# Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for

## 1908-09



**Government Document** 

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### REPORT

BY

### THE CHIEF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS IN SIND

ON

### THE MARITIME TRADE

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## THE PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR

### 1908-1909.



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#### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

#### Office of the Commissioner in Sind,

#### Government House, Karachi, 15th June 1909.

<sup>'</sup>Report on the maritime trade of the province of Sind for the official year has written a very interesting and informing 1908-1909. report.

2. The value of the private trade with foreign countries rose from 1,140 lakhs to 1,190 lakhs, an increase of a little over 4 per cent. The foreign export trade fell from 1,824 lakhs to 867 lakhs, a decrease of over 52 per cent. The principal articles which contributed to the increase in imports were provisions, metals, and railway plant and rolling stock. In exports the decrease was almost general, the principal items being wheat, cotton and hides. There was a general decrease of trade with the subordinate ports of Keti Bandar and Sirganda. At Keti Bandar the exports |fell by nearly 39 per cent., and there was no foreign trade at this port. At Sirganda the foreign exports rose by 124 per cent., but the total trade fell by 37 per cent.

3. The record of the year constitutes something of an interruption to the rapid increase in the volume of trade witnessed in recent years. This was an inevitable consequence of the serious deficiency in the Indian harvests and of the general commercial depression, and the results, in view of these extremely adverse conditions, give no cause for despondency.

W. H. LUCAS, Acting Commissioner in Sind.

То

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department,

Bombay.

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

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## **THE PROVINCE OF SIND**

#### FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1908-1909.

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 1904-1905 to 1908-1909, 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 :--

	_		1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.		Increase or degrease in 19-8-1909 as com- pared with 1907-1908,
	Informer Private Merchandise Gold Silver	 	Ra. 7,70,36,793 14,84,685 28,56,464	R#. 8,71,24,791 21,69,452 14,72,585	R#. 9,41,96,845 36,20,696 21,23,768	Rs. 10,52,17,250 61,20,349 26,63,107	Be. 11,31,76,340 29,26,962 29,44,127	Ba. + 79,58,090 - 31,93,397 + 2,81,020
	TOTAL P	ł	8,13,77,943	9,07,70,925	9,99,31,309	11,40,00,706	11,90,46,429	+ 80,46,723
	Goovernaal Stores Silver		2,00,07,800	2,78,71,064	3,83,53,062 2,17,000	2,37,49.496 1.60.000	4,01,63.594	+ 1, 644,088 - 83,000
×	TOTAL GOTE		2,00,07,600	2,78,71,064	3,85,70,062	2,39,09.496	4.02.40.584	+ 1.63.31,068
TRADE	TOTAL I		10,13,85,742	11,86,11,892	13,65,01,371	13,79,10,202	15,92,87,013	+ 2,13,76,811
	Exposte-		38.02,882			47,73,198		- 1,48,610
FOREIGN	Foreign Merchandise Indian Produce and M Gold		38,02,882 17,58,77,531	38,21,529 11,07,22,308	47,66.623 15,32,55,962 2,100	\$7,73,138 17,60,80,977	46,24,528 8,14,22,068	- 9,46,58,909
FOF	Silver	··· ··	10,92,734	9,81,022	8,08,306	15,50,778	7,51,394	7,99.379
Ð	TOTAL F	BIVATE	18,07,73,147	11,55,24,919	15,68,33,011	18,21,04,889	8,67,87,990	- 9,56,(6,898
	Goorgement Stores- Foreign Manufacture Indian Produce and M Silver		65,303 10,554 47,805	1,12,752 4,853 1, <b>5</b> 9,000	44.055 8,310 52,450	73,875 13,505 22,720	62,( <b>30</b> 17,422) 29,000	
1.1	TOTAL GOVE	RAMENT	1,23,662	2,76,603	1,04,815	1,09,900	1,00,452	- 1,448
	TOTAL B	Exports	18,08,98,809	11,58,01,524	15,89,37,826	18,25,14,788	8,69,06,442	- 9,56,08,346
1	GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIG	IN TRADE	28,22,82,551	.23,44,43,416	29,74,39,197	32,04,24,990	24,61,93,455	- 7,42,31,635
	Private Merchandise Indian Produce and M Foreign Manufacture Gold Silver	··· ···	2,46,72,220 1,73,63,847  14,72,150	2:67,45.285 1,45,06,578	\$,24,88,000 1,83,99, <b>1</b> 93	3,78,07,425 1,47,45,291 4,25,409	3 ,f3 ,27,58 1,10,19, <b>94</b> 3	- 37.25,348 - 4,25,499
1	TOTAL	··· ···	4,35,08,267	4,73,857	3,99,783 4,62,67,156	1,78,638	1,19,363	
-	Government Slores- Indian Produce and I Foreign Mapufacture Gold	Manufactures.	29,06,968 24,53,206	4,17,25,720 34,60,627 38,62,016	41,95.756 22,80,219 12,75,000	<b>5,31,56,853</b> <b>44,90,762</b> <b>23,71,463</b> <b>25,50,0 0</b>	4,74,66,864 79,55,467 16,55,156 3,07,5:0	+ <b>34,64,705</b> - <b>7,16,507</b> - <b>22,42,5</b> 00
TRADE	Silver Total Gove	 TEREE	97,95,000 1,51,85,196	69,55,900	1,13,29,000	1, 19, 50, 94 0	94,000 1.00,12,123	
E D	TOTAL		5,86,93,463	5,60,03,363	6.5 3, 67,13		5,74,78.987	- 2,00,40,291
(II)-CONBUING	Exposts- Private Merchandise- Indian Produce and M Foreign Manufacture cilver		2, <b>287</b> ,510 21,18,069 2,34,433	2,58,94,144 19,72,×53 1,0×,272	2,28,41,757 25,52,881 50,300	2,51,49,173 25,12,297 25, UD	2,05,82.325 35,21,528 62,265	+ 10,69,231
Ð	TOTAL ] Government Stores-	PRIVATE	2 50,20, 12	2,79,73,269	2,57,44,938	2,76,88,471	2,41,66,118	- 35,20.3 53
	Indian Produce and 1 Foreign Manufacture Silver	MBDufactures.	21,538 6,96,733 4,43,346	6,917 6,75.209 2,95,813	1.525 13,00,408 2,33,552	6≺,733 6,15,786 2,10,947	2,104 4,98,947 3,28,771	- 1,18,799
	TOTAS GOVE	BNEBRT	11,61,617	9,77,938	15,35,483	8.95.466	8,26,162	- 69,304
	TOTAL P	Страта	2,61,81,629	2,89,51,207	2,72, 80,421	2,65,81,937	3,49,92,280	- 35,89,657
	GRAND TOTAL OF COASTE	NG TBADB	8,48,75,0 <b>92</b>	8,49,54.570	9,28,47,553	10,61,01,215	8,24,71.267	
	TOTAL OF ENTIRE	_	36,71,57,643	31,93,97,283	3 9.00.80749	43.65, 2605	82,56,64,729	- 9.78.61.463

The decrease in the total sea-borne trade, both foreign and coasting, was 22.9 per cent. and is accounted for by the fall in the private export trade, foreign, of 52.4 per cent. and coasting of 12 per cent., due wholly to the poorer crops generally owing to the smaller rainfall. The private foreign import trade rose 4 per cent., while the coasting fell 10 per cent.

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

Toers.		Estard.						CLEARED.					
	Description.	Steam.		Salling.		Teril.		Steam.		Sailing.		TOTAL.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
<b>1007-CB</b>	Foreign Caseling		637,323 677,030	271 2,235	20,330 84,765	571 2,755	637,658 961,795	393 439	87 <b>3,404</b> 648 <b>,2</b> 97	222 2,278	15,976 69,663	614 2,707	<b>889.3</b> 90 787,950
	TOTAL	820	1,614,363	2,5 6	101,095	3,326	1,619,417	821	1,521,701	2,500	106,629	3,331	1,827,330
1908-09 ·	Foreign Coasting		433,591 890,385	309 1,828	21,153 74,727	534 2,349	454,714 965,112	237 515	<b>445,25</b> 0 865 <b>,8</b> 57	249 1,669	17,663 63,209	496 2,194	462,913 929,466
	TOTAL	756	1,323,978	2,137	96,980	2,843	1,419,856	782	1,311,107	1,918	80,872	3,670	1,391,979

Owing to the smaller export trade fewer vessels entered and cleared.

3. 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,

						1904-1905.	<b>1905-190</b> 6.	1906-1907.	1907-1 <b>99</b> 0.	1908-19 <b>09</b> .	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as com- pared with 1907-1908.
Karachi	BT DUTY (exclu		luty on m	lt).		Rs. 39,26,765	Rs. 46,07,499	Re. <b>68,79,281</b>	Re. \$3,42,745	Rs. 60,33,269	Rs. + 6,89,524
Recoveries from Keti			•••	•••	***		214 62	44		41	
Sirganda				•••		1.01	130	195	191	273	+ 162
	_	_		TOTAL		39,27,269	46,07,915	48,79,520	53,43,909	60,82,5 \$3	+ 6,89,674
	EXPOR	T Duir				1 49 071	1 20 01 6	4.00 089	3,02,332	2,20,199	
Karachi Keti	••• ••		•••	• • •	•••	1,43,971 17,078	1,38,915 23,322	4,08,073 29,485	11.616	4,20,188 6,079	- 62,193
Sirganda				•••	•••	27,-71	31,142	27,609	16,868	5,670	6,637 11,199
				TOTAL	•••	1,88,927	1,93,379	4,65, 166	3,30,816	2,30,948	- 99,968
		Тотаь	07 G206	B DUTT		41,16,186	48,01,294	53,44,696	56,73,725	62,63,531	+ 5,89,906
	REPURDS AN	D DBAW	BACKS.				-				
Imports		•			•••		59,113	P1.190	54,670	87,575	+ 2,905
Payments to the	e Kashmir darb	ar		•••	•••		76,185	93,261	1,16,509	•46,86 <b>3</b>	- 69 937
Exports	••• ••		•••	•••	•···	608	1,013	2,218	5,657	2,029	- 2,728
				TOTAL	•••	92,173	1,36,310	1,86,657	1,77,127	1,07,367	- 69,760
		3	TOTAL NI	t Dutt		40,24,013	48,64,994	51,58,029	54,98.598	61,58,164	+ 6,59.566
		INDOR	r Durr o	SALT		3,177	2,900	8,123	2,302	2,464	+ 162

· Payments up to date.

The above figures show a rise of 10 per cent. in the gross duty collections and a rise of 52 per cent. in the quinquennium. Comparing the last two years, import duty rose 12 per cent., while export duty fell 30 per cent. The chief rises in the former were in petroleum 33 per cent., sugar 31 per cent., manufactured articles 19 per cent., particularly woollen piece goods, and the largest fall was in cotton manufactures (total) of 9 per cent., chiefly in white piece goods.

#### CHIEF PORT-KARACHI. FOREIGN TRADE.

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

1899-1900.	1900-190].	1991-190 <b>3</b> .	1902-1983.	1903-1904.	19 <b>94</b> -1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1997-1918.	1908-1909.
Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra,	Rr.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19 <b>,75,60</b> ,619	7,98,75,109	15,12,17,637	13,53,72,362	<b>19,3</b> 6,02,989	26,21,46,657	<b>20,</b> 62, <b>95,</b> 1 <b>74</b>	25,57,63,543	29,64,98,687	20,58,42,609

The above figures show a set-back during the year under report of 30 per cent. and are lower than any of the three preceding years. The rise in the decade was 91 per cent. Taking the trade of the year as a whole, it can hardly be said to have been a prosperous one, and the depression existing throughout the world made itself felt here as elsewhere. Exporters found the small business that was possible both difficult and unprofitable owing to the violent fluctuations in prices, and general importers were all hit by the fall in the prices of cotton piece goods, especially whites, of which there were large stocks bought at the high prices of 1907; in tact there were many failures amongst the piece goods dealers both here and in Amritsar. Plague and fever caused a rise in the cost of labour in the Panjab, particularly during the months August to October.

There was a serious breach—two large bridges being washed away—on the N.-W. Railway in July owing to the heavy rains and over-flowing of the Malir river and regular goods traffic was suspended between Hyderabad and Karachi from the 10th July to the 20th August. There were also breaches further up the line, but not of such a serious nature. Such a breach during any busy season would have caused very serious losses, but, owing to the slackness of the export trade at the time, exporters were not heavily engaged and there was little detention to steamers. Owing to the general slackness in trade all over the world, ene steamer lay up at this port for nearly six months, another for four, and a third over three, rather than accept the low rates of freight offering, and two or three others lay here five to six weeks awaiting engagement.

Turning to the port facilities, the extensions of the wharves were rapidly carried on during the years and preparations made for a large export during 1909, the increase being practically five new wharf berths, so that 15 steamers can now load alongside a wharf and be fed with cargo by the railway. The Keamari grain stacking area was also largely increased by reclamations. The mative craft have been provided with 1,000 feet more wharf. The further extensions now in progress are the new oil pier and wharf, the beat basin, the new import yard reclamation, the over-bridge and preparations for the new export yard. The plaus of the western wharf scheme will shortly be submitted to Government on the enforced concrete system.

5. 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 :---

	A 17-9				EXPORTS.			
Articles.	1903-1907,	1907-1998.	1968-1909.	1906-1917.	1997-1909 .	1908-1909		
		Re.	Bø.	B.	Ra.	Bs.	Be.	
Animals, living	Indian				74,463	18,730	16,350	
T'-Canterent II a real to the	···· ( Foreign	7,500	84,359	69,385	3,075	4,600		
[1Articles of Food and Drink	{Indian			• · • · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8,58,71,982	10,23,75,697	2,17,08,35	
	···· ( Foreign	2,36,96,851	3,45,83,690	3,17,12,878	7,06,0 <b>5</b> 7	<b>5,86,</b> 381	6,27,43	
III Metals and Manufactures of Metals	-		1	1				
AHardens and Cutlery	Indian		1		9,483	11,316	11,56	
	( Poreign	17,21,090	18,82,169	18,37,078	32,723	36,592	61,13	
BMetale	Indian				3,43,614	8,96,583	1,38,94	
	(roreign	48,19,323	70,80,399	79,21,850	1,02,838	85,681	26,78	
C Machinery and Millwork	Indian	30 00 100	14,98,748	30 00 000				
· · ·	"   Foreign		19,80,790	16,28,206	5,357	28,105	3,60	
D Bailway Plant and Bolling Sto	ck . {Indian	6.01.609	10.37.259	33 79 727	′ •••	•••		
	··· ( Foreign	0,01,008	10,5/,200			•••		
	(Indian				2,52,096	4,07,901	1, 50,44	
TOTAL of No. III	Foreign	85,10,196	1,14,78,575	2,86,66,561	1,40,913	1,00,168	80,8	

	1	Imports.		Exposts.			
Articles.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1909-1909.	
	Be.	Be,	Ba.	Rs.	Be.	Be.	
IV.—Chen icals, Drups, Medicines, Narcotics, { Indian and Dycing and Tanning Materials. { Foreig V.—Oils { Indian Foreig VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured { Indian Articles. { Foreig	18,56,906	24,89,353 37,84,210 18,90,739	<b>34,</b> 61,354 <i>47</i> ,47,727 <b>34,96,55</b> 8	3,75,447 12,779 48,461 36,036 6,67,93,439 28,44,703	<b>3,61,918</b> 10,900 65,494 25,837 7,15,78,096 <b>31,70,389</b>	3,30,413 8,258 13,859 29,336 5,83,34,238 31,81,161	
VIIArticles, Manufactured and partly Manufacture	d				•		
A.—Yarns and Tertile Fabrics { Indian Foreig B.—Apparel { Indian Foreig	a 4,78,97,973	5,10,95,975	4,85,58,129 \$3,94,501	2,78.308 7,16,423 44,936 1,27,839	1,75,140 6,64,316 73,281 1,51,840	1,75,215 5,59,538 50,314 1,13,746	
C.—Other Articles				14,17,074 1,78,717	10,25,073 1,13,709	6,45,0-8 1,24,89	
TOTAL Of NO. VII { Indian Foreig	D 5,59,59,466	6,12,57,193	5,84.21,957	17,40,318 10,22,961	12,78 494 9,24,873	8,70,553 7,97,977	
TOTAL MERCEANDISE		10,52.17,100	11,31,75,340	15,32,55,205 47,80,623	17,60,84,220 47,73,138	8,14, 20,256 46,21,528	
TOTAL	9,41,98,845	10,52,17,100	11,31,75,340	15, 40, 21, 828	18,08.57,358	8,60,44,786	
TERASCES	57,44,464	87,83,456	68,71,089	8,10,4 8	15,50,778	7,51,89	
GRAED TOTAL	9,99,31, 309	11,40,00,556	11,90,46,429	15,88,32,234	18,24,08,131	8,67,96,184	

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

6. The chief features of the trade of the year were the larger imports under II of spirits, Europe provisions and sugar; under III metals generally, owing to the prevailing lower prices; railway plant and rolling stock; under V the expansion of the oil trade; under VI the larger imports of coal and seeds and under VII the increase in woollen piece goods and shawls, but a heavy decline in white cotton piece goods due undoubledly to over-trading in the year before.

Turning to exports, the figures under II are gloomy to a degree and such small shipments have not been recorded since the famine year of 1900-1901, and under VI there were heavy decreases under cotton and seeds but rises under skins and wool:-

7. 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.	1863-81.	1893-94.	<b>1903-61</b> .	1004-05.	1905-00.	1906-07.	1907-08.	, 1908-09.
	INPORTS,										
-Articles of food	and drink-										
Dates		Cwt	100	128.08	126.30	199 33	145.25	140-22	143-19	161-98	145.6
BREAT, refined			1 100	77-03	53.14	56.83	145 <sup>.</sup> 25 39 40	36 17	81.44	38 05	36'5
IMetals and man	alectores of-		1	1							
Copper		Cwt	. 100	83.38	7971	129.06	125-24	143-57	253 30	129.76	109.4
Brasiers and sheets			100	109.55	111 80	188 49	188-28	<b>100 17</b> -	19975	157 89	145 8
Ir-a	••• •••		100	146 58	130.77	152.83	186 95	163·12	202 45	186-13	199.8
Bor		,,	100	149.71	145.05	197.64	179.19	<b>9</b> 01·90	179-46	195 90	180.1
Steel	•••		1 100	66.83	41.15	43 91	48-39	43.48	50·01	51-31	46.
Bor	••• •••		100		49-00	41.67	<b>40-65</b>	49.97	44-64	10°8	491
-0#0-											
Kerosine	••• •••	Gall	100	88-87	83102	43 05	39·45	81.49	36736	36-46	331
I.—Raw materials a	nd unmanufactu								{		
Coal	••• •••	Ton		61 69	64-61	56·73	<b>65</b> .61	51.02	67-83	62-66	60-
Bilk	••• •••	Ib,	100	139.60	101.80	187.66	318.79	225-35	\$10.13	199.40	3117
IIArticles manual	actured and partly			1				1			
Cotton, twist and		1b.	100	06.62	70.02	0110	73.1	67-67	74-91	80%5	78-
10. grey piece	geeds	<u>yd</u> s.	100	93.47	8+27	90.37	02-69	99.43	103.40	103-91	107
Do. white .,	n	,,	100	108.43	118-09	108 63	120-02	122-32	117.63	134 46	130-
	inted or dyed piec	-goods ,,	100	96 50	75.13	68.37	7849	78.17	71.61	80198	76.
Woollen piece good	<b>.</b>	,,	100	64.29	55.39	47.69	43.68	40-51	47-62	63-06	47
	Exrones.				1		1				
Articles of fend a				{	1						
Rice not in the hu	uk	Cwt	. 100	96-34	146-02	179 68	171-58	173-50	198-55	323.10	236*
Wheat	••• •••		100	81-95	84-63	68.69	86-53	92.75	92-81	100.50	125
7Chemieale, drag	p, medicines and	barrotio, d	re-								
ing and tanning mi	terial-				1					1	
Indigo	••• •••	Owt	100	144-14	159.40	100-81	104.69	108'05	127.56	114-59	118-
I.—Baw materials a	nd unmanufactur										
Cotten	••• ·•·	Owt		70.08	69-38	67-58	87.60	84-53	.94:85	93'26	943
Hidps		Piece	. 100	121-91	69·38	167-89	193.00	. 199 02	216-35	186-99	197
Skins	••• •••	11	100	\$12.66	162-38	\$33.56	337-94	£81·93	392'95	804-16	243
Rapeseed	••• •••	C <del>ü</del> t	100	143.38	13973	181 60	119-12	191-53	136.21	169-74	178
Til or jinjili seed			100	129.63	146.37	154-09	186-81	149.44	147.14	194 76	195
Wool		15.	100	75.21	85.85	58.00	85.83	88-91	96.40	97'03	86

From this statement it will be seen that prices on the whole were distinctly lower of imported goods so that the rise in imports would have been more marked except for the lower prices. The sugar figure shows a rise in price of 10 per cent., but this is more due to the fact that smaller quantities of brown Java and inferior Mauritius were imported than to an actual 10 per cent. rise. In grey piece goods too the rise is due mostly to purchases being made of the better qualities and greater widths.

On the export side the prices show a considerable rise in the articles in which trade was larger compared with the other articles, so that the decrease would have been still heavier in value except for the higher prices obtainable. The figures of 1873-74 have been taken so that a comparison of prices may be made with those of other ports, but it must be borne in mind that very kittle direct trade was done with Europe at this port so long ago and the prices of commodities were consequently higher having to pass through more than one agent's hands.

#### IMPORTS. II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

8. This main heading showed an increase of Rs. 71,30,198 or 29 per cent. as per details below :-

	rticies of	food and d	rink.			1907-	1 <b>906.</b> .	1900-	908.	Increase or 1908-	decrease in 1909.
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
							Bs.		r Ra.	·'	Re.
Tope	-	•••	***		Cwt.	1,307	2,45,82,000 98,755		3,17,13,678 58,263	- "396	+71,30,198 - 36,473
Lignore			•••	•••	Gals. g	785,806	\$1,77,021	856,375	24,49,825	+ 70,409	+ 2,72,804
Ale, beer and po	rter				<b></b> '	592,316	6,44,552	631,331	6,92,118	+ 39,005	+ 47.566
Cider and other	fermented	lionore				1,484	6,079	2,152	8.379	+ 668	+ 2,300
Spirits						147,593	11,81,637	181,757	13,64,598	+ 31,159	+ 2,300
( Brandy						( 31,235	2.47.083	41.282	8,26,232	+ 10.047	+ 79,14
Whisky						96,493	6,43, 22	113.916	7.67.015	+ 17,423	+ 1.24.193
) > pirite used in			•••			6,803	1.24.744	7.285	1,37,578		
(Other sorts			• •	•••		18.6.7	1,25,745	19,274	1,3/,078		
Wines		•••		•••		44.408			1,33,773		+ 26,58
(Chambarne	•••	•••	•••	•••		6.057	4,04,853	41,045	8.84,7%	- 3,363	- 20,123
Port	•••	•••	•••	•••			1,21,130	8,431	98,669	- 656	- 23,461
Other sorts		•••	•••	•••		11,170	1,11,982	11,855	123,668	+ (85	+ 11,68
	•••	***	•••	•••	_"	29,151	1,71,741	25,759	1,62,395	- 8,592	- 9,346
Tovisions	•••	•••	•••	•••	Ba.		26,88,065		24,77,806		- 2,10,25
Becou and hams			•••		Lbs.	177.839	1,11,820	207,150	1.54.940	+ 29.811	+ 13.129
Biscuits of all k					.,	375,788	1,62, 41	463.605	3.11.129	+ 107,817	+ 49.086
Conned and bott	ed provis	lons			Cwt	4.876	8.70.007	5,693	3,34,659	+ 817	+ 64,653
Cheese					Lbs.	255,682	1,42,723	227,891	1.27.342	- 27,791	- 15,381
Farinacious food	s				Cwt.	8,099	1,01,-81	4.041	1.29,500	+ 942	+ 27.61
Fruite and vege						237.721	13.96.894	197,739		- 89.992	
Almonds				•••	20	6,025	1,00,550	2.627	10,78,219		- 3,20,66
Datee			•••	•••	,,	229,019	13,15,340	192,149	51,660	- 3,298 - 36,670	- 48,89
Other Sorts	*••	•••	•••	•••	30 .				9,16,814		- 2,98,42
Ghi	•••	•••	•••	•••	+ <b>**</b>	2,677	83,094	2,963	1,09,745	+ 276	+ 26,651
	•••	,			Lbs.++		87,656	11,916	5,206	-176,774	- 82,390
Jams and jellies				•••	~ "	201,012	86,651	382,992	1,19,255	+ 101,080	+ 26, FO
Pickles, vinegar,	PAUCES, S	and condim	çn tə	•••	Cwt.	3,970	1,13,278	8,177	1,16,125	- 793	+ 2,85
Other sorts of p			•••	•••	Ba		2,13,129		2,37,962		+ 24,23
lugar, 16 Dutch S	tandard a	above	•••	•••	Cwt.	2,119,961	1,88,56,498	3,641,898	2,60,88,086	+ 628,437	+72,31,568
Do. 15 Dutch S	tandard s	and below .		•••	Cwt.	29,263	2.40,755	3,840	21,438	- 26,432	- 2,19,317
Confectionery	•••		***		Cwt. 7	°° 9,665	8,10,573	10,378	3,44,692	+ 713	+ 34,119
ther articles	•••		•••		Be,		2,16,013		2,72,749		+ 56,736

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

Liquors.—Imports were larger than those of the previous year by 8 per cent. in quantity and 12 per cent. in value. The duty collections under the heading "ale, beer and porter" were nearly 60 per cent. more, under spirits 20 more, but under wines 7 per cent less. The increases were apparently due to larger consumption generally, particularly in the Panjab, natives even taking more European liquors than formerly. Now that the contract with the Indian Breweries has come to an end, regiments buy English beer in preference, but it is to be noted that the greater portion of the increase in duty was due to the doubling of the rate in January 1908. The heavier imports under spirits are put down by some to the idea being prevalent that Government were again increasing the rates of duty; by others to a likely change in the existing Abkari administration in the Panjab. Germany sent 3,251 gallons more brandy and France 5,522 gallons more than in the previous year. In whisky the United Kingdom shipped 19,251 gallons more whicky while imports from Germany fell by 1,145 gallons

Provisions.—This sub-head showed a decrease of Rs. 2,10,259 or 7 per cent. which was brought about by the drop in almonds of Rs. 48,890 or 48 per cent. and in dates of Rs. 2,98,426 or 24 per cent., while on the other hand Europe provisions generally showed a rise, cheese being the one exception, the smaller imports from Hollaud practically accounting for the while decrease under it. The fall in dates was due to the fact that quite half the crop was damaged by stormy weather and high winds at the time of ripening of the fruit, and it turned black and wet, and hence would not keep, so smaller purchases were made and the native craft, which carry most of this produce to this port, and lie at the mouth of the harbour waiting for a purchaser, had to seek sales elsewhere. There was a slight increase in the dried dates from Persia owing to high prices ruling here. The fall in prices of ghi has evidently stopped the import from foreign countries, further, more attention seems to have been given of late to the manufacture of the article in this country as the imports by rail and coastwise were considerably larger. The local traders in almonds apparently found it cheaper to make their purchases in Bombay than to buy direct as imports from the former rose and nearly make up the fall in the latter. The direct imports were excellent in quality, whereas those imported via Bombay contained a large percentage of bitter. However, as usual, oheapness was the chief consideration of the wholesale dealers.

Sugar.—The imports were again a record, and have risen in the quinquennium by 101 per cent. in quantity and 86 per cent. in value. The following table gives the imports from foreign countries, also of Mauritius sugar from Bombay, re-exports to foreign countries and exports coastwise for the past five years :—

Whence imported.	1904-1905.		1906	1906-1908,		1907.	1907	1908.	1908	1909,
United Kingdom	Cwt. 618	Rs. 9,854	Cwt. 18,675	Rs. 1,50,781	Cwt. \$1,597	Re. 2,25,915	Cwt. 4,797	Rn. 58,024	Cwt. 1,204	Fs. 22,211
Austria-Haug <b>ary,</b> free ports Belgium	<b>7</b> 59,276	80,57,F8 <b>2</b> 	1,077.043 29,000 9N	1,03,60,238 2,57,625	805.505 47,765 10	70,67,188 4,24,416 155	<b>389,47</b> 0 2,923	<b>86,68,654</b> 29,5 <b>44</b>	1,076,250 	1,10,12,25
France Germany, free ports Mauritius and Dependen-	19,0 <b>46</b> 102,477	1,88,209 10,39,8 <b>2</b> 8	247,3 6 69,080	22,10, 613 6,58, 169	\$64,890 \$29,853	49,12,917 19,78,859	8,519 276,378	60,044 23,92,225	2,809 351,678	3 46,95 38,59,62
dies. Bgypt Rong-Kong Java	88,001 7,734 <b>334,5</b> 00	10,73,102 H6,315 35,07,722	\$3,895 13,10:) \$34,802	4,11,190 1,71,490 25,46,560	56 1,191 <b>48</b> 9, <b>47</b> 6	782 11. <b>838</b> 82,52,168	5 <b>96</b> 1,430,014	6,704 1,26,16.558	1,491 1,167,691	16,49 1,14,23,79
Straits Settlements		15,					36 128	640 1,206	875	8,755
See Storage and	1,312,552	1,39,62,927	1,728,074	1,68,28,113	2,103,613	1,78.74,185	2,112,961	1,88,56,498	2,641.398	2,60,88,00
Imports from Coast Ports- Bombay (Mauritius sugar) Re-exports	82,159 27,423 79,777	6,30 452 2,88,978 8,27,709	109,728 <b>44,905</b> 48, <b>371</b>	11,38,129 4,91,069 5,09,092	78,337 52,791 78, <b>469</b>	6,81,211 4,61,986 7,28,028	62,345 37,068 65,081	5,67,144 3,38,326 6,28,185	12,364 38, <b>5</b> 08 125,4/26	1 28,44 8,46 81 12,20,51

The first striking feature of the trade is the enormons rise of 25 per cent in quantity and 38 per cent. in value and the natural question arises whether the trade has been a healthy one. The general opinion is that there has been a large increase in consumption, however on the other hand the contraction in the area usually put under once sugar in the Panjab and its consequent smaller out-turn and dearness, has also probably had to do a good deal with the larger receipts. It is also reported that there were somewhat heavy stocks at up-country stations at the close of the year, though local stocks were not extraordinary. In Aestrian there was a return to the former level of import, the increase in this year's figures when compared with that of the provious year being 176 per cent in quantity and 200 per cent. in value. Java was again our largest supplier, though exports therefrom fell 16 per cent in quantity and 9 per cent. in value comparing the two last years. Mauritius crop was larger than that of the previous year but not up to the bumper crop of 1903-04. For the first three months of the year Austrian was in the accend....autith a little Mauritius; then when it became known that the Java crop would be a very large one, Austrian was neglected and for the firse monthe July to November, Java practically monopolised the market; however when Java supplies began to shorten owing to large purchases. by America, due to a reported shortage in the Cuban crop, attention was again turned to Austrian and a large businees was done from November to the close of the financial year, the arrivals in March being elightly smaller than in the previous four months. The year closed with a report that beet stocks were falling and not much businees was done forward. Prices were on the whole steady and practically ranged between Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 10-12 per cwt. for both superior Java and beet B. R. B. and similar marks. There were not the violent fluctuations one eces in some years and business has been fairly profitable; large contra

#### III.-METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF-

9. The total imports under this main heading when compared with the previous year showed an increase of Rs. 20,86,986 or 18 per cent. and of Rs. 50,55, 365 or 59 per cent. when compared with 1906-07. A.—Hurdpare and Cutlery.—The 2 per cent. decrease under this sub-head was made up as follows :—

Articles,	1967-	1908,	1908-1	909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909,		
Catlery	Be.		Ba. 2, <b>3</b> 9,4 <b>3</b> 7		Br. 2,36,603		Rs. 1,836
Hardware- Agricultural implements Other implements and tools	Value.	•••	40,689 1, <b>29,43</b> 1		<b>29,637</b> 1,45,510	=	
Enamelledware and insware		•••	1,26,129 1,33,166	 	1,42,865		+16,729 +65,854
Sewing machines	Nos. Value.	6,307 	2,47,977 9,75,151	<b>5,071</b> 	1,99,061 8,95,393	1_236 	
	TOTAL		16,82,169		18,37 078		-46,091

Cutlery from the United Kingdom fell, while that from Germany and Belgium (mostly German) rose, and Germany has now 46 per cent. of the trade according to the figures recorded in countries of consignment against United Kingdom's 44 per cent. In implements and tools, humpware and hardware, other sorts, the United Kingdom still holds premier place. In enamelledware Austrian goods have taken the place of German, possibly owing to the opening of a Vienna firm here during the last two years. Germany has increased her sewing machine trade, but from the figures it would seem that the United Kingdom ships largely every alternate year. Taking the total of the heading "Hardware and Cutlery," the United Kingdom has 59 per cent. of the total trade according to the figures recorded in countries of shipment.

B.-Metale.-The increase under this sub-head was Rs. 7,61,151 or 10 per cent. made up as follows :-

					190 <b>7-1908.</b>		1908-1999.		Increase or decrease in 1908 1909.			
_				1	Cut.	Ke	Cwt.	Be.	Cwt.	Be.		
Bras			•••		968	67,430	432	30, 392	- 536			
Стррог			***		4,650	3,21,929	15,266	8,91,131	+ 10,616	+ 5,69,205		
Örme	Bilver		•••		1,359	1,07,386	643	50,816	- 617	- 66,670		
Tron					147,075	12,36,598	166,511	14.99.653	+ 19,435			
JICH.								1,03,813				
Los		•••	•••		3,467	<b>59,740</b>	6,483		+ 8,016			
Steel .					808,857	51,18,766	884,964	60,77,396	+ 76,107			
Lend Steel Tin					203	27,263	608	63,846	+ 400	+ 36,565		
Zine or	8polter				8,064	1,03,568	3,226	69,100	- 1,826			
Madala	en contract /	<b>.</b>			178	11,790	1,201	87,008	+ 1,025	+ 34,26		
			•••		1/6	13,140	1,801		T 1,000	T 28,253		
			TOTAL	Г	971.700	70,60,399	1,079,333	78.31.650	+ 107.635	+ 7.61.151		

Copper.—The sudden springing into prominence of the trade in copper and yellow metal was due to some Delhi membants deciding to buy their copper braziers and yellow metal sheathing through their own firms here instead of through agents in Bombay as hitherto and several European firms competed for the business; however, it was somewhat spasmodic and has not become a regular trade yet partly, it is stated, owing to the drop in prices and losses made on first purchases. The year commenced with prices at Rs. 64 and Rs. 54 per cwt., respectively, and closed with them at Rs. 56 and Rs. 44-8 per cwt., so the fall in rates was a pretty serious one.

Iron and Steel.—High prices in the previous year led to smaller purchases and the low level of rates existing during the year under report induced buyers to replenish their stocks freely and hence the increase under these headings. A large business was done in wire nails with Belgium and the cheap Belgian and German steel har predominated in this market, the United Kingdom being unable to compete; even in steel plates and sheets, in which trade the United Kingdom holds premier place, Helgium showed an increase of 11% in quantity, while imports from the United Kingdom fell 7% in quantity comparing the last two years. Steel baling hoops showed a decline owing to large stocks and a somewhat smaller cotton erop. This item and the fact that prices were lower during the year help to explain the larger quantity but smaller value of imports under steel in the above statement. Imports of wrought iron pipes and tubes fell, but cast iron rose, partly due to the import of the new 9" water main to Keamari h Purt Trust.

3 68-8

	Artisian				1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1908-1909.		-	
						Curta.	<b>Ba.</b>	Cuta	<b>2</b> 0.	Curte.		
Carriages and fruit Locarnotive Regime Materials for const	and tenders and	arts there Sch plate	of steel and	d tron	t : ;	75,670	2,06,918 3,63,747 4,36,068 11	 <b>309,73</b> 0 515	2,14,659 18,984 16,95,684 1,415	 + <b>394</b> ,050 + 314	+ + +	7,734 2,44,789 11,49,581 1,496
dicepers and keys Meepers of wood Other sorts	••• • •••	•••• •••	do. do. 	•••		<b>31,943</b>	86,607 43,936	78,660 25,885	1,97,319 2,60,703	+ 40,718 + 23,396	;‡	1,10,741
				TOTAL	•••		10,37,250		23,78,727		+	12,41,460

The increase shown above, viz., 119 pe cent., is accounted for by the large imports of rails and fish plates for the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway, Sutlej Valley Railway and the Port Trust for their extensions. Jarrah wood sleepers also showed a rise of Rs. 1,10,741 or 127 per cent.

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

10. The following table compares the main articles under this heading :---

Articles.	1907	7-08.	1908	-09.	Increase of in 190	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	i l	Be.		Re,		Be.
Chemisals	875,510	7,53,451 4,59,835 10,44,504 2,33,562	 5,78,971 	6, <b>32</b> ,411 5,07,685 6,83,248 <b>4,39</b> ,010	196,509	-1,20,040 +47,850 -1,68,256 +2,06,440
TOTAL		24,80,353		34,61,354		\$7,996

Under chemicals the chief decreases were under soda compounds, the imports of which rose considerably in 1907-08 and are this year larger than any previous year, excluding last. Proprietary medicines and quinine account for the increase under drugs, medicines, &c. Under tobacco there was a heavy fall of lbs. 241,799 or 70 per cent. and Rs. 1,11,33× or 67 per cent in unmanufactured due to the transfer of the local factory to Monghyr and in cigatettes of Rs. 75.043 or 9 per cent., but as last year's imports were nearly double those of any previous year, the small set-back this year is not remarkable, especially taking into consideration the keen competition of the Indian made cigarettes.

The rise in dyeing and tanning materials is due to a much larger direct trade in Alizarine and Aniline dyes, the increase being 40 per cent. in quantity and 77 per cent. in value in Alizarine, and 106 per cent. in quantity and 116 per cent. in value in Aniline dyes. The imports from Bombay fell by 19 per cent. in quantity and 17 per cent. in value in Alizarine and 13 per cent. in quantity and 26 per cent. in value in Aniline dyes, so that the increase in direct imports is partly due to a diversion of the trade.

#### **▼.**—Оп.я.

11. The following table shows the imports for the last five years as well as the imports from Barmah 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 :---

	1904	1966.	1905-	1906.	1906-	1997.	190	7-1908.	1908-	1908.
	Gals.	Re.	Gals.	Be.	Gale.	Ba.	Gals.	Ko.	Gals.	E.
Aden and Dependencies Case									49	4
Stantin Battlamanta (Bulk				•••				•••	1,205,856	4,99,04
(UNS	239.671	1.20.481	•••	•••	16,811	11,665			40,020	29,13
Ramia, Bouthern Ports {Bulk Case	2,338,616 1,016,972	10,44,005	743,074	3,43,611	554,827 397,638	2,04,703 2,19,150	8,157,308	8,61,813	1,707,730	6,83,50
United States of America (Case	902,000	5, 53, 750	997,364 .706,477	5,43.3°9 3,87,376	1,191, <b>30</b> 8 <b>3,469</b> ,830	8,22,399 9,26,324	2,168,459	14,56,340	1,763,434 1,401,400	11,56,82 8,25,52
Sumstra {Care Bulk					24,273 1,673,630	17,197 5,91,110			\$8,931 466,637	27,94 1,84,33
Dutch Barneo {Bulk		1,65.000	*916,309	8,30,948					•••	
Bounnals, Other Parts Bulk					766,316	2,87,308	8,243,984	12,35,971	3,366,833	12,61,30
Total Kervatat {Hulk	0 100 011	12,09,605 13,15,182	2,454,70) 937,364	8, <b>63</b> ,146 8,43,300	<b>5,3</b> -4,908 1,629,320	20,09,405	<b>5,401</b> ,292 <b>2,153,433</b>	20,57,083	8,140,136 1,843,434	\$1,04,77 12,07,96
TOTAL	4,936,814	24,34,787	3,453,0^4	13,95,445	6,994,133	30,79,616	7,854,725	35,43,333	9,983,560	43,12,73
r'eral Qruin Sons {Pal Labricating Other Sorta	\$ 883,473	3,03,671	{ 613,007 409,455 5,397	53,001 1,93,551 7,811	10,973 287,578 26,451	3,265 1,36,537 31,944	263,340 11,858	1,61,790 29,374	515,568 23,454	3,36,33 30,03
Тотаз	833,473	8,03,671	1,027,799	1,63,063	835,002	1,60,746	275,178	1,81,164	539,023	3,66,30
Parents Wat Cwt							·		1	3
Bengal Indian	911 970	3,51,001 79,370	200,000	75,000	31.600	10,800			•••	
Bombay Indian			306,164	·1,18,336 3,14,263	82 000 8,071,233	20,812 9,63,437	1,963,253	7,23,631	3,694,946	10,18,00
Total	1,196,139	4,30,371	1,852,049	5,07,884	1,744,833	8,94,549	1,963,283	7,23,681	0,844,946	10,15,4

• 471, 371 gallons of kerveles oil, included under Datch Borneo, have been reported to be Sumsize oil

The above figures show the increase during the year in the kerosine oil trade to have been 2,427,835 gallons or 52 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 7,70,392 or 21 per cent. in value and denotes a remarkable expansion. With the opening up of the country by feeder railways and further afield by trade routes, its use is daily becoming more common, and larger quantities are being carried from Peshawar, Nushki

and Quetta. The balk oil figures give an increase of 2,738,844 gallons or 50 per cent. and Ra 10,17,691 or 48 per cent. the United States of America once again figuring as an exporter possibly to protect her interests in case the trouble in the Balkans might lead to a cessation of the exports from Roumania from whose oil fields she has latterly been replenishing her local stocks. It is interesting to note the increase in oil steamers in the last five years given in the Petroleum Review, sis., from 232 steamers of a gross toonage of 580,000 tons to 262 steamers of an approximate gross toonage of 700,000 tons. The first bulk oil steamer was built in 1873 followed by another in 1881. The carrying in bulk practically, however, began 25 years ago, with steamers of between 3 and 4,000 tons carrying capacity, which has now been increased to between 6 and 7,000 tons.

Since the labour troubles of 1905 at Baku, which ended in terrible massacres and incendiary fires, there has not been a return to the old figures of exports of Russian oil, but there are signs of greater activity since January, and it is reported that the Standard Oil Co. are seeking to purchase properties in that quarter.

The case oil figures show a fall of \$11,009 gallons or 14 per cent. and Rs. 2,47,299 or 16 per cent., but these figures do not include a case oil steamer's cargo which arrived on 25th March with over one million gallons for this port from the United States of America.

The item shown as from the Straits Settlements consisted of a percel of 40,020 gallons of Russian oil sent here to replenish exhausted stucks of a particular brand. The year closed with a rate war between the rival companies which lasted for 6 to 7 weeks when a settlement was arrived at.

In lubricating oils there was a substantial rise of 95 per cent. in quantity and 120 per cent in value, chiefly due to increased requirements of the railway. An English refining company obtained the railway contract for winter axle oil, it is oil giving a higher flash point and a better cold test than their competitor's. An Amer can Company has, however, obtained the summer oil contract. It is interesting to note that the Barmah Oil Company have floated a company to work oil concessions in Persia.

	Row materials and annonalactored articles.		7-08.	1906	₩.	IF CEBASE OR DSCEBASE IF 1908-09.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity,	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Re.		Rs.		Be,	
	TOTAL		15,90,783		51,96,558		+ 6,06,836	
Coal	Tens.	18,238	3,58,674	35,363	4,63,163	+17,518	+ 8,04,488	
Seede	C <del>u</del> t.	15,940	1.84,978	80,570	4,66,070	+34,623	+1,31,081	
{ Chor so Other so Wood	a Cwt. irte Valüe.	15,501 387 	1,36,710 9,368 6,58,149	40,340 I,211	4,40,798 16,377 6,51,230	+ 89,768 + 864 	+8,94,059 +7,009 -4,938	
Teak Other T Firewood Orpanist	d Tobil stal Ba.	3,561	3,37,438 3,29,813 100 789	1,748 5,533 38	1,89,381 3,62,313 677	-1,303 +1,971 +25	-1,59,047 +1,51,430 +477 -788	
Weel .	Lbs,	400,795	1,07,857	653,667	19,07	+101,703	+34580	
All othe	r Artiches		4,81,075		3,87,500		-43,406	

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

Cosl.—The increase was brought about by the import of two cargoes of New South Wales and two eargoes of Natal coal. The imports from the United Kingdom showed a fall of 42% in quantity and 38% in value, which is somewhat surprising, seeing prices and freight outward were low and prices of Indian coal higher during a good part of the year. The imports from Bengal were as follows :---

· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1907-	-08.	1908-	09.	Percentage in			
Private Government	907 941	Rs. 16,11,315 41,57,744	Tons. 49,823 535,061	<b>Rs.</b> 7,04,594 76,52,245	Quantity. - 59% + 74%	Value. - 56 % + 84 %		

The rise was partly due to the larger requirements of the N.-W. Bailway owing to the acceleration of their service and the opening up of branch lines and partly to more being imported by sea instead of by rail from Bengal. Stocks had also run semewhat low in the previous year, so there was a replenishment during the year under review. The imports are a record by sea.

Seeds.—The rise was wholly due to the better crops of rapeseed in Baluchistan. It may be mentioned that seeds imported from Native States were exempted from duty during the year. Vide notification No. 9058-118, dated the 30th September 1908, Department of Commerce and Industry (Customs).

Wood.—A small steamer brings tesk from Bankok here every eight or nine menths, so that in one year two cargoes arrive and in the next one. Last year two cargoes arrived so there was only one this year. The larger imports under other timber consisted of shipments from Singapore, which is med for decking the Port Trust wharves. Jarrah wood from West Australia and ceiling boards from Norway and rough pine wood boards from Austria were also received in larger quantities.

#### VII.-ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

13.-The total of this heading showed a decrease of Rs. 28,35,235 or 4 per cent. on the previous year's figures, but as increase of Rs. 24,82,491 or 4 per cent. on those of 1906-07.

1

Artishe manufactural and partly most factoral.	2907-1	1998.	2000-1		1700000 00. 171000	
	Questity.	Talue.	Quantity.	Value,	. quality.	Value.
		Ba.		Ba.		Re.
-Tarne and textile intries	en. '	8,10,86,978	***	4,65,68,120		-35,37,948
Cotton goods	•••	4,77,87,984	•••	4,38,14,315		-39,73,009
Twist and yers Lie.	1,700,395	13,30,694	3,809,811	19,78,390	+1,040,535	+ \$,55,586
Plass-goodg Tda.	308,140,953	4, 66, 77, 890	20,00,074	40,2,30	-\$,119,189	-8,40,311
{     Groy	46,120,776 161,9~9,154 100,039,933 	68,16,964 2,37,16,007 1,63,44,729 7,60,691	46,604,134 139,250,960 107,106,669	69,36,693 1,83,76,310 1,87,15,286 9,09,747	+ 455,564 - 53,656 194 + 7,058,645 	+3,19,836 54,89.097 +3,70,688 +1,31,056
<b>SÜR</b>	<b>e</b> ••	\$,30,301	~~	4,53,087	•••	+2.12.716
Piece goods	144,689 131,383 10,725	1,94,677 98,617 18,997 \$8,93,317	161,300 329,573 10,347 	1,40,9*8 \$,75,019 37,080 41,80,500	+ 16,681 + 17,180 + 6,613 	+14,281 +1.81,409 +18,139 +12,46,963
Piece-grands Tda, Shawis No. Yarn and traiting wool Lbs. Other sorts and textile fabrics	1,840,636 87,904 347,757 89,363 	16,47,600 2,60,444 8,29,271 1,56,903 1,75,383	<b>3,393,007</b> 165,744 381,530 101,134 	26,45,365 5,66 337 8,12,531 1,56,097 1,10,507	+1,451,183 +77,940 +53,763 +11,941 	+9,97,656 +3,05,983 -15,730 - 906 -64,975

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

Cotton Goods .- Before dealing in detail with the articles under this beading, a few remarks are made on the cotton textile trade in England in general. Reviews state that both spinners and weavers had a very bad time in 1908. Shorter hours were adopted in June for some three months and in the autumn there was a wage dispute in the spinning trade, which resulted in a seven weeks' lock out, but neither afforded much, if any, relief in reducing stocks, and prices continued to fall and it was quite evident that the output was greater than the requirements of the trade. The weaver has found it hard to find a margin and had difficulties in getting buyers to take delivery of high priced orders. Turning to Karachi there is not much doubt that business was overdone in certain lines in the previous year, when prices were high; so with the fall of some 15/25 per cent. in prices and even more in some cases, it was natural that dealers found it hard to take up their goods and had the European firms pressed for settlement of accounts and demanded margins, there would certainly have been very many more failures amongst the piece-goods merchants than there have been. The year closed with prices of cotton stiffening and it is hoped the trade will be helped thereby to clear the present heavy stocks. The new business done for the last three months of the financial year was small so that imports are likely to be light for the first part of the new year.

In Bombay-made yarn and piece-goods there was more or less a stand still. The cheapness of Ranglish goods, especially whites, made retail buyers turn their attention more to them than to Indian made cloths.

Twist and Yars.—The increase shown above is 58 per cent. in quantity and 49 per cent. in value. Last year there was a fall in imports owing to dearness, but with the fall in cotton which began in April and continued to the end of the year, except for a spurt in June and July, yarn fell two and with depleted stocks there was a re-action and purchases were freely made, especially of dyed yarns. Swiss goods entering into competition with Manchester and Glasgow in these lines. The increase under unspecified descriptions was made up of a larger turnover in higher counts made from Egyptian cotton and in mercerised cotton yarn in which trade Switzerland also competed with the United Kingdom. The spinning industry has been doing so well the last four or five  $y \in ars$ , that there has been a large increase in the number of spindles in Lancashire, with the result that there has been an over-supply of yarn, followed by a comparatively low level of prices. The drop was something like 15 per cent., comparing rates at the beginning with those at the close of the year. However, if prices ruling 18 months ago are taken, the fall is 30 per cent.

Piece-goods .- This heading showed a decrease of 26,119,189 yards or 8% and Rs. 47,49,311 or 10%, and the imports were smaller than those of 1906-07 by 5% in quantity and by 1% in value, but are above those of 1905-06 by 1% in quantity and 7% in value.

In the following table, the imports of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, are contrasted for the last 10 years :-

		Grey.		W	ite.	Color red.		
•	<u> </u>	Tarda.	Be.	Tarda.	Be.	Yarda,	Be.	
1000-1980		56,912,940	\$7,30,728	\$7,171,033	63,41,238	63,361,167	68,16,36	
1900-1901		38,998,483	44,88,323	58,863,445	71,87,185	44, 489, 570	85,37,96	
1901-1908		60, 692,671	71,34,490	109,7-3,483	1,51,58,408	73,519,611	90,41,94	
1003-1903		20, 100, 307	65,73,081	63,477,805	76,01,037	68,858,937	81,46,59	
808-1904		26, 267, 013	<b>31,77,63</b> 0	71,8 0,915	86,00,444	60,510,060	81.70.77	
1994-1905		45,803,690	58,63,533	118,306,906	1,66,61,613	87,670,643	1,23,73,77	
1905-1906		60, 840. 948	83, 17, 574	112,763,101	1.00.18.2 6	106,797,978	1,46,28,18	
1905-1907		63,414,472	76.37.618	131,864,611	1,08,90,136	112 032,363	1,68,31,24	
	***	46,120,776	66,16,664	161,990,154	2,37,16,007	10,00,39,623	1.63.44.73	
1907-1908				128,320,980	1,83,76,310			
1908-1909	***	66,604,134	0,3,52	100,000 P	100,00,019	107,106,000	1,67,15,99	

Grey.—The rise shown above represents 1% in quantity and 4% in value, and business has been fairly good throughout the year, except perhaps in narrow widths which have accumulated. The imports from the United Kingdom which has 85% of the whole trade fell by 4% in quantity and 3% in value. The increase under Pepperell drills direct from the United States of America was 190% in quantity and 179% in value, the imports during the last 3 years being 3,940 bales, 2,534 bales and 7,365 bales, respectively, and

although this line is one in which there is a great deal of speculation, there has been a good demand from Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Nowshera, and they have not gone into stock. Some say this drill is taking the place of heavy shirtings owing to its durability; but it seems more likely that America has had more to sell owing to the small demand from China and prices have therefore been more reasonable. The average prices for the last three years compare as follows 1-Rs. 9-7-2, Rs. 9-4-8 and Rs. 8-14-10 per piece of 40 yards nett, i. e., without duty.

Whites.—The decrease was 33,668,194 yards or 20% and Rs. 54,39,607 or 22% comparing with last year's second figures. The large turnover in the previous year, particularly in abirtings and nainsukhs resulted in enormous stocks at the close of the year and with the heavy drop in prices, these particular lines were difficult of sale except at losses which the dealers found hard to meet and consequently business was curtailed in them during the year under report. The above figures show that the average prices for the last three years were—annas 2.049, annas 2.842, annas 2.878 per yārd, indicating last year's high prices and only a small fall of 2.73% this year, whereas the fall in prices was considerably more, but purchases ran during the year in better qualities. Stocks of shirtings and nainsukhs are still somewhat heavy, particularly in the latter which were bought at high prices. In mulls a fairly brisk business was done. The actual decreases in longcloths and shirtings were yards 22,477,752, Rs. 37,59,397 or 40% in both quantity and value and in nainsukhs, yards 12,325,985, Rs. 15,40,610 or \$1% in quantity and 2% in value, and in jaconets, madapollams, mulls, cambrics and muslin yards 984,355, Rs. 4,58,443 or 2% in quantity and 7% in value. The imports coastwise of foreign white piece-goods also showed a heavy drop, viz., from 30,657,621 yards, Rs. 54,77,218 to 18,841,401 yards, Rs. 34,16,607, or a drop of 38 per cent in quantity and of 37 per cent in value.

Coloured, printed and dyed.—The increases shown above represent 7 per cent. in quantity and 2 per cent. in value. The largest increase was under dyed T. B. twills, the Chamber's returns showing the increase at 2,657 packages or 72 per cent. This department's figures put the increase under twills at 11,609,944 yards and Rs. 20,10,787 or a rise of 116 per cent. in quantity and 127 per cent. in value, but the heading includes coloured sateens as well as printed twills, for the first time this year, having formerly been put under unspecified descriptions and prints and chintz respectively. As mentioned above Swiss manufacturers competed keenly for the dyed goods trade. In Chocolste Prints a good business was done in June and July, but then stackened off with the fall in prices and like all other piecegoods stocks accumulated. Much the same remarks apply to cambries of the smaller widths, scarves and striped drills, the imports of which were heavier, but elearances poor and stocks at the close of the year large. The early cessation of the rains also stopped business in the latter part of the year. The imports coastwise fell from 8,609,489 yards, Rs. 19,34,075 to 7,303,791 yards, Rs. 17,19,271 or 15 per cent. in quantity and 11 per cent. in value. The imports of country made goods on the other hand rose from 11,617,730 yards, Rs. 23,49,895 to 17,261,167 yards, Rs. 37,11,323 or 48 per cent. in quantity and 57 per cent. in value. Prices of Indian made goods did not fall to the same extent as English, as prices of Indian ecoton did not follow the downward tendency of cotton in Europe, stocks being comparatively light owing to the heavy shipments to Japan and a smaller crop in 1908. Now the Bombay Mills are spinning higher counts, they are manufacturing some excellent coloured dorias and tussore which have taken well in this market.

Silk.—The figures above represent an increase of 89 per cent. which was shared by all the three main heads. The silk trade both in Europe and the East's uffered from the general depression and prices of raw touched the lowest point for many years and were some 40 per cent. below the previous high rates. Reaction then set in as there seemed a likelihood of smaller exports from China. Imports of silk piece-goods from Japan rose 107 per cent. in quantity and 128 per cent. in value, but the trade is still a small one.

All countries participated in a larger business in mixed silk piece-goods, but this trade is also in its infancy, purchases mostly being made in Bombay.

Wool.—The increase in the total trade under wool was 44 per cent. The woollen trade has hitherto been small, at this port, and the increase shown above seems due to the lower prices ruling in Europe bringing out buyers and to a diversion of some of the Bombay trade. The extent to which prices dropped is shown by the following quotations. A Bradford 40s top touched 74d per lb. against 18d the top price in 1907. A 70s for merinos fell from 31d to  $22\frac{1}{2}d$  and then gradually improved and fetched  $25\frac{1}{2}d$  in December. Such fluctuations made business difficult.

Germany has 48 per cent. of the piece-goods trade taking value only, England making a bad second with 36 per cent., and it is a pity Bradford, Halifux and Leeds manufacturers do not exploit the markets fed by this port as the German manufacturers are doing every year, and compete for a larger share in it. The cheaper mixed cloths find more sale in these parts than the better pure woollen goods, though Germany leads the way in coloured merinos. The bulk of her trade is, however, in cheap trouserings and coatings. A good business was done in an imitation melton with the United Kingdom. In woollen shawls Germany possesses 93 per cent. of the total trade and the increase shown above is 117 per cent. but has, it is reported, not gone into consumption, but is in stock. The business in woollen shawls is very spasmodic. In 1904-1905 there was a large import of 164,614 pieces, valued at Rs. 6,53,249, but for the next two years they were almost neglected and they have this year suddenly sprung again into promuence. The better class of shawls goes mostly to Amritsar where they are embroidered. Stocks of both lois and shawls at the close of the year were large and in spite of the rise in prices since January deliveries were small as the goods will practically remain in stock till next cold weather.

• Yarn.—In spite of lower prices there was only a small rise of 9 per cent, in quantity and a fall of 1 per cent in value accounted for by the large purchases of 1906-1907 remaining in stock for a long time. This is mostly taken by the Panjab for weaving into shawls. Germany has 84 per cent, of this trade.

**B.**—Apparel.—The rise in the total was Rs. 3,85,951 or 20 per cent, of which apparel accounted for Rs. 1,97,572, boots and shoes Rs. 1,02,061, and haberdashery Rs. 1,85,955. The apparent anomaly under boots and shoes of the number imported showing a fall is due to the fact that fewer canvas shoes, the value of which is small, were imported from Italy and Spain. The United Kingdom has 96 per cent, a of this trade.

B 62-3

**C.**—Other Articles.—The fall under this heading was Rs. 6,83,340 or 8 per cent. and was chiefly due to the smaller imports of Military stores for H. M. the Amir which were so very heavy in the previous year. The decrease under the heading arms and ammunition and military stores was Rs. 13,85,248 or 83 per cent. The other chief items which show decreases were glass bangles Rs. 162,895, paper printing Rs. 45,377 and minor ones under instruments, musical, and other paints and colours and stationery. On the other hand there were increases under cement Rs. 22,358, instruments, scientific, Rs. 89,785, and surgical Rs. 29,055, matches Rs. 2,91,584, paper other kinds Rs. 1,67,488, ships Rs. 1,66,034 (a tug, launch, and barges, &c., for the Port Trust), scorp Rs. 50,639, other articles Rs. 72,346. Sweden possesses 70 per cent. of the direct match trade, Austria coming next with 17 per cent.—her imports are improving slightly—and Belgium third with 5 per cent.

#### EXPORTS.

#### FOREIGN MERCHANDISE RE-EXPORTED.

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

Articles.	1904	1905,	1995-	1906.	1906-	-1907.	1907	-1906,	1908-	1909.	compar	r decrease -1909 as ed with -1908.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quanti y.	Val ue	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.
TOTAL Value in Rupses.		38,02,883		39,21,529		47,66,623	<b>_</b>	47,73,138		46,24,528		-1,48,610
Fruits and vegetables- dried, salted or pre- served- Other sorts Cwt.		Re. 30,292	3,626	Rs. 65,529	10,867	ks.	8,824	Ra. 1,58,191	4,690	Ra. 1,09,631	-4,144	Ba.
Bugar, refined Cwt. Kerosine oil Gals. Rapesed Wool, raw Lbs. Cotton coloursd	97,433 246,259 5,033,832	2,88,978 1,41,411 26,35,672	44,905 156,149 4,368,157	4,93,059 78,750 23,69,817	63,791 63,918 4,937,979	4,61,986 27,408 28,24,963	87,069 45,365 4,871,359	8,36,326 23,950 31,45,050	38,508 54,8%0 49,064 4,919,665	3,66,917 28,526 4,00,640 27,54,365	+1,440 +11,615 +40,064	+ 30,491 + 5,575 + 4,00,640 3,90,615
piece-goods Yds. Other articles	2,130,133 	2,88,028 5,18,504	<b>3,653,97</b> 0	3,76,313 5,37, 161	9,8 <b>48</b> ,168 	8,73,622 6,87,962	3,483,540 	5, <b>33,78</b> 3 5,76,808	3,206,689 	4,70 <b>,997</b> 4,93,653		62,788 83,185

The above figures show a small set-back of 3 per cent., which would have been turned into an increase except for the low prices of wool, the imports of which rose in quantity but fell in value. The figures include the wool brought by land to Killa Abdulah and Chaman from Afghanistan and then railed to this port. The large quantities, said to have been held over at the end of the last year owing to the unremanerative prices in Europe, went forward during the year under review. The home market began to improve at the July sales, which improvement, however, was lost at the September auctions. A recovery occurred in November owing to a larger American demand, due to the result of the Presidential Election, and continued at each successive bi-monthly sales, and prices at the close of the year under report were some 10/15 per cent. higher than at the beginning.

The larger shipments of rapeseed were due to good crops in Baluchistan, the higher prices prevailing in the previous year having induced more cultivation.

In sugar there were larger shipments to Ceylon, Bussorah and Muscat, but smaller to Persia owing probably to its disturbed state.

In coloured and printed piece-goods the largest decrease occurred to Mekrau and Sonmiani.

#### INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

15. The following table shows the value for the past two years of the more important products exported to foreign countries (articles under one lakh not specified) :---

Articles.	19 <b>07-190</b> 9.	Percentage af propor- tion to total exported.	1908-1909.	Percentage of propor- tion to total exported.	Articles.	2907-19.)8.	Percentage of propor- tion to total exported.	1908-1999.	Percentage of propor- tion to total exported.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink— Barley	<b>Es.</b> 60,57,265	3:44	<b>Bs.</b> 7,63,937		Skins, raw	Rs. 25,96,983	1:47	Ba. 43,92,663	5199
6mm	26.61.219	1.61	3,26,659	•40	Lac seed	E 00 0:0	28	2,24,517	-38
Jowar and bairs	e1 69 444	123	8,8 357	47	Animal bones	14 00 601	-90	12,99,273	1.60
Pulse	7,14,283	•41	2.81.725	-35	Castor seed	9 09 407	•19	1,32,567	-16
Bloe not in the husk	69,79,895	3-98	51,69,111	6.35	Cotton med	7,29,278	•42	8,74,172	-46
Wheat	0,24,40,753	46-83	1,29,14,803	16-96	Bape seed	2,06,36,160	11.66	1,11,04,708	13-64
Wheat flour	8,65,163	-40	18,73,416	1.69	Til or jinjili seed	18, 17, 679	•69	19,48,837	2.39
Other sorts of grain;	1,55,055	-08	1,10,520	-14	8ilt. raw	3,760		11,35,000	1.39
and pulse.	-,,-,				Wool, raw	99,54,362	6160	1,04,49,285	13-84
Fish maws and shark	1,91,147	<u>.</u> п	3,46,890	-81	VIIArticles manufac- tured, &c				
IIIMetals and Manu- factures of-					Skins, dressed or tanged.	6,81,266	-30	3,96,065	-36
BMetals-	8.53.431	-30	1,55,063	-16	Articles exported to	1,30,651	-07	1,06,980	-18.
Chromite 1VChemicals, Medi-	8,88,441		1,33,063	-10	Other articles	16,53,393	-90	11,18,907	1.80
eines, &c Indigo	2,48,431	-16	3,02,118	- 16	T0248	17,60,94,328	109	8,14,20,368	100
VIRaw Materiale, &c						15.50,778		7,51,394	
Cotton, raw		18.56	2,00,33,139	81-97	Bilvet	1 10,00,778		1,01,000	
Hides, raw	13,18,454	-76	7,97,688	-90	GRAER SOPAL	17,70,34,998		8,21,71,653	

From the above it will be seen that cotton was, in spite of a drop of 20 per cent. on the previous year's figures, the largest item of trade in exports, wheat coming second. The actual fall in the totals of exports was 53 per cent. and the figures were the smallest since 1902-1903.

#### II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

16. The table below compares the figures of the last two years and shows a fall in the totals of this

#### heading of 78 per cent. :--

	Articles of food and drink.				1907-1	1908.	1908	-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909.		
4	rticles	of food and	drink.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.	
Grain and pulse			То	tal Rs.		Rs. 10,23,75,697 10,20,27,056		Rs. 2,17,08,356 2,13,23,728		Rs. 	
Gram Jowari and baj	 ri			Cwt.	1,633,706 714,051 637,973	60,57,265 26,61,219 21,53,424	178,249 59,080 90,459	7,62,937 3,25,859 3,86,357	-1,455,457 - 654,971 - 547,514	- 52,94,328 - 23,35,360 - 17,67,067	
Pulse Rice iu the hu Rice not in the	sk				139,242 2,791 1,004,838	7,14,282 14,635 69,79,895	45,459 728 698,820	2,81,725 4,793 51,69,111	- 93,783 - 2,063 - 306,018	- 4,32,557 - 9,839 - 18,10,784	
Wheat Wheat flour Other sorts				Lbs.	16,928,864 14,131,221 41,278	8,24,40,753 8,65,163 1,40,420	2,124,056 18,230,571 23,538	1,29,14,803 13,72,416 1,05,724	-14,804,803 + 4,099,350 - 16,740	-6,95,25,950 + 5,07,250 - 34,690	
Provisions				Rs.		2,91,904		3,28,471	- 10,790	+ 36,66	
(Fish maws and Fish, dry, unse				Lbs.	192,191 22,602	1,91,147 3,981	218,504 24,472	2,48.800 4,975	+ 26,313 + 2,379	+ 57,65	
Fish, dry, salte Ghi	ed				930,990 15,117	70,530 7,458	899,369 15,757	48,686 7,330	-331,621 + 640	- 21,844	
Other sorts Tea, black				Rs. Lbs.	1,603	18,688 1,253	3,279	18,680 1,6 <b>3</b> 9	+ 676	+ 388	
Tea, green				,,	125	62			- 125	- 61	
Other articles			***	Bs.		55,522		54,519		- 1,00	

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

The fail under grain and pulse was 79 per cent. Owing to the early cessation of the monsoon rains at the end of August and the drought from February to April, all cereals were affected and except for the rise in prices in Europe, it is doubtful whether any *wheat* would have been shipped at all. The Argentine, United States of America and Canada managed to supply the shortage in the imports into England from India, Russia and Australia. The United Kingdom was, as usual, our largest customer for barley and wheat; but purchased no gram, jowari, pulse or flour. The actual decrease in wheat to the United Kingdom was 645,198 tons or 86 per cent. and in value 82 per cent. Prices fluctuated between Rs. 33 and Rs. 40 per candy, the lowest point being touched in June and the highest in November and February.

The distribution of the export of wheat is given below (countries having a less value than one lakh of rupees not specified) :---

		1904	-1905.	1905	-1906.	1986	-1907.	1902	-1906.	1608	-1909.
	-1.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Be.	Cwt.	Br.	Cwt.	Re.
United Kingdom.		21.036.642	8,78,30,763	11,308,696	5,08,99,435	14,201,168	6,39,94,840	14,965,299	7.35.49.638	2,061,329	1,25,28,139
Wennhamm						·		270,523	12,56,697		
Cana Colomn		54,008	2,43,035						,,,,		
Other British Possessions		1,050	5,308	1.177	6,295	6 717	85,141	4,466	21.147	6,907	43,410
Sweden		74.320	3,15,960	172,760	8,16,720	194,900	8,72,560	79,704	3,57,438	0,007	
				172,100	0,10,740	1 19-200	0,74,000	10,20	0,07,505	•••	
		156,660	6,40,890							•••	
Germany, free ports		479,900	20,10,832	32,027	1,45,381	51,224	3,38,550	13,403	63,110	•••	
Holland		366,380	14,21,400	180,881	7,95,356					•••	
Belgium		8,463,263	1,51,82,355	773,368	35,08,076	786,774	35,38,827	1,374,641	61,89,096		
Warman.		3,108,691	89,15,940	408,400	18,27,550	159,507	7,23,414	\$10,601	9,50,551		
Enein		434,900	17,95,950	70,000	8,14,254						
		110,000	4,95,000	-		20,000	90,000	310	ï,500	•••	
Egypt		110,000	3,00,000				00,000		1,000	•••	
Mascat	11					<b>S</b> 1,711	8,553	105	631	10,563	61,672
Other Native States in	ЧΤ.	86,869	3,93,845	8,833	39,370	5 7,091	29,679	8,664	17,720	8,618	52,068
Arabia.	U.						-			-	-
Other Foreign Countries		16,189	73,965	874	4,509	1,997	9,541	8,669	19,280	12,006	76,948
Turkey-Asiatic (Ports on t	bo	3,863	20,884	7	40	3,971	18,317	2,580	15,045	24,544	1,53,671
Bed Ses and Persian Guli).		-,			1						
TOTAL	-	78 990 715	11.98 14.937	18.956.926	5 93 55 976	15 454.000	6.95.59.421	16.928 814	8.24.40 753	9 194 054	1 29 14 808

The increase under *flour* was chiefly to Mauritius and Ceylon, the percentages in quantity being 28 per cent. and 48 per cent. respectively. The *rice* crops in Upper Sind were good, but in the lower parts the heavy rains, during the short monsoon, washed out the seed. Shipments to Ceylon, our largest customer last year, showed decreases of 69 per cent. in quantity and 70 per cent. in value, and exports to Mauritius fell 57 per cent. in quantity and 56 per cent. in value, while the other Native States in Arabia took a larger quantity.

Fishmaws and Sharkfins.—The larger export was due to excellent catches during the year of the sua fish from which the fishmaws are taken and exported to London. Sharkfins were also shipped in larger quantities to Hongkong :—

VI. RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

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

Raw materials a	Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.				1907-1908.			1908-1909.					decrease in 1908.		
1. A.					1	Quantity.	Val	ue.		Quantity.	Value.	Q	uantity.	1	Value.
Cotton		100	T	OTAL . Cwt.		1,127,423	7,15,	8. 78,096 91,072		885,788	Rs. 5,83,30,285 2,60,32,138	_	341,637		Rs. 1,32,47,911 66,63,934
Hides	•••			Cwt. & No.	{	21,140 242,428	} 13,	18,454	18	13,260 139,132	} 7,97,688	1	7,880 103,296	}-	5,20,760
Skine				Cwt. & No.	{	29,073 1,589,359	} 25,	86,883	1	59,585 3,391,857	\$ 43,92,862	{+ +	30,512 1,802,193	}+	18,05,979
Lac				Cwt.		3,890	5,	15,994	110	2,142	2,24,517	-	1,754	-	2,91,477
Animal bones		***		Tons.	1.	23,340	14,	02,861	1.1	21,004	12,99,272	-	2,336		1,03,589
Beeds	***	-		Cwt.	1	3,078,330	2,27,	45,694	16	1,687,328	1,35,75,222	-	1,391,002		91,70,479
Kape Til or jinjilf Other sorts Silk, raw Wool				» - » » Lbs.		8,793 3,069,537 30,497 245,672 2,688,533 104,200 635 1,200 19,319,632	2,26, 2, 7, 3,05, 12, 08,	54,152 91,542 03,407 29,278 36,150 17,679 5,028 3,750 54,362 54,026	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,368 1,685,960 19,167 102,340 1,378,839 185,108 506 179,413 23,002,174	$\begin{array}{r} 10, f03\\ 1, 35, 64, 619\\ 1, 32, 567\\ 3, 74, 173\\ 1, 11, 04, 705\\ 19, 48, 837\\ 4, 338\\ 11, 35, 600\\ \overline{1, 04, 49, 285}\\ 4, 23, 701 \end{array}$	1111++++	7,425 1,383,577 11,330 143,332 1,300 694 80,908 129 178,213 3,682,542	11111+1++	43,549 91,26,923 70,840 3,55,106 94,31,446 7,31,158 690 11,31,850 5,94,923 30,325

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

Cotton.—Although there was a fall of 20 per cent. on the previous year's figures, this article was for the first time on record the largest item of trade. The area put under cotton in Sind has doubled itself in the last 15 years and that in the Panjab has increased 39 per cent. There are more European firms trading in it than formerly. The figures deal with part of two crops, the late pickings of the 1907-crop, shipped in fairly large quantities in April, May up to October 1908, and the 1908-crop commencing in November. The area put under cultivation in 1908, both in the Panjab and Sind, was slightly higher but, owing to the excessive rains in June—July, the Panjab out-turn was considerably below the average, the plants having gone to leaf; the quality was also poor but the staple good. In Sind the seed sown was washed away by the heavy rainfall especially in Mirpur Khas taluka and the out-turn was much below the average.

The season began a little later than usual, but there has been a good demand all through, particularly from the Bombay mills and for export to Japan, and latterly the continental demand has improved owing possibly to the smaller out-turn of the Bengal crop than was anticipated. The area put under Egyptian cotton is reported at 5,600 acres, but the out-turn was about 1,500 bales due, it is stated, to an insufficiency in the water-supply of the Jammao Canal. The Abasi variety fetched Rs. 10-4 to Rs. 11 per maund at the first two auctions, but failed to find purchasers at the third, and Metafiffi was neglected. The balance of Abasi was eventually purchased at Rs. 9 per maund and a Bombay firm agreed to advance Rs. 7 per maund and consign the Metafiffi to Europe, but since this arrangement was made and after the close of the year, the whole has been purchased by another firm through Government at Rs. 8-6 for Metafiffi and Rs. 9 for Abasi, and from the bazaar some 1,200 maunds at Rs. 5 to Rs. 6-8 for Metafiffi and Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 8 for Abasi a maund. The exports of cotton to Bombay were smaller than in the previous year.

Hides.—The decrease was 37 per cent. in weight, 42 per cent. in number and 39 per cent. in value. The exports were the smallest in value since 1901-1902. Hides were in much smaller supply, some say the cattle have never recovered from the famine years 1899 to 1901, when they were decimated by death and the exports of hides consequently heavy, and that only when prices are high in Europe is there likely to be much export as the tanveries in this country can afford to purchase most of the available supply. However the total exports from India are higher by 10 per cent. in value, so it seems there has been a diversion of the trade. This is the second year that no hides were shipped from this port to America. France was our largest customer, but exports thereto fell 40 per cent in weight, 27 per cent. in number and 33 per cent. in value. The year commenced with low prices brought about as mentioned last year by the American crisis, but a reaction set in, and it is evident America allowed her stocks to fall very low and had to buy, so that values hardened month by month and the price of raw hides rose very considerably by the end of the year.

Skins.—The above comparison shows that exports rose 104 per cent. in weight, 113 per cent. in number, and 69 per cent. in value. This increase was almost wholly in goat skins to America, which country is our largest customer, but bought very sparingly last year owing to her financial troubles. Sheep skins were exported in smaller quantities.

Lac.— The decrease was 45 per cent. in quantity and 56 per cent. in value. The large quantity shipped in the previous year did not find a ready sale and is lying in London, the Forest Department were offered very low prices and were unable to farm out some districts. The drop in the value per hundredweight according to the declarations was 20 per cent.

Seeds.—The fall in the total of seeds was 69,550 tons or 45 per cent. and 40 per cent. in value and exports were the smallest since 1903-1904. The smaller shipments of *cotion seed* were due to the smaller cotton crop and a good local demand for cattle-feeding. Prices rose considerably at home owing to the smaller supply.

Rape.—The figures deal with the Ferozpur which arrived from April 1908 onward and the jamba or taramira crop which arrives from January 1909 onward. The former crop was practically a complete failure but the jamba crop was a good one. The drop on the comparative figures above was 65,485 tons or 48 per cent. and 45 per cent. in value. A trade review states that large sales of Japanese oil adversely affected the prices of Indian seed and subsequently rapeseed was also shipped from Japan, otherwise higher prices would have ruled. The following table shows the distribution of the rapeseed for the last 5 years :—

	1904	-1905.	1905	1906.	1906	5-1907.	1807	-1908.	1968-	1 <b>90</b> 9.
BATT-	Cwts.	Re.	Cwts.	Rs,	Cwts.	Re.	Cwts.	Re.	Cwts.	Rs.
United Kingdom	801,117	14,83,852	±17,408	23,30,789	599,889	83;81,487	628,2 0	41,00,760	132,144	10,22,48
Other British Possession.							796	5,852	18	12
Germany-Pree Ports	810,663	45,14,679	336,968	20,04,254	<b>52</b> 6,160	\$4,05,001	605,014	48,88,590	515,7 <b>67</b>	• 41,(0,24
Belgium	521, <b>3</b> 94	\$7,\$7,127	468,019	28,84,357	940,237	60,84,847	780,969	60,87,378	491,650	40,22.15
France	619,087	27,97,798	104,752	i 9,60,177	621,963	37,10,577	631,405	50,08,849	209,075	17,17,07
Austria-Hungary-Pres				1						
Ports			•••		·	·	89,003	8,46,655	80,185	2,42,43
Other Poreign Countries.	19,000	67,451				· ··· ·	4,130	37,200		
TOTAL	2,104,111	1,16,00,907	1,387,133	62,09,577	2.687.240	1,65,81,858	2,658,533	1,05,36,150	1.378,839	1,11,04,7

Til — In last year's report it was stated that this seed was going out of cultivation as it had failed so often being grown mostly on univigated land, but apparently the high prices that ruled in the previous year induced more cultivation both in the Panjab and Sind during that under report, for this is the only seed which showed an increase, viz., of 77 per cent in quantity and 60 per cent. in value, and prices were again high though not quite on the level of the previous year.

Wool.—The increase in quantity was 19 per cent. and in value 6 per cent., the figures bringing out very clearly the drop in price. However as mentioned above under re-exports the market improved towards the close of the year. A good deal was held over by consignors from the sales early in the year, but one broker remarks in his review of the trade that these tactics must have left some regrets at the loss of interest and increased warehouse charges, as the recovery was small and that Indian wools are too small an item in the world's production to have much effect in sustaining prices. These very tactics however averted a complete collapse in the London-Australian wool sales and brought out very strongly the fast that there is a very narrow margin between the world's wool production and the requirements of the world's woollen textile trade.

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18.

TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).

	•			A 444					÷.
Description.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase.	Decrease.	Description.	1907-1908.	1908-1908.	Increase.	Decrease
Gold Imports Bullion, Far, Ingots, &c.	Ra, 61,18,5 <b>84</b>	Bs. 29,14,483	Re, 	Rs. 82,04,062	Exports-	Re.	Re.	Be.	Re.
Coin—Soversigns and other British Gold Coins	1 1 612	13,460	10,065		Pullion Coin—Government of India Bupees		17,988 4,49,301	8,615	 4,06,019
Imports-	81,20,349	39, 36, 963		81,98,387	Do. Other Coin	a aa 1ma	3,85,025	••• •••	3,87,146
Bullion and Coin		•••			TOTAL	15,50,773	7,51,394		7,99,379
NET IMPORTS Bilver- Imports-	61,20,849	29,36,963		\$1,98,387	· NRT IMPORTS	11,12,334	21,92,733	10,80,399	 
Bullion-Bar	20,71,605	24,81,263	4,09,658		Gold and Silver-	]			
Coin—Government of India Rupees Do. Other Coin	1 102	4,63,103 762		1,29,987		87,68,456 15,50,773	58,71,089 7,51,394	•••	29,13,367 7,99,379
TOTAL	26,63,107	29,44,127	2,81,020		NET IMPORTS	72,32,683	51,19,695		21,12,986

Gold and Silver.—The heavy drop in imports of gold shown above was 52 per cent. and is attributed to dearness owing to the somewhat lower rate of exchange ruling most of the year and to fewer marriages, the year having been declared an unpropitious one; however the lower purchasing power of the country owing to the small exports of merchandise had probably a good deal to do with the smallness of imports. It may be mentioned that the world's production in 1908 reached the enormous sum of 88 millions sterling, a rise on the previous year of 5 per cent. and in the quinquennium of 26 per cent. and in the decade of 41 per cent.

The imports of silver rose 10 per cent. and the fall in the rates seems to have attracted purchasers, prices practically fell from  $25\frac{1}{2}d$  per ounce to 22d which was touched in December and then a rise took place and the financial year closed at  $23\frac{3}{2}d$  per ounce.

19 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:----

					BIN	375.			Percenta the total	ge which
Countries.	Ince	0 BTS.	•	1907-1908.			1908-1908,		country the w	b <b>ears t</b> o
	1907-1998.	1908-1909.	Foreign.	Indian.	Тотав,	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	1907-1998.	1998-1909.
Buaserz-	Rs.	Bs.	Ba,	Ba.	Ra.	Bs.	Be.	Rs.	1	
British Empire- United Kingdom	6.63.74.960	6.29.79.790	84.03.533	9.94.06.121	10,18.03,654	29,61,769	2,68,91,463	2.96.53.252	58-79	46-60
Gibraltar	14,590	11,528							-01	
Malta and Goso	16,671	3,874	•••	•••				•••	-01	•••
Cyprus Foreign Countries-	10	819	•••	•••	***		•••	••• •		
Rassia, Northern Ports.	•••	758		82,130	83,130			***	-01	
Buesia, Southern										
Ports. Sweden	8,71,560	6,40,487 8,91,255	. 890	2,12,434 3,57,638	2,12,834 3,57,638	2,500	1,72,961	1,75,981 11,000	*38 *36	-41 -46
Norway	1.04,793	1,23,374		a,57,000	3,37,038	· ··· .	11,000	11,000	-08	- 90
Denmark-Free	1,01,00	-,				. <b>- </b> .	•••		-	***
Ports.	***	944		•••	•••			•••		
Germany—Free Ports.	41.34.483	53,87,915	7.600	2,70,18,823	3,70,36,433	30,667	1,77,14,738	1,77,45,406	10.89	11.66
Germany-Other	12,05,703	00,07,010	7,000	a,10,10,000	-,/0,00,700		00 148 14 1 16	**************************************		11.00
Ports.	31	719					1			-06
Holland	1,69,611	1,93,954	200	2,76,860	2,77,000		86,250	86,250	.16	-14
Belgium	47,54,122	49,60,686	3,155	1,99,01,402	1,99,06,557	8,14,285	1,06,20,723	1,09,15,008	8.63	7-98
France	6,59 841	9,55,703	128	96, 16, 576	96,16,704	1,17,585	52,94,696	54,12,921	8.28	8.30
Portugal	1,987	2,001		1	1 00 100					
Spain Italy	14,904	3,358	•••	1,67,150	1,67,150 41,93,581	··· 60	3,93,756	8,93,756	1.26	-20
Austrie-Hungary-	2,61,315	4,73,257	•••	41,93,581	41,99,901	00 (	50, 20, 756	<b>60,2</b> 0,906	1.00	2.76
Free Ports.	59,84,164	1,28,73,776	850	15,19,478	15,19,828	1,104	14,68,909	14,69,906	5-29	7.20
Greege	1,076	1,689	·	80	30					
Boumania-Other	1,000								1 1	
Ports.	12,35,292	12,63,326						•••	<b>•</b> •61	-04
Turkey, European.	9,630	11,658	965	200	1,165	1				
Switzerland	459	463	•••							
TOTAL	8,43,47,836	9,06,80,124	34,14,321	16,17,05,423	16,51,19,743	34,27,910	6,76,75,055	7,11,02,965	87:20	81.21
British Possessions	4,27,515	9,85,671	3.62.429	56.93.723	59,55,153	1,76,154	35.80,944	27.57.098	2.23	2.87
Foreign Countries.	1,53,52,193	1,40,02 875	10,30,090	87,49,308	47,79,398	9,77,721	49,37,595	59,15,316	701	10 4
TOTAL	1,57,79,713	1,49,88,546	12,92,519	94,42,081	1,07,34,550	11,53,875	75, 18, 539	56,79,414	9.27	11.87
Africa and Adjacent										
Islands						1				
British Possessions	34,37,367	36,21,493	11,110	26,86,995	26,98,105	24,956	20,41,874	20,06,330	1.79	2186
Foreign Countries	49,854	67,515	10,213	3,15,934	8,26,147	16,199	2,30,369	3,47,169	•13	. 15
TOTAL	<b>24</b> ,87, <b>22</b> 1	36,89,948	21,323	30,03,929	30, 34, 253	41,155	23,73,343	23,13,499	1-93	3.01
America-										
British Possessions		966	1	-			65,500	65,500	I	-01
Foreign Countries.	34,23,346	33,09,528	44,975	19,28,366	19,73,961	1,238	86,86,128	88,87,356	"i-54	3.61
TOTAL	24.33.315	33,10,494	44.975	19,28,306	19,73,381	1.328	39,51,628	39.52.856	1.84	3 65
Anstralasia and Ocea										
nia	1						· · · ·		j	
British Possessions	1,79,095	5,07,228		5,583	6,533	360	. 2,693	8,068	-07	•26
GRAND TOTAL-										
British Empire	6.04.59.198	6.81.09.799	36.76.073	10,67,91,871	11.04.67.443	31.63.279	8,15,81,994	8.47.45.283	02-23	51.63
Foreign Countries.	3,57,66,902	1,50.65,541	10,97,066	6,92,92,949	7,03,89,915	14,61,289	4,98,33,264	5,12,99,553	87.10	48'37
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10.52.17.100	11,31,75,740	47,73,138	17.60.84 220	18,08,57.358				· [	100

Europe absorbed 81.21 per cent. of the whole trade as compared with 87.20 per cent. in the previous year. The decline is mainly due to the falling-off in shipments of wheat to the United Kingdom, the share of whose trade was in consequence only 46.60 per cent. against 58.79 in 1907-1908. There was a small decrease in imports owing to the heavy drop in white piece-goods, while provisions, metals and woollen piece-goods showed increases.

Austria-Hungary improved her position by about 5 per cent., principally owing to larger shipments of sugar, the increase in this item alone being 200 per cent.

**# 62-4** 

#### Itoly shows a rise having taken a larger quantity of cotton.

Germany in spite of the smaller exports thereto, has also slightly improved by 67 per cent. owing to her improving import trade particularly in woollen goods, while Belgium and France exhibit decreases owing to a contraction in exports of cotton and rapessed.

Asia shows a decline owing to a decrease of 9 per cent. in receipts of Java sugar and the absence of exports of wheat to Hongkong which appeared in the returns for the first time last year.

Africa.—The improvement is due to larger imports of sugar from Mauritius.

The increase under *America* is accounted for by heavier imports of kerosine oil and drills and also larger exports thereto of goat skins.

Imports from Amstralia increased owing to her larger shipments of Jarrah wood sleepers, logs and scantlings.

#### GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

20. The following table compares Government transactions with foreign countries during the two years 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 :--

	Articles.			1907	-1989.	<b>190</b> 9-	1909.		807-1908.
·				Quantity.	·Value,	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<u></u>	Imports			, ·	Ba.		Bs.		Ra.
Arms, Ammunition and M Cement Coal. Coke and Patent Fu		•••	Value. Owt.	106,069	2,63,671 3,63,943	144,818	9,54,838 2,79,012	- 22,871	+ 6,01,25
Cotton Manufactures Hardware and Outlery Machinery and Millwork	N	••• ••• •••	Tons. Value.	••• • • ••• • •••	36,724 19,23.469 8,17,878	1 <b>3,73</b> 9	2,69,1*0 7:,690 11,79,2±3 14.08,594	+13,739	+2,39,10 +38,10 - 7,44,23 +6,91,01
Metals—Iron Do. —Steel		•••	Cwt.	04,428 310,993	5,73,074 14,10,199	67,899 196,319	4,35,748 6,21,195	- 6,529 105,659	- 1,47,83 - 7,99,00
DoOthers	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 Totai	ייי ייי אנגצ <b>מא</b> , ייי	5,740 281,107	2,01,929	2 731	1,05,138	- 3,019 - 115,198	- 98,79 
Railway Piant and Polling Carriages and Trocks an Locumentive Engines and	d Parts Cherool		Value,		55,77,874 33,87,457		1,80,23,028 85,50,620		+ 1,26,45,15 + 81,65,16
Hapmials for Construction Rails and Fish Plates of Shappers and Keys	Steel and Iron	•••	Cwrt.	746, <b>504</b> 31,316	<b>41,15.90</b> 9 1,80,130	<b>491,973</b>	23, 53,068	- <b>254,423</b> - 31,318	
Bleepers of Wood Other Berts	*** *** ***	•••	••• ••	682,836 51,387	18,60, <b>34</b> 0 4,83,7 <b>23</b>	802,039 147,197	20,22,974 12,65,990	- 80,797 + 95,600	+1,62,66 + 7,83,26
Articles Unmanufactand	TOTAL B	ALLWAY P	LAFT, &C Value.		1,56,94.831		8,20,94,548		+1,44,90,91
Other Articles not enome	aid in the stateme		19 Imposts		24,22,035		101,52,564		+ 1,10
Treestre		•••	Value		1,00,000	·	77,000		- 53,00
	Le-saporte.	:							
Iron, Wronght, and Mana Telegrapha, Mutarials for Other Articles	dactome construction of 	•••	CwL Value.	614 	8,319 34,416 31,040	75 	<b>615</b> 19,971 41,434	— <b>539</b> 	7,30 16,44 + 10,30
	Esporte	Tetal R	-BXPOBR	<u>`                                    </u>	78,675		61,080		- 11,00
	Asperie.	Ton	L VALUE		18,505	. <b></b>	17,423		+ 3,92
Treasure	TOTAL of BRITT	OBES AND	ELPORTS		87,167) 23,730	: <del></del>	79,452 29,0\0	••• •••	- 1,11 + 4,9
		TOTAL E	IPOETS		1,09,900	 	1,08,453		- 1,49
	TOTAL BUTTLE	Possies	TRADE		2,40,19,394		4,08,49,096		+ 1,68,50,64

The above figures of imports are the highest recorded. The item of interest to the commercial community is the enormous rise under Reilway plant and rolling stock of 223 per cent. in carriages and trucks and of 152 per cent. in Loco-engines. These additions to the rolling stock will be welcomed after the serious complaints of shortages during the last few years. The N.-W. Railway felt the smallness of the crops as shown by their gross receipts which fell Rs. 1,38,66,667 or 19 per cent. when compared with the previous year. The fall on the weight carried was 8,6 i8,499 msunds or 14 per cent. The Khanewal-Lodran link was completed during the year and opened for traffic on the 1st April 1909.

21. 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.		Importa.	Exports.	Excess of exports on imports.	Excess of imports on exports.
1904-1905	•••	Ba. 10,18,84,722	<b>Ba.</b> 18,08,33,897	Be. 7,95,08,675	<b>Re.</b>
1905-1906 1906-1907	•••	11,86,41,819 18,85,01,871	11,58,01,024 15,99,87,049	2,04,35,678	28,40,795
1907-1908 1903-1909	•••	18,79,10,052 15,92,87,018	18.25,18,081 8,69,04,632	4,46,07,979	7,28.82.881

Excluding Government transctions, the figures will be as follow :---

1 m 1 1

	Years.	Importa.	Exports.	Excess of exports on imports.	Excess of imports on exports.
4 (	1964-1905 1905-1908 1906-1907 2007-1996 1908-1909	9,07,70,755 9,99,81,309 11,40,00,556	Be. 18,07,69,785 T1,55,24,419 15,88,32,284 19,64,08,131 8,67,96,180	<b>Rs.</b> 9, 93, 92, 818 2, 47, 53, 664 5, 89, 00, 925 6, 84, 07, 575	Ea. 

#### CHIEF PORT-KARACHI, (COASTING TRADE.) PRIVATE MERCHANDISE.

22. The distribution of the trade was as follows :--

					lurones.			Exposts.				
					1907-1908.	1908-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909,	1907-1908.	3908-1909.	Increase of decrease in 1969-1969.		
		47. H. B. I.	÷.,		Re.	Ba.	Ro.	Ra	Be.	Re. 22.73.10		
Dengel	•••	{Indian Produce Foreign Merchan	•••	•••	61,40,468 13,771	33,03.883 32,596	<b>39,36,5</b> 85 + 19,8 <b>25</b>	24,93,248 67,703	<b>3,20,148</b> 1,55,454	+ 87.75		
		(Indian Produce	<b>0 390</b>	•••	3,70,94,463	3.81.2.423	+9.37.960	1.63.72.564	1,41,65,298	- 19.07 2		
Bombsy		Foreign Merchan	diet		1,46,40,148	1,08 +3 455	-:7.56,693	12.63.648	17.94.941	+ 5.35.3		
		(Indian Produce			11.21.380	18,76,975	+7.55.595	2.54,348	4.04,733	+1,50,3		
Dersta	•••	Foreign Merchan	dise		3,327	455	-1,873	14,467	8,339	-6,1		
Madzas		SIndian Produce			9,43,012	9,82,811	+ 39.8 0	21, 18, 813	27,28.6-2	+6 09,9		
	•••	( Foreign Merchan	dise		11,601	9,111	2,490	1,04,140	2,85,492	+ 1,81,3		
_		(Indian Produce			8,52,99,333	\$ 40.96.093	18.03.230	11.38.973	1.77.18,868	-34,90,11		
To	1 <b>46</b>	Foreign Merchan	dise		1,46,66,847	1.09,25,817	- 87,41,23.	14,49,958	23,46,226	+7,98,2		
British Ports	within	(Indian Produce			8,35,637	1.19.5.)1	-2.16.046	1.23,727	1,16,604	-7,1		
the Provinc		( Foreign Merchan	dise		854	873	+19	1,33,675	1,03,309	- 30,3		
		(Indian Produce			1.49.340	68,493	-80.847	6.97.991	7.03,471	+5,4		
Dutch	•••	(Foreign Merchan	dise		8,162	3,012	- 5,150	8,90,593	4,10,922	+ 80,3		
Cathiawar		∫Indian Produce		}	5,70,894	8,98,005	+8,27,17)	19,20,828	14,71,408	-4,49,4		
		Foreign Merchan	dise		7,669	17,221	+9,552	5,37,983	7,16,431	+1,78,4		
and		Indian Produce			18,636	10,-10	- 7,826	2,49,643	1,01,331	-1,48,3		
		{ Foreign Merchan (Indian Produce	a <b>:se</b>	•••		•••	•••	912		•		
Demaun	•••	Foreign Merchan	 Aina	•••		***	•••			•••		
		(Indian Produce	01100		•••	•••	•••			- 3,0		
Diau	•••	Foreign Merchan	dise									
		(Indian Produce			300		800	1,182		- 1,1		
Pondicherry	•••	Foreign Merchan	dise							•••		
State of Trav	-	Sindian Produce			18,11,569	10,0),090	-8,11,558	2,431	230	1,30		
76840 UL 1101		Poreign Merchan	dise			14	+14			- 28.6		
Backwar's To	rritory	Indian Produce	31		13,846	10,150	3,096	28,593	33,500	+\$3,50		
	•	(Foreign Merchan	d198		<u></u>		•••		88,800	– – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –		
To	TAL	SIndian Produce			20,64,544	19,87,488	-77,066	29,03,695	23,76,410	6,27,2		
	••••	[Foreign Merchan	di <b>se</b>		15,831	8 ,247	+ 4,416	9,29,486	11,70,853	+2,41,3		
A		f Indian Produce			8.76.99.504	8.62.03.172	-14.96.333	3.41.06.385	3,01,11,893	- 40,54,4		
UBAND TO	TAB	Foreign Merchan		·	1,46,83,532	1.09.46.737	-87.36,795	26,12,119	35,21,393	+10,09,2		
		Treasure	•••		5,24,153	65,857	4,58,296	25,001	63,265	+ 37,3		
		_		L L						-30.07.9		
		L. L	BAND TOTA	L	5,29,07,189	4,72,15,766		3,67,03,505	3,36,95,545	-30,07,1		

The value of the entire coasting trade amounted during the year under report to Rs. 709 lakhs against Rs. 796 lakhs in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 87 lakhs or 10 per cent., for which both imports and exports were responsible.

Imports of Indian produce and manufactures declined from Rs. 376 lakhs to Rs. 362 lakhs, principally in coal for private companies from Bengal (-9 lakhs), grey piece-goods from Bombay (-5 lakhs), copra from the state of Travancore (-2 lakhs), and gunny bags from Bengal and Bombay (-25 lakhs), with a set-off in coloured piece-goods (+18 lakhs), pulse (+1 lakh), rice (+4 lakhs), and black pepper (+1 lakh), all from Bombay; kerosine oil (+3 lakhs), and teak wood (+4 lakhs) from Burgar and wood ether times a lakh from Medera Burma; and wood, other timber, 1 lakh from Madras.

Imports of foreign merchandise fell from Rs. 146 lakhs to Rs. 109 lakhs, chiefly in apparel (-1 lakh), white piece-goods  $(-20\frac{1}{2} \text{ lakhs})$ , coloured piece-goods (-2 lakhs), other cotton manufactures (-1 lakh), Aniline dye (-1 lakh), sugar  $(-4\frac{1}{2} \text{ lakhs})$ , tea (-2 lakhs), and woollen piece-goods

(-11 lakhs), all from Bombay. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures fell from Rs. 241 lakhs to Rs. 201 lakhs, principally in raw cotton and grain and pulse. Foreign merchandise on the other hand rose from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs, principally in kerosine oil ( $+\frac{3}{4}$  lakh), dried fruits (+ 1 lakh), and sugar (+6 lakhs). The rise in sugar was due to exports of Java sugar to Bombay where stocks had run short.

GOVERNMENT STORES.

23. The value of Indian stores imported coastwise nearly doubled itself, having increased from Rs. 44,90,762 in 1907-08 to Rs. 79,55,447 in the year under report, coal imported for the State Railway alone showing a rise of Rs. 34,94,501. Imports of foreign stores on the other hand declined from Rs. 23,71,563 to Rs. 16,55,156. Exports (Indian) declined from Rs. 68,733 to Rs. 2,404 and (Foreign) from Rs. 6,15,786 to Rs. 4,96,987.

Treasure.-Imports of gold coin fell from Rs. 25,50,000 to Rs. 3.07,500 and of silver (Government of India rupees) from Rs. 1,49,50,000 to Rs. 94,000. Exports of Government of India rupees on the other hand increased from Rs. 2,10,947 to Rs. 3,26,771.

SUBORDINATE PORTS. Keti Bandar and Sirganda.—The total value of the whole trade of these sub-ports aggregated 24. Rs. 7,23,481 in the year under notice against Rs. 12,38,587 in the preceding year.

25. Keti Bandar .-- There was no foreign trade during the year.

Coasting Trade.-Imports of Indian produce and manufactures fell from Rs. 93,896 in 1907-08 to Rs. 92,851 in 1908-09, and of foreign manufactures from Rs. 58,280 to Rs. 50,989, principally in apparel, cottou coloured piece-goods, dates and refined sugar. Imports of Treasure also declined from Rs. 2,625 to Rs. 1,550.

Exports of Indian produce and manufactures again fell from Rs. 5,75,772 to Rs. 2,58,761, chiefly in barley, jowar and bajra, paddy, rice, ghi, cotton seed and firewood. The rice crops in the delta suffered from excessive moisture and the high prices demanded effectually checked exports. There were no exports to Goa and Cochin.

Exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Re. 140 against Re. 178. Rs. 41 were collected on account of import duty and Rs. 5,079 on account of export duty against Rs. 43 and Rs. 11,616 respectively. 26. Sirganda.—Foreign Trade.—The value of exports was Rs. 1,810 against Rs. 807. Coasting Trade.—Imports of Indian produce and manufactures increased from Rs. 14,025 to

Rs. 31,536, principally in cotton piece-goods, kerosine oil, spices, refined sugar and wood, other timber. There was also an advance in foreign merchandise imported from Rs. 3,479 to Rs. 22,217 mainly in outton piece-goods and dates.

Exports of Indian produce and manufactures decreased from Be. 4,07,016 to Be. 2,11,672. Jowar and bajra, paddy and rice are responsible for the falling-off.

#### The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

27. The number of cases dealt with was 224 against 272 in 1907-08 and 241 in the previous year. The appended table gives a summary of the cases (Appendix II).

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

Eight applications were received for the detention of goods alleged to bear a counterfeit trade mark, and 23 consignments were detained in consequence. Eleven of these consignments were immediately released owing to the failure of the applicants to execute the required indemnity bond promptly. In four cases, the goods, consisting of Turkey red yarn and Merino shawl cloth, were allowed to pass on the parties coming to an amicable settlement. One lot of white shirtings and three of woollen shawl cloth were cleared after removal of the trade mark, and three further lots of shawl cloth were similarly dealt with after the matter had been taken into Court and decided against the importers. One case was pending in Court at the end of the year.

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

There were 142 cases in this class. In 124 cases, the goods, consisting chiefly of metals, matches, window glass, cement, cotton yarn and gold thread, bore either the names or initials of well known British or British-Indian dealers, or descriptions in English, without an indication of the country of origin, and of these only one lot, consisting of matches, was re-shipped.

In 15 cases (wines, spirits, perfumery and nails from Germany, Belgium, Austria and Japan) the goods bore a preponderance of description in the French language, suggesting manufacture in France. There was one case of woollen shawls from Germany marked in the vernacular as of Swiss make, this being due to the ignorance of the shippers who could not read the inscription. Two consignments of piece-goods from the United Kingdom bore inscriptions in the vernacular "Bande Mataram" and "Success to Tilak Maharaj," without indication of origin in the same language. The goods were passed after these inscriptions had been obliterated.

Class C.--(Application of a trade description false in other respects)-

In 5 cases, the size or weight of paper, iron tacks and Berlin wool was wrongly stated. In 15 cases, the goods were wrongly described as regards the material of which they were composed, and one consignment of mineral oil described as sperm oil and two of white metal cutlery, marked "Aura Silver," were re-shipped.

31, Class D.--(Piece-goods not properly marked with lengths)-

In 35 cases the length was wholly omitted. In the remaining 4 cases, the length was marked in numerals only or on strips of paper attached to the cloth.

32. General.-With the exception of the cases mentioned in paragraph 28 all the detentions were made by the appraisers in the ordinary course of their duties.

Fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 946 against Rs. 1,719 in the previous year. There were no appeala.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

53. Beceipts,-The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 62,96,507, showing an increase of Rs. 5,68,192

or 9.02 per cent on the previous year. The net receipts were Rs. 61,88,377 against Rs. 55,50,071. The increase was wholly under Appendix I. Import Duty, which showed an improvement of Rs. 6,89,674, while Export Duty declined by Rs. 99,868. The decrease of Rs. 21,467 under overtime fees is accounted for by the slack export season.

34. Expenditure.—Payments to the Kashmir Darbar on account of goods sent in bond amounted to Rs. 46,863. Further debits against the year are however expected through the Exchange Account. The total of the adjustments for the previous year amounted to Rs. 1,16,800.

Drawbacks of seven-eighths of the duty amounted to Rs. 43,852 against Rs. 44,054.

Salaries .- The increase against the Collector and Assistant Collectors is due to the annual increment to the pay of the former and the appointment of an Assistant Collector of the Imperial Customs Service, with higher emoluments to replace an Assistant Collector on the provincial cadre. There were smaller payments on account of leave allowances to the subordinate establishment, while payments to the menial staff increased owing to the grant of grain compensation.

35. Customs offences.—In addition to the cases under the Merchandise Marks Act referred to above, 524 offences against the Customs Act were dealt with during the year, including 433 items of failure to account satisfactorily for shortages in import manifested cargo. The amount of fines realised was Rs. 2,736.

requiring analysis had to be sent to Bombay for test Out of 46 samples of methylated spirit, 27 only were pronounced unit for human consumption. Forty samples of wood naphtha and 22 of mineral naphtha for denaturing spirit were also examined by the Chemical Analyser, Bounday, in addition to 11 samples of other substances, such as lemon oil, red lead, etc. The Chemical Analyser for Sind tested 185 samples under the Petroleum and Explosives Acts.

87. General.—The department was in undersigned's charge throughout the year with Mr. C. F. D'Abreo as First Assistant. The appointment of Second Assistant, vacated by Mr. Philli-powsky on the 22nd February 1908 on transfer to the Exc se Department, remained vacant until Mr. F. D. Lakaka of the Imperial Customs Service was transferred to Karachi and joined this Customs House on the 21st July 1908. Mr. Lakaka on two months' priviler laws Customs House on the 21st July 1908. Mr. Lalkaka proceeded on two months' privilege leave from 5th January 1909. No substitute was appointed in his place and the absence of a Second Assistant during this period as well as in the early part of the year was sorely felt, and was productive of some inconvenience to the public as well, at times of pressure.

The only other changes during the year were the transfer of the Sea Coast Inspectors' establishment from the Salt Department to the Customs and the addition of an Audit Establishment, consisting of four plerks for the Manifest branch of the office.

KARACHI CUSTOMS HOUSE, 20th May 1909,

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

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#### APPENDIX I.

#### STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Customs Department in Sind for the year 1908-1909 contrasted with those of the year 1907-1908.

	1908-1909,	1907-1908.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	1	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	Increase.	Dearman.	Net Increase.	Not Decrease
BEGELFTS.		·/					Experiment.	l	ļ —				
Imperial.	B p.	Be. a. p.	Be, a p.	Rs. a. p.	Bs. a. p.	<b>Re. a.</b> p.	Inprist.	Ba. a. p.	Bs. s. p.	Rs. a. p.	Es. a. p.	Ba. a. p.	Be. a. p
mports, Sea Customs hyports Do versions frees seoverise of Cost of Special Bond Establish- ment paid for by private companies.	•00,33,693 10 6 3,30,948 0 11 19,563 0 0 1,025 6 4	3, 30, 816 5 8 41, 349 8 0		90,969 4 4 91,436 8 0 98 3 9		·	Chief Collector of Customs	16,631 14 0 11,353 1 7 90,605 2 5	15,987 8 0 10,703 7 2 82,276 5 5	864 6 0 646 10 5	 1,671 3 0 150 3 4		
							Statistical Do Do. (Temporary)	15,980 11 10 1,716 14 4	16,130 11 2 1,740 0 0		<b>350 3 4</b> <b>33 1 8</b>	•••	
	63,84,680 1 9	<b>67, 16,199 5</b> 0	5,89,073 23 9	1,31,435 0 0	5,68,240 13 9	<u> </u>	Preventive Establishment	34,393 4 8 13,249 11 8	34,304 12 3 12,145 9 3	89 <sup>°</sup> 85		•••	
Miscellansons Brutipis.		1				1	Boat Establishment	4,473 13 9 841 6 7	4,193 7 11 954 0 0	399 5 10	118 9 5		
Varehouss and Wharf Bent	1,500 13 3 441 0 0 18 4 0			<b>30 0</b> 0			Companies. Temporary Establishment engaged at Kia- mari in connection with Surar landed	833 11 11		 329 11 11		1 64	 
Do. of Customs Manual, Transa- tion of G. B. No. 306-S. B., dated the 19th January 1900, and result of Orders	109 4 0	63 14 0	5 6 0				there. Sea Coast Establishment	1,808 /7 6		1,808 7 4			
under the Arms Ast. Sale Prusade of Tariff Act	18 8 0	18 18 0	·	0 5 0	·	• · · ·	TOTAL BALABIES	1.81.267 3 7	1.78 398 0 8	4.838 3 10	1.957 0 5		
Bo. of unclaimed Goods	1:000 9 6	997 13 4								4,006 3 10	1,967 0 8	2,661 3 5	<u> </u>
Do. of Government Old Stores.		96 5 3	69 13 8				CONTINGENCIES,						
Do. amending Domments	1,339 0 0	3,351 0 0		51 0 0 12 0 0		••• ` ···	Travelling Allowances	1.040 3 0	2,009 3 0		969 0 0		
Do, granting duplicate Documents. Do. Belecting and Testing Petro-	521 0 0 310 0 0		40 0 0 (58 0 0				Boat Stores and Repairs	2,749 13 10 531 7 5	4,166 13 6 590 14 2		1,416 15 8 50 6 9		
leum and non-potable Spirits. ines and Forfeitures under the Sea Customs	8,778 18 5	4.117 9 4		<b>343</b> 11 11			Subicipal House Taxes	263 3 0 278 41 0	258 4 0 273 11 0	<b>6</b> 15 0			•••
Act. Fanabloment Pees	1.103 13 0	2,414 13 0					Rewards in Customs Cases	1,499 14 7	1,119 5 6	38Ö 91			
ligrellaneous Beceipts under section 139.	11 0 0			1,311 0 0 9 0 0			Petty Construction	- 200 0 0	200000				· ···
See Castoms Act. aterest on the amount of Duty on Goods	530	1 1 2 7	3 15 5	· ?			Rent	380 0 0	380.00	94K 0 0			
which remained in bond for over 8 years. arolus Promode of Goods under sec-	4780		47 8 0				Construction of Boats	3,187 3 4 117 12 0	249 15 6	3,167 3 4	155 3 6		
tion 32, See Customs Act. Liscellaneous other Receipts	380	0 4 6	3 3 6				Petty Repairs	9670	109 6 0		13 16 0		•••
commission (7) per cent.) on Great and	<b>13 3</b> 11			17 6 9			Purchase of Books	12 2 0 1,583 15 3	12 10 0 1,965 11 7		080 881 134		•••
Little Bames Light Duce.			[				Clothing to Peons	508 6 3	379 0 0	319 6 3		•••	
TOTAL	12,066 14 1	19,115 6 6	1,726 1 8	1,775 7 8		49 6 5	Service Telegram Charges	<b>527 7 0</b>	546 7 6 25,797 8 0		19 0 6		•••
GRAND TOTAL	62,96,508 15 10	57,28,314 9 6	<b>6.91,3</b> 39 14 0	1,23,207 7 8	5,68,193 6 4		Clothing to Special Bond #stablishment	11 5 9	500	6 5 9	11,018 4 0		
oduct—							Plague allowance to Customs do Do. to Special Bond do	414 18 2 43 8 0	1,062 9 9 38 8 0	<b>5°0</b> 0	647 18 7		
Befunde, Imports	100,783 2 6		I	66,829 0 0			Purchase of Apparatus for fumigating Cot- ton Seed.		28.J00		280 0 0		
Do. Exports Do. Over-time	- 2,9 9 4 10			2,729 2 9 20 0 0			Boat-hire to Sea Coast Inspectors	. 714 5 9		714 5 9			
Do. Miscellausous receipts Drawbacks	763 10 8 43,863 5 4	1,007 1 11 44,054 3 3		393 7 8 201 13 11			TOTAL CONTINGENCIES	29,122 13 4	39,445 15 6	4,612 13 2	14,934 15 4		10,322 2
TOTAL BEFUEDS AND DRAWBACKS	1,08,130 6 11	1,78,243 15 3		70,113 8 4		70.113 8 4							·
TOTAL NET REVEFUE	61.68.370 8 11	55,50,070 10 3					TUTAL EXPERDITURE	<b>3.10.39</b> 0 0 11	2 17 830 15 9				
					•••		ACIAN DARENDATURS		-1-1,09-7 10 0				

\* This includes Rs. 242-10-0 recovered by the Postal authorities.

+ This includes Bs. 46.862 9-3 on account of refunds made to the Kashmir Darbar through the Exchange Accounts up to date.

1 This includes Rs. 1, 16,810-5-1 on account of do. do. do. during 1997-1909.

Karachi Customs House,

**≥** 62--6

F. S. PUNNETT,

20th May 1909.

Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

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#### APPENDIX II.

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	I.	II.	111.	IŸ.				
Class of cases.	Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	Passed with nominal penalty.	Passed with heavier penalty or re-shipped or confiscated sulject to fine in redemption.	Tota'l.	REMARES.		
A. — Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.		7	Nil.	.⊀iį.	(a) 22	(a) Exclusive of one case pending at the end of the year.		
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—						(b) 17 passed without cor- rection of marking.		
(1) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country,	43	37	(b) 42	(c) <b>2</b>	124	(c) One consignment re- shipped without fine.		
(2) as between two foreign countries	5	5	(ď) 6	Nil.	16	(d) 3 passed without cor-		
(3) as between the United Kingdom and British India, according to section 33 of the Merchandise Marks Manual.	Nil.	2	Nil.	Nil.	2	rèction of marking.		
<ul> <li>C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects—namely—</li> <li>(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods,</li> </ul>	2	3	Nil.	Nil.	5			
(2) as to the time at which goods were made or produced,	Nil.	Nil.	Níl.	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,	2	3	7	(6) 4	- 15	(e) 3 consignments re-shipped.		
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copy right.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	•••			
D.—Lengths not properly stamped on piece- goods.	1	16	23	Nil,	39			
Total	68	71	78	6	228	+1 case still pending.		

### STATEMENT showing particulars of cases dealt with under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1908-09.

F. S. PUNNETT,

Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

Karachi Customs House, 20th May 1909.