,998	333,472	2,03,671	1,027,799	2,53,663	338,002	1,66,746	275,178	1,81,164
Kerosine—											
Bengal	Indian	540,000	2,17,500	964,460	3,51,001	200,000	75,000	...	...	...	...
	Foreign	213,231	1,00,403	211,679	79,370	520	295	21,800	10,800	...	...
Bombay	Indian	38,406	19,200	...	...	306,164	1,18,336	52,600	26,812	...	...
	Foreign	8	4	...	...	1,146,365	3,14,253	2,671,232	8,63,437	1,953,233	7,23,621
TOTAL		791,639	3,37,108	1,196,139	4,30,371	1,652,049	5,07,684	2,744,832	8,94,549	1,953,233	7,23,621

\* 471,271 gallons of kerosine oil, included under Dutch Borneo, have been reported to be Sumatra oil.

While the imports of kerosine oil from Russia in bulk rose 1,602,481 gallons or 239 per cent. and Rs. 6,47,109 or 317 per cent. in value, from Roumania in bulk 2,477,668 gallons or 323 per cent. and Rs. 947,903 or 330 per cent. in value, and from United States of America in cases 963,135 gallons or 80 per cent. and Rs. 632,941 or 77 per cent. in value, that from Burmah in bulk fell 717,999 gallons or 26 per cent. and Rs. 139,816 or 16 per cent. in value comparing the last two years. There were no imports in bulk from the United States of America nor from Sumatra nor any case oil from Russia. The Roumanian oil fields are turning out very prolific, formerly their out-turn was only sufficient for distribution to the home trade. The Standard Oil Company found it apparently more profitable to buy Roumanian oil from the large distributing companies than to export from America, the cheaper freight from Roumania cutting out the American oil. They also imported oil from Russia. This latter country is getting over its labour troubles and the different companies are getting on their feet again, the local Russian company, however, closed their office during the year.

The Standard Oil Company completed a large tank to hold 1,189,410½ gallons and pumped a cargo of 801,778 gallons of oil into it in January. Part of the cargo of a bulk oil steamer from Roumania turned out to be dangerous Petroleum, and import was consequently refused. The vessel carried it on to Bombay where it was allowed to be rectified by the admixture of Snowflake oil of 150°.

#### VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

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

Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.	1906-07.		1907-08.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1907-08.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TOTAL	...	8,93,038	...	15,90,732	...	+6,97,704
Coal ... Tons.	12,600	2,39,900	18,228	3,58,674	+4,628	+1,18,774
Seeds ... Cwt.	763	12,292	15,946	1,34,978	+15,185	+1,21,686
Wood ... Value.	...	5,92,616	...	5,58,146	...	+2,55,539
Teak ... C. Tons.	1,808	1,36,269	30,40	3,22,426	+1,840	+1,86,156
Other Timber ... "	2,446	1,64,327	3,561	2,29,832	+1,115	+65,505
Firewood ... Tons.	...	...	7	100	+7	+100
Ornamental ... Rs.	...	...	...	788	...	+788
Wool ... Lbs.	291,242	2,29,790	480,295	1,97,867	-210,447	-21,923
All other Articles	...	2,07,440	...	4,31,075	...	+2,23,735

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

**Coal.**—The rise practically means one steamer's cargo. Natal sent a small lot of 55 tons. There is some talk about this side of India becoming an exploiting ground for this coal, but it seems doubtful whether it can compete with Indian, even at the high level of prices ruling during the last months in the year. The imports from Bengal were as follows:—

	1906-07		1907-08.		Percentage in.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Quantity.	Value.
Private ...	53,670	6,46,194	124,041	16,11,315	+ 131%	+ 149%
Government ...	297,944	34,28,744	307,241	41,57,744	+ 3%	+ 21%

The increased traffic on the North-Western Railway and the greater number of vessels visiting the port requiring to be supplied with bunker coal account for the rise shown above; also the extension of industrial works in Sind and the Panjab, assisted in the expansion of the trade.

**Seeds.**—The increase was due to the imports of rapeseed from Mekran and Soamiani, where the crops were particularly good during the year.

**Wood.**—Briskness in the building trade accounts for the increase under teak as well as under "other sorts," especially in ceiling boards, the imports of which are double those of last year. About the same quantity of Jarrah wood scantlings arrived. A good business has been done in sleepers (*vide* paragraph 25 below).

The increase in *all other articles* is due to larger imports of pearls from Arabia, the value of which rose from Rs. 11,600 to Rs. 1,75,000.

#### VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

13. The total of this heading showed an increase of Rs. 53,17,726 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.	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1907-1908.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
<b>A—Yarns and textile fabrics</b> ...	...	4,78,97,973	...	5,10,95,975	...	+31,98,002
Cotton goods ...	...	4,40,11,612	...	4,77,97,984	...	+37,86,362
Twist and yarn ... Lbs.	2,083,397	14,52,767	1,768,396	13,20,694	-320,002	-1,32,073
Piece-goods ... Yds.	266,221,445	4,13,51,996	306,140,963	4,66,77,599	+9,928,418	+43,25,603
Grey ...	53,421,473	76,27,618	46,120,776	66,16,964	-7,303,696	-10,10,764
White ...	131,664,611	1,88,90,134	181,98,154	2,37,16,077	+30,124,513	+68,25,973
Coloured ...	113,202,362	1,68,34,244	100,039,933	1,53,44,729	-13,162,429	-14,99,516
Other manufactures ...	...	12,03,859	...	7,99,691	...	-4,17,168
Silk ...	...	3,81,200	...	2,39,291	...	-1,44,909
Piece-goods ... Yds.	140,440	1,78,044	141,659	1,26,677	+4,219	-11,367
Goods of silk mixed with other materials ...	182,005	1,62,778	121,392	93,617	-60,613	-69,161
Other goods ... Lbs.	54,417	83,378	10,726	18,997	-43,692	-74,381
Wool ...	...	33,53,101	...	29,93,317	...	-4,60,087
Piece-goods ... Yds.	2,171,943	17,44,665	1,940,625	16,47,669	-331,117	-96,966
Shawls ... No.	43,551	1,31,195	87,904	2,60,444	+44,353	+1,29,249
Yarn and knitting wool ... Lbs.	594,513	13,21,958	347,757	8,28,271	-246,756	-4,93,687
Other sorts ...	118,068	1,56,536	89,293	1,56,903	-28,775	+1,317
Other yarns and textile fabrics ...	...	1,46,747	...	1,75,383	...	+28,636

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

#### COTTON GOODS.

*Twist and yarn* showed a falling-off of 15 per cent. in quantity and 9 per cent. in value, and the causes mentioned last year, *viz.*, dearness and competition of the Bombay mill products may be assigned as the reason for the decrease this year. There has been a gradual fall for the last 2 years. The total imports from Bombay were 6,447,305 lbs. and Rs. 26,10,932 or an increase of 3 per cent. in quantity and 14 per cent. in value. The imports from the United Kingdom fell 365,692 lbs. or 21 per cent. and Rs. 1,80,221 or 15 per cent., the chief decrease being in grey No. 31/40-s. Coloured on the other hand rose, particularly in 31/40-s, in which trade Holland and Austria participated, both showing increased imports. The yarn trade at home is reported to have been the most remunerative ever experienced.

*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.
1898-99 ...	45,924,385	47,01,679	48,576,581	54,90,894	59,392,932	64,37,306
1899-1900 ...	56,613,940	57,80,728	57,171,022	62,44,229	62,281,107	68,15,367
1900-1901 ...	39,988,433	44,88,323	56,963,444	71,57,163	44,469,370	55,57,946
1901-1902 ...	60,662,571	71,34,490	106,763,933	1,31,56,006	72,519,611	90,41,948
1902-1903 ...	53,368,367	65,73,081	63,477,806	76,08,037	68,868,927	81,46,561
1903-1904 ...	26,267,613	36,77,629	71,690,915	86,00,444	63,526,060	82,70,779
1904-1905 ...	45,803,698	56,68,533	118,368,906	1,44,61,812	87,570,643	1,23,73,778
1905-1906 ...	59,946,945	82,17,674	112,763,181	1,50,08,256	105,797,978	1,45,28,194
1906-1907 ...	55,424,472	76,37,618	131,664,611	1,68,90,134	112,632,362	1,68,34,244
1907-1908 ...	46,120,776	66,16,964	181,989,154	2,37,16,007	100,039,933	1,53,44,729

Comparing the last two years the figures above show a decline in greys of 7,303,696 yards or 13 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 10,10,754 or 13 per cent. in value, an increase in whites of 30,124,543 yards or 22 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 68,25,873 or 40 per cent. in value and a decrease in coloured of 12,892,429 yards or 11 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 14,89,516 or 8 per cent. in value. In reviewing the cotton textile trade a few remarks are made on the course of the cotton market during the year. The price of the American staple rose rapidly in April and May and was in June about 23 per cent. higher than at the beginning of April. It fluctuated slightly up to September, when the highest

figure (*viz.*, 7.57-d per lb. for middling American) was touched and then fell in October and November and rose again in December. In January there was a heavy slump of some 30 per cent. from the highest figure reached. The decline continued to the end of the year with slight variations. Egyptian did not fluctuate to any great extent. The piece-goods business throughout the year has on the whole been brisk, and native merchants during the rise made money; there were large speculations in whites, both on European and native account, but as the goods were purchased for late delivery, the Manchester sellers being unable to give early, the goods began to arrive during the slump in cotton. Manchester at first was not inclined to follow the downward tendency, but eventually gave way and prices were reduced from week to week. The fall after the close of the year being as much as 25 per cent. from the highest prices paid in some lines, *e.g.*, Mulls bought in December at Rs. 4 per piece were purchasable in April at Rs. 3. Deliveries of whites from December onwards were exceedingly good, some putting this down to the large sales up-country owing to the many weddings, the Brahmans having declared the year to be a propitious one, however, with the enormous increase of 22 per cent. in quantity in whites mentioned above, the year closes with somewhat heavy stocks in spite of the good deliveries, and it remains to be seen how this will affect the business of the coming year. Many prognosticate a good year in spite of the heavy losses latterly incurred and it certainly seems that trade, which formerly was done through Bombay, is drifting to this port and that business in piece-goods generally is becoming more wholesale than formerly. The Manchester weaver is reported to have had an unprofitable year. In coloured goods dearth seems to have brought about the somewhat smaller imports.

**Grey.**—The decrease of 13 per cent. in both quantity and value was chiefly under the headings chadars, dhuties, saris and scarves, jaconets including madapollams, mulls and cambrics and drills, jeans and sheetings. There were heavy stocks last year of dhuties, scarves and drills, and the Bombay and Ahmedabad mills are competing for the dhutia trade and it is further reported that these were dear in Manchester compared with other greys and purchases were therefore made in smaller quantities. American drills were imported for the first time *via* Shanghai (China). Apparently the goods were sent to China for sale, but the market was over-stocked and hence sent on to this port. The imports of Indian grey piece-goods were 125,691,314 yards valued at Rs. 1,77,69,632 showing a rise of 17 per cent. in quantity and 15 per cent. in value on the previous year. Imports of foreign piece-goods coastwise were 9,106,158 yards valued at Rs. 15,24,714, showing a slight decline in quantity of 5 per cent. and in value of 8 per cent. compared with those of last year.

The above figures of the trade in Indian grey piece-goods and foreign grey piece-goods imported coastwise, and therefore belonging to the coasting trade, are mentioned here to show the extent of the trade compared with the direct imports under the heading foreign trade.

**White.**—The imports were again a record. The increases occurred in white nainsooks, 961,673 yards or 2 per cent. and Rs. 5,51,333 or 9 per cent., Long cloth and shirtings—the one item that showed a decrease last year—36,411,780 yards or 185 per cent. and Rs. 62,49,694 or 199 per cent.; checks spots and stripes 1,663,539 yards or 205 per cent. and Rs. 2,99,539 or 243 per cent.; unspecified descriptions 9,12,484 yards or 36 per cent. and Rs. 2,11,933 or 47 per cent., while there was a fall in jaconets, madapollams, mulls, cambrics, muslins and twills (the imports of which were so heavy last year) 5,319,937 yards or 11 per cent., the value, however, showing an increase of Rs. 60,212 or 1 per cent.; chadars, dhuties, saris and scarves of 4,477,769 yards or 66 per cent. and Rs. 5,43,518 or 61 per cent. These latter are reported to be somewhat slow of sale. The enormous business done in shirtings is remarkable. A good demand for both these and mulls existed throughout the year. The figures of the latter show a slight decline in quantity, but the imports were heavier than any preceding year excluding the last. The imports of foreign whites coastwise also showed an increase, *viz.*, of 2,303,371 yards or 8 per cent. and Rs. 6,15,603 or 12 per cent.

**Coloured printed and dyed.**—Decreases occurred in chadars, dhuties (including lungis), saris and scarves of 433,080 yards or 17 per cent., the value, however, showing an increase of Rs. 58,596 or 10 per cent.; prints and chintz of 12,203,113 yards or 23 per cent. and Rs. 11,88,424 or 14 per cent.; coloured fancies of 4,498,533 yards or 33 per cent. and Rs. 7,30,831 or 25 per cent.; drills and jeans 160,028 yards or 16 per cent. and Rs. 25,384 or 11 per cent., while on the other hand there were increases in cambrics, muslins, jaconets, mulls and twills of 3,281,187 yards or 12 per cent. and Rs. 3,34,643 or 10 per cent. and in shirtings of 851,138 yards or 14 per cent. and Rs. 61,884 or 8 per cent. Low quality cambrics, etc., were in good demand. The decrease was chiefly in Turkey red prints. Imports of foreign coloured printed and dyed piece-goods from Bombay were again somewhat smaller, while those of Indian rose from 10,275,000 yards valued at Rs. 13,71,141 to 11,569,060 yards valued at Rs. 23,36,237, or an increase of 12 per cent. in quantity and 24 per cent. in value.

The following were the chief variations under *Other Manufactures*:—a fall of 74,876 Nos. or 8 per cent. and Rs. 1,95,186 or 35 per cent. in handkerchiefs, a slight rise in hosiery, a decrease in sewing thread and a heavy fall in other sorts of 481,108 lbs. or 56 per cent. and Rs. 1,88,378 or 45 per cent. This latter was due to the smaller imports of blankets, the trade of which was very large in the previous year. Dearness of cotton has probably caused the fall, but sales are also reported to have been poor and the business overdone in 1906-07.

**Silk.**—The fluctuations in the raw silk trade during the year helped to curtail business. The year opened with high prices owing to an expected shortage of supply, the previous year's stocks having become almost exhausted; however, in June it became probable that the world's production would be the largest ever known and 10 per cent. above the previous year's. A heavy decline then began and was further helped by the financial crisis in America. In *piece-goods*, both pure and mixed, the decline occurred in imports from United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium and Persia. Japan on the other hand nearly doubled her shipments direct; this latter trade, however, is still very small, up-country buyers making their purchases mostly in Bombay. Under *other sorts*, the heaviest drop was in noils.

**Wool.**—In *piece-goods* the decline was 15 per cent. in quantity and 5 per cent. in value, and in yarn 41 per cent. in quantity and 37 per cent. in value, while the import of shawls rose 101 per cent. in quantity and 28 per cent. in value, the trade in this latter is said to have been overdone leading to an accumulation of stocks. With gradually falling prices throughout the year, business in piece goods has been more of a retail character to supply immediate wants. In yarn decrease is due to last year's heavy purchases not meeting with a ready sale in a falling market. The imports of foreign woollen piece-goods from Bombay increased 87,108 yards and Rs. 84,963 or say 34 per cent. in quantity and 28 per cent. in value.



**B.—Apparel.**—The main heading showed an increase of Rs. 1,67,512 or 9 per cent., which was chiefly accounted for by the larger imports of boots and shoes, *viz.*, pairs 47,748 and Rs. 1,09,788 more than in the previous year.

**C.—Other Articles.**—The increase was from Rs. 63,00,455 to Rs. 82,52,667, a rise of 30 per cent. The first item *Arms, ammunition and military stores* alone showed an increase of Rs. 14 lakhs or 496 per cent. and consisted of large shipments of rifles and ammunition for His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan. *Matches*, the next largest single item of import under this head, showed an increase of Rs. 1,89,478 or 29 per cent. Swedish matches practically monopolise this market, the imports from that country being 71 per cent. of the whole, Austria coming next with 13 per cent. and those from Japan 2 per cent. and these last have fallen this year. *Glass bangles* showed an increase of 7 per cent., *bottles* of 31 per cent. and beads a decrease of 50 per cent. after the very heavy imports of last year. There was a rise in *Soap* of 4,715 cwt. or 26 per cent. and Rs. 1,13,315 or 34 per cent., the totals of which were last year the heaviest yet recorded, so are again a record. There were increases under *cabinetware, carriages, writing paper, stationery and toys*, while on the other hand a decrease occurred in *earthenware*.

### EXPORTS.

#### FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

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

Articles.	1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>TOTAL Value in Rupees.</b>	...	32,92,611	...	38,02,963	...	38,31,539	...	47,66,633	...	47,73,138	...	+6,516
<b>Fruits and vegetables—dried, salted or preserved—</b>												
Other sorts ... Cwt.	1,360	21,397	1,797	30,393	2,636	55,539	10,667	1,30,698	6,634	1,58,191	—2,043	—32,477
Sugar, refined ... Cwt.	11,479	1,19,640	27,423	2,89,978	44,905	4,93,069	62,791	4,61,986	37,068	3,36,326	—15,723	—1,26,660
Kerosine oil ... Gals.	78,631	39,979	344,259	1,41,411	188,146	78,750	52,313	27,408	43,365	22,950	—2,458	—4,453
Wool, raw ... Lbs.	5,208,963	23,69,461	5,033,832	25,38,673	4,368,157	22,90,917	4,937,979	28,24,963	4,871,359	31,45,096	—66,620	+3,20,118
Cotton coloured piece-goods ... Yds.	1,963,667	2,68,891	2,130,132	2,88,025	2,653,970	3,76,313	3,843,168	5,73,623	3,482,540	5,33,783	—360,928	—39,839
Other articles ...	...	4,73,453	...	6,18,596	...	6,37,161	...	6,97,963	...	6,76,936	...	—1,11,174

The chief item of interest is wool and the figures show a slight decrease of 66,620 lbs. in quantity and a rise of Rs. 3,20,118 in value. Seeing the price of wool has fallen during the year some 30 per cent., it seems very evident that the prices declared latterly are somewhat fictitious; however, the difference may partly be explained by the larger shipments of the higher priced Kandahar and smaller shipments of the cheaper Persian and Sonmiani kinds. As mentioned in previous reports, the figures include imports by land from Afghanistan, Khelat and Las Beyla. In spite of a rise in production the price of high class wool did not fluctuate to any great extent in the home market during the first part of the year; however, the American financial crisis brought about a fall in October and Kandahar wool which last year realised 9d. to 9½d. per lb. is now selling at 6d. to 6½d. Wool was in plentiful supply and it is reported there is a balance on hand in Afghanistan, which is not being sent down owing to the roads being impassable because of a heavy rainfall. Possibly, the drop in prices has something to do with the growth of stocks also. The prices in Russia, Afghanistan's other outlet, are also stated to be much lower. It is interesting to note that His Majesty the Amir is starting a woollen factory. The re-exports of sugar fell by 29 per cent. in quantity and by 27 per cent. in value, Persia and Ceylon taking less, and there were no re-exports to United Kingdom as in the previous year. In kerosine oil the decrease was due to the smaller shipments to the Persian Gulf. A steamer from New York after discharging a part of her cargo of case oil here carried on in the same bottom a large quantity for different Gulf ports.

In piece-goods there were smaller shipments of both white and coloured to Muscat, Bahrein and Persia. The internal troubles in Persia have probably restricted trade, but the direct shipments by the American-Hamburg line may have had something to do with the fall in the trade in general with the Gulf ports; however, the venture was evidently an expensive one.

#### INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

20. The following table shows the values for the past two years of the more important products exported to foreign countries (Articles under one lakh not specified) :—

Articles.	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Articles.	1906-1907.		1907-1908.	
	Rs.	Percentage of proportion to total exported.	Rs.	Percentage of proportion to total exported.		Rs.	Percentage of proportion to total exported.	Rs.	Percentage of proportion to total exported.
Wheat ...	6,95,59,421	45.39	8,24,40,753	46.32	Indigo ...	2,66,068	.17	2,48,431	.14
Cotton seed ...	2,35,45,329	15.23	2,26,96,072	12.56	Other sorts of grain and pulses.	9,941	.....	1,40,369	.08
Rape seed ...	1,66,31,852	10.79	2,06,36,150	11.06	Fish maws and shark fins	1,66,953	.11	1,91,147	.11
Wool, raw ...	1,13,20,051	7.39	98,50,312	5.00	Chromite ...	1,66,090	.11	3,52,431	.20
Rice not in the husk	80,94,664	5.28	69,79,895	3.98	Lac seed ...	1,06,006	.07	5,00,969	.28
Skins, raw ...	69,30,026	4.52	25,85,893	1.47	Castor seed ...	69,433	.05	2,03,407	.12
Hides, raw ...	30,14,810	1.98	13,18,454	.76	Other articles	17,07,536	1.11	17,02,560	.97
Gram ...	27,63,072	1.80	26,61,219	1.51					
Til or jinjili seed	27,61,663	1.80	12,17,879	.69	<b>TOTAL...</b>	<b>15,32,55,306</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,80,80,170</b>	<b>100</b>
Animal bones	12,02,867	.79	14,02,961	.80					
Barley ...	11,38,432	.74	60,57,266	3.44	Gold ...	2,100	.....	.....	.....
Cotton seed ...	11,11,207	.72	7,29,378	.42	Silver ...	8,08,306	.....	16,50,773	.....
owar and ba'ra	9,61,293	.62	21,53,424	1.22					
Skins, dressed or tanned.	9,45,691	.63	6,31,366	.30	<b>TOTAL...</b>	<b>8,10,406</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>16,50,773</b>	<b>.....</b>
Wheat flour	8,41,723	.42	8,65,163	.46	<b>GRAND TOTAL...</b>	<b>15,40,66,611</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>17,76,30,943</b>	<b>.....</b>
Pulse ...	4,49,183	.29	7,14,268	.41					

The figures above show an increase during the year under review of Rs. 2,28,24,965 or 14.89 per cent. in the value of Indian produce exported to foreign ports and a rise on 1905-06 of 59 per cent. and on 1904-05 the last record year of 11 per cent. The rise on last year is partly due to higher values of wheat, rice and all cereals as well as of seeds in general. The rise in the price of wheat was nearly 7 per cent. and affected the total value by about 3½ per cent. In cotton there was a slight fall in value of 1.09 per cent.

## II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

21. The table below compares the figures of the last two years and shows an increase in the totals of this heading of Rs. 1,84,03,715 or 21 per cent. The exports were, however, below those of the record year 1904-1905 by 18 per cent. in value :—

Articles of food and drink.	1904-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and pulse ... ..	...	8,39,71,932	...	10,33,75,697	...	+1,94,03,715
		8,39,60,316		10,30,27,036		+1,91,66,740
Barley ... ..	Cwt. 373,412	11,79,432	1,633,706	60,57,365	+1,260,294	+48,77,933
Gram ... ..	" 751,995	27,63,073	714,061	26,61,210	-37,934	-1,01,863
Jowari and bajri ... ..	" 302,205	9,51,293	637,973	31,63,431	+335,768	+12,02,131
Pulse ... ..	" 81,908	4,18,182	139,242	7,14,282	+53,334	+2,96,100
Rice in the husk ... ..	" 9,970	48,616	2,791	14,635	-7,179	-23,983
Rice not in the husk ... ..	" 1,341,813	89,98,654	1,001,838	69,79,995	-340,015	-11,18,659
Wheat ... ..	" 15,134,069	6,95,59,421	16,928,834	8,24,40,753	+1,494,804	+1,39,61,339
Wheat flour ... ..	Lbs. 11,657,446	6,41,722	14,121,221	8,55,163	+2,473,775	+2,23,442
Other sorts ... ..	Cwt. 3,315	10,024	41,278	1,40,420	+37,963	+1,30,396
Provisions ... ..	Rs. ...	2,66,641	...	2,94,504	...	+27,863
Fish maws and shark fins ... ..	Lbs. 158,430	1,58,933	192,191	1,91,147	+33,761	+34,214
Fish, dry, unsalted ... ..	" 35,408	5,413	21,062	3,891	-14,346	-1,439
Fish, dry, salted ... ..	" 1,067,603	75,855	916,990	70,530	-134,673	-6,690
Ghi ... ..	" 3,735	1,765	15,117	7,468	+11,382	+6,698
Other sorts ... ..	Rs. ...	26,673	...	18,444	...	-8,229
Tea, black ... ..	Lbs. 14,480	7,181	1,603	1,253	-12,877	-5,928
Tea, green ... ..	...	...	125	63	+122	+68
Other articles ... ..	Rs. ...	37,949	...	55,522	...	+17,573

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

**Grain and pulse.** *Barley*.—The exports have hitherto been small and spasmodic, but with the failure of the Russian crop a strong demand sprang up for Indian barley and shipments were large to both United Kingdom and the Continent, the United Kingdom coming first with an increase of 31,314 tons, Germany with 21,377 tons, Belgium with 9,404 tons and France with 650 tons on the previous year's figures. Crops both in Punjab and Sind were good.

*Gram*.—The crops were good. The United Kingdom took 8,516 tons more than last year and it is reported to have taken the place of Danubian and Russian maize which was a failure in those parts. France took less by 9,314 tons, Ceylon by 870 tons and Mauritius by 820 tons. This food-grain is more an article of local consumption than of export.

*Jowari and bajri*.—United Kingdom, Turkey in Asia and Abyssinia were our largest purchasers and showed increases of 13,529 tons, 2,840 tons and 1,126 tons, respectively. Shipments to Aden on the other hand fell 568 tons. Crops were good.

*Rice* crop was about 75 per cent. of the average. Shipments to Aden and Mauritius, our usual largest customers, fell by 5,236 tons and 4,450 tons, prices being too high. However, the Gulf ports took considerably larger quantities. The trade with Ceylon which sprang into prominence last year fell this year by 7,975 tons.

*Wheat*.—The exports rose 74,740 tons or 9 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 1,28,81,332 or 18 per cent. in value, comparing the last two years, but were 572,592 tons in quantity and Rs. 3,68,04,174 in value, less than those of 1904-1905 the record year. In the Panjab the actual acreage was larger, but the out-turn smaller than the previous year owing to the damage done by rain, and laterly by cloudy weather, rust developing. A fall of rain late in the season caused the grain to shrivel, the quality of the crop was consequently poor. In Sind acreage was slightly smaller and out-turn considerably less owing to damage by rain, etc., but damage, however, was not to the same extent as in the Panjab. The year began with a fairly low level of prices ranging in the neighbourhood of Rs. 24 per candy, but rates gradually rose as the season progressed and each month showed a rise of several per cent., until October was reached when Rs. 33 per candy was touched. Prices then became nominal and no business was possible, sellers demanding as much as Rs. 38 per candy. The cause was the early cessation of the monsoon and the demand for food-stuffs from the United and Central Provinces. Business for the next four months was practically at a standstill and shipments were small.

Turning to the home trade it will be seen that the chief causes of the rise were, the smaller crops in the United States, Canada, Hungary and Roumania. Russia, although reported to have an average crop, exported considerably less. France, Italy and Belgium were about the only European countries that had good crops. Argentine which comes on the market at about the same time as Indian was in good supply, but stocks in millers' hands at the commencement of the season were small and, as the shortness of other countries' crops were reported, a demand arose and prices spurted.

A reported shortage of the crop in Japan brought about the shipments to Hongkong noted below.

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

	1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom, ... ..	15,100,440	6,48,62,390	21,926,642	8,78,30,763	11,208,696	5,08,98,426	14,201,169	6,39,94,940	14,965,299	7,35,69,639
Hongkong ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270,523	12,55,027
Cape Colony ... ..	8	33	54,008	2,13,033	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other British Possessions ... ..	956	4,606	1,050	5,308	1,177	6,295	6,717	35,146	4,466	21,147
Sweden ... ..	...	...	74,300	3,15,469	172,760	8,16,720	194,600	8,72,569	79,704	3,57,436
Denmark ... ..	...	...	156,000	6,40,890	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany, free ports ... ..	52,013	2,23,637	479,500	20,10,833	32,037	1,46,381	51,224	2,36,550	13,402	63,110
Holland ... ..	113,800	4,68,400	366,380	14,14,000	180,891	7,95,266	...	...	...	...
Belgium ... ..	1,679,010	73,20,420	3,463,553	1,51,62,365	773,363	35,09,076	786,774	35,36,327	1,374,641	61,69,098
France ... ..	421,060	19,36,765	2,104,691	8,15,040	408,400	18,27,760	156,607	7,28,444	219,601	9,56,561
Spain ... ..	...	...	434,000	17,05,950	...	3,11,264	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... ..	...	...	110,000	4,85,000	...	...	20,000	90,000	210	1,500
Moscow ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,711	8,553	106	831
Other Native States in ... ..	12,171	82,338	65,989	3,92,945	6,823	32,370	7,091	3,679	3,054	12,730
Arabia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Foreign Countries ... ..	9,312	44,166	19,642	94,749	881	4,549	4,968	27,868	6,249	34,328
TOTAL ... ..	17,385,110	7,48,41,747	28,360,715	11,92,44,927	12,957,926	5,83,56,876	15,434,060	6,96,59,421	16,928,864	8,34,40,753

**Flour.**—The increases were to those countries usually purchasing from this port, Mauritius our largest purchaser taking 1,318,933 lbs. or 37 per cent. and Rs. 1,02,826 or 54 per cent. more than last year. A shipment to the Straits Settlements was a new feature in this year's trade.

**Provisions.**—Fish maws and shark fins, the only item of importance, again showed an increase which was due to another most successful fishing season.

## VI. RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES

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

Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.				1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
					Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton	...	...	...	798,130	6,67,92,439	1,127,423	7,18,74,046	+	47,81,607
Hides	...	...	...	51,412	2,35,46,324	21,140	3,20,99,072	+	93,50,748
...	...	...	...	42,112	30,38,810	242,128	13,18,464	—	17,16,366
...	...	...	...	75,474	69,30,026	29,073	26,86,583	—	42,43,443
...	...	...	...	4,420,88	...	1,569,359	...	—	...
...	...	...	...	1,337	1,33,190	...	6,15,991	+	5,82,801
...	...	...	...	23,906	12,02,867	23,340	14,02,661	+	1,99,794
...	...	...	...	3,325,533	20,11,873	3,078,310	2,27,45,694	—	317,203
...	...	...	...	6,991	10,249	8,793	14,132	+	4,903
...	...	...	...	3,788,539	2,04,63,314	3,069,637	2,26,91,542	—	319,082
...	...	...	...	13,338	69,131	30,497	17,161	+	1,31,976
...	...	...	...	378,084	11,11,207	243,872	7,29,278	—	3,81,929
...	...	...	...	417	3,628	374	3,024	—	604
...	...	...	...	8	20	16	162	+	133
...	...	...	...	2,637,240	1,65,31,812	2,068,833	2,05,36,150	+	40,01,996
...	...	...	...	311,013	27,51,658	101,200	12,17,679	—	15,33,979
...	...	...	...	196	1,28	241	1,852	+	228
...	...	...	...	21,761,755	1,18,00,31	13,719,632	98,50,312	—	14,09,723
...	...	...	...	...	3,68,520	...	4,77,776	+	1,49,156

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

**Cotton**—the second most important article of export of this port—showed an increase of 41 per cent. in quantity and 49 per cent. in value. The figures deal with part of two seasons. The first pickings of the 1907-crop in the Panjab were disappointing, but improved in quantity as the season advanced, and the quality, especially from the Umbala and Saharanpur districts, was good. The export amounted to about 170,000 bales (400 lbs. per bale) out of a total out-turn of 357,256, the balance going to Bombay and Calcutta by rail. The acreage sown in 1907 for 1908 picking was slightly above that of the previous year and the out-turn in the Ferozpur, Lyallpur and Multan districts was good, especially the last mentioned in class and staple, but on the Umbala and Khantul side was poor. On the whole, however, the yield was just above last year's. In Sind the area put under cultivation in 1906 for 1907 picking was the largest on record and out-turn a record of about 154,671 bales. The area in 1907 for 1908 picking was smaller owing to a deficiency of rain and low inundation and out-turn about 25 per cent. below the previous year. Quality was good.

The acreage returns of Egyptian have been somewhat contradictory, some putting them down at 5/6,000 acres, but as the total out-turn was under 1,500 bales this seems too high an estimate, admitting even that an acre gives only half that of Sind. The Metaffi crop sown from newly imported seed in 1907 turned out better, both in class and staple than last year, and it was better picked and kept free from pods and leaf with the result that the quality gained compared favourably with genuine Egyptian of the same seed, out-turn about 1,250/1,300 bales. The Abassi was grown from old seed ginned in Sind, the quality was as far as class is concerned good, but staple somewhat short and lacking in silkiness. It was also more carefully picked and showed a great improvement on last year's pickings. This cotton realises a price about 20 per cent. higher than Metaffi, so though the out-turn is a few per cent. less, it should pay to grow it on account of the higher price obtained. Out-turn 150/200 bales. Boll worm attacked the plants in some parts, but did not do very much damage as it did not spread. A good proportion of the Egyptian cotton was sold to Japan, not 50 bales being exported to Europe; the Ahmedabad mills also took a fair share.

The progress in tree cotton has been small, only a few lbs. being available. The cotton is silky and of good staple and compares favourably with American.

Owing to the failure of the crops on the Bengal side there has been a good demand for Sind and Panjab cotton, both for export and consumption in the Bombay and Ahmedabad mills.

**Hides.**—The figures denote a fall of 60 per cent. in number, of 49 per cent. in weight and 56 per cent. in value comparing the last two years. Shipments for the last three years have been heavy. It was hardly to be expected that the high prices, the highest for the last 30 years ruling in 1906, would continue as they attracted all supplies to the several selling markets and resulted in stocks accumulating. Prices fell gradually throughout the year and the American crisis in October brought about a total collapse. Stocks on the continent are reported to be still large, especially of South American at Antwerp. Not a hide was shipped to America during the year under report. The heaviest fall was in shipments to the United Kingdom, France and Italy following. Germany curiously took a slightly larger quantity of the lighter weights.

**Skins.**—Here again the shipments were extraordinarily heavy last year and the fall this year compared with last was in:—

Goat in No. 61 per cent., weight 55 per cent. and value 59 per cent. Sheep in No. 72 per cent., weight 70 per cent. and value 70 per cent.

The exports to the United States of America, our largest customer, fell in goat skins, 23,743 cwt. or 59 per cent., 12,94,190 Nos. or 58 per cent. and Rs. 27,26,124 or 64 per cent. but in sheep there was a slight rise; the trade however is small. Shipments have this year been of a retail nature to supply immediate wants and no more. The quantity available for shipment of both hides and skins has been smaller owing probably to the healthier state of the cattle after the last two or three years of good pasturage.

**Lac.**—The increase under this heading was 272 per cent. in quantity and 377 per cent. in value. The larger quantity shipped was partly due to the fact that the previous year's supply was bought at a

high figure and held for a rise in the home markets which eventually came; and partly, owing to the higher prices latterly obtainable, more was collected from the forests. The cultivation in Sind from which province the exports are mostly obtained is purely experimental at present and there is apparently no systematic cultivation by the transfer from tree to tree of the parasite which makes the lac.

**Animal bones.**—The shipments were larger by 4 per cent. in quantity and 16 per cent. in value. Owing to the Bombay Municipality causing the removal of the crushing factories and storing area from the Frere reclamation, the land being wanted for the Port Trust improvements, there was apparently a demand for the article from this port, and hence the larger shipments and higher prices realized. France took the largest quantity, say 36 per cent. of the total quantity, and exports thereto rose 49 per cent. in quantity and 64 per cent. in value. Belgium came next with 26 per cent., followed by United Kingdom with 22 per cent. The exports to Belgium fell 31 per cent. when compared with last year, while United Kingdom rose 51 per cent. in quantity.

**Seeds.**—The total of all seeds showed a decrease in quantity of 9 per cent. but an increase in value of 10 per cent. owing to the enormous rise in prices of seeds in general. The value figures are record ones.

**Cotton seed.**—The exports were less by 34 per cent. in both quantity and value. The rise in price in the home markets was due to the damage done to the American seed at the time of harvest in 1906, which prevented crushers from manufacturing anything like the quantity of edible oil required. Bombay owing to her large crop was partly able to supply the deficiency, but the following extract from the Produce Broker's Company London trade review of the year 1907 is of interest as bearing upon the business in the latter part of the year and upon the smaller shipments to foreign countries from this port, and larger shipments coastwise to Kathiawar, the latter rising from 21,634 cwts. last year to 100,163 cwts. in the year under review.

"During the last three months of the year scarcely any business has taken place, for the following reasons:—The old crop was practically exhausted early in August, and the natives would not sell new seed for November, December and onwards, owing to the drought in some of the Presidencies of India as it was feared that the supply of other feeding stuffs would be seriously impaired, and that cotton seed consequently would be the main staple of food for the bullocks. Judging from the paucity of business done up to the present, these expectations have been fulfilled, consequently, it is generally anticipated that this year's shipments will show a very marked falling-off from those of 1907."

**Rape.**—The increase in quantity was .04 per cent. and in value 24 per cent. The area in the Panjab on unirrigated land was considerably less, but on irrigated slightly more. The toria crop on the Chenab and lower Jhelum canals was excellent, but unfortunately owing to the rain after it had been gathered and stacked, the seed got heated. Then, again, when it arrived here there was rain and further damage occurred, so the quality of the seed shipped left much to be desired and reports from the home markets state the yield of oil fell considerably short of previous seasons. The rabi rapeseed area and crop in the Panjab was considerably less. The area in Sind was above last year and the out-turn fair, the jamba crop was, however, large. A small quantity was also received from the United Provinces. The Roumanian and German crops were practically a failure and other continental crops small, and hence the demand for Indian seed. The high prices obtainable caused a larger percentage of the available supply to be exported. The following table shows the distribution of rapeseed during the past five years:—

	1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.	
<b>Rape—</b>										
United Kingdom ...	307,361	11,26,898	301,117	14,83,853	417,403	23,30,789	598,880	32,31,427	639,330	41,00,760
Other British Possession ...									796	5,823
Germany—Free Ports ...	317,370	19,06,965	810,663	45,14,679	336,958	20,04,264	598,160	34,06,001	605,014	48,98,390
Belgium ...	153,723	9,47,294	521,394	27,37,127	408,019	28,94,387	910,237	60,81,847	780,969	60,81,378
France ...	96,502	6,09,193	619,037	27,97,798	164,733	9,90,177	621,963	37,10,577	631,405	60,68,949
Austria-Hungary—Free Ports ...									38,003	3,48,655
Other Foreign Countries ...	400	2,400	12,000	67,451	...	...	...	...	4,126	37,268
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>775,365</b>	<b>46,87,643</b>	<b>2,164,111</b>	<b>1,16,00,907</b>	<b>1,387,131</b>	<b>82,09,577</b>	<b>3,687,210</b>	<b>1,68,81,853</b>	<b>3,688,533</b>	<b>2,06,36,150</b>

**Til or gingelly.**—The decrease shown above represents 66 per cent. in quantity and 55 per cent. in value. As mentioned in previous reports this seed is being grown less and less every year in both the Panjab and Sind, as it has failed so often. The crops were bad in Sind and very much smaller quantities were received from Kathiawar, where the crop was also a failure.

**Wool.**—Although shipments were 11 per cent. in quantity and 12 per cent. in value less than in the previous year, they were above those of any previous year in the decade. As shippers are holding their consignments in Liverpool, owing to the fall in prices, they are not sending all available supplies forward. The shipments to the United States fell 54 per cent. in quantity and 53 per cent. in value, business being latterly affected by the financial crisis last October. As mentioned under re-exports the fall in rates, especially in low grades of wool, has been exceptionally heavy. The statistical position at home seems, however, fairly sound, stocks not being very large, the trade having, it is reported, consumed, the large supplies available, these being the largest on record.

23.

## TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).

## PRIVATE.

Description.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase.	Decrease.	Description.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
<b>Gold—</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Exports—</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Imports—					Bullion ...	...	13,253	13,253	...
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, &c.	36,20,501	61,18,534	24,98,033	...	Coin—Government of India	...	...	...	...
Coin—Sovereigns and other	195	1,815	1,620	...	Rupees ...	8,08,306	9,15,350	1,07,044	...
British Gold Coins ...					Do. Other Coin ...	...	6,22,170	6,22,170	...
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>36,20,696</b>	<b>61,20,349</b>	<b>24,99,653</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>8,08,306</b>	<b>15,50,773</b>	<b>7,42,467</b>	<b>...</b>
Exports—					<b>NET IMPORTS ...</b>	<b>13,15,462</b>	<b>11,12,334</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,03,128</b>
Bullion and Coin ...	2,100	...	...	2,100					
<b>NET IMPORTS ...</b>	<b>36,18,596</b>	<b>61,20,349</b>	<b>25,01,753</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>Gold and Silver—</b>				
<b>Silver—</b>					Imports ...	67,44,464	67,83,456	30,38,992	...
Imports—					Exports ...	8,10,406	15,50,773	7,40,367	...
Bullion—Bar ...	18,67,009	20,71,605	1,84,596	...	<b>NET IMPORTS ...</b>	<b>49,34,058</b>	<b>72,32,683</b>	<b>22,98,625</b>	<b>...</b>
Coin—Government of India	2,36,759	5,91,369	3,54,610	...					
India Rupees ...	...	133	133	...					
Do. Other Coin ...	...	...	...	...					
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>21,23,768</b>	<b>26,63,107</b>	<b>5,39,339</b>	<b>...</b>					



The increase shown above points to the continued hoarding of gold by the zamindars which can but be put down to the prosperous times which have prevailed and the high prices they have obtained for practically all produce of the land. Possibly the large number of marriages during August to December, these months having been declared propitious, affected imports of both metals to some extent. The net imports of gold were the highest on record, while those of silver showed a decrease owing to the large shipments of Krans to Persia and Government of India rupees to Arabia and Bahrein. The former with other coins amounted to Rs. 6,52,970 worth and are stated to have come chiefly from Quetta and Shikarpur and from over the border and accumulated at these and other places and the latter sent to Dabai and Bahrein to pay for pearls. The following report of one of the leading London Brokers shows the position of silver during 1907: "The fall in silver became most pronounced in October, the reaction in that month alone was 3½d, the chief cause being the news from India of insufficient rainfall in the North-West Provinces and in the Panjab, with the consequent short crops and prospects of famine. The Indian Government which had been buying almost continuously throughout the year, now ceased, and confidence in the market seemed very much shaken. Although there has since been some good buying for the Chinese new year besides the weekly purchase of about 700,000 ounces by the Washington mint, it has been an almost continually falling market, the decline during December being very rapid. The lowest price of the year, 24½d, which is lower than it has been since 1903, was reached on 18th December, but the market has since been slightly steadier, and the year 1907 closed with the quotation 24½d, per ounce standard. The requirements for home coinage have been considerable, and the French mint, although they have bought nothing lately, purchased over £700,000 during the first nine months; on the other hand, the shipments to India have been about four millions sterling less than last year, owing to the smaller requirements of the Indian Government. Mexican dollars were sold in large quantities at their melting value from January to July, the ruling price of silver during those months enabling the Mexican Government to sell them on profitable terms. China also sold considerable quantities during March and April. Had it not been for these sales silver would undoubtedly have touched higher prices during the early part of the year. After the heavy fall in the value of silver in October, China was a buyer of these coins, and by paying a premium secured a few parcels, but during the last two months Mexico has been unwilling to sell, and there have been no transactions." In January the price rose slightly and in February touched 26½d per ounce and then fell and the close of the financial year saw it in the neighbourhood of 25½d.

24. The following table gives the distribution of the foreign trade of this port for the years 1906-1907 and 1907-1908 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.	
			1906-1907.			1907-1908.				
	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	1903-1907.	1907-1908.
<b>EUROPE—</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>		
British Empire—										
United Kingdom...	5,84,39,106	6,63,74,960	31,92,923	8,59,67,386	9,91,60,379	34,02,638	9,94,06,121	10,18,08,664	68.53	66.79
Gibraltar ...	10,403	14,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	01
Malta and Goso ...	2,350	16,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	01
Cyprus ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign Countries—										
Russia, Northern Ports.	1,943	...	...	...	...	...	32,130	32,130	...	01
Russia, Southern Ports.	4,64,966	8,71,580	2,908	2,26,468	2,28,268	390	2,12,434	2,12,894	27	36
Sweden ...	4,96,853	6,96,519	...	8,72,560	8,72,560	...	3,67,638	3,67,638	54	36
Norway ...	1,11,899	1,64,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	04	08
Germany—Free Ports.	86,62,163	41,34,462	4,823	2,30,96,406	2,30,91,329	7,600	2,70,18,822	2,70,26,422	12.68	10.69
Germany—Other Ports.	66	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	1,56,820	1,69,611	...	71,115	71,115	200	2,76,860	2,77,060	09	16
Belgium ...	40,86,938	47,54,123	3,482	1,60,59,690	1,60,62,572	2,145	1,99,01,402	1,99,06,567	7.98	8.63
France ...	6,62,917	6,59,841	5,665	79,06,049	79,11,614	128	96,16,676	96,16,704	3.86	3.69
Portugal ...	...	1,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain ...	13,378	14,904	...	2,07,263	2,07,263	...	1,67,160	1,67,160	06	06
Italy ...	2,37,647	2,61,215	...	7,87,599	7,87,599	...	41,93,581	41,93,581	45	1.66
Austria-Hungary—Free Ports.	66,36,965	60,24,164	3,627	11,10,903	11,14,530	350	15,19,478	15,19,828	3.83	2.29
Greece ...	333	1,076	...	...	...	...	30	20	...	...
Roumania—Other Ports.	2,67,368	12,35,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	48
Turkey, European.	8,068	9,620	...	...	...	965	200	1,165	...	...
Switzerland ...	84	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>8,23,72,280</b>	<b>8,43,47,826</b>	<b>32,13,328</b>	<b>13,62,93,789</b>	<b>13,96,07,117</b>	<b>34,14,321</b>	<b>16,17,05,422</b>	<b>16,51,19,743</b>	<b>87.97</b>	<b>87.20</b>
<b>Asia—</b>										
British Possessions...	2,09,707	4,27,516	3,81,409	59,92,870	63,74,279	3,62,429	56,92,723	59,55,153	2.61	2.28
Foreign Countries.	64,19,770	1,63,52,193	11,21,900	24,59,193	35,91,095	10,30,090	37,49,368	47,79,398	3.97	7.04
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>66,29,477</b>	<b>1,67,79,713</b>	<b>15,03,309</b>	<b>84,52,063</b>	<b>99,55,374</b>	<b>12,92,519</b>	<b>94,42,031</b>	<b>1,07,34,550</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>9.27</b>
<b>Africa and Adjacent Islands—</b>										
British Possessions...	20,16,553	24,37,367	34,769	30,62,965	30,97,734	11,110	26,66,996	26,98,105	2.03	1.79
Foreign Countries.	30,906	49,864	4,964	2,76,707	2,81,671	10,213	3,11,184	3,22,097	12	13
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>20,46,469</b>	<b>24,87,231</b>	<b>39,733</b>	<b>33,39,672</b>	<b>33,79,405</b>	<b>21,323</b>	<b>29,68,679</b>	<b>30,20,202</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>1.92</b>
<b>America—</b>										
British Possessions...	15	...	...	93,350	93,350	...	...	...	04	...
Foreign Countries.	30,07,195	24,23,345	7,465	80,13,796	50,21,171	44,975	19,28,306	19,73,281	3.18	1.54
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>30,07,210</b>	<b>24,23,345</b>	<b>7,465</b>	<b>80,13,796</b>	<b>51,14,421</b>	<b>44,975</b>	<b>19,28,306</b>	<b>19,73,281</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>1.54</b>
<b>Australasia and Oceania—</b>										
British Possessions...	1,38,419	1,79,906	2,789	62,722	65,511	...	5,532	5,532	08	07
<b>GRAND TOTAL—</b>										
British Empire...	6,08,08,356	6,94,50,198	36,11,889	9,51,79,314	9,87,91,203	38,76,072	10,67,91,871	11,04,67,443	63.29	63.90
Foreign Countries.	3,33,78,467	3,67,66,962	11,54,734	5,89,75,891	5,98,30,625	10,97,066	6,92,68,799	7,03,65,885	36.71	37.10
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>9,41,86,823</b>	<b>10,62,17,160</b>	<b>47,66,623</b>	<b>15,41,55,205</b>	<b>15,86,21,828</b>	<b>49,73,138</b>	<b>17,60,60,670</b>	<b>18,08,33,328</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Europe.**—The trade with Europe amounted to 24 crores against 22 crores and her percentage of the whole trade is slightly less (—77), owing to Asia having done a better trade, especially in imports of sugar from Java. The United Kingdom improved her position by 26 per cent., principally in imports of white piece-goods and in exports of grains and rapeseed. Germany exhibits a decrease (—1.79), which is due to the smaller imports of sugar. Exports to this country,

however, show an increase of 40 lakhs, principally in cotton and rapeseed. The trade with Belgium advanced from 7.98 to 8.63, owing to larger imports of steel and heavy exports thereto of wheat, barley and cotton. The position of France has slightly improved owing to better exports thereto of wheat, cotton and rapeseed. Owing to larger exports of cotton, the trade with Italy has advanced (1.11), Austria-Hungary declined from 3.83 to 2.29 on account of smaller imports of beet sugar.

Asia improved her position by 2.69 per cent. owing as aforesaid to larger imports of sugar from Java, as also to wheat worth Rs. 12 lakhs having been exported to Hongkong for the first time.

Africa.—Imports showed an increase of 4 lakhs. Sugar alone contributed to this increase, while the decrease in exports is due to fewer shipments of rice.

America.—Smaller imports of kerosine oil, piece-goods and electrical instruments and a fall in exports of hides and skins and wool have brought about the decrease in American trade.

#### GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

25. The following table compares Government transactions with foreign countries during the two years 1906-1907 and 1907-1908 :—

Articles.	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		INCREASE OR DECREASE OVER 1906-1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Imports.</b>						
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores ... ..	...	Rs. 77,47,448	...	Rs. 2,63,571	...	Rs. - 74,83,873
Cement ... ..	81,939 Cwt.	1,27,049	166,089	2,63,942	+ 84,760	+ 1,56,893
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel ... ..	45 Tons.	1,728	...	36,724	- 45	- 1,728
Cotton Manufactures ... ..	...	97,975	...	19,33,458	...	- 31,361
Hardware and Cutlery ... ..	...	9,73,168	...	8,17,876	...	+ 9,50,300
Machinery and Millwork ... ..	...	8,74,370	...	...	...	- 56,406
Metals—Iron ... ..	81,019 Cwt.	7,79,395	64,428	5,73,074	- 16,631	- 2,06,321
Do. —Steel ... ..	269,761	16,72,412	211,929	14,10,198	- 58,732	- 2,62,214
Do. —Others ... ..	7,712	4,10,179	5,740	2,01,929	- 1,972	- 2,08,260
<b>TOTAL METALS</b> ... ..	<b>358,522</b>	<b>28,61,986</b>	<b>281,197</b>	<b>21,85,201</b>	<b>- 77,325</b>	<b>- 6,76,786</b>
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock— Carriages and Trucks and Parts thereof ... ..	...	69,98,268	...	5,577,874	...	- 1,420,394
Locomotive Engines and Tender and Parts thereof ... ..	...	79,27,930	...	33,87,487	...	- 4,540,443
Materials for Construction— Rails and Fish Plates of Steel and Iron ... ..	597,102 Cwt.	30,10,345	746,344	41,15,908	+ 140,242	+ 11,05,563
Sleepers and Keys ... ..	...	31,316	...	1,80,130	+ 31,316	+ 1,50,130
Sleepers of Wood ... ..	778,262	16,73,493	8,32,836	16,60,240	+ 84,574	+ 1,58,647
Other Sorts ... ..	228,571	21,40,292	51,337	4,82,723	- 177,234	- 16,57,570
<b>TOTAL RAILWAY PLANT, &amp;c.</b> ... ..	<b>...</b>	<b>2,17,50,428</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,68,04,331</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>- 6,146,097</b>
Articles Unmanufactured ... ..	...	1,76,686	...	2,12,359	...	+ 35,664
Other Articles not enumerated in this statement ... ..	...	37,72,230	...	24,22,035	...	- 1,360,195
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b> ... ..	<b>...</b>	<b>3,83,53,062</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,37,49,496</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>- 1,46,03,566</b>
Treasure ... ..	...	2,17,000	...	1,60,000	...	- 57,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>...</b>	<b>3,85,70,062</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,39,09,496</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>- 1,46,60,566</b>
<b>Re-exports.</b>						
Iron, Wrought, and Manufactures ... ..	98 Cwt.	1,239	614	8,219	+ 523	+ 6,980
Telegraphs, Materials for construction of ... ..	...	24,903	...	34,416	...	+ 6,513
Other Articles ... ..	...	13,913	...	31,040	...	+ 17,127
<b>TOTAL RE-EXPORTS</b> ... ..	<b>...</b>	<b>44,055</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>73,675</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+ 29,620</b>
<b>Exports.</b>						
<b>TOTAL VALUE</b> ... ..	<b>...</b>	<b>8,810</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>13,505</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+ 5,195</b>
<b>TOTAL OF RE-EXPORTS AND EXPORTS</b> ... ..	<b>...</b>	<b>12,305</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>87,180</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+ 34,815</b>
Treasure ... ..	...	52,450	...	23,720	...	- 28,730
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b> ... ..	<b>...</b>	<b>1,04,815</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,09,900</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+ 5,085</b>
<b>TOTAL ENTIRE FOREIGN TRADE</b> ... ..	<b>...</b>	<b>3,86,74,877</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,40,19,396</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>- 1,46,55,481</b>

While the figures for railway plant and rolling stock show a fall, the imports were still fairly heavy, and those of carriages and trucks above any preceding year in the decade excluding last year's figures. The largest fall was in Locomotive Engines and Tenders, but this is an item which usually fluctuates from year to year according to the demand for the working of new lines and replenishment of stock. The total of materials for construction was also less, especially in bridge-work and dogspikes, the imports of which were very heavy in the previous year. Other items, viz., rails and sleepers showed an increase in the year under report. These were largely used in the doubling of line, for the conversion of the gauge mentioned below, for lines on the irrigation works of the Chenab canal which is being pushed ahead and replenishment of stock. The Macleod Ganj, Ferozpur, Ludhiana line, the Sharkot road and Sagodha branch extension and the Sangla Hill and Shahdera link, the Amritsar and Tarn-Tarn branch and extension up to Patti were all completed and opened. The Khushalgarh to Kohat narrow gauge was under conversion to broad gauge and the Khanewal Lodran link has advanced up to plate laying and the Sharkot to Chikoki is under construction. Work on the Loi Shilman Railway is progressing and the following lines are under survey :—

- (1) The Patti Lodran, 242 miles. (2) The Jullundur Doab group, 122 miles. (3) Mandra Bala Railway, 108 miles.

The earnings of the North-Western Railway at the end of the financial year showed an increase, when compared with that of the previous period, of over Rs. 11 lakhs, the increase in merchandise carried being some 13 million maunds (say 477,551 tons). The gross receipts expanded over Rs. 45 lakhs.

26. 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.
1903-1904 ... ..	7,39,20,344	13,46,23,513	6,07,03,169	.....
1904-1905 ... ..	10,13,84,722	18,08,33,397	7,95,08,675	.....
1905-1906 ... ..	11,84,37,716	11,56,89,069	.....	27,68,047
1906-1907 ... ..	13,85,01,871	15,89,37,049	2,04,35,678	.....
1907-1908 ... ..	13,79,10,052	1,82,513,981	4,46,03,929	.....

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.
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	15,88,32,334	5,89,00,925	...
1907-1908 ...	11,40,00,556	18,24,04,081	6,84,03,525	...

### CHIEF PORT—KARACHI. (COASTING TRADE.)

#### PRIVATE MERCHANDISE.

27. The distribution of the trade was as follows :—

		Imports.			Exports.		
		1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907-1908.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	{ Indian Produce ...	33,47,332	61,40,468	+27,93,136	3,94,270	24,93,248	+20,98,978
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	83,164	12,771	-70,313	20,381	67,703	+37,772
Bombay...	{ Indian Produce ...	3,39,50,427	2,70,94,463	+31,44,036	1,32,09,746	1,62,72,564	+30,62,818
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	1,31,66,954	1,48,40,148	+14,73,194	15,23,562	12,63,648	-2,59,914
Burma ...	{ Indian Produce ...	8,94,907	11,21,380	+2,26,473	1,11,059	2,54,348	+1,43,289
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	8,136	3,327	-5,809	5,885	14,467	+9,082
Madras ...	{ Indian Produce ...	8,91,893	9,43,013	+51,120	29,01,418	21,16,813	-7,84,605
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	8,568	11,801	+3,033	1,87,740	1,04,140	-83,600
TOTAL ...	{ Indian Produce ...	2,80,84,593	3,52,99,333	+62,14,735	1,66,16,463	2,11,38,978	+45,22,490
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	1,32,66,741	1,46,66,947	+14,00,105	17,46,618	14,46,958	-2,99,660
British Ports within the Province.	{ Indian Produce ...	2,68,568	3,35,637	+67,069	1,41,783	1,23,737	-18,056
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	917	854	-63	1,18,175	1,32,675	+14,500
Cutch ...	{ Indian Produce ...	97,359	1,49,340	+51,981	11,80,320	6,97,991	-4,82,328
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	3,069	8,163	+5,093	5,61,741	3,90,593	-1,71,149
Kathiawar ...	{ Indian Produce ...	19,12,457	8,70,834	-13,41,623	30,29,323	19,20,828	-11,08,554
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	11,407	7,669	-3,738	4,20,219	6,37,982	+1,17,763
Goa ...	{ Indian Produce ...	13,229	19,636	+5,407	1,81,904	2,46,643	+67,738
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	86	...	-86	6,045	912	-5,133
Daman...	{ Indian Produce ...	...	...	...	106	...	-106
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	2,981	3,056	+75
Diu ...	{ Indian Produce ...	...	...	...	...	1,153	+1,153
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry ...	{ Indian Produce ...	730	800	+70	...	...	...
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	281	...	-281	...	...	...
State of Travancore ...	{ Indian Produce ...	9,45,435	13,11,589	+3,66,153	43,310	2,421	-40,889
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	106	...	-106	30	...	-76
Goekwar's Territory ...	{ Indian Produce ...	4,375	13,946	+9,571	29,234	29,592	+358
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	45	...	-45
TOTAL ...	{ Indian Produce ...	29,73,585	30,84,544	+1,10,959	44,67,217	29,03,685	-15,63,532
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	13,917	15,811	+1,894	9,88,070	9,29,496	-58,574
GRAND TOTAL ...	{ Indian Produce ...	3,23,24,751	3,78,99,504	+55,74,753	2,12,25,463	2,41,66,385	+29,40,922
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	1,32,81,636	1,46,83,532	+14,01,897	28,51,863	25,12,119	-3,39,744
	Treasure ...	2,28,310	5,24,133	+2,95,823	50,300	25,001	-25,299
GRAND TOTAL ...		4,58,34,696	5,29,07,169	+70,72,473	2,41,27,656	2,67,03,505	+25,75,849

The aggregate value of the trade carried on coastwise improved from Rs. 699 lakhs to Rs. 796 lakhs or 14 per cent.

**Imports** of Indian produce and manufactures exhibited an increase of Rs. 53½ lakhs, principally in coal from Bengal (Rs. 9½ lakhs), twist and yarn and grey and coloured piece-goods from Bombay (Rs. 31½ lakhs), gunny bags from Bengal (Rs. 19 lakhs), *copra* from Travancore (Rs. 2½ lakhs) and teak from Burmah (Rs. 3 lakhs) with a set back in tilseed from Kathiawar (Rs. 15½ lakhs) and in kerosine oil from Burmah (Rs. 1½ lakhs). Imports of foreign merchandise likewise showed an advance of Rs. 14 lakhs chiefly in white piece-goods (Rs. 6 lakhs), apparel (Rs. 1½ lakhs), twist and yarn (Rs. ½ lakh), cotton manufactures, other sorts (Rs. 1 lakh), Alizarine and Aniline dyes (Rs. 1½ lakhs), copper (Rs. ½ lakh), silk raw (Rs. ½ lakh) and woollen piece-goods (Rs. ½ lakh), all from Bombay.

**Exports** of Indian produce and manufactures rose by Rs. 29½ lakhs, principally in cotton (Rs. 34 lakhs), wheat and flour (Rs. 24 lakhs) and cotton seed (Rs. 2½ lakhs) with a set back in gram (Rs. 1 lakh), jowar and bajra (Rs. 7 lakhs), rice (Rs. 22 lakhs) and rapeseed (Rs. 1 lakh). Bengal showed an increase of Rs. 21½ lakhs (rice and wheat), Bombay, Rs. 30½ lakhs (cotton) and Burmah Rs. 1½ lakhs (fish), while Madras showed a decrease of nearly Rs. 3 lakhs (rice) and Cutch and Kathiawar of Rs. 16 lakhs (juari, bajri and rice). Foreign merchandise on the other hand exhibited a decrease of Rs. 3½ lakhs. The articles responsible for the fall are iron and dried fruits (Rs. 1½ lakhs each) and sugar (Rs. 1 lakh). Re-exports to Bombay declined by Rs. 2½ lakhs, to Madras by Rs. ½ lakhs and to Cutch by Rs. 1½ lakhs. Kathiawar, however, showed an increase to the extent of (Rs. 1½ lakhs).

#### GOVERNMENT STORES.

28. The value of Indian produce imported coastwise on Government account advanced from Rs. 41,95,726 in 1906-07 to Rs. 44,90,762 in 1907-08, principally in coal from Bengal (imports of which rose from 278,939 tons or Rs. 29,95,469 to 307,241 tons or Rs. 41,57,744). Foreign manufactures also improved from Rs. 22,73,347 in 1906-07 to Rs. 23,71,563. Exports of Indian produce rose from Rs. 1,525 to Rs. 68,733, while those of foreign merchandise receded from Rs. 13,00,406 to Rs. 6,15,786.

**Treasure.**—Imports from Bombay of gold coins rose to Rs. 25,50,000 and of silver (Government of India rupees) to Rs. 1,49,50,000. Exports of silver coins again declined and amounted to Rs. 2,10,947 or 9 per cent. less than in the previous year.

#### SUBORDINATE PORTS.

29. **Keti Bandar and Sirganda.**—The entire trade of both the sub-ports amounted to Rs. 12,33,587 in the year under report against Rs. 20,77,451 in the previous year.

30. **Keti Bandar.**—The value of the trade with foreign countries was Rs. 150 against Rs. 203 in 1906-07.

**Coasting Trade.**—Imports of Indian produce and manufactures decreased from Rs. 94,295 in

1906-07 to Rs. 93,896 in 1907-08 and those of foreign merchandise from Rs. 68,881 to Rs. 58,280, chiefly in cotton piece-goods, kerosine oil, dates and sugar.

Imports of treasure also showed a decrease from Rs. 19,190 to Rs. 2,625.

Exports of Indian produce and manufactures were less than one half of what they were in 1906-07 (Rs. 5,75,772 against 10,69,609) owing to diminished exports of rice. This was to some extent due to the river channel having silted up in the earlier months of the year, when there was a brisk demand for rice, and supplies for export by sea were in consequence limited.

Exports of foreign merchandise were insignificant (Rs. 178 against Rs. 951). A sum of Rs. 43 was collected as import duty and of Rs. 11,616 as export duty.

31. **Sirganda.**—*Foreign Trade.*—As usual exports to foreign countries were not large (Rs. 807 against Rs. 574).

*Coasting Trade.*—Imports of Indian produce and manufactures amounted to Rs. 14,025 and of foreign merchandise to Rs. 3,479 against Rs. 69,034 and Rs. 48,807, respectively. The articles showing decreases are (Indian) cotton piece-goods, drugs, tobacco, gunny bags, and other timber (Foreign), apparel, cotton piece-goods, kerosine oil, dates and sugar.

Exports of Indian produce and manufactures diminished from Rs. 5,46,655 to Rs. 4,07,016 owing to smaller shipments of rice.

*Treasure.*—Imports of silver coins decreased from Rs. 1,52,283 to Rs. 77,359. Collections on account of import duty were Rs. 121 and export duty Rs. 16,868.

### The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

32. There were in all 272 detentions against 241 in the previous year. A classified statement of the cases is appended in accordance with para. 67 of the Merchandise Marks Manual (appendix II).

33 *Class A.*—(Application of counterfeit trade mark of false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.)

There were three detentions at the instance of merchants who claimed that their trade marks had been fraudulently used by unauthorised persons. In all the three cases, the goods, which consisted of Turkey red yarn, white shirtings and woollen shawl cloth, respectively, were released without any penalty, the parties concerned having come to an amicable settlement among themselves.

34. *Class B.*—(Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced.)

Of the 188 cases falling in this class, 61 were passed without any penalty, marking being also dispensed with. Indication of origin was wholly wanting in the case of 4 consignments of mouth organs marked "A-1" and 2 of photo mounts and postal wrappers. Fifteen consignments of metals from Germany and Belgium bore the initials of well known British or British-Indian merchants. In 9 cases the names and addresses of British-Indian dealers in oriental languages were unaccompanied by an indication of foreign origin in those languages. In a few cases the indication of origin was placed very inconspicuously or on labels other than those bearing the names of dealers. Three consignments of perfumery and sugar from Austria with descriptions in French bore the required indication of origin either inconspicuously or on a separate label. Seven consignments of low priced rum from Bordeaux and a consignment of brandy bottled in Holland but described as French were detained in the absence of satisfactory evidence of origin, but clearance was allowed on a deposit which was subsequently refunded in every case on production of the required proof.

Sixty seven consignments were passed after correction of marking, but without penalty. The goods in most of the cases bore English descriptions, or the names or initials of British or British-Indian dealers unaccompanied by a proper indication of origin. In 13 cases, chiefly gold thread, vernacular inscriptions containing the names and addresses of British-Indian dealers were unaccompanied by an indication of origin in the same language. Seven consignments consisted of samples of German wines and spirits labelled in French, Italian and Spanish style, Belgian loaf sugar and German soap and perfumery marked in French, without a counter indication, and two consignments of Dutch cigars bore inscriptions in Spanish without an indication of origin. No penalties were imposed, as in some of the cases the goods were of small value, and in others, either an attempt had been made to comply with the law or the shippers had not had sufficient time to correct the marking since their previous consignments had been penalised.

Noninal penalties were levied in 46 cases, correction of marking being dispensed with in 13 cases, in which the goods consisted of wall paper, pictorial post cards, postal wrappers, photo mounts for sale, etc., which could not be marked without damaging the goods. There were three lots of printing paper from Germany, Spain and Belgium, with the ream wrappers bearing English descriptions and the names and trade marks of well known British dealers, without indication of the country of origin in 2 cases and a very inconspicuous indication in the third. The goods were passed with enhanced penalties in 2 cases as an alternative to marking.

Heavier penalties were levied in 13 cases and in 1 case the goods were allowed to be re-shipped on payment of a small fine. In 11 of these cases the goods consisted of scissors and glassware, bearing the likenesses of Their Majesties the King and Queen of England, locks marked "Triumph," knitting yarn described as "Shetland" and Austrian chimneys and German penknives bearing the names of British-Indian dealers. In all these cases marking could not be done without damaging the goods which were therefore allowed to pass as they were, and in consideration of this, heavier penalties were imposed. The consignment re-shipped consisted of German penknives marked "London" and "Meter," the latter word in explanation of a scale cut on the handle. There was one consignment of Dutch brandy labelled as the produce of France and another of whisky, rum and Old Tom from Germany done up in English style without any counter indication. In both these cases correction of the labels was required in addition to the fine.

35. *Class C.*—(Application of a trade description false in other respects.)

Of the 43 cases in this class, 14 referred to weight or dimensions and 29 to the material of which the goods were composed. Of the former, two lots of foolscap, the size of which differed slightly from the standard, were passed with a mere warning. There were 8 consignments of Berlin wool in which the



wrappers of the packets described the contents as "about—ounces gross," the actual gross weight being, however, considerably less. In three of these cases where the difference did not exceed 10 per cent., the goods were passed after obliteration of the marking, and in the remaining 5 cases, where the difference ranged between 15 and 30 per cent., nominal penalties were imposed in addition. Marking was dispensed with, but penalties were levied in the case of three lots of "Pott paper" found to be below standard dimensions, and one of iron tacks, marked "1 inch," but actually averaging only 13/16th of an inch.

Five consignments of cotton coloured piece-goods described as "superior velvet" and "superior venetians" which terms are usually applied to silk and woollen piece-goods respectively were detained previous to the receipt of Bombay Government Resolution No. 11447-R. D., dated the 22nd November 1907, regarding cotton velvets. Four of the consignments were passed with a mere warning and in the fifth case, where the imitation of the venetians was so exact as to be likely to deceive, the word "cotton" was ordered to be added to the description before passing. Correction of the marking was also required, but without imposition of penalties, in the case of 3 consignments of silver gilt thread described as "real gold thread" and "superior gold thread," 3 of imitation gold thread with cotton stripes described as silk stripes, 2 of gold coloured bangles and beads marked "gold glass bangles" and "gold glass beads" and one of lemon oil marked as such on the copper flasks, but found to be largely adulterated, many of these cases being repetitions of cases already penalised but where there had not been time enough to communicate with the shippers. Nominal penalties were levied in addition to marking, in the case of 7 consignments of gilt thread and braid and lemon oil offending as described above, one of electro-plated ware marked "art silver" and one of mineral sewing machine oil labelled "sperm oil." Of the 6 consignments passed with heavier penalties or allowed to be re-shipped, 3 consisted of electro-plated ware described as "Pure silver deposited on star silver" and "electro-plate on star silver." Two of these consignments were penalised and passed after correction and the third was re-shipped on payment of a small fine. There were 2 consignments of mineral sewing machine oil with the words "sperm oil" blown on the bottles and of these one has been re-shipped on payment of a fine and in the other case, the owners have not yet decided whether they should re-ship the goods or avail themselves of the option given them of transferring the oil to other bottles. One consignment marked "white zinc paint" was found to be adulterated 80 per cent. and was penalised and passed on correction of marking.

36. *Class D.*—(Piece-goods not properly marked with the lengths.)

Of the 38 cases in this class, four were passed with a mere warning, fourteen after being properly marked, but without penalty, and twenty after imposition of nominal penalties in addition to marking in fifteen of the cases.

37. *General.*—Six applications were received from merchants asking that possible infringements of their trade marks might be watched. There were 3 detentions in class A, as stated above, in consequence of such information, the remaining cases dealt with during the year having been detected by officers of the appraising staff in the ordinary course of their duties.

The penalties imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 1,719 as against Rs. 2,187 in the preceding year.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

38. *Receipts.*—The gross collections of the year for the whole of the province amounted, as will be seen from Appendix I, to Rs. 57,28,315 against Rs. 53,89,136 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 6.29 per cent. The net receipts were Rs. 56,17,922 against 52,01,842. Import duty showed an increase of Rs. 4,63,389, while export duty on the other hand was responsible for a decrease of Rs. 1,34,350. The causes of these fluctuations have been discussed above in the remarks on the trade. The increase under "Overtime fees" for night and Sunday work on board steamers was due to the heavy traffic during the first six months of the year.

39. *Expenditure.*—*Refunds* to the Kashmir Darbar amounted to Rs. 48,949, but further debts on account of the year are expected through the Exchange Account. The total debited against 1906-07 was Rs. 93,264.

*Drawbacks* of seven-eighths of the duty amounted to Rs. 44,054 against Rs. 83,165. The decline is largely due to the falling-off in exports of Kathiawar tilseed, imports of which were limited.

*Salaries.*—From the beginning of the year the salaries of the Chief Collector and Assistant Collectors have been debited wholly to Customs, instead of being divided between Customs and Salt as hitherto done. This accounts for the increases noted against these officers. The statistical branch also shows an increase owing to the strengthening of the staff towards the end of 1906-07.

40. *Customs offences.*—Offences against the Customs Act, other than those under the Merchandise Marks Act, numbered 999, of which 315 related to shortages not satisfactorily accounted for by importing vessels. The amount of penalties realised was Rs. 2,224.

The most important seizure during the year was a consignment from Germany described as containing 800 ozs. of Muriate of Cinchoninae, but actually found to consist of 800 ozs. Cocaine in addition to 400 ozs. Muriate of Cinchonine. There were 8 cases each containing 100 bottles of uniform size in four layers, all labelled alike "Cinchoninae Murias." The bottles in the two top layers each held one ounce of Muriate of Cinchonine, while those in the two bottom layers contained 2 ounces each of Cocaine. A peculiar feature of the case is that the importers were a pseudonymous firm in Delhi, who were able to interchange correspondence with their clearing agents in Karachi through the Post Office, but of whom no trace could be found by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi who was communicated with immediately on the discovery of the Cocaine. In another case, 8 ozs. of Cocaine in small packets was found concealed in a case of samples of haberdashery sent from Leipsic *via* Trieste to a native firm in Delhi.

41. *Testing.*—A Chemical Analyser has been appointed for Sind, but as he has not yet been furnished with a laboratory, he only examined 10 samples of Cocaine, besides 141 samples of oil and explosives. Fifty four samples of methylated spirits, paints, etc., were sent to the Chemical Analyser, Bombay, for test.

42. *General.*—The department was in undersigned's charge throughout the year with Mr. C. F. D'Abreo as First Assistant. The second Assistant Collector, Mr. P. Phillipowsky, was transferred on the 22nd February 1908 to the newly created combined Salt, Excise and Opium Department and the appointment since then remained unfilled.

KARACHI CUSTOMS HOUSE,

21st May 1908.

F. S. PUNNETT,

Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

# APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Customs Department in Sind for the year 1907-1908 contrasted with those of the year 1906-1907.

RECEIPTS.	1907-1908.		1906-1907.		Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.		Net Decrease.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
<b>Imperial.</b>												
Imports, Sea Customs	53,432,908	13 9	48,76,519	10 1	4,63,389	3 8	1,34,340	14 11	...	...	...	...
Exports, Do.	3,30,816	5 3	4,61,168	4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over-time Fees	41,340	8 0	28,137	12 0	13,211	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recovery of Cost of Special Band and Establishment paid for by private companies.	1,124	10 0	1,049	4 6	75	5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	57,16,199	5 0	53,71,873	14 9	4,76,876	5 2	1,34,340	14 11	3,42,396	6 3	...	...
<b>Miscellaneous Receipts.</b>												
Warehouse and Wharf Rent	646	12 8	823	13 10	...	...	176	0 2	...	...	...	...
Harbour Craft License Fees	471	0 0	383	0 0	78	0 0	14	12 0	...	...	...	...
Sale Proceeds of Customs Trade Reports	17	8 0	32	4 0	...	...	15	4 0	...	...	...	...
Do. of Customs Manual, Translation of G. E. No. 308-S. E., dated the 19th January 1900, and return of Orders under the Arms Act.	63	14 0	81	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sale Proceeds of Tariff Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of unclaimed Goods	18	13 0	23	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of confiscated Goods	997	13 4	1,961	3 3	...	...	968	5 11	...	...	...	...
Do. of Government Old Stores.	3	11 2	7	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fees for Registration of Boats	93	6 3	10	2 11	83	2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ascending Documents	133	0 0	267	0 0	...	...	134	0 0	...	...	...	...
Do. Granting duplicate Documents.	3,351	0 0	3,051	0 0	...	...	700	0 0	...	...	...	...
Do. Selecting and Testing Petroleum and non-potable Spirits.	491	0 0	438	0 0	...	...	164	0 0	...	...	...	...
Fines and Forfeitures under the Sea Customs Act.	253	0 0	416	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transshipment Fees	4,117	9 4	4,707	1 0	...	...	589	7 8	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Receipts under section 136, Sea Customs Act.	2,414	12 0	2,661	7 0	...	...	246	11 0	...	...	...	...
Interest on the amount of Duty on Goods which remained in bond for over 3 years.	20	0 0	64	4 0	...	...	44	4 0	...	...	...	...
Surplus Proceeds of Goods under section 132, Sea Customs Act.	1	2 7	216	3 1	...	...	215	0 6	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Other Receipts	...	...	37	2 1	...	...	37	2 1	...	...	...	...
Commission (1/4 per cent.) on Great and Little Besses Light Dues.	0	4 6	15	2 8	...	...	14	14 2	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	12,115	4 6	15,263	2 4	203	4 11	3,360	2 9	...	...	3,147	13 10
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	57,28,314	9 6	53,89,136	1 1	4,76,878	10 1	1,37,700	1 8	3,39,178	8 5	...	...
<b>Disbursements.</b>												
Refunds, Imports	159,563	12 8	1,01,278	10 11	...	...	41,715	14 8	...	...	...	...
Do. Exports	5,658	7 7	2,213	7 0	3,445	0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Over-time	20	0 0	...	...	20	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.S. Miscellaneous receipts	1,007	1 11	636	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drawbacks	44,054	3 3	83,166	4 7	...	...	39,111	1 4	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS</b>	1,10,393	9 6	1,87,294	0 3	3,925	8 9	80,826	15 7	...	...	76,901	6 10
<b>TOTAL NET REVENUE</b>	56,17,922	0 1	52,01,842	0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>												
<b>Imperial.</b>												
Chief Collector of Customs	15,937	8 0	7,720	11 0	8,207	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Collectors	10,703	7 2	7,201	0 0	3,503	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Customs Establishment	82,271	6 5	80,678	4 3	2,193	1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Statistical Do.	16,130	14 2	10,095	13 11	6,035	0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (Temporary)	1,740	0 0	651	10 6	1,185	5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preventive Establishment	34,301	12 3	36,931	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peons of all Sections	12,145	9 3	12,180	4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boat Establishment	4,193	7 11	4,193	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boat Establishment paid for by private Companies.	961	0 0	842	1 0	111	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL SALARIES</b>	1,78,386	0 2	1,58,508	3 0	21,241	10 1	1,661	12 11	19,579	13 2	...	...
<b>CONTINGENCES.</b>												
Travelling Allowances	2,009	3 0	1,500	9 3	508	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boat Stores and Repairs	4,169	13 6	2,461	10 7	2,108	2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water Supply	690	14 2	591	2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal House Taxes	283	4 0	255	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Conservancy Charges	273	11 0	1,121	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rewards in Customs Cases	1,119	5 6	160	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petty Construction	260	0 0	200	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petty Connection Charges	350	0 0	380	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonkeys	...	...	2,115	6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of a Yacht	249	13 8	408	6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase and Repairs of Dead Stock	179	6 0	51	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petty Repairs	1,983	11 7	23	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of Books	370	0 0	650	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petty Supplies	373	9 6	203	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing to Peons	773	1 0	171	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service Postage Stamps	26,797	8 0	18,999	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over-time Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing to Special Bond Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. allowance to Customs do.	1,062	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. allowance to Special Bond do.	36	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of apparatus for fumigating Cotton Seed.	283	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL CONTINGENCES</b>	39,444	15 6	30,491	13 9	11,684	10 8	2,731	8 11	8,983	1 9	...	...
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	2,17,830	16 8	1,80,293	0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* This includes Rs. 108-10-0 recovered by the Postal authorities.

† This includes Rs. 48,918-15-3 on account of refunds made to the Kashmir Darbar through the Exchange Accounts up to date.

‡ This includes Rs. 93,261-0-7 on account of do. do. during 1906-1907.

Karachi Customs House,  
21st May 1908.

F. S. PUNNETT,  
Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

## APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT showing particulars of cases dealt with under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1907-08.

Class of cases.	I. Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	II. Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	III. Passed with nominal penalty.	IV. Passed with heavier penalty or re-shipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
A.—Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.	3	...	...	...	3	Goods released on application from the parties on whose behalf the detentions were made.
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—						
(1) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country,	57	58	(a) 42	(b) 13	170	(a) Correction of marking dispensed with in 13 cases, the goods consisting of metals, wall paper, pictorial post cards, &c., which could not be conveniently marked.
(2) as between two foreign countries ...	4	9	4	1	18	(b) Correction dispensed with in 11 cases, the goods consisting of scissors, tumblers, razors, &c., goods re-shipped in one case.
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects—namely—						
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods,	2	3	(c) 9	Nil.	14	(c) Correction dispensed with in the case of 3 lots of pott paper and one of iron tacks owing to difficulty of marking.
(2) as to the time at which goods were made or produced,	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production,	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
(4) as to the material of which the goods are composed,	4	10	9	6	29	
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copy right.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
D.—Lengths not properly stamped on piece-goods.	4	14	(d) 20	Nil.	38	(d) Correction was dispensed with in 1 case where a few pieces were enclosed in a large consignment of haberdashery, and in 4 large consignments in which either the word yards or the number of cut pieces was omitted, and correction was not practicable without heavy expense.
TOTAL ...	78	94	84	21	272	

F. S. PUNNETT,  
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21st May 1908.