



**Report on the Maritime Trade
of the Province of Sind for
1909-10
(1911)**



Government Document

REPORT
BY
THE CHIEF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS IN SIND
ON
THE MARITIME TRADE
OF
THE PROVINCE OF SIND
FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR
1909-1910.



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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Commissioner in Sind,
Government House, Karachi, 15th June 1910.

Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the official year 1909-1910.

Submitted to Government.
Mr. Punnett has, as usual, written a very interesting report.

2. The value of the private import trade with foreign countries fell from 1,190 lakhs to 1,079 lakhs, a decrease of a little over 9 per cent., while the value of the foreign private export trade rose from 867 lakhs to 2,224 lakhs, an increase of 156 per cent. The decline in the value of imports is chiefly due to a falling-off of 117 lakhs under the head "Yarn and textile fabrics." Attention is invited to the report referred to under head "VII-B—Apparel"—as to the prohibition of import of gold and silver thread into Afghanistan. An excellent harvest following on a lean year is accountable for the great rise in exports. The principal articles which contributed to the increase were wheat, cotton, and rape seed. The entire trade of the port rose from 3,286 lakhs to 4,488 lakhs, an increase of 36 per cent. The development of the arrangements for coping with this steadily increasing trade continues to engage the earnest attention of the Port Trustees. The trade with the subordinate ports of Ketī Bandar and Sirganda increased by 65 per cent.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
BOMBAY.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The maximum length of this Report, with Appendices, has been fixed at 15 pages. (*Vide Government of India letter No. 3815-S. R., dated the 30th May 1901, embodied in Bombay Government Resolution No. 4637, dated the 18th June 1904.*)

SECTION A—TRADE.

I.—Province of Sind.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Para.	Page.
1. Statement of value of aggregate Trade of the Province of Sind	1
2. Shipping	<i>ib.</i>
3. Import and Export Duties	2

II.—Chief Port—Karachi.

Foreign Trade.

4 & 5. General Remarks on the Trade	2
6. Table showing aggregate value of the Trade of the chief port, according to prescribed classification	2 & 3
7. Variation in the average prices	3

IMPORTS.

8. Articles of Food and Drink	3
Statement of principal articles of Food and Drink	3 & 4
Liquors	4
Provisions	<i>ib.</i>
Dates	<i>ib.</i>
Sugar	4 & 5
Confectionery	5
9. Metals, and Manufactures of—	<i>ib.</i>
A. Hardware and Cutlery	<i>ib.</i>
B. Metals	<i>ib.</i>
Copper and Yellow Metal	<i>ib.</i>
Iron and Steel	<i>ib.</i>
C. Machinery and Millwork	<i>ib.</i>
D. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	5 & 6
10. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials	6
11. Oils	6 & 7
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	7
12. Statement of value of principal sub-heads of the above, with remarks.	<i>ib.</i>
13. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured...	<i>ib.</i>
Statement of value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics	7 & 8
Cotton Goods	8
Twist and Yarn	<i>ib.</i>
Statement showing Imports of Cotton Piece Goods	<i>ib.</i>
Grey Piece Goods	<i>ib.</i>
White „	<i>ib.</i>
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	<i>ib.</i>
Imports of Piece Goods Coastwise	9
Other Cotton Manufactures	<i>ib.</i>
Silk Goods	<i>ib.</i>
Woollen Goods	<i>ib.</i>
Apparel	<i>ib.</i>
Other Miscellaneous Articles	<i>ib.</i>

EXPORTS.

14. Comparative Statement of principal Articles of re-exports of Foreign Merchandise, with general remarks thereon.	10
15. Comparative Statement of principal articles of exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures	<i>ib.</i>

Para.

EXPORTS—continued.

Page.

16. Articles of Food and Drink	10
Statement of principal articles of Food and Drink, with remarks	<i>ib.</i>
Wheat	<i>ib.</i>
Wheat flour	11
Rice	<i>ib.</i>
Gram	<i>ib.</i>
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	12
17. Statement of principal articles of the above	<i>ib.</i>
Cotton	<i>ib.</i>
Hides	<i>ib.</i>
Skins	<i>ib.</i>
Seeds	<i>ib.</i>
Rape	<i>ib.</i>
Statement of Distribution of Rape Seed.	13
Silk	<i>ib.</i>
Wool	<i>ib.</i>
18. Treasure (Foreign Trade)	<i>ib.</i>
19. Distribution of Foreign Trade by Countries	13 & 14
20. Government Transactions (Foreign Trade)	14 & 15
21. Balance of Trade (Foreign Trade)	15

Coasting Trade.

22. Comparative Statement of value of Imports and Exports, with remarks	15 & 16
23. Government Stores	16

III.—Trade of Subordinate Ports.

24. Combined Trade of Ketī Bandar and Sirganda	16
25. KETI BANDAR:	16
Coasting Trade	16
Customs Revenue	<i>ib.</i>
26. SIRGANDA:	16
Coasting Trade	16
Customs Revenue	<i>ib.</i>

Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

27. Introductory Remarks	16
28. Class (A)	<i>ib.</i>
29. Do. (B)	16 & 17
30. Do. (C)	17
31. Do. (D)	<i>ib.</i>
32. General	<i>ib.</i>

Administration of the Customs Department.

33. Receipts	17
34. Expenditure	<i>ib.</i>
35. Customs Offences	<i>ib.</i>
36. Testing	<i>ib.</i>
APPENDIX I.	18
Do. II.	19

REPORT ON THE MARITIME TRADE: THE PROVINCE OF SIND FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1909-1910.

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 1905-1906 to 1909-1910, 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., Kei Bandar and Sirganda:—

		1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase or decrease in 1909-1910 as compared with 1908-1909.
(I) FOREIGN TRADE.	Imports—						
	Private—						
	Merchandise	Rs. 8,71,879	Rs. 9,41,879	Rs. 10,52,17,280	Rs. 11,31,76,940	Rs. 9,96,99,945	— 1,34,75,995
	Gold	21,09,453	36,20,696	61,20,319	29,26,962	39,97,875	+ 10,70,913
	Silver	14,72,585	21,23,768	26,63,107	29,44,127	42,71,644	+ 13,27,517
	TOTAL PRIVATE	9,07,70,823	9,99,31,309	11,40,00,706	11,90,46,429	10,79,69,464	— 1,10,76,965
	Government—						
	Stores	2,78,71,064	3,63,53,062	2,37,40,193	4,01,63,581	2,00,07,783	— 141,55,801
	Silver	...	2,17,000	1,60,000	77,000	1,58,000	+ 71,000
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2,78,71,064	3,85,70,062	2,39,00,496	4,02,40,594	2,61,55,783	— 1,40,84,811
	TOTAL IMPORTS	11,86,41,887	13,85,01,371	13,79,01,202	15,92,87,023	13,41,25,247	— 2,51,61,776
	Exports—						
	Private—						
	Foreign Merchandise re-exported	39,31,529	47,66,623	47,73,198	46,24,528	38,75,211	— 7,48,317
	Indian Produce and Manufactures	11,07,32,408	16,32,55,983	17,08,1,977	8,14,22,008	21,54,10,077	+ 13,39,88,069
	Gold	...	2,100	...	...	...	...
	Silver	9,81,022	8,08,316	15,50,773	7,51,394	31,46,165	+ 23,94,771
	TOTAL PRIVATE	11,56,24,919	15,88,33,011	19,21,04,971	8,67,97,990	22,24,31,453	+ 13,56,33,473
	Government Stores—						
	Foreign Manufactures	1,12,752	41,055	73,675	62,030	58,677	— 3,353
	Indian Produce and Manufactures	4,853	8,310	13,605	17,122	14,115	— 3,007
	Silver	1,69,000	62,400	22,720	29,000	15,100	— 13,900
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2,76,605	1,04,815	1,09,000	1,08,152	83,192	— 20,260
	TOTAL EXPORTS	11,58,01,524	15,89,37,826	19,25,14,788	8,69,06,142	22,25,19,658	+ 13,66,13,213
	GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN TRADE	23,44,43,411	29,74,39,197	32,04,24,990	24,61,93,165	35,66,44,905	+ 11,04,51,447
(II) COASTING TRADE.	Imports—						
	Private Merchandise—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures	3,67,45,285	3,24,88,090	3,78,07,125	3,78,27,559	4,12,86,554	+ 44,58,995
	Foreign Manufactures	1,45,06,678	1,33,99,213	1,17,45,291	1,10,19,043	1,51,68,189	+ 41,48,146
	Gold	...	...	4,25,499	...	4,546	+ 4,565
	Silver	4,73,857	3,99,703	1,78,638	1,19,362	1,96,913	+ 66,671
	TOTAL PRIVATE	4,17,25,720	4,62,87,166	5,31,56,853	4,74,66,964	5,66,46,540	+ 91,79,576
	Government Stores—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures	34,00,027	41,95,756	44,90,700	79,55,467	58,78,684	— 19,76,783
	Foreign Manufactures	38,62,016	27,80,219	23,71,63	16,55,156	9,57,582	— 6,97,574
	Gold	...	12,75,000	25,50,000	3,07,500	6,00,000	+ 2,92,500
	Silver	69,55,000	1,14,29,000	1,49,50,000	94,000	22,97,000	+ 22,93,000
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,42,77,613	1,90,79,975	2,43,62,425	1,00,12,123	98,31,246	— 1,80,877
	TOTAL IMPORTS	5,60,03,333	6,53,67,141	7,75,19,278	5,74,79,087	6,64,77,786	+ 89,97,799
	Exports—						
	Private Merchandise—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures	2,58,94,144	2,28,41,757	2,51,49,173	2,05,82,325	2,11,42,400	+ 5,60,105
	Foreign Manufactures	19,72,853	28,62,881	25,10,297	35,31,528	39,78,277	+ 4,46,749
	Silver	1,06,272	50,300	25,001	62,265	1,35,422	+ 73,157
	TOTAL PRIVATE	2,79,73,269	2,57,44,938	2,76,69,471	2,41,66,118	2,62,54,129	+ 10,88,011
	Government Stores—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures	6,917	1,525	64,733	2,404	...	— 2,404
	Foreign Manufactures	6,75,209	13,00,406	6,15,796	4,96,907	3,35,483	— 1,61,533
	Silver	2,95,812	2,33,552	2,10,947	3,26,771	1,69,961	— 1,56,810
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT	9,77,938	15,36,483	6,95,466	8,26,163	5,05,413	— 3,20,740
	TOTAL EXPORTS	2,89,51,207	2,72,80,421	2,83,64,937	2,49,92,280	2,67,59,542	+ 17,67,262
	GRAND TOTAL OF COASTING TRADE	8,49,54,540	9,26,47,562	10,61,01,315	8,24,71,367	9,22,36,328	+ 97,65,061
	TOTAL OF ENTIRE TRADE	31,93,97,951	39,00,86,749	42,65,26,295	32,86,64,723	44,88,81,233	+ 12,02,16,508

N.B.—The trade with Baluchistan Agency tracts (Mekran and Sonmiani) which was formerly shown as foreign trade has this year been included in the coasting trade. The annual average of this trade for the years 1905-06 to 1908-09 was imports Rs. 5,13,705, exports Rs. 8,63,568.

Comparing the last two years, the increase in the total sea-borne trade of the Province was Rs. 12,02,16,508 or 36 per cent., the foreign trade showing a rise of Rs. 11,04,51,447 or 44 per cent. and the coasting trade Rs. 97,65,061 or 11 per cent. The figures are a record and are 5 per cent. above those of the last record year, viz., 1907-08, and 22 per cent. above those of 1904-05, the previous record year. Good crops generally brought about this favourable result. The only despondent aspect in the figures is the fall in the foreign private import trade of Rs. 1,10,76,965 or 9 per cent. brought about partly by the over trading in 1908 in piece goods and partly by the enormous rise during the year under review in the price of cotton causing a curtailment in purchases of cotton goods.

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

Years.	Description.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steam.		Sailing.		TOTAL.		Steam.		Sailing.		TOTAL.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1909-10	Foreign	225	433,691	309	81,153	534	514,844	237	446,250	240	17,683	466	463,933
	Coasting	531	800,386	1,628	74,727	2,359	875,112	515	865,857	1,669	63,209	2,184	929,066
	TOTAL	756	1,233,976	2,137	95,880	2,893	1,419,956	752	1,311,107	1,918	80,892	2,670	1,392,999
1908-1910	Foreign	244	741,070	181	16,523	425	757,593	294	853,378	181	10,128	475	863,506
	Coasting	535	651,649	1,604	85,411	2,139	737,060	470	735,890	2,567	108,395	2,837	844,285
	TOTAL	779	1,392,719	2,385	101,934	3,564	1,494,653	764	1,589,268	2,748	118,523	3,312	1,707,791

The rise in the number of vessels entered and cleared is the natural consequence of the larger export trade.

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 and compares the last two:—

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase or decrease in 1909-1910 as compared with 1908-1909.
IMPORT DUTY (exclusive of duty on salt).						
Karachi	Rs. 46,07,439	Rs. 48,79,281	Rs. 53,42,745	Rs. 60,32,369	Rs. 54,22,133	— 6,10,137
Recoveries from the Kashmir darbar	314	...	...	...	...	...
Keti	83	44	43	41	54	+ 13
Sirganda	130	195	121	273	59	— 215
TOTAL	46,07,913	48,79,520	53,42,909	60,32,583	54,22,244	— 6,10,339
EXPORT DUTY						
Karachi...	1,8,915	4,08,073	3,02,332	2,10,189	2,29,119	+ 9,170
Keti	23,112	29,185	11,616	5,679	1,391	+ 13,313
Sirganda	31,112	27,608	16,818	5,670	13,229	+ 10,559
TOTAL	1,93,379	4,65,166	3,30,816	2,30,948	2,63,919	+ 33,041
TOTAL OF GROSS DUTY	48,01,294	53,44,686	56,73,725	62,63,531	56,86,163	— 5,77,368
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.						
Imports...	59,113	91,190	54,670	57,575	42,631	— 14,944
Payments to the Kashmir darbar	76,185	93,284	1,16,400	1,16,895	97,594	— 46,099
Exports...	1,013	2,213	5,657	2,929	2,027	— 902
TOTAL	1,36,310	1,86,657	1,77,127	1,76,199	1,12,254	— 63,945
TOTAL NET DUTY	46,64,984	51,58,029	54,96,598	60,87,332	55,73,909	— 5,13,353
IMPORT DUTY ON SALT	2,900	3,123	2,302	2,464	2,230	+ 234

* Payments up to date.

The above figures disclose a fall in the gross import duty of Rs. 6,10,339 or 10 per cent. comparing the last two years; however last year was a record one for imports and this year's total is higher than any previous year except last. Of this decline, Cotton Goods accounted for Rs. 3,26,359 or 22 per cent., Spirits Rs. 1,61,373 or 14 per cent., Sugar Rs. 75,047 or 5 per cent., Metals and Manufactures of, excluding Silver, Rs. 47,890 or 19 per cent. and manufactured articles Rs. 1,23,545 or 18 per cent. (chiefly woollen piece goods), while on the other hand there was a substantial rise in the imports of silver, the rise in the duty being Rs. 1,51,602. The greater part of this rise was brought about by the enhancement of duty on and from 25th February 1910, the alteration costing the trade Rs. 71,996 more in duty.

Export duty rose by Rs. 33,041 or 14 per cent. but considering the good rice crops, the total collections for the year were poor compared with the years 1906-07 and 1907-08. Prices in the Province kept on a higher level compared with those of Rangoon.

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI. FOREIGN TRADE.

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

1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
Rs. 7,98,75,109	Rs. 15,12,17,637	Rs. 13,53,72,362	Rs. 19,30,02,999	Rs. 26,21,46,657	Rs. 20,02,95,174	Rs. 25,77,03,543	Rs. 29,61,08,087	Rs. 20,58,12,009	Rs. 33,04,00,927

The rise in the decade was Rs. 25,05,25,818 or 314 per cent. It must, however, not be forgotten that the year 1900-01, the first of the decade, was a famine year with very small exports. The rise in the quinquennium was Rs. 12,41,05,753 or 60 per cent. and Rs. 12,45,58,318 or 60 per cent. on last year, also a bad year, and Rs. 3,39,92,240 or 11 per cent. on 1907-08, the last record year.

5. There were no serious mishaps to record this year, such as bad breaches of railway in Sind, cyclones, &c., though in July the Indus threatened to erode the North-Western Railway near Rohri and a two miles diversion was constructed; however, the protections made to the main line proved efficient. Plague and fever continued their devastations, but not to the same extent as in the previous year. Business was undoubtedly difficult both in the import and export trade. Part of the direct import trade was diverted to Bombay as evidenced by the large increases quoted in para. 13. This was brought about by the fact that Bombay had enormous stocks, some of which were purchased before the rise in prices and found a ready outlet here. In exports, zemindars held on to their produce in a remarkable way for higher rates so that forward sales without cover were risky. In July nearly a quarter million tons of wheat were shipped. Turning to irrigation the vast schemes in the Punjab continued apace. In Sind, the Sukkur dam project was under discussion. The 1909 Indus inundation was a fair average one, but somewhat late, and of shorter duration, the district watered by the Jamrao suffering most from the shortage of water as well as labour.

The development of the port continued, but the larger schemes are still in the transition stage, viz., the new import and export yards and the boat basin. The relaying of the Kiamari yard for the better feeding of the wharves was commenced.

6. The following table shows the value of the imports from foreign countries, exports of Indian merchandise, and re-exports of foreign merchandise of the port of Karachi for the past three years, grouped according to the classes under which they are shown in statistical records:—

Articles.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Animals, living ...	...	...	...	14,730	16,350	26,194
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	4,004	...	...
{ Foreign ...	34,359	69,305	25,276	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink ...	...	...	...	10,22,75,897	2,17,08,326	11,18,55,866
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	5,06,381	5,27,431	6,99,818
{ Foreign ...	2,45,82,680	3,17,12,878	2,91,80,063	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.—Hardware and Cutlery...	...	...	...	11,318	11,501	9,958
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	36,532	51,139	37,157
{ Foreign ...	18,82,169	18,37,078	17,53,682	...	...	...
B.—Metals ...	...	...	...	3,96,785	1,38,912	2,35,904
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	35,631	25,735	20,360
{ Foreign ...	70,80,399	73,31,560	65,17,999	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	29,106	3,501	7,750
{ Foreign ...	14,98,749	16,28,206	20,84,693	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Indian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Foreign ...	10,37,269	22,78,727	59,02,293	...	...	...
TOTAL OF NO. III	1,14,78,675	1,35,65,501	1,62,28,507	4,07,901	1,80,443	2,45,062
	...	...	...	1,00,168	80,375	65,487

Articles.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials. { Indian ...	...	...	...	3,61,876	3,30,412	2,36,221
Foreign ...	24,89,352	24,61,364	26,16,984	10,900	8,288	9,334
V.—Oils ... { Indian ...	...	...	...	65,404	13,659	1,23,899
Foreign ...	37,81,210	47,47,727	47,97,292	29,336	29,336	2,123
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles. { Indian ...	...	...	...	7,15,76,036	5,83,39,286	10,19,75,436
Foreign ...	18,90,728	21,96,658	9,77,601	31,70,369	31,81,151	26,42,019
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—						
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics { Indian ...	...	...	...	1,75,140	1,75,915	1,30,035
Foreign ...	5,10,95,975	4,85,18,129	3,68,55,818	6,64,316	6,59,339	2,91,511
B.—Apparel ... { Indian ...	...	...	...	73,281	50,315	36,736
Foreign ...	19,08,560	21,94,501	19,37,568	1,51,849	1,15,748	81,448
C.—Other Articles ... { Indian ...	...	...	...	10,75,073	6,45,923	7,82,438
Foreign ...	83,52,087	75,93,327	71,30,646	1,17,709	1,34,291	1,63,410
TOTAL of No. VII ... { Indian ...	...	...	...	12,73,474	8,70,538	9,41,409
Foreign ...	6,12,57,193	5,84,21,957	4,50,14,263	9,24,873	7,97,777	5,36,469
TOTAL MERCHANDISE ... { Indian ...	...	...	...	17,60,84,220	8,14,20,254	21,54,10,077
Foreign ...	10,52,17,100	11,31,75,340	9,96,99,945	47,73,138	46,21,528	38,70,221
TOTAL ...	10,52,17,100	11,31,75,340	9,96,99,945	19,08,57,354	8,60,41,782	21,92,85,298
TENASCHE ...	87,83,436	58,71,069	83,69,519	15,60,773	7,51,394	31,46,165
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,40,00,536	11,90,43,429	10,79,69,464	18,24,08,131	8,67,98,180	22,24,31,463

This table is treated separately below under the headings, "Imports, Re-exports and Exports."

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.	1883-84.	1893-94.	1903-04.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Imports.									
II.—Articles of food and drink—									
Dates ... Cwt.	100	124.06	136.30	189.33	140.21	143.18	161.88	145.55	154.67
Sugar, refined ... "	100	77.03	63.84	36.83	36.17	31.47	33.05	36.68	37.32
III.—Metals and manufactures of—									
Copper ... Cwt.	100	83.34	79.71	129.06	143.67	242.38	129.76	149.41	106.40
Brass and sheets ... "	100	109.35	111.30	133.49	160.17	199.76	157.39	146.84	134.70
Iron ... "	100	118.53	130.77	152.83	163.12	201.45	190.30	180.30	157.12
Bar ... "	100	149.71	145.05	197.64	201.90	179.49	190.90	180.15	177.60
Steel ... "	100	56.83	41.12	43.01	43.43	50.01	61.31	46.51	44.63
Bar ... "	100	...	49.00	41.67	42.87	44.64	46.43	42.27	39.66
V.—Oils—									
Kerosene ... Gall.	100	38.87	33.02	42.05	31.43	34.24	36.46	33.68	36.31
VI.—Raw materials and unmanufactured articles—									
Coal ... Ton.	100	61.69	64.61	56.72	51.07	67.82	63.66	60.11	57.32
Silk ... lb.	100	139.50	101.60	167.66	225.35	210.13	189.40	211.85	181.34
VII.—Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—									
Cotton, twist and yarn ... lb.	100	66.65	70.05	64.40	67.67	74.91	60.42	75.74	66.45
Do. grey piece-goods ... yds.	100	92.47	84.27	90.37	99.42	103.40	103.91	107.74	110.50
Do. white ... "	100	103.41	118.9	104.63	122.32	117.63	131.44	130.76	130.67
Do. coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods ... "	100	94.50	74.12	84.27	73.17	71.61	80.01	76.56	80.27
Woollen piece-goods ... "	100	64.59	55.39	47.69	40.31	47.81	53.06	47.63	46.46
Exports.									
II.—Articles of food and drink—									
Rice not in the husk ... Cwt.	100	96.34	146.02	173.03	173.69	192.55	222.10	236.51	204.80
Wheat ... "	100	91.96	84.63	88.65	92.75	98.81	100.29	125.21	123.79
IV.—Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials—									
Indigo ... Cwt.	100	144.14	156.40	100.81	108.06	127.56	114.52	118.21	114.40
VI.—Raw materials and unmanufactured articles—									
Cotton ... Cwt.	100	70.03	89.34	87.55	84.52	94.55	93.26	91.80	102.67
Hides ... Piece.	100	121.91	49.38	167.69	199.02	216.38	196.99	197.12	206.77
Skins ... "	100	312.56	162.34	232.6	281.93	292.95	301.16	242.04	282.17
Rapeseed ... Cwt.	100	143.38	139.73	131.50	131.32	136.71	169.74	173.96	156.43
Til or jingill seed ... "	100	129.63	146.37	151.69	149.44	147.14	174.76	175.45	166.07
Wool ... lb.	100	75.21	85.25	86.00	88.91	96.49	97.63	86.10	86.28

The above figures are calculated on the whole trade in an article and when the article is dear, lower qualities are usually more largely dealt in, hence the figures above show in some cases a fall, whereas the article was actually dearer during the year under review. For example there is a decrease in prices of white piece goods as a whole. The year began with a low level of rates, but rose considerably during the year; again Yarn includes Coloured as well as Grey, but the imports of Coloured, the dearer article, were much smaller than Grey, the cheaper, hence the total value shows a fall. As a whole it may be safely said that the fall in imports would have been greater but for the rise in prices of cotton textile goods and sugar, the two largest items in the import trade, the former representing 34 per cent. and the latter 24 per cent. of the whole import trade.

Turning to the export side, wheat, the largest item, viz., 45.10 per cent. of the whole trade showed a fall on last year's figures but prices were above those of any other year. In Cotton, the second largest item, viz., 18.22 per cent. of the whole, there was a considerable rise, while in Rapeseed, the next item, i.e., 13.65 per cent. and Wool 7.12 per cent. there were decreases.

IMPORTS.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

8. There was a decrease of Rs. 25,62,815 or 8 per cent. under this main heading as per details below:—

Articles of food and drink.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease in 1909-1910.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Hops ...	Cwt.	913	3,17,12,878	237	2,91,50,063	—	—25,62,815
Liquors ...	Gals.	856,275	21,49,825	790,621	20,45,499	— 66,654	—4,04,326
Ale, beer and porter ...	"	631,321	6,92,118	611,126	6,64,279	— 20,195	— 27,839
Cider and other fermented liquors ...	"	2,152	8,379	1,261	4,941	— 891	— 3,738
Spirits ...	"	181,757	13,64,598	140,911	10,59,898	— 40,796	— 3,04,700
Brandy ...	"	41,282	3,76,232	34,457	2,71,559	— 6,825	— 51,673
Whisky ...	"	113,916	7,67,015	86,918	5,64,205	— 26,998	— 2,02,810
Spirits used in drugs, &c. ...	"	7,285	1,37,578	7,742	1,37,472	+	106
Other sorts ...	"	19,274	1,37,773	11,844	86,662	— 7,430	— 47,111
Wines ...	"	41,045	3,84,720	37,273	3,16,681	— 3,772	— 68,039
Champagne ...	"	3,431	98,669	2,793	81,403	— 638	— 17,261
Port ...	"	11,555	123,668	8,469	84,587	— 3,086	— 39,081
Other sorts ...	"	25,759	1,62,393	25,976	1,50,896	— 217	— 11,777
Provisions ...	Rs.		24,77,806		26,02,923	+	1,25,117

Articles of food and drink.	1906-1908.		1908-1910.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1910.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bacon and hams	Lbs. 207,150	Rs. 1,24,940	192,994	1,27,583	- 14,156	+ 2,643
Biscuits of all kinds	463,606	2,11,139	409,700	1,84,837	- 73,906	- 26,302
Canned and bottled provisions	5,893	3,34,859	6,250	3,19,567	- 443	- 15,292
Cheese	Lbs. 227,891	1,27,312	278,695	1,53,704	+ 50,804	+ 26,392
Farinaceous foods	Cwt. 4,011	1,29,500	3,649	1,07,671	- 362	- 20,829
Fruits and vegetables, dried, &c.	197,739	10,76,119	212,631	13,90,619	+ 14,892	+ 3,12,500
Almonds	3,627	51,690	3,908	65,166	+ 281	+ 13,476
Dates	192,149	9,16,814	235,638	11,94,453	+ 43,487	+ 2,77,639
Other sorts	2,953	1,09,715	3,437	1,31,018	+ 484	+ 21,303
Jams and jellies	Lbs. 382,982	1,13,255	301,680	90,807	- 81,426	- 22,448
Pickles, vinegar, sauces, and condiments	Cwt. 3,177	1,16,125	2,994	1,09,317	- 183	- 6,808
Other sorts of provisions	Rs. 2,458	1,13,818	...	1,13,818	...	- 1,28,810
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	Cwt. 2,641,368	2,90,88,098	2,376,343	2,39,49,089	- 265,025	- 21,38,417
Do. 16 Dutch Standard and below	Cwt. 2,840	21,438	2	17	- 2,838	- 21,421
Confectionary	Cwt. 10,378	3,44,692	14,308	3,94,249	+ 3,930	+ 49,556
Other articles	Rs. ...	2,72,749	...	1,31,184	...	- 1,39,565

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

Liquors.—The fall in the total was 65,654 gallons or 7 per cent. and Rs. 4,04,926 or 16 per cent. The year was one of great anxiety to the British trade, what with the proposed licensing act, the raising of duty on spirits and the heavy taxes on hotels, restaurants, &c. Whisky stocks are reported to be in excess of requirements. The vintages in France and Germany were gathered under most adverse climatic conditions, but Spain, Portugal and Italy were more fortunate and fair average supplies were obtained. The report of the Royal Commission on Whisky and other Potable spirits was published in August and definitions were made for Whisky, Brandy and Rum but no recommendation was made for Gin. The local traders report that general decreases were due to a reduction in Railway freight granted to Bombay traders, hence the latter were able to undersell Karachi dealers in the up-country markets. Further, as Bombay buys a much larger quantity at a time, it is able to get larger discounts. However the larger imports last year have very probably to do a good deal with the fall this year. Germany sent nearly 5,000 gallons more Beer while English fell by 25,674 gallons. Both France and Germany sent less Brandy and Germany less Whisky, while the United Kingdom shipped some 1,402 gallons more Brandy but 23,605 gallons less Whisky. Gin imports fell by 5,219 gallons or 56 per cent., but last year they were somewhat large; the taste for this spirit seems on the wane.

Provisions.—European provisions fell except for a larger import of the cheap Gouda Cheese from Holland. The prices of Ham and Bacon rose very considerably and explain the anomaly of a decrease in quantity and rise in value. The scarcity of pigs' flesh brought this about and a new trade has sprung up between England and the Far East.

Dates.—The most important item in the trade rose 43,437 cwts. in quantity or 22 per cent. and Rs. 2,77,639 or 30 per cent. in value. The wet date crops were good and early and being cheap in the days of high prices for grain, were in demand.

Sugar.—Although the above figures show a fall of 265,025 cwts. (tons 13,252) and Rs. 21,38,417 or 10 per cent. in quantity and 8 per cent. in value, the imports were above the average of the quinquennium by 37 per cent. in weight and were heavier than any previous year omitting last year's, which latter, it must be remembered, were a record.

The following table gives the imports from foreign countries, also of Mauritius sugar from Bombay (duty paid), re-exports to foreign countries and exports coastwise for the past five years:—

Whence imported.	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	19,672	1,90,721	24,697	2,25,918	4,797	53,034	1,304	22,213
Austria-Hungary, free ports	1,077,043	1,09,60,233	805,508	70,67,138	389,870	36,68,654	1,076,260	1,10,12,256
Belgium	29,000	2,57,325	47,785	4,34,416	2,923	29,544	...	...
France	98	1,112	10	155	...	...	...	...
Germany, free ports	247,378	22,10,413	564,890	49,12,917	8,510	89,044	22,809	2,45,968
Mauritius and Dependencies	69,369	6,69,469	239,313	19,78,699	276,378	23,93,224	361,078	33,58,620
Egypt	38,995	4,11,190	58	793	...	...	...	...
Hong-Kong	13,107	1,71,439	1,191	11,838	504	6,704	1,491	16,494
Java	214,303	26,46,890	49,426	32,53,168	1,430,014	1,26,16,558	1,187,691	1,14,23,791
Straits Settlements ... ..	...	...	...	...	30	440	...	...
Other places	2	31	...	...	128	1,286	875	8,755
TOTAL	1,723,074	1,69,28,113	2,103,613	1,78,74,185	2,113,961	1,88,56,498	2,641,398	2,60,98,089
Imports from Coast Ports—Bombay (Mauritius sugar)	109,728	11,38,639	73,337	6,81,211	61,345	5,87,144	12,364	1,35,845
Re-exports	44,906	4,93,059	52,791	4,61,885	37,068	3,36,336	38,608	3,06,817
Exports to Coasting Trade	48,371	5,09,092	73,469	7,28,028	65,021	6,28,125	125,726	12,30,616

The fall of 744,844 cwts. (tons 37,242) in the imports from Austria was due to the shortage in the beet crop, the outturn of which was not only smaller but later than usual owing to the long continued frost and the wet summer in Europe. The home demand therefore kept up prices so that it could not compete for the Indian trade with Java. Stocks of beet sugar at the commencement of the year were depleted and except for the supply of cane, the prices of beet would have risen higher. Cane was in plentiful supply from Cuba, Mexico and Brazil. The Java crop was somewhat below last year's bumper one. This country and Mauritius supplied this market more largely, the figures above being records for both countries. The increase in imports from Java were 372,017 cwts. (tons 18,600) and Mauritius 97,610 cwts. (tons 4,880).

The year opened with prices of white Java and beet ready in the neighbourhood of Rs. 10-8 per cwt. and fluctuations up to the end of November were small within twelve annas either way. This market responded somewhat slowly to the rise at home as stocks were fairly plentiful but in January Rs. 11-12 per cwt. was touched and March saw Rs. 12-4. The statistical position is strong as the consumption of sugar has undoubtedly risen all the world over, whereas supplies have not increased in the same ratio. It is interesting to note the rise in the supply of cane sugar. This has undoubtedly been brought about by the Brussels Convention, beet now being more on a natural basis, unhindered in its exports from Europe.

by bounties and kartels. The Punjab crop was the largest on record, showing a rise in outturn of some 68,000 tons or 25 per cent. and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh there was an increase of some 111,000 tons or 13 per cent. This larger supply seems to have affected the import trade slightly, as prices have been lower here in comparison with Bombay and Calcutta.

Confectionery.—Under this item there was a comparatively large increase of 3,930 cwts. or Rs. 49,556 or 37 per cent. and 14 per cent., respectively, the quantity figure being the highest yet recorded. The trade consists chiefly in bottled and tinned sweets and is carried on with the United Kingdom.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—

9. The total imports under this main heading when compared with the previous year showed an increase of Rs. 26,63,006 or 19 per cent. and of Rs. 47,49,992 or 41 per cent. when compared with 1907-08.

A.—Hardware and Cutlery.—The 4 per cent. decrease under this sub-head was made up as follows :—

Articles.		1906-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease in 1909-1910.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cutlery	...	...	2,26,603	...	1,40,341	...	— 86,262 or 38%
Hardware—							
Agricultural implements	... Value.	...	29,637	...	38,190	...	+ 8,553 .. 28%
Other implements and tools	...	...	1,46,510	...	1,65,796	...	+ 20,286 .. 13%
Enamelledware and ironware	...	...	1,42,465	...	83,998	...	— 58,467 .. 41%
Lampware	...	...	1,99,020	...	1,65,937	...	— 33,083 .. 21%
Sewing machines	... Nos.	5,071	1,95,051	6,106	1,96,393	+ 34	+ 1,332 .. 6%
Other sorts	... Value.	...	8,95,392	...	9,70,027	...	+ 74,635 .. 8%
TOTAL	...	...	18,37,078	...	17,63,682	...	— 73,396 .. 4%

The Cutlery figures are the lowest in the quinquennium, and it is interesting to note that the decline has occurred in German goods, the actual fall being 86 per cent. whereas British have risen slightly.

In Agricultural Implements the trade is almost wholly British and in Implements and Tools, Germany and America compete, the percentage figures being, United Kingdom 67 per cent., Germany (including Belgium figures as the imports are *via* Antwerp) 25 per cent. and United States of America 8 per cent.

There was a set-back of 41 per cent. in the Enamelledware trade. Austria and Germany have the largest share. In the Lampware line, the United Kingdom suffered most, Germany and America showing rises.

In Sewing Machines there was a rise of 2 per cent. in German, including those received *via* Antwerp. Of the sundry trade under other sorts, the United Kingdom's share in the trade, which was 71 per cent. of the whole, showed a rise of 6 per cent. Germany and Belgium also showed rises of 23 per cent. and 22 per cent. respectively.

B.—Metals.—The decrease under this sub-head was Rs. 13,03,641 or 16 per cent. made up as follows :—

	1906-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease in 1909-1910.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Brass	432	30,392	656	41,115	+ 224	+ 10,723 or 35%
Copper	15,296	8,91,131	7,572	4,16,591	— 7,724	— 4,74,540 .. 49%
German Silver	642	50,816	259	20,593	— 383	— 30,223 .. 59%
Iron	166,511	14,99,653	167,291	11,87,115	+ 780	— 3,11,738 .. 20%
Lead	6,433	1,02,813	6,330	1,01,585	— 153	— 1,228 .. 1%
Steel	881,964	80,77,346	827,424	46,46,849	— 57,540	— 4,30,497 .. 5%
Tin	608	63,818	161	17,310	— 442	— 46,508 .. 72%
Zinc or Spelter	3,226	69,100	1,725	38,160	— 1,501	— 30,940 .. 44%
Metals unenumerated	1,201	37,003	439	17,618	— 762	— 19,385 .. 52%
TOTAL	1,079,833	78,21,550	1,012,162	66,17,809	— 67,171	— 13,03,641 .. 16%

Copper and Yellow Metal.—This trade sprang into prominence last year, but owing to heavy losses has not been continued on so large a scale. Prices have remained fairly steady throughout the year, being rather higher at the close. They were however considerably below those of last year. Production of Copper is on the increase, put down at the end of 1909 at 15½ per cent. totalling 8,860,000 tons approximately and stocks have accumulated in England and France owing, it is stated, to speculative purchases in conjunction with purchases of mining stock, whereas consumption has dwindled in these two countries. The United States of America consumption has on the other hand risen very considerably. The increase in quantity under *Iron* and a decrease in value is due to a rise under old iron brought about by the breaking up of a B. I. steamer at this port. It is the first attempt at starting this industry. There was a fall in prices of Galvanized Iron sheets; for some 4½ years a combination amongst the suppliers had kept up prices but the year saw its collapse with an immediate fall of £2 per ton. In spite of a low level of prices steel imports fell, except steel hoops, the shipments of which were considerably heavier to meet a demand for baling the much larger cotton crop. The United Kingdom took 94 per cent. of this trade against 79 per cent. in the previous year. In Bar, Belgium has by far the larger trade, the United Kingdom hardly competing, but in Beams, Plates, &c., the United Kingdom held her own fairly well. The shares of each country in the total iron and steel trade for the last two years were :—

	1906-1909.		1909-1910.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	369,133	27,89,436	370,311	26,33,123
Belgium	610,490	33,30,033	671,453	28,67,837
Germany	68,341	3,56,142	42,785	2,57,445
Other Countries	13,521	1,10,048	10,298	86,900

C.—Machinery and Millwork.—This heading showed a rise of Rs. 4,26,477 or 26 per cent. and the figures are a record. The largest increases occurred under prime movers, *viz.*, 53 per cent. and textile machinery 55 per cent. There is a growing demand for power machinery to replace manual labour. The new flour mill for Karachi was nearly completed during the year and a number of new cranes were imported for the Port Trust Wharf extensions. Ginning machinery has also been more largely imported to cope with the larger cotton crop. The Industrial Exhibition in Lahore accounted for an increase under agricultural machinery and, it is hoped, will result in a permanent demand.

D.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.—The figures are a record and give an increase of 159 per cent. The imports for the North-Western Railway are shown under Government transactions. The above imports were for the Sutlej Valley Railway, Southern Punjab Railway, Jodhpur-Bikanir

Railway, Sind Feeder Railways and Port Trust, for all of which a large amount of construction work is in progress. Details of imports are given in the table below :—

Articles.	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease in 1909-1910.	
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	...	2,14,639	...	5,34,030	...	+ 3,19,391
Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof	...	18,988	...	2,14,863	...	+ 1,95,875
Materials for construction—Rails and fish plates of steel and iron	369,720	15,85,634	668,486	30,06,874	+	+ 14,20,239
Sleepers and keys do. do.	315	1,415	54	304	—	1,111
Sleepers of wood	78,660	1,97,348	673,076	18,50,580	+	+ 16,53,232
Other sorts	25,886	2,60,703	35,637	2,96,843	+	+ 36,139
TOTAL	...	22,78,737	...	59,03,268	...	+ 36,23,536

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

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

Articles.	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease in 1909-1910.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Chemicals	...	6,32,411	...	7,46,340	...	+ 1,13,928
Drugs, medicines and narcotics (excepting tobacco)	...	5,07,885	...	5,59,520	...	+ 51,635
Tobacco	5,78,971	8,32,248	543,063	10,10,180	—	+ 1,27,932
Dyeing and tanning materials	...	439,010	...	3,01,135	...	— 1,37,875
TOTAL	...	24,61,354	...	26,16,984	...	+ 1,55,630

The increases under the head CHEMICALS were chiefly in *Soda Bicarbonate* 51 per cent., *Soda, other sorts*, 227 per cent., *Sulphuric Acid* 17½ per cent. and *Sal-ammoniac* 1,371 per cent. A lower level of prices seems to have brought about the larger purchases of Soda and its compounds. In sulphuric acid the imports in the previous year were very small and this year's are a return to the normal. Under the next item DRUGS AND MEDICINES, *Proprietary and Patent Medicines* increased by Rs. 26,528 or 21 per cent. and Quinine by Rs. 62,862 or 104 per cent., while other sorts decreased by Rs. 30,805 or 10 per cent.

Under *Tobacco* there was a decrease under *Unmanufactured Tobacco* of 92 per cent. in quantity and 85 per cent. in value due to the transfer of the local factory to Monghyr, their last import arriving in April. They now import *via* Calcutta besides growing the leaf in the Monghyr district. *Cigarettes* on the other hand showed a large increase of 20 per cent. in quantity and 26 per cent. in value. The raising of the duty will, the trade reports, materially affect the next year's figures. In Dyeing and Tanning materials there was a heavy fall of 53 per cent. in quantity and 57 per cent. in value under Alizarine, and 23 per cent. in quantity and 17 per cent. in value under Aniline Dyes, while on the other hand Indigo paste is being imported in much larger quantities. The smaller import is attributed to over-trading in the previous year.

V.—OILS.

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

	1906-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1908.		1909-1910.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Kerosine—										
Aden and Dependencies ... Case	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	45	...	...
Straits Settlements ... { Bulk	...	...	16,821	11,565	...	...	1,205,355	4,99,068	...	...
... { Case	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,020	23,125	...	...
Russia, Southern Ports ... { Bulk	743,074	2,43,831	554,837	2,04,703	2,187,308	8,51,813	1,707,720	6,32,507	970,770	4,17,363
... { Case	...	...	397,838	2,19,150	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	24
United States of America ... { Case	997,364	5,43,300	1,197,393	8,22,299	2,163,433	14,55,340	1,763,434	11,56,827	2,592,737	17,07,338
... { Bulk	795,477	2,87,376	2,469,830	9,26,324	...	...	1,401,400	5,25,537	3,868,038	14,46,764
Sumatra ... { Case	...	...	24,273	17,197	...	...	38,921	27,948	...	...
... { Bulk	...	...	1,673,530	5,91,110	...	...	466,637	1,94,338	1,208,181	5,11,488
Dutch Borneo ... { Case	916,309	3,30,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	491,634	1,76,681
... { Bulk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roumania, Other Ports ... Bulk	...	...	766,316	2,87,368	3,243,984	12,36,371	3,368,633	12,63,308	...	...
Total Kerosine ... { Bulk	2,464,767	8,52,146	5,394,903	20,09,406	5,401,233	20,87,083	8,140,136	31,04,774	6,526,633	25,52,235
... { Case	997,364	5,43,300	1,629,330	10,70,311	2,163,433	14,55,340	1,843,434	12,07,941	2,592,769	17,07,363
GRAND TOTAL	3,462,024	13,95,445	6,994,133	30,79,616	7,564,726	35,42,323	9,983,560	43,12,715	9,119,392	42,59,597
TOTAL OTHER SORTS ... { Fuel	613,007	52,601	10,973	2,265	...	...	...	...	14	41
... { Lubricating	409,455	1,98,551	267,578	1,36,537	263,340	1,51,790	515,598	3,35,339	678,017	4,40,101
... { Other Sorts	5,337	7,611	26,451	21,944	11,838	29,374	23,454	30,017	17,112	11,533
TOTAL	1,027,799	2,53,663	325,002	1,60,748	275,179	1,81,164	539,032	3,65,356	693,163	4,51,684
Paraffin Wax ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	116	1,874
Kerosine—										
Bengal ... Indian	200,000	75,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Foreign	520	295	21,600	10,800	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ... Indian	306,164	1,19,338	53,000	20,312	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Indian	1,146,365	3,14,263	2,671,233	9,63,437	1,963,233	7,23,621	2,894,946	10,15,496	3,108,808	11,70,770
TOTAL	1,652,049	5,07,864	2,744,833	8,94,540	1,963,233	7,23,621	2,894,946	10,15,496	3,108,808	11,70,770

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

The above figures disclose a fall in the imports of foreign bulk of 1,613,513 gallons in quantity or 19 per cent. and Rs. 5,52,539 in value or 17 per cent., but a rise in case oil of 750,345 gallons or 40 per cent. and Rs. 4,99,411 or 41 per cent. that is, a nett decrease of 863,168 gallons or 8 per cent. and Rs. 53,128 or 1 per cent. Against this nett decrease there were larger imports from Burmah of 208,557 gallons or 7 per cent., so the total supply has been only 5 per cent. below the very large imports of last year. The Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company opened here during the year and imported oil in tins, and applied for a site for an installation, but withdrew it for the present. They have just built the largest tank in Calcutta. The flotation of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd., also occurred during the year and a report issued in the Petroleum Review states that the oil is of great value and very similar to the Baku Petroleum and that it is very rich in illuminating oil, paraffin, vaseline and other heavy oils.

The transport problem has yet to be regulated and it is proposed to lay a line about 150 miles long parallel to the Karun River down to Abadar about 7 miles south of Mahomerah in the Persian Gulf. It will, however, be some years before this oil becomes a competitor on the Indian market. American was by a long way our largest supplier followed by Sumatra, the Asiatic Petroleum Co. finding it cheaper to buy their oil from this country rather than in Roumania and Russia, the item of freight alone being considerably less. The Baku industry was reported to be on the decrease owing to exhaustion of the strata and lesser exploitation of the fields, but latterly more oil has been found and the productivity in 1909 rose owing to the deepening of some of the old wells and the boring of new, though the number of the latter was fewer than in 1908. Roumania has found a better outlet for her product in Europe particularly in the United Kingdom, hence no imports. There has, however, latterly been an enormous increase in the production of crude oil in the Roumanian fields. With the opening up of numerous new oil fields, such as the Anglo-Persian mentioned above and a new strike of oil by the Egyptian Oil Trust in the Red Sea, 160 miles south of Suez, the new fields in Makop in Southern Russia and fields in Australia, South Africa and another Refining Co. in Rangoon, there will probably be keen competition in the future. The Assam Co. too is reported to be making greater progress. Stocks at the close of the year were somewhat large, very little being sent up-country after the raising of the duty on the 25th February, buyers apparently not understanding why the foreign oil price has been raised 4 annas per 8 gallons, while the Burmah oil prices have not been enhanced. The demand for oil is still increasing, and prices have remained throughout the year fairly stationary, except for a short time in November when they were lowered but were eventually put up again to the old rates.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

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

Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.	1908-09.		1909-1910.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1909-1910.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TOTAL ...	...	21,98,568	...	9,77,501	...	-12,19,067
Coal ... Tons.	35,543	6,63,192	12,039	2,15,747	-23,504	-4,47,445
Seeds ... Cwt.	50,570	4,06,070	461	9,865	-50,109	-4,56,205
{ Rapeseed ... Cwt.	40,319	4,19,733	...	...	-40,319	-4,40,793
{ Other sorts ... Cwt.	1,221	16,277	461	9,865	-760	-6,412
Wood ... Value.	...	5,51,220	...	3,97,373	...	-1,53,847
{ Teak ... C.Tons.	1,749	1,93,381	1,502	1,78,059	-246	-20,322
{ Other Timber, ...	5,533	3,52,263	3,677	2,19,291	-1,855	-1,32,968
{ Firewood ... Tons.	33	177	1	20	-32	-557
Wool ... Lbs.	653,687	1,28,437	145,390	37,404	-508,297	-91,633
All other Articles ...	...	3,87,69	...	3,16,712	...	-70,957

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

Coal.—The imports were the smallest on record, Australia with her strike troubles only sending 1,650 tons during the year *via* Calcutta, and Natal more than halving the quantity sent last year with only 4,268 tons and English dwindled down to the small figure of 7,171 tons or a fall of 29 per cent. In spite of low prices at home users having adapted their boilers to using Indian, think little about the English nowadays. The imports from Calcutta by sea for the last two years compare as follows :—

	1908-1909		1909-1910.		Percentage in	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Quantity.	Value.
Private ...	49,823	7,04,594	*45,525	6,15,889	— 8%	— 12%
Government ...	535,061	76,52,245	378,890	54,43,848	— 29%	— 28%

*Besides this 1,550 tons of Australian coal worth Rs. 26,400 were imported from Bengal.

The decrease was due partly to large stocks on hand owing to the much heavier purchases made in the previous year and partly to more being brought by rail direct from the mines, this latter proving more advantageous to the Railway in some parts of their system.

Rapeseed.—The imports from Sonmiani are now treated as coasting trade, hence no figures are given above for the current year. There was a decrease of 26 per cent. in quantity and 41 per cent. in value due to a somewhat smaller crop following the previous year's bumper one.

Wood.—The decrease was chiefly in Singapore and Norwegian kinds.

VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

13.—The total of this main heading showed a decrease of Rs. 1,25,07,695 or 21 per cent. The figures are the smallest since 1903-1904.

A.—Yarn and Textile Fabrics.—The following table compares the last two years' figures :—

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1909-1910.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
A—Yarns and textile fabrics ...	...	4,86,58,129	...	3,68,55,818	...	-1,17,02,311
Cotton goods ...	...	4,38,14,315	...	3,39,46,302	...	-98,68,013
{ Twist and yarn ... Lbs.	2,909,311	19,76,280	2,215,490	13,67,368	-593,831	-6,08,892
{ Piece-goods ... Yds.	282,030,674	4,09,28,288	212,426,765	3,15,42,586	-69,603,909	-93,85,703
{ Grey ...	46,604,134	69,36,693	38,813,588	58,47,151	-8,290,546	-10,89,541
{ White ...	128,320,960	1,82,76,310	93,979,923	1,33,70,431	-34,341,037	-49,05,889
{ Coloured ...	107,106,580	1,57,15,286	80,133,254	1,23,25,014	-26,972,326	-33,90,272
{ Other manufactures ...	...	9,09,747	...	10,36,328	...	+ 1,26,581

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.	1906-1909.		1908-1910.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1908-1910.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Silk goods ... ..	...	4,53,027	...	3,85,027	...	67,980
{ Piece-goods Yds. {	161,280	1,40,968	224,618	1,81,210	+	63,328
{ Goods of silk mixed with other materials ... Lbs. {	338,572	2,75,019	176,868	1,55,367	—	161,708
{ Other goods Lbs. {	19,247	37,030	44,493	48,150	+	25,246
Woollen goods ... ..	...	41,80,000	...	24,32,780	...	17,47,520
{ Piece-goods Yds. {	3,292,007	26,45,355	2,036,309	15,96,917	—	1,255,686
{ Shawls No. {	166,744	5,66,327	40,747	1,37,941	—	124,907
{ Yarn and knitting wool ... Lbs. {	381,520	8,12,521	246,858	5,09,736	—	144,682
{ Other sorts " {	101,134	1,56,097	117,995	1,89,186	+	16,861
Other yarns and textile fabrics ... ..	...	1,10,507	...	91,709	...	18,786

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

The above figures show a fall of Rs. 1,17,02,311 or 24 per cent. and practically account for the fall in the import trade during the year under review when compared with its predecessor. The figures for ten years are given below :—

Years.	Rs.	Years.	Rs.
1900-1901 ...	1,90,53,597	1905-1906 ...	4,32,04,944
1901-1902 ...	3,38,46,152	1906-1907 ...	4,78,07,973
1902-1903 ...	2,53,26,103	1907-1908 ...	5,10,46,975
1903-1904 ...	2,37,56,612	1908-1909 ...	4,85,58,129
1904-1905 ...	4,03,00,824	1909-1910 ...	3,68,55,815

A few general remarks are made on the cotton textile trade as a whole. The chief cause of the enormous drop was the over-trading in 1907-1908, leading to an accumulation of stocks, the goods being bought at high figures. Then followed a sudden drop in rates owing to the fall in cotton and retail buyers having a small sale owing to the small crops of 1907-1908, and expecting still lower rates kept out of the market. Further they were hampered in their trade by having to sell at a loss owing to new goods being cheaper than their previous purchases. Those who were able to bear their losses, and sell and buy new goods were able to recoup themselves somewhat. In the Summer of 1909 the news came that there was to be a short American crop and short time would have to be more resorted to—it had already been resorted to owing to the poor business passing. Prices then began to rise and rose gradually every month. The year commenced with the prices of fair middling American cotton @ 5·27d per lb. and closed @ 8·11d per lb. December saw 8·49d and since the close of the year this has again been touched.

It will thus be seen that business has been of a very difficult nature. Stocks at the close of the year were decidedly small compared with those of the last three years.

Twist and Yarn.—The figures above show a decrease of 21 per cent. in quantity and 30 per cent. in value: both Grey and Coloured suffered. The competition of the Bombay made article both in dyed and grey, together with the rise in prices during the latter part of the year, is assigned as the cause of the fall. To indicate the rise in prices in the year, George Mayall 40s Grey was selling at the beginning at As. 9 pies 3 per lb. and at the close reached As. 12 per lb., a rise of 29 per cent. However our imports coastwise have been smaller in Indian and slightly larger in English and continental yarns. The latter is a small trade.

Piece goods.—This, our largest item in the import trade, showed a fall of 24 per cent. in quantity and 22 per cent. in value.

The following table contrasts the three items Grey, White and Coloured for the last ten years :—

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1900-1901 ...	38,988,433	44,68,323	56,963,444	71,57,155	44,496,370	55,37,846
1901-1902 ...	60,692,871	71,35,480	109,763,933	1,31,58,006	72,519,611	90,41,943
1902-1903 ...	53,989,307	65,73,081	63,477,805	76,06,037	68,988,927	81,43,561
1903-1904 ...	26,267,613	33,77,620	71,880,915	85,00,444	63,228,950	82,70,779
1904-1905 ...	46,803,696	58,63,533	118,306,806	1,54,61,812	87,870,843	1,23,73,776
1905-1906 ...	59,940,944	82,17,574	112,763,181	1,50,08,205	105,797,978	1,45,28,164
1906-1907 ...	53,424,472	76,27,818	131,964,611	1,68,90,134	112,932,362	1,68,34,244
1907-1908 ...	46,120,776	66,16,864	161,989,154	2,37,16,007	10,00,39,933	1,53,44,729
1908-1909 ...	46,604,134	69,36,392	128,320,960	1,62,76,310	107,105,590	1,57,15,286
1909-1910 ...	38,313,698	56,47,161	93,979,923	1,33,70,421	80,133,454	1,23,25,014

Grey.—The figures give a fall of 17 per cent. in quantity and 15 per cent. in value. The comparatively stationary trade in this line is accounted for by the competition of the Indian-made article. Shipments for the first six months were good and there was a demand, but latterly this fell away and stocks began to accumulate. Then prices rose and shipments became small and in March were the smallest for many years past. In Pepperell Drills quite a fair business was done but not on a par with last year's, the rise in prices causing a cessation at the close of the year. The year began with the price of American Pepperell Drill @ Rs. 9-1-6 per piece and fell slightly in May, but afterwards rose gradually and touched Rs. 10-7 at the close of the year. The trade in greys has not been confined particularly to heavy weights this year but was distributed over most qualities, the smaller widths being perhaps in rather less demand.

Whites.—These showed a fall of 26 per cent. in quantity and value, the line that suffered most was nainsookhs, large stocks of which were carried over from the previous three years' heavy importations and when these stocks were worked off, supplies were obtained from Bombay. Mulls also suffered, but there has been a demand in the wider widths. Heavy stocks frightened purchasers from buying largely in both these lines at the usual season: then when they found a good demand springing up, they attempted to buy but found such a rise in prices that as large a quantity was not bought as would have been. Purchases being late in the season deliveries will be later and a good portion will come forward after the close of the year. In shirtings there has been a fair demand throughout the year. The huge stocks of these are at last diminishing. To indicate the rise in prices Liepman's No. 1500 is chosen, the price of which at the beginning of the year was Rs. 8-7-6 and at the close Rs. 9-8 per piece.

Prints.—The figures above disclose a fall of 25 per cent. in quantity and 21 per cent. in value. The smaller trade was due chiefly to the absence of marriages and to heavy stocks brought over from last year. The last 18 months were according to the astrologers inauspicious for marriages. In printed Jeans, Book

Muslins and Shirting prints, there were increases, and stocks at the close of the year were small. In Scarves, Twills and fancy brocades, there was a smaller trade. The year closed with a healthy demand and in spite of high prices fairly large purchases have been made for delivery up to next July.

Against the above shortage in *Greys, Whites and Coloured* goods must be put the larger imports of these articles coastwise, the following table giving the figures for ten years :—

Year.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1900-1901	11,219,190	15,58,359	30,550,254	45,58,911	12,093,170	20,78,703
1901-1902	20,411,013	27,54,325	38,038,342	56,80,004	12,861,884	20,74,495
1902-1903	16,455,040	20,99,346	34,106,694	51,80,827	10,755,725	20,70,534
1903-1904	12,948,204	17,44,790	30,284,652	46,54,930	16,660,923	25,33,169
1904-1905	13,834,865	20,88,172	41,916,621	68,08,797	13,187,408	28,02,701
1905-1906	10,169,138	16,10,749	29,543,333	49,47,663	11,086,266	23,34,507
1906-1907	9,646,753	15,72,598	28,354,250	46,61,615	9,091,531	19,67,876
1907-1908	9,106,158	15,24,714	30,657,621	54,77,218	8,609,469	19,34,075
1908-1909	9,539,046	15,47,068	18,841,401	34,18,607	7,303,791	17,18,271
1909-1910	11,060,989	16,79,803	29,826,985	48,93,408	14,312,226	33,79,810

The above figures are interesting as they show a return to the old system of purchasing largely in Bombay instead of from local firms. Piece goods merchants had lost heavily and were afraid to buy largely as not only was their capital diminished but their credit was considerably curtailed. They therefore turned their attention more to ready goods in Bombay for which one month's credit is generally given. Under Whites the import was chiefly in Nainsooks. The figures show a total increase under the three items comparing the last two years of Rs. 32 lakhs. Another interesting feature was the larger import of Indian-made goods particularly prints, coatings and linings. The first is a new venture. A rise in Greys is the natural consequence of the Swadeshi movement. The figures of the imports of Indian goods for the last ten years are given below :—

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1900-1901	55,331,149	61,81,315	7,740	910	4,317,564	7,24,131
1901-1902	77,090,855	87,99,914	1,000	300	4,146,894	7,90,508
1902-1903	71,888,052	84,43,361	99,394	13,801	6,658,651	11,54,101
1903-1904	73,674,984	87,96,564	80,693	8,317	9,128,163	15,95,753
1904-1905	96,205,520	12,120,137	76,343	11,513	9,896,477	17,93,591
1905-1906	104,718,211	1,39,31,433	221,732	33,611	9,668,697	18,26,193
1906-1907	107,196,836	1,53,36,495	572,008	100,290	10,340,772	18,85,056
1907-1908	125,691,314	1,77,69,632	607,227	1,01,516	11,617,730	23,49,006
1908-1909	121,347,388	1,72,07,875	411,361	76,147	17,261,167	37,11,323
1909-1910	133,418,550	1,99,17,835	631,529	1,03,993	29,546,734	65,21,060

The actual increase in the three headings, comparing the last two years' figures, was 55 lakhs. The rises in Grey and Coloured in the decade are remarkable, being 222 per cent. and 800 per cent. in value respectively.

It will thus be seen that though there was a fall of 94 lakhs in the direct foreign trade, 87 lakhs of this was made up by the above larger imports coastwise of foreign goods and a bigger trade in Indian made goods.

Other Manufactures.—This is the only sub-head that showed an increase, *viz.*, of 13 per cent. in value, under the main heading cotton goods. The largest rise was of 28 per cent. in handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece with larger imports of hosiery of 60 per cent. and sewing thread of 10 per cent. Competition seems to have led to a larger trade in coloured shawls, the sale of which has been poor the last few years. The goods have, however, gone into stock.

Silk Goods.—This heading showed a fall of 15 per cent. The increase under piece goods was due to larger imports from Japan, European on the other hand fell very considerably both under this item as well as in mixed piece goods. Prices of raw material were kept up to a fictitious level in the early part in the year especially for European silks owing partly to the destruction of the best filatures by the earthquake at Messina, but subsequently, owing to the larger supply from Japan and China, rates fell.

Woollen Goods.—The drop was 41 per cent. and the imports were the smallest since 1905-06. The previous year's figures, it must be remembered, were a record and for some reason the heavy imports met with little demand in the short season for the sale of woollen piece goods, with the result that they went into stock. Prices in Europe were higher owing to the rise in wool. The decrease occurred chiefly in piece goods from Germany, *viz.*, of 44 per cent. in quantity and 53 per cent. in value. The trade with the United Kingdom only fell 17 per cent. in quantity and 15 per cent. in value and returned to the premier position taking 51 per cent. of the total trade. The trade in shawls, which is mostly with Germany, suffered heavily, the fall in the figures of imports from this country being 74 per cent. in quantity and 75 per cent. in value. It was considerably overdone in the previous year and although they were purchased at cheap rates, and prices have since risen, the stocks are still heavy. Practically the same remarks may be said of yarn; the decrease was 37 per cent. in quantity and 37 per cent. in value.

B.—Apparel.—The decrease under this heading was 15 per cent., Haberdashery and Millinery from Germany showing the largest fall, *viz.*, of 38 per cent. Gold and Silver thread also showed a fall of 16 per cent., this occurred mostly in imports from France. Report states that His Majesty the Amir is prohibiting the import of this article for the purpose of fostering the indigenous made article.

C.—In other articles the fall was 5 per cent. distributed over the following items :—

Arms, other sorts	47 per cent.	Instruments	19 per cent.
Glass Beads	56 do.	Ships, Parts of	99 do.
		Soap	16 do.

There were however increases under—

Cement	40 per cent.	Carriages and Carts.	12 per cent.
Cabinetware	31 do.	Glass Bangles	94 do.
		Articles by post	55 do.

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.	1903-1903.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease in 1909-1910 as compared with 1908-1909.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TOTAL Value in Rupees.	...	39,21,521	...	47,61,323	...	47,79,138	...	46,24,528	...	38,75,321	...	-7,49,307
Fruits and vegetables : dried, salted or preserved—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Other sorts ... Cwt.	2,636	55,523	10,897	1,90,668	8,924	1,59,191	4,980	1,09,631	4,394	109,740	— 296	+ 109
Sugar, refined ... Cwt.	44,915	4,92,069	52,791	4,91,993	37,039	3,39,326	38,578	3,44,817	52,159	5,15,340	+13,651	+1,46,823
Kerosine oil ... Gals.	158,146	79,750	52,213	27,403	43,265	22,961	54,840	28,523	37,469	20,573	—17,418	—7,053
Rapeseed ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,00,640	...	...	—40,034	—4,00,640
Wool, raw ... Lbs.	4,369,157	22,90,917	4,937,979	23,24,033	4,871,359	31,45,040	4,919,615	27,54,235	4,342,908	25,38,503	—676,757	—2,15,673
Cotton coloured piece-goods ... Yds.	2,653,970	3,76,213	1,843,168	5,73,622	3,492,540	5,33,783	3,208,439	4,70,997	1,118,491	1,64,849	—2,00,197	—3,06,148
Other articles ...	...	5,37,161	...	6,37,932	...	5,76,818	...	4,93,652	...	5,26,126	...	+32,474

The decrease, *viz.*, 16 per cent. shown above in the total re-export trade is partly due to the trade with certain ports in Mekran and Sonmiani being treated during the year under review as coasting trade in the same way as other Native States in India, so that practically a comparison cannot be made, *e. g.*, *Rapeseed* from Sonmiani will not be exported separately but will be mixed with Indian seed and exported as Indian, and wool will be exported as Indian.

Wool.—The largest item in the trade includes that brought *via* Killa Abdullah and Chaman from Afghanistan, and this in fact forms the greater part of the item. Although the above figures show a small decrease of 11 per cent. in quantity and 7 per cent. in value, the actual imports from Afghanistan were somewhat larger, the wool was lying in Karachi, some being cleaned for shipment and some held for higher prices, the tone of the market here having a downward tendency in view of the large stocks in Liverpool. Local prices during the year rose in sympathy with the trend at home, from Rs. 18 per maund to Rs. 24 or some 33 per cent. and closed at about Rs. 23. The rise was brought about by an American demand, Kandahar and Indian wool generally comparing favourably in prices with colonial sorts, the heavy rise in these latter having drawn more attention to Indian kinds. The first shipments of wool were made to the Levant and to France.

Sugar, the next most important item, was shipped in larger quantities to Muscat, Persia and to Bahrein Islands.

Coloured Cotton piece goods showed a fall of 65 per cent. in quantity and 65 per cent. in value, but this item was considerably affected by the alteration in registration mentioned above, and the decrease may be reduced to 42 per cent. in quantity and 43 per cent. in value, the Mekran and Sonmiani ports taking the largest share of the business in this line. The decrease is reported to be due to the high prices ruling for all cotton goods generally.

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.	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Articles.	1908-1909.		1909-1910.	
	Rs.	Percentage of proportion to total exported.	Rs.	Percentage of proportion to total exported.		Rs.	Percentage of proportion to total exported.	Rs.	Percentage of proportion to total exported.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					Skins, raw ...	43,92,662	5.39	57,11,149	2.65
Barley ...	7,62,937	.94	16,25,648	.75	Lac seed ...	2,21,817	.23	35,860	.01
Gram ...	3,25,859	.40	35,73,989	1.66	Animal bones ...	12,99,272	1.60	14,04,319	.66
Jowar and bajra ...	3,56,357	.47	4,14,498	.19	Castor seed ...	1,32,567	.16	63,181	.03
Pulse ...	2,61,725	.35	3,91,638	.18	Cotton seed ...	3,74,173	.46	20,14,918	.94
Rice not in the husk ...	51,69,111	6.35	53,23,215	2.47	Rape seed ...	1,11,04,705	13.64	2,91,02,411	13.65
Wheat ...	1,29,14,893	16.86	9,71,43,758	45.10	Til or linjili seed ...	19,48,837	2.39	39,53,359	1.68
Wheat flour ...	13,72,419	1.69	18,66,203	.77	Silk, raw ...	11,35,800	1.39	16,78,910	.96
Other sorts of grain and pulse.	1,10,520	.14	11,69,033	.55	Wool, raw ...	1,04,49,285	12.83	1,53,29,777	7.12
Fish maws and shark fins.	2,46,800	.31	2,46,310	.12	VII.—Articles manufactured, &c.—				
III.—Metals and Manufactures of—					Skins, dressed or tanned.	2,96,065	.36	4,41,942	.20
B.—Metals—					Articles exported by post.	1,06,950	.13	77,051	.04
Chromite ...	1,33,653	.16	1,69,319	.09	All other articles not specified.	12,18,907	1.50	16,61,077	.77
IV.—Chemicals, Medicines, &c.—					TOTAL ...	8,14,30,358	100	21,54,10,077	100
Indigo ...	2,02,113	.25	1,44,283	.07	Silver ...	7,51,394	.....	31,46,165	.....
VI.—Raw Materials, &c.—					GRAND TOTAL ...	8,21,71,652	.....	21,85,56,242	.....
Cotton, raw ...	2,60,32,138	31.97	3,09,46,811	18.22					
Hides, raw ...	7,97,688	.99	26,03,549	1.07					

Wheat returned to its premier position with an increase in value of 652 per cent. comparing the last two years, *Cotton* second with an increase of 50 per cent., *Rapeseed* third with an increase of 164 per cent. The wheat figures are smaller in quantity than those of 1907-1908 by 4 per cent. but in value 17 per cent. higher. They are below the record year 1904-1905 by 43 per cent. in quantity and 18 per cent in value. The cotton and rapeseed figures are records.

II. ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

16. The table below compares the figures of the last two years and shows a rise in the value totals of this heading of 415 per cent.

				1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease in 1909-1910.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Articles of food and drink.					Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and pulse					2,17,08,366		11,19,85,963		+9,01,47,510
					2,13,23,728		11,13,20,052		+8,00,96,334
Barley	Cwt.	173,249		7,82,937	301,416	16,26,848	+ 215,167		+ 8,62,711
Gram		59,080		3,25,859	834,521	35,73,989	+ 805,441		+ 32,48,190
Jowari and bajri		90,459		3,06,317	106,239	4,11,198	+ 15,793		+ 25,141
Pulse		43,159		2,51,779	6,00,000	3,80,000	+ 21,391		+ 1,02,903
Rice in the husk		723		4,793	281	447	-		- 3,802
Rice not in the husk		699,830		51,69,111	815,134	53,23,245	+ 110,314		+ 1,54,134
Wheat		2,124,058		1,29,14,803	16,160,379	9,71,32,758	+ 14,036,322		+ 8,42,27,955
Wheat flour	Lbs.	18,230,571		13,72,416	22,737,544	1,86,203	+ 4,506,973		+ 2,93,737
Other sorts	Cwt.	21,538		1,05,724	294,738	11,88,089	+ 270,200		+ 10,82,365
Provisions	Rs.			3,28,471		4,54,256			+ 1,25,785
Fish maws and shark fins	Lbs.	318,504		2,48,800	227,791	2,48,310	+ 9,287		+ 490
Fish, dry, unsalted		24,472		4,875	32,816	5,707	+ 8,344		+ 792
Fish, dry, salted		590,369		48,683	809,846	88,987	+ 210,477		+ 40,301
Ghi		15,787		7,330	181,616	89,132	+ 165,859		+ 81,602
Other sorts	Rs.			19,680		21,901			+ 2,410
Tea, black	Lbs.	2,379		1,633	9,788	6,334	+ 7,509		+ 3,606
Other articles	Rs.			54,519		77,194			+ 22,675

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

The item *grain and pulse* gives a rise of 422 per cent. in value. As mentioned above, the inundation was a fair average one, the rains ceased somewhat prematurely, though they were heavy at the commencement and left a good moisture. The winter rains were disappointing. Crops generally both in Sind and the Panjab were on the whole fair, labour was somewhat scarce. Cutchis, Kathiawaris and Marwaris returned to their countries when the 1909 monsoon began well, and found sufficient work for their maintenance in their native places to keep them there.

Wheat.—Taking the world's wheat crop from Dornbusch's List, India stands fourth in 1909 with 7,590,000 tons, these figures being taken from the Agricultural Statistics of India for 1908-09. Approximately 1,050,574 tons were exported from India to Foreign countries in the financial year 1909-10, Karachi's share being 808,019 tons or 76 per cent., of which 709,194 tons went to the United Kingdom.

The distribution of the export of wheat for the last five years is given below (countries having a less value than one lakh of rupees not specified) :—

	1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	11,303,696	5,08,93,435	14,201,168	6,39,94,940	14,965,299	7,35,49,638	2,081,329	1,25,28,139	14,183,386	8,42,97,679
Hongkong					270,623	12,66,907				
Bahrain Islands			2,143	9,345	2,252	10,525	6,439	39,447	22,267	1,39,033
Other British Possessions	1,177	6,335	4,574	25,796	3,814	10,622	469	2,963	1,919	11,694
Sweden	172,760	8,16,720	194,900	8,72,560	79,704	3,57,438				
Denmark										
Germany, free ports	32,027	1,45,381	51,234	2,38,550	13,402	62,110			165,740	9,96,610
Holland	180,501	7,91,566							46,000	2,70,000
Belgium	273,352	35,03,078	786,774	35,38,827	1,374,641	61,69,096			1,591,963	95,12,776
France	448,400	18,2,950	159,507	7,23,414	210,601	9,60,551			63,138	3,78,828
Spain	70,000	3,14,254								
Turkey-Asiatic (Ports on the Red Sea and Persian Gulf).	7	40	2,971	18,317	2,680	16,045	24,644	1,63,671	31,526	2,00,418
Misrat or Oman										
Other Native States in Arabia	8,692	39,370	8,673	37,709	3,725	17,997	19,165	1,13,645	30,307	1,83,751
Persia	771	4,031	1,782	8,638	2,137	11,238	11,018	70,303	2,35,28	1,44,728
Other Foreign Countries	103	478	20,215	90,903	1,742	9,542	1,079	6,945	9	62
TOTAL	12,958,924	5,83,55,976	15,431,090	6,95,69,421	16,928,884	8,24,40,753	2,124,056	1,29,14,913	16,160,378	9,71,42,748

Hull took a much larger quantity than in former years, due, it is stated, to lower dock charges and rapid handling; also this port is a good centre for distribution. The Panjab, India's largest wheat growing Province, increased her area slightly and the outturn was some 22.5 per cent. more than last year but was 9.34 per cent. less than the quinquennial average. Estimated outturn 3,057,275 tons. In Sind the area was reduced in the Thar and Parkar district owing to short supply of water, but elsewhere cultivation extended under favourable inundation, so there were slight increases in the area and outturn totals. The latter was estimated at 129,903 tons. The high prices ruling at home brought about the large export. Prices for the new crop white wheat 30 per cent. red commenced at the high figure of Rs. 35.12 per candy against Rs. 24 in 1907-08 and rose to Rs. 33 at the end of July and then fell gradually touching Rs. 33.8 in September, when Manitoban wheat was on the home market. Rates rose slightly in December and January and then fell gradually to the close of the year with a slight spurt in the last week, closing at Rs. 33 per candy. Since the close of the year a further fall occurred. At home, there was also a wide fluctuation in prices amounting to 12 s. per quarter, say from 36 s. to 48 s. The latter price is higher than has been touched for many years. The position of the market at home was strong, the visible supply in July being the smallest on record. Buyers in Europe, however, preferred to do a hand to mouth trade and just supplied their bare requirements. The Russian crop was the largest on record and being early, saved a still further rise in prices. Argentine was also in good supply, though less than in the previous year. The above countries with the United States and Canada were England's largest suppliers, India coming fifth.

Wheat flour.—Exports in the decade have risen 114 per cent. in quantity and 192 per cent. in value and in the quinquennium 29½ per cent. in quantity and 421 per cent. in value. This is a remarkable rise. New mills have sprung up in Shikarpur and Karachi and they should be able to compete successfully against Bombay for the flour trade. Mauritius, Ceylon and the Gulf ports were our largest customers.

Rice.—The next most important article in this heading showed a rise of 16 per cent. in quantity and 2 per cent. in value, Muscat, Koweit, Hodeida, Jeddah and Somaliland taking much larger quantities. The crops throughout Sind were good, but prices were kept up and merchants were not able to compete

to the same extent as formerly for the Ceylon and Aden trade with Rangoon, though shipments were larger than last year when the crops were poor.

Gram.—A large business was done with the United Kingdom during the last four months of the year mostly to the port of London. Some say it took the place of Maize, others that as it contains a large percentage of nitrogen, it was used to mix with flour.

VI. RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

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

		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease in 1909-10.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
	TOTAL	...	5,83,30,285	...	10,19,75,536	...	+ 4,36,45,251	
Cotton	Cwt.	895,788	2,60,32,138	1,233,071	3,92,46,911	+	347,285	
Hides	Cwt. & No.	13,260	7,97,688	39,116	23,08,549	+	24,850	
	No.	139,132		389,513		+	250,381	
Skins	Cwt. & No.	59,585	43,92,802	68,117	67,11,148	+	8,532	
	No.	3,391,557		3,723,399		+	390,842	
Lac	Cwt.	2,142	2,24,517	586	35,860	—	1,577	
Animal bones	Tons.	21,004	12,99,272	22,331	14,04,319	+	1,327	
Seeds	Cwt.	1,637,328	1,35,75,332	5,164,908	3,55,42,716	+	3,497,580	
Essential	...	1,368	10,703	11,478	90,272	+	10,110	
	...	1,885,960	1,35,64,619	5,153,430	3,54,52,444	+	3,467,478	
Other than essential	...	19,187	1,32,587	9,819	63,181	—	9,368	
	...	102,340	3,74,172	567,590	20,14,818	+	465,240	
Custor	...	1,378,839	1,11,04,705	4,178,675	2,91,02,411	+	2,797,836	
Cotton	...	185,108	19,48,637	396,725	39,53,359	+	211,617	
Rape	...	506	4,339	2,612	18,675	+	2,106	
Til or jinjili	...	179,413	11,36,600	297,902	18,69,810	+	118,489	
Other sorts	...	23,002,174	1,04,49,285	34,731,603	1,63,26,777	+	11,729,429	
Silk, raw	Lbs.	...	4,23,701	...	5,38,546	...	+	1,14,845
Wool	...							
Other articles	...							

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

Cotton.—The figures above give a rise of 39 per cent. in quantity and 50 per cent. in value and deal with part of two crops, *viz.* the balance of the 1908 crop, the shipments of which were large in April and May, and the 1909 crop, shipments of which began earlier than usual in the latter part of November. The 1909 areas in Sind and the Panjab are reported to have decreased slightly, the former owing to the late opening of the canals and the latter to the cultivation of toria rapeseed in lieu of cotton. However the outturn in both Provinces was exceptional and shipments through this port were the largest yet recorded, the staple being hurried away to meet the strong demand at the present high level of prices. In quality the Sind crop was excellent, but the Panjab was not as good as usual except from Lyallpur. The Multan, Kernalis, Ferozepur and Umballa were all off colour and somewhat leafy. Stock of old 1908 crop cotton was practically exhausted by the end of June. New crop began to be sold forward in August at Rs. 23 per maund for delivery—December-January and was cheap compared to the high rates of American in August. Prices rose gradually as American rose and January saw Rs. 29 per maund touched, then fell to Rs. 27-12 but rose again and in March touched Rs. 31-8.

No Egyptian was sown during the year under review but some small experiments were made in hybridised American and are spoken well off.

Germany as usual was our largest buyer. There was also a good demand from the Bombay mills.

Hides.—Last year's shipments were small and the increase during the year under review is a return to the normal. As the year progressed prices rose and with the abolition of 15 per cent. tariff in the United States of America in August, a strong demand sprang up in Europe from that country, and at the close of the year prices ruled higher than they have done for 50 years. With the increase in the uses of leather for motor car upholstery, etc., some think the present prices will not fall but manufacturers maintain that they have not been able to raise the prices of leather sufficiently to compensate for the large rise in hides. Now the United States of America have abolished their tariff on hides, that market is thrown open to all the sources of supply and adds another competitor. A small direct shipment occurred after 2 years of no shipments. The trade however, is not a new one, quite a large business being done in former years, say in 1899-1900.

Skins.—In sympathy with hides, prices rose and the United States of America after 2 years comparatively small purchases bought more largely.

Seeds.—The totals of this sub-head denote a rise of 206 per cent. in quantity and 161 per cent. in value. The following remarks taken from the *Economist* are of interest in dealing with this trade. "The most notable feature of the seed crushing industry this year has been the enormous importation and consumption of an entirely new article, *viz.*, Manchurian beans, shipments of which have exceeded 380,000 tons, most of which has been imported into this country, and manufactured by British crushers. The discovery of the uses to which these beans could be employed was a most fortunate one for those interested in this branch of trade, as the values of both linseed and cottonseed during many months of the year have been almost prohibitive, whereas the prices at which these beans have been brought enables the crushers to be almost independent of both of the above named articles, and also made it possible for them to employ their machinery with far more lucrative results."

Rapeseed.—The increase under this item was 202 per cent. in quantity and 164 per cent. in value. Both in Sind and the Panjab there was a considerable increase in the area, the rise in the former being 111 per cent. and in the latter 39 per cent. It is reported that in the Panjab the area would have been still larger except for the water-logged condition of the soil and the crippled state of the agricultural population from malarial fever. The outturn was also good, aggregating for the two Provinces some 210,000 tons. Toria was in large supply but unfortunately was gathered too soon and shipped before it was thoroughly seasoned and dry with the result that it arrived at its destination in a heated condition.

The following table gives the distribution of the article for the last 5 years.

	1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.	
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
United Kingdom	417,403	23,30,798	699,880	33,31,437	628,200	41,00,760	132,144	10,23,988	496,796	29,92,896
Other British Possessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany—Free Ports	336,068	20,04,254	536,160	24,05,001	605,014	48,89,890	514,707	47,00,243	1,479,812	1,07,81,899
Belgium	468,019	23,94,357	910,237	60,81,847	780,960	60,81,378	461,851	40,21,182	1,460,291	1,06,90,787
France	144,752	9,80,177	631,963	37,10,577	631,405	60,88,549	209,076	17,17,077	741,793	60,64,866
Austria-Hungary—Free Ports	...	...	...	...	38,003	3,16,555	30,186	2,42,431	1,281	9,240
Other Foreign Countries	...	...	...	...	4,136	37,266	...	...	8,000	62,634
TOTAL	1,387,132	82,09,877	2,687,210	1,65,31,882	2,658,833	2,06,36,150	1,378,839	1,11,04,706	4,176,875	2,94,02,411

Silk.—This trade sprang into prominence last year, and was partly due to the transference from Bombay of Kashmir shipments to this port for export to London and Marseilles. However, the figures show a very large rise of 66 per cent. in quantity and 63 per cent. in value during the year under review.

Wool.—The figures above show a remarkable rise of 50 per cent. in quantity and 46 per cent. in value which was brought about by the surprisingly quick recovery in the wool markets of Europe and America during 1909. After the financial crisis in America of 1907, the prices of wool collapsed and a low range of prices ruled for some months. In spite of the larger production from Australia, Cape and the River Plate, the demand in 1909 from the Continent and America whose stocks were low, particularly the latter, was so strong that these countries absorbed much larger quantities and prices were forced up to such an extent that they nearly reached the high level of 1906, except for Indian wools. These latter being also in much larger supply were for a time somewhat neglected, but it was soon discovered that they were relatively cheap and a good demand set in for the better kinds and there was a rise at each of the Liverpool bi-monthly sales during the year of about 5 per cent., say nearly 30 per cent. in the year. There was a slightly quieter feeling at the last sales. It is not, however, expected that there will be any large fall as machinery both in Europe and America is fully employed.

18.

TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).

PRIVATE.

Description.	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase.	Decrease.	Description.	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Gold—							Exports—						
Imports—							Bullion	17,068	7,273	...	...	8,796	
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, &c.	29,14,493	39,21,330	10,06,848	...			Coin—Government of India	...	...	...	...	...
Coin—Sovereigns and other	12,460	78,545	64,065	...			Rupees	4,40,301	20,67,159	15,57,849	...	...
British Gold Coins	...	...	...	...			Do. Other Coin	2,85,025	11,31,742	8,46,717	...	...
TOTAL	29,26,953	39,99,875	10,70,913	...			TOTAL	7,51,394	31,46,165	23,94,771	...	...
Exports—							NET IMPORTS	21,92,733	11,25,479	...	...	10,67,254	
Bullion and Coin	...	...	...	...					
NET IMPORTS	29,26,953	39,99,875	10,70,913	...									
Silver—							Gold and Silver—						
Imports—							Imports	58,71,083	82,69,519	23,98,430	...	...
Bullion—Bar	24,81,203	40,72,427	15,91,164	...			Exports	7,61,394	31,46,165	23,94,771	...	...
Coin—Government of	4,62,102	1,97,108	...	2,64,604			NET IMPORTS	61,99,998	61,23,354	3,659	...	...
India Rupees	...	...	...	...					
Do. Other Coin	762	1,801	1,047	...									
TOTAL	29,41,127	42,71,644	13,27,517	...									

The above comparison discloses an increase of 36 per cent. in the imports of gold, and a decrease of 43 per cent. in the net imports of silver. Although there was an increase of 64 per cent. in the imports of bar silver, the very heavy shipments—being an increase of 343 per cent.—of Government of India Rupees to Bahrain and Dabai for the Pearl Fisheries, and of Krans—being an increase of 297 per cent.—to Persia largely counterbalanced this item. The Bombay pearl dealers apparently found it convenient to remit via Karachi more largely than formerly. The enormous increase in the export of Krans is stated to be due to a diversion of the export through Karachi instead of through the Southern Persia trade routes which were notably insecure. Speculation is reported to be the cause of the increase in imports of gold and silver. There was again an increase in the world's production of gold of some 5 per cent., the increase in the decade being 47 per cent. The price of silver was fairly stationary, touching 24½d. per ounce in May and down to 23½d. in October and closing at 24½d. Duty was enhanced on the 25th February to 4 annas per ounce.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRIES.

19. The following table gives the distribution of the foreign trade of this port for the years 1908-09 and 1909-10 and the percentages of the trade of each country compared with the whole, and also the total of the trade with British possessions, and its percentage to the whole:—

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.						Total of Imports and Exports.		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
			1908-1909.			1909-1910.						
	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
Russia—	Rs.	R.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
British Empire—												
United Kingdom...	6,39,79,750	5,45,90,464	20,61,769	2,68,66,688	2,90,28,657	27,31,865	11,51,94,149	11,59,26,014	9,36,78,437	17,06,32,778	46.60	63.46
Gibraltar	11,532	7,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,532	7,118	...	...
Malta and Gozo	2,674	2,101	...	...	...	1,793	...	1,793	2,674	2,101	...	...
Cyprus	319	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	40	...	...
Foreign Countries—												
Russia, Northern Ports.	768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	768	...	...	...
Russia, Southern Ports.	6,41,467	4,33,405	2,600	1,75,961	1,75,961	...	1,30,313	1,30,313	6,15,944	5,63,718	41	19
Sweden	8,91,355	7,68,570	...	11,000	11,000	...	...	...	8,91,355	7,68,570	46	34
Norway	1,23,374	1,05,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,374	1,05,683	...	...
Denmark—Free Ports.	244	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	1	...	...
Germany—Free Ports.	53,87,915	34,16,382	30,067	1,77,36,639	1,77,67,305	10,154	2,97,42,147	9,97,67,301	2,30,55,320	3,31,67,683	11.66	10.40
Germany—Other	720	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	16	...	...
Holland	1,93,654	1,93,308	...	86,260	86,260	1,397	5,95,734	5,97,131	2,00,04	7,99,639	14	26
Belgium	40,80,688	42,76,806	3,14,285	1,06,30,723	1,09,45,008	4,381	3,13,98,693	3,14,03,174	1,00,96,604	3,66,79,789	7.98	11.16
France	9,55,703	6,30,157	1,17,658	62,94,988	64,12,221	31,191	1,36,71,691	1,35,08,578	63,67,024	1,41,33,735	3.30	4.48
Portugal	2,001	2,181	...	3,83,756	3,83,756	...	1,04,730	1,04,730	2,601	2,381	...	...
Spain	3,318	5,91,198	50	60,2,765	60,2,765	...	66,76,273	66,76,273	3,318	5,91,198	...	...
Italy	4,78,267	5,91,198	50	60,2,765	60,2,765	...	66,76,273	66,76,273	54,91,063	72,07,473	3.76	2.38
Austria-Hungary—Free Ports.	1,23,778	40,72,427	1,104	14,68,803	14,69,906	...	66,43,234	66,43,234	1,23,778	40,72,427	7.20	3.01
Greece	1,081	1,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,081	1,191	...	...
Roumania—Other	12,53,326	...	...	...	...	235	...	...	12,53,326	...	...	...
Turkey, European	11,658	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,658	371	...	...
Switzerland	453	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	535	...	...
TOTAL	9,08,80,124	6,99,97,364	31,27,910	6,76,73,360	7,11,00,370	27,81,903	29,06,93,978	29,28,36,376	16,17,60,304	27,28,38,130	81.31	65.68

EXPORTS.

Countries.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.				Total of Imports and Exports.		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	1909-1909.	1909-1910.	Foreign.	Indian.	1909-1909.	1909-1910.	Foreign.	Indian.	1909-1909.	1909-1910.	1909-1909.	1909-1910.
Asia—												
British Possessions	Rs. 9,85,671	Rs. 4,13,765	Rs. 1,76,154	Rs. 25,83,639	Rs. 27,69,793	Rs. 2,63,406	Rs. 20,55,279	Rs. 33,36,684	Rs. 87,46,464	Rs. 37,63,469	1.27	1.16
Foreign Countries	1,40,02,875	1,78,32,918	9,77,721	46,37,595	59,13,316	7,63,147	49,61,107	58,23,264	1,39,18,191	2,34,56,073	10	7.25
TOTAL ...	1,49,88,546	1,82,46,683	11,53,875	72,21,234	86,83,109	10,26,553	70,16,386	89,61,938	2,38,63,655	2,72,09,542	11.27	8.43
Africa and Adjacent Islands—												
British Possessions	Rs. 36,31,433	Rs. 46,58,613	Rs. 94,966	Rs. 20,41,374	Rs. 20,46,390	Rs. 29,715	Rs. 20,16,773	Rs. 29,66,467	Rs. 66,27,763	Rs. 67,16,140	2.46	2.19
Foreign Countries	67,615	81,709	16,199	2,30,369	2,47,163	8,050	3,07,763	3,16,802	3,14,683	3,97,511	.75	.75
TOTAL ...	36,38,048	47,40,321	111,165	22,71,743	22,93,553	37,765	23,24,536	32,83,269	69,42,446	71,13,650	2.01	2.28
America—												
British Possessions	968	3,92,513	...	68,500	65,500	...	55,120	55,120	66,466	4,17,833	.04	.14
Foreign Countries	33,09,529	43,74,163	1,223	28,56,128	28,87,356	...	50,40,506	60,46,936	71,98,684	94,31,098	3.61	2.96
TOTAL ...	33,10,497	47,66,676	1,223	29,24,628	29,52,856	...	50,95,626	61,02,866	72,65,150	98,48,930	3.65	3.09
Australasia and Oceania—												
British Possessions	5,07,228	19,48,943	960	2,613	3,053	...	13,299	13,299	5,10,281	19,62,188	.26	.69
GRAND TOTAL—	11,31,75,310	9,93,92,915	46,24,828	8,14,20,358	8,60,44,786	38,75,221	21,54,10,077	21,92,86,298	19,92,30,124	31,59,55,248	100	100
Details—												
British Empire	6,81,09,791	6,20,30,035	31,63,379	3,15,60,094	3,47,33,533	30,66,778	11,83,34,558	13,39,31,336	10,28,33,132	16,34,11,661	51.63	57.69
Foreign Countries	4,50,65,519	3,73,62,880	14,61,449	4,98,60,264	5,13,11,253	8,18,443	9,70,75,519	9,78,54,962	9,63,96,992	15,25,43,587	48.37	42.30
TOTAL ...	11,31,75,310	9,93,92,915	46,24,828	8,14,20,358	8,60,44,786	38,75,221	21,54,10,077	21,92,86,298	19,92,30,124	31,59,55,248	100	100

The percentage of trade with EUROPE rose from 81.21 in 1908-09 to 85.53 in 1909-10, the share of the *United Kingdom* alone being 53.46 against 46.60 per cent. in the previous 12 months. Imports showed a falling off of 2 crores principally in cotton piece goods from the *United Kingdom*, kerosine oil from *Roumania* and *Russia*, sugar from *Austria-Hungary* and woollen piece goods from *Germany*. Exports improved by 13 crores, principally in grains, seeds, cotton and wool to the *United Kingdom*, *Germany*, *Belgium*, *France*, *Italy* and *Austria-Hungary*. *Belgium* and *France* improved their position from 7.98 and 3.20 to 11.19 and 4.43, respectively, while *Germany* and *Italy* showed a slight decrease. *Austria-Hungary* also declined from 7.20 to 3.01.

ASIA showed a larger trade in imports of Java sugar and dates from *Asiatic Turkey* and in exports of grain and pulse to *Aden*, *Bahrain*, *Ceylon* and *Gulf ports*. Her share of the total trade, however, showed a decline from 11.87 in 1908-09 to 8.53 in 1909-10 owing to EUROPE having considerably improved her position.

AFRICAN trade likewise showed an improvement which is accounted for by increased receipts of Mauritius sugar and larger despatches of wheat flour, rice and pulse to the same place. The general position of AFRICA exhibited a fall from 3.01 to 2.23.

AMERICA showed a rise brought about by larger imports of kerosine oil and larger exports of hides and skins thereto.

AUSTRALASIA showed a further improvement owing to larger imports of jarrah wood sleepers from *West Australia*.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

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

Articles.	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		INCREASE OR DECREASE OVER 1908-1909.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Imports.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	Value.	...	6,80,120	...	-2,64,708
Cement	Cwt. 144,318	...	2,79,012	...	-1,83,705
Carriages and carts (excluding those for railway)	Value.	...	1,21,891	...	+83,043
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	Tons. 12,739	...	2,80,180	...	+4,157
Flax canvas	Yds. 140,796	...	1,81,796	...	+73,126
Hardware and Cutlery	Value.	...	11,79,223	...	-7,077
Instruments	5,76,216	...	-1,09,898
Machinery and Millwork	14,08,694	...	-8,49,246
Metals—						
Copper	Cwt. 918	...	57,603	...	+1,69,413
Iron	4,25,743	...	-70,668
Steel	165,319	...	-70,668
Others	45,535	...	+15,549
TOTAL METALS ...	165,969	11,60,074	136,818	11,21,633	-29,151	-15,941
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock—						
Carriages and Trucks and Parts thereof	Value.	...	1,80,3,026	...	-1,35,78,063
Locomotive Engines and Tenders and Parts thereof	85,40,620	...	-10,8,418
Materials for Construction—						
Rails and Fish Plates of Steel and Iron	Cwt. 491,972	...	22,32,669	...	-10,85,780
Sleepers and Keys	1	...	5
Telegraph and Wood	802,039	...	37
Other Sorts	117,197	...	14,718
TOTAL RAILWAY PLANT, &c.	3,20,91,549	...	1,94,64,409	...	-1,26,30,139
Articles Unmanufactured	3,11,762	...	1,69,189	...	-1,42,573
Other Articles not enumerated in this statement	16,67,344	...	17,69,498	...	+
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,01,67,584	...	2,00,07,783	...	-1,91,59,801
Treasure	77,600	...	1,41,000	...	+71,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,02,40,584	...	2,01,48,783	...	-1,41,91,801
Re-exports.						
Iron, Wrought, and Manufactures	Cwt. 75	...	625	...	-485
Telegraphs, Materials for construction of	Value.	...	19,971	...	-6,040
Other Articles	41,434	...	+3,173
TOTAL RE-EXPORTS	62,030	...	68,677	...	-3,357
TOTAL VALUE	17,423	...	14,416	...	-3,007
TOTAL OF RE-EXPORTS AND EXPORTS	79,452	...	73,092	...	-6,360
TOTAL EXPORTS	1,08,452	...	88,192	...	-20,260
TOTAL ENTIRE FOREIGN TRADE	4,03,49,036	...	2,63,43,975	...	-1,40,05,061

Although there was a fall of 34 per cent. in Government transactions, the previous year's figures were the highest recorded, and the imports in that year under the rolling stock were very heavy and the greatest fall in the year under review was under this heading. Wood sleepers also fell 88 per cent. in quantity and 26 per cent. in value. The strike in Australia affected this item. It is reported that jarrah wood sleepers are not immune as was supposed from the attacks of white ants and imports of these are likely to decrease. There were larger imports of rail and fish-plates for Lodran and Khanewal junctions where large new yards are being laid, and for doubling the lines between Amritsar and Saharanpur. The rise in the North Western Railway gross receipts was approximately Rs. 1,27,67,633 or 22 per cent.

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.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports on imports.	Excess of imports on exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905-1906 ...	11,86,41,819	11,58,01,024	.....	28,40,795
1906-1907 ...	13,85,01,371	15,89,37,049	2,04,35,678	.....
1907-1908 ...	13,79,10,052	18,25,18,031	4,46,07,979	.....
1908-1909 ...	15,92,87,113	8,69,04,632	.....	7,23,82,231
1909-1910 ...	13,41,25,247	22,25,19,655	8,83,94,408	.....

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

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports on imports.	Excess of imports on exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905-1906 ...	9,07,50,755	11,55,24,419	2,47,53,664	.....
1906-1907 ...	9,99,31,909	15,88,32,234	5,89,00,925	.....
1907-1908 ...	11,40,00,556	18,24,03,131	6,84,07,575	.....
1908-1909 ...	11,90,46,429	8,67,96,180	.....	3,22,50,249
1909-1910 ...	10,79,69,464	22,24,31,463	11,44,61,999	.....

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI. (COASTING TRADE)

PRIVATE MERCHANDISE.

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

		Imports.			Exports.		
		1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase or decrease in 1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase or decrease in 1909-1910.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	{ Indian Produce ...	73,05,883	34,41,405	+ 6,37,612	2,20,146	18,958	— 2,01,188
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	32,596	60,272	+ 27,676	1,55,454	1,17,500	— 37,954
Bombay ...	{ Indian Produce ...	2,81,243	3,27,92,674	+ 47,68,431	1,43,65,298	1,43,69,623	+ 24,234
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	1,08,345	1,97,1,835	+ 40,85,490	17,91,041	16,26,792	— 1,72,149
Burma ...	{ Indian Produce ...	18,76,975	11,55,116	— 4,17,859	4,04,732	2,29,538	— 1,75,194
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	455	2,715	+ 2,260	8,339	28,600	+ 20,311
Madras ...	{ Indian Produce ...	9,82,512	8,77,986	— 1,05,516	27,24,612	27,81,519	+ 52,836
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	9,111	9,087	— 24	2,65,492	2,23,174	— 62,318
TOTAL ...	{ Indian Produce ...	34,09,083	3,89,77,581	+ 48,67,463	1,77,18,658	1,74,19,536	— 2,99,323
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	1,09,5,617	1,7,04,039	+ 41,18,422	22,48,236	19,96,146	— 2,52,090
British Ports within the Province	{ Indian Produce ...	1,19,591	2,68,458	+ 1,48,867	1,16,604	1,06,674	— 9,930
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	873	62	— 811	1,02,309	1,28,871	+ 26,562
Cutch ...	{ Indian Produce ...	68,03	83,950	+ 15,946	7,01,471	9,74,279	+ 2,70,808
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	3,012	392	— 2,620	4,09,923	5,32,634	+ 1,11,912
Kathiawar ...	{ Indian Produce ...	8,98,005	6,29,986	— 2,68,019	14,71,109	13,80,401	— 91,077
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	17,221	2,961	— 14,260	7,16,431	11,58,999	+ 4,40,568
Goa ...	{ Indian Produce ...	10,10	15,181	+ 1,371	1,0,331	1,39,311	+ 38,910
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	...	6	+ 6	...	1,720	+ 1,720
State of Travancore	{ Indian Produce ...	10,00,630	7,10,596	— 2,89,474	230	4,415	+ 4,185
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	14	...	— 14	...	...	...
Goakwar's Territory	{ Indian Produce ...	10,150	10,198	+ 48	33,500	...	— 33,500
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan Agency Tract.	{ Indian Produce ...	...	4,69,122	+ 4,69,122	...	2,71,323	+ 2,71,323
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	...	1,306	+ 1,306	...	1,59,720	+ 1,59,720
TOTAL ...	{ Indian Produce ...	19,87,418	19,05,522	— 81,896	32,76,470	37,70,349	+ 4,93,879
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	2,247	4,665	+ 2,418	11,70,863	16,51,254	+ 4,80,401
GRAND TOTAL ...	{ Indian Produce ...	2,02,03,172	4,11,51,561	+ 49,48,789	2,01,11,692	2,02,98,459	+ 1,94,567
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	1,00,46,737	1,50,48,786	+ 41,02,029	35,213,8	39,76,271	+ 4,54,883
	{ Treasure ...	65,957	91,606	+ 25,239	62,265	1,36,422	+ 73,157
GRAND TOTAL ...		4,72,15,706	5,62,91,953	+ 90,76,057	2,36,96,546	2,44,08,152	+ 7,12,607

*Note.—Formerly included under Foreign Trade.

The value of the coasting trade increased from Rs. 709 lakhs in the year 1908-09 to Rs. 807 lakhs during the year under report, exhibiting a rise of 98 lakhs or 13 per cent. Both imports and exports contributed to the increase. Imports of Indian produce and manufactures showed an advance of Rs. 49 lakhs, having risen from Rs. 362 lakhs in 1908-09 to Rs. 411 lakhs during the year under review. The figures are the highest on record. There were larger imports of piece-goods from Bombay (+ 55 lakhs), Fodder and bran (+1 lakh) and wheat (+1 lakh) both from Kathiawar, Copra from the State of Travancore (+½ lakh), gunny bags from Bengal (+6 lakhs) and from Bombay (+3½ lakhs), jute, rope and twine from Bengal (+½ lakh), copper, wrought from Bombay (+½ lakh), kerosine oil from Burma (+1½ lakhs) and coconut oil from Madras (+½ lakh). The Baluchistan Agency tracts, which were formerly shown under Foreign trade and have now for the first time been included in the coasting trade contributed 4½ lakhs. Decreases occurred under coal for private companies from Bengal (—½ lakh), twist and yarn from Bombay (—6 lakhs), copra from Bombay (—1 lakh), pulse from Bombay (—1 lakh) and from Kathiawar (—½ lakh), rice not in the husk from Bombay (—3 lakhs), tilseed from Kathiawar (—3 lakhs), pepper from the State of Travancore (—3 lakhs), teakwood from Burma (—6 lakhs), and wood, other timber from Madras (—1 lakh).

Imports of foreign merchandise showed an increase of Rs. 41 lakhs, having improved from Rs. 109 lakhs in 1908-09 to Rs. 150 lakhs during the year under review. The increase was principally due to

larger imports of horses (+½ lakh), apparel (+½ lakh), cotton twist and yarn (+½ lakh), grey piece-goods (+1½ lakhs), white piece-goods (+14½ lakhs), coloured piece-goods (+16½ lakhs), other cotton manufactures (+½ lakh), drugs and tobacco (+½ lakh), glass and glassware (+½ lakh), hardware (+½ lakh), copper wrought (+1 lakh), paper and pasteboard (+½ lakh), sugar refined (+½ lakh) and tea green (+1½ lakhs), all from Bombay.

Exports of Indian produce and manufactures rose from Rs. 201 lakhs in 1908-09 to nearly Rs. 203 lakhs, showing an increase of about Rs. 2 lakhs. Omitting, however, exports to Baluchistan Agency tracts of about 3 lakhs, there was a net decrease of 1 lakh. A decline is observable in tobacco (-1 lakh), grain and pulse (-67 lakhs), skins, raw (-1 lakh), fish, dry, salted and unsalted (-1 lakh) and seeds (-½ lakh), while the following articles showed a rise :—cotton, raw (+67 lakhs), indigo (+1 lakh) and wool, raw (+½ lakh).

Exports of foreign merchandise again showed an increase of Rs. 4 lakhs, the figures for the past two years being Rs. 35 lakhs and 39 lakhs, respectively, the articles responsible for the increase being cotton goods (+½ lakh), matches (+½ lakh), kero-sine oil (+½ lakh), dates (+½ lakh), dried fruits other than dates (+1 lakh), railway plant and rolling stock (+1 lakh) to Kathiawar and sugar (+½ lakh).

GOVERNMENT STORES.

23. Imports of Government stores coastwise (both Indian and Foreign) showed a decline. Imports of Indian produce and manufactures receded from Rs. 79,55,447 in 1908-09 to Rs. 59,76,684 during the year under report. Coal from Bengal for State Railway is solely responsible for this decline, the imports in the previous year being abnormal. Imports of Foreign stores dwindled from Rs. 16,55,156 to Rs. 9,57,562 chiefly in arms, ammunition and military stores, drugs, medicines and narcotics and Telegraph materials from Bengal and Bombay. Exports of foreign merchandise again fell from Rs. 4,96,987 to Rs. 3,35,452 principally in arms, ammunition and Military stores and metals to Bengal.

Treasure.—While imports of gold coin improved from Rs. 3,07,500 to Rs. 6,00,000 and of silver (Government of India rupees) from Rs. 94,000 to Rs. 22,97,000, exports of Government of India rupees fell from Rs. 3,26,771 to Rs. 1,69,961.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

24. **Keti Bandar and Sirganda.**—There was an increase of Rs. 4,76,213 or 65 per cent. in the total value of trade of both the ports, having risen from Rs. 7,23,481 in 1908-09 to Rs. 11,99,694 in the year under report owing to better crops in Lower Sind. There was no foreign trade during the year.

25. **Keti Bandar.**—*Coasting Trade.*—The total value of the entire trade amounted to Rs. 6,80,288. Imports of Indian produce and manufactures declined from Rs. 92,851 in 1908-09 to Rs. 90,373 during the year under notice. Imports of Foreign merchandise rose from Rs. 50,989 to Rs. 70,665, showing an increase of Rs. 19,676 chiefly in cotton grey and coloured piece goods.

Imports of treasure also showed an improvement to the extent of Rs. 3,400, the figures for the two years being 1,550 and 4,950, respectively.

Exports of Indian produce and manufactures nearly doubled themselves, having increased from Rs. 2,58,761 to Rs. 5,14,294 principally in rice (both in the husk and not in the husk). Exports of Foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 6 only against Rs. 140. The amount of duty collected on imports during the year under review was Rs. 54 against Rs. 41 in the previous year and on exports Rs. 18,391 against Rs. 5,079.

The river approaches to Keti Bandar were more satisfactory during the year, but erosion has been very active and the town is apparently doomed. The towns people are being advised to move to a site about a mile and a half to the east and the Customs House will also no doubt have to be removed in a few months.

26. **Sirganda.**—*Coasting Trade.*—The value of the whole trade was Rs. 5,19,406 during the year under report. There was an increase of Rs. 12,684 in the imports of Indian produce and manufactures, the figures for the past two years being Rs. 31,536 and Rs. 44,220, respectively. The increase was due to larger imports of cotton grey piece-goods, jute gunny bags, betelnuts, chillies and sugar, refined. Imports of Foreign merchandise more than doubled themselves, having risen from Rs. 22,217 in 1908-09 to Rs. 49,057 in 1909-10, principally in cotton coloured piece-goods, kerosine oil, dates and sugar, refined. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures rose from Rs. 2,11,672 in the previous year to Rs. 3,31,677 chiefly in barley, jowari and bajra, rice in the husk and rice not in the husk.

Import duty recovered during the year amounted to Rs. 58 against Rs. 273 in 1908-09 and export duty Rs. 16,229 against Rs. 5,670.

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

27. The total number of cases dealt with declined from 224 in 1908-09 to 193 in 1909-10. The prescribed summary is appended (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).

Eleven applications were received from persons alleging that their trade mark had been counterfeited. Five consignments, consisting of piece-goods were detained in consequence. In three of these cases, the applicants failed to execute the prescribed indemnity bond in time and the goods were therefore allowed to pass. In the remaining two cases the goods were released under orders of the Court the parties having apparently come to an amicable settlement. The case pending at the end of the previous year was disposed of by private agreement, and the goods were passed after the removal of the offending face laps. There were 2 consignments of drills with a close imitation of the Trade Mark on Pepperell drills. As there was no one present to take action, the goods were passed but intimation was sent to the manufacturers of Pepperell drills.

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

In 114 cases, indication of the country of origin was omitted from goods bearing the names or initials of well known British or British Indian dealers, or descriptions in English. In one of these cases a consignment of German whisky and gin was made up as Scotch and English respectively and a heavy penalty was levied besides marking being enforced.

Twenty-five lots, the produce or manufacture of Germany and Austria, bore descriptions in the languages of other continental countries, chiefly French, without an indication of the country of origin. Two consignments of piece-goods from England were marked "Indian Twills" with the object apparently of passing them off as Swadeshi goods. In one case, books printed in England bore on the fly-leaf the words printed by.....(a British Indian publisher in India); this was probably due to a mistake which was corrected before the goods were passed.

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

In 6 cases the sizes of shovels were wrongly marked. One consignment of paper and one of Berlin wool bore incorrect statements of weight. Five consignments of imitation silver thread were wrongly described, and a lot of wrappers which were obviously intended to be put round such thread with the object of misleading buyers was also detained. In three cases of turpentine and paint, the marking was not in order, one of the consignments being described as "substitute for turpentine" whereas the goods actually contained 40 per cent. of turpentine. Three consignments of skimmed milk were not described as such. One consignment of mineral oil was described as "Sperm Oil," and one of brass buttons slightly gilt as "22 crt. gold."

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

In 16 cases the length was omitted, in one the stamping was inconspicuous, and in one the goods were stamped 38/39 yards, the pieces being short of the maximum by more than half a yard. In the remaining cases the word "yards" or its abbreviation "yds." was omitted.

32. *General.*—All the detentions in classes B, C and D were made by the Appraisers in the ordinary course of their duties. The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 1,172 against Rs. 946 in the previous year.

ADMINISTRATION.

33. *Receipts.*—The gross receipts were Rs. 57,24,011 against Rs. 62,96,507 in the previous year, and the net receipts after deducting drawbacks and refunds,

Appendix I.

Rs. 56,11,188 against Rs. 61,19,544. Gross receipts under Import Duty showed a decrease of Rs. 6,10,338, while there is an increase of Rs. 33,041 under Export Duty. Overtime fees showed an increase of Rs. 2,883.

34. *Expenditure.*—*Refunds* to the Kashmir Darbar in 1908-09 on account of goods sent in bond amounted to Rs. 1,15,695. For the year 1909-10, the amount adjusted up to date amounts to Rs. 67,596, but further debits are expected through the Exchange Account.

Drawbacks of seven-eighths of the Import Duty amounted to Rs. 31,922 against Rs. 43,852, the decrease being principally due to the abolition of duty on seed from Native States.

Salaries.—The increase is due to the annual increment to the pay of the Collector, the transfer of an Assistant Collector of the Imperial Customs Service on higher emoluments, the addition of a Manifest Audit Department and the grant of grain compensation.

35. *Customs offences.*—Exclusive of the cases under the Merchandise Marks Act which are referred to above, there were 405 offences against the Customs Act. Of these 277 items related to failure to account satisfactorily for shortages in import manifested cargo. The most important cases were the attempted importation of 182 ounces of Cocaine labelled as Muriate of Cinchonine and 5 casks of spirits invoiced and declared as wine. Fines realised during the year amounted to Rs. 4,982.

36. *Testing.*—Fifty-five samples were sent to the Chemical Analyser, Bombay, for test. These included 34 samples of Methylated spirit and 4 of ingredients for denaturing spirit. The latter passed the prescribed tests, and of the former 13 were reported to be insufficiently denatured. The other samples consisted of oils, paints, condensed milk, &c. The Testing Officer at Karachi dealt with 137 samples of Petroleum and Explosives.

F. S. PUNNETT,

Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

Karachi Customs House,

25th May 1910.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Customs Department in Sind for the year 1909-1910 contrasted with those of the year 1908-1909.

RECEIPTS.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.		Net Decrease.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Imperial.										
Imports, Sea Customs ...	84,334 4 9	60,33,562 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports Do. ...	2,63,988 13 5	2,30,948 9 11	33,040 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over-time Fees ...	22,755 8 0	19,883 0 0	2,862 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remission of Cost of Special Bond Establishment paid for by private Companies.	1,023 6 0	1,026 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	87,10,023 0 2	62,84,440 1 9	24,255 4 6	6,10,341 6 1	...	...	5,74,418 1 7	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Receipts.										
Warehouse and Wharf Rent ...	1,267 14 6	1,580 12 3	...	312 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harbour Craft License Fees ...	441 0 0	441 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sale Proceeds of Customs Trade Reports ...	26 0 0	18 4 0	7 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of Customs Manual, Translation of G. B. No. 308-S. B., dated the 19th January 1909, and revision of Orders under the Arms Act.	41 12 0	68 4 0	...	26 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sale Proceeds of Tariff Act ...	17 15 0	18 8 0	...	6 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of unclaimed Goods ...	1,640 10 2	1,080 9 6	510 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of confiscated Goods ...	411 0 7	435 6 1	...	74 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of Government Old Stores.	55 4 0	163 2 11	...	109 14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fees for Registration of Boats ...	44 0 0	81 0 0	...	33 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. amending Documents ...	2,783 0 0	2,339 0 0	424 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. granting duplicate Documents.	517 0 0	521 0 0	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Selecting and Testing Petroleum and non-potable Spirits.	616 0 0	310 0 0	306 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fines and Forfeitures under the Sea Customs Act.	4,961 15 9	3,773 13 5	1,208 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transshipment Fees ...	1,275 8 0	1,106 12 0	101 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Receipts under section 139, Sea Customs Act.	5 0 0	11 0 0	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interest on the amount of Duty on Goods which remained in bond for over 3 years.	0 12 8	5 2 0	...	4 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surplus Proceeds of Goods under section 33, Sea Customs Act.	...	47 8 0	...	47 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous other Receipts ...	0 8 4	2 8 0	...	1 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission (2½ per cent.) on Great and Little Bannu Light Dues.	3 1 8	12 3 11	...	9 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	13,989 6 10	12,066 14 1	2,657 11 0	685 2 2	1,923 8 9	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	87,24,011 7 0	62,96,506 15 10	24,490 15 6	6,10,976 8 4	...	...	5,72,495 2 10	...	...	...
DEBIT.										
Refunds, Imports ...	178,304 10 1	11,30,417 12 2	...	51,113 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Exports ...	2,037 4 0	2,929 4 10	...	892 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Over-time ...	315 0 0	...	315 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Miscellaneous receipts ...	354 2 2	743 10 3	...	409 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drawbacks ...	31,222 0 2	48,812 5 4	...	11,930 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS	1,12,623 0 6	1,76,963 0 7	215 0 0	64,355 0 1	...	...	64,140 0 1	...	...	...
TOTAL NET REVENUE	66,11,183 6 6	61,19,543 18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EXPENDITURE.										
Imperial.										
Chief Collector of Customs ...	17,159 6 0	16,521 14 0	637 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Collectors ...	14,123 0 0	11,352 1 7	2,770 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Customs Establishment ...	83,551 11 7	80,005 3 5	3,546 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Statistical Do. ...	16,390 10 7	15,980 11 10	409 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (Temporary) ...	1,777 0 0	1,716 14 4	60 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preventive Establishment ...	36,068 8 4	34,393 4 8	1,675 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peons of all Sections ...	14,543 7 11	13,249 11 2	1,293 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boat Establishment ...	5,014 9 1	4,473 13 9	540 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bond Establishment paid for by private Companies.	855 8 0	841 6 7	14 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Establishment engaged at Kiamari in connection with Sugar landed there.	454 9 1	323 11 11	130 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sea Coast Establishment ...	1,714 5 4	1,808 7 4	...	64 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL SALARIES	1,91,982 11 11	1,61,267 3 7	10,779 10 4	64 2 0	10,715 8 4	...	...	...	...	...
CONTINGENCIES.										
Travelling Allowances ...	1,021 9 3	1,040 3 0	...	18 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boat Stores and Repairs ...	3,001 12 5	2,749 13 10	1,164 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water Supply ...	432 5 3	534 7 6	...	102 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal House Taxes ...	138 2 0	263 3 0	...	125 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Conservancy Charges ...	273 11 0	273 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rewards in Customs Cases ...	1,008 8 5	1,499 14 7	...	490 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petty Construction ...	900 0 0	...	900 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telephone Connection Charges ...	350 0 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent ...	340 0 0	380 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonnes ...	168 0 0	95 0 0	73 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of Boats ...	...	3,187 3 4	3,187 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase and Repairs of Dead Stock	284 3 0	117 12 0	166 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petty Repairs ...	79 8 0	98 7 0	...	16 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of Books ...	60 15 6	12 2 0	48 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petty Supplies ...	1,777 12 8	1,583 15 2	193 12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing to Peons ...	947 5 11	598 6 3	348 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service Postage Stamps ...	548 10 0	527 7 0	21 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over-time Fees ...	20,007 8 0	14,779 4 0	5,228 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing to Special Bond Establishment...	4 4 0	11 5 9	...	7 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plaque allowance to Customs do.	407 0 0	414 12 2	...	7 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. to Special Bond do.	39 8 0	43 8 0	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boat-hire to Sea Coast Inspectors	718 15 6	714 5 9	...	8 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CONTINGENCIES	33,340 10 11	29,123 13 4	8,186 7 2	3,907 9 7	4,217 12 7	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,25,322 6 10	2,10,390 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This includes Rs. 213-8-0 recovered by the Postal authorities.

† This includes Rs. 67,591-0-10 on account of refund is made to the Kashmir Darbar through the Exchange Accounts up to date.

‡ This includes Rs. 1,15,995-2-11 on account of do. do. do. during 1908-1909.

Karachi Customs House,
25th May 1910.

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

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT showing particulars of cases dealt with under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1909-10.

Class of cases.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	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 subject to fine in redemption.		
A.—Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.	7	...	...	...	7	
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—						
(1) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country.	36	27	(a) 51	...	114	(a) 27 passed without correction of marking chiefly samples.
(2) as between two foreign countries ...	10	4	(b) 11	...	25	(b) 4 passed without correction of marking chiefly samples.
(3) as between the United Kingdom and British India, according to section 33 of the Merchandise Marks Manual.	...	1	2	...	3	
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects—namely—						
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods.	...	...	(c) 8	...	8	(c) in 1 case goods not marked.
(2) as to the time at which goods were made or produced.	...	...	...	...	...
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production.	...	...	...	...	...
(4) as to the material of which the goods are composed.	1	5	7	1	14	
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copy right.	...	...	...	...	...
D.—Lengths not properly stamped on piece-goods.	...	7	(d) 15	...	22	(d) Re-stamping dispensed with in 2 cases.
TOTAL ...	54	44	94	1	193	

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