Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for

1910-11

(1911)



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REPORT

ON THE

MARITIME TRADE

OF

THE PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR

1910-1911.

ВY

THE CHIEF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS IN SIND.



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BY AUTHORITY.

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No. C-337 of 1911.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Commissioner in Sind, Government House, Karachi, 14th June 1911.

Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Submitted to Government. The Sind for the official year 1910-11. report is as usual an interesting one.

2. The value of the private import trade of Karachi with foreign countries rose from 1,079 lakhs to 1,264 lakhs, an increase of over 17 per cent., while the foreign export trade fell from 2,224 lakhs to 2,155 lakhs, a decrease of a little over 3 per cent. The principal articles which contributed to the increase in imports were provisions, hardware and cutlery, yarns and textile fabrics, cotton piece goods, apparel and Dutch sugar. The decline in the value of exports is chiefly due to a falling-off of 41 lakhs under the head grain and pulse, despite an increase of activity in the wheat trade. The total trade of the port continues to advance, and it is gratifying to note a corresponding rate of progress in the development of port improvements.

3. The trade at the subordinate ports of Keti Bandar and Sirganda shows a rise from Rs. 11,99,694 in 1909-10, to Rs. 14,03,528 in 1910-11. Continual erosion at Keti Bandar has rendered necessary the abandonment of the present site, and a new site for the port has been located at Hambus.

4. There was an increase of over 70 per cent. in the number of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act, which appear to have been judiciously treated. The Commissioner received no appeals from the decision of the Chief Collector of Customs.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, Commissioner in Sind.

То

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Judicial Department,

Bombay.

L (IV) 91-a

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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

A-TRADE.

Para.

		SECT	ION
	I.—Province of Sind.		
	GENERAL SUMMARY.	De	
Para	Statement of value of aggregate T	Paj rade	ge.
1.	of the Province of Sind		1
2.	Shipping	1	
3.	Import and Export Duties	•••	2
	II.—Chief Port—Karachi.		
	Foreign Trade.		
\$ \$ 5.	General Remarks on the Trade	••••	2
6.	Table showing aggregate v of the Trade of the chief	value port.	
	according to prescribed class	ifica-	• •
-	tion	2	& 3 3
7.	Variation in the average prices	•••	J
-	IMPORTS.		3
8.	Articles of Food and Drink Statement of principal article	s of	Э
	Food and Drink	3	
	Liquors Provisions	•••	4 ib.
	Dates		ib.
	Ghi Sugar	•••	ib. ib.
	Sugar Confectionery	•••	5
9.		•••	ib.
	A. Hardware and Cutlery	•••	ib. ib.
	B. Metals Copper and Yellow Metal	•••	ib.
	Iron and Steel	•••	ib. ib.
	C. Machinery and Millwork D. Railway Plant and Rolling S	 tock. 5	
10.	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and	Nar-	
	cotics, and Dyeing and Tan Materials	ining	6
11.	Oila	6	\$ 27
	Raw Materials and Unmanufac	tured	7
10	Articles Statement of value of principal	 811b-	•
12.	heads of the above, with rem	arks.	ib.
13.	Articles Manufactured and partly	Ma-	.1
	nufactured Statement of value of Yarns	and	ib.
	Textile Fabrics	7	& 8
	Statement showing total C Goods imported from Foreign	n and	
	Coast Ports		.8
	Twist and Yarn Statement showing Imports of	 E Cot-	ib.
	ton Piece Goods for Foreign	Coun-	.,
	tries during 10 years Grey Piece Goods	•••	ib. ib.
	White	•••	ib.
	Coloured, Printed or Dyed Imports of Piece Goods Coastw	 ise	ib. 9
	Other Cotton Manufactures		ib.
	Silk Goods	•••	ib. ib.
	Woollen Goods Apparel	•••	ib.
	Other Miscellaneous Articles	•••	ib.
• .	Exports.		
14	Comparative Statement of pri	ncipal	

14.	Comparative Articles of re chandise, wit	-exports of	For	eign Mer-	9 & 10
15.	Comparative				

articles of exports of Indian Produce 10 and Manufactures

16. Articles of Food and Drink Statement of principal articles of Food and Drink, with remarks ... ib. ...10 & 11 Wheat ••• ••• Wheat flour 11 Rice ib. ••• Gram ib. • • • ... Fish, dry, salted Raw Materials and Unmanufactured ib. Articles ... ib. ... ••• 17. Statement of principal articles of the above ... ib. •••11 & 12 Cotton ... • • • 12 Oilcake ••• ••• • • Hides ib. ••• ... ••• Skins ۰.. ib. ... ••• Seed lac ib. ••• Animal bones ib. ••• ••• Seeds ... ih. Cotton seed ib. ... • • • Linseed ... ib.12&13 Rape ... Statement of distribution of Rape Seed. 12 ·13 Til or Jinjili seed ... ••• ib. Silk ••• ••• ... ib. Wool • • • • • • ... ib. 18. Treasure (Foreign Trade) ... 19. Distribution of Foreign Trade by ...13&14 Countries ... Government Transactions (Foreign 20. ...14&15 Trade) 21 Balance of Trade (Foreign Trade) 15 ••• Coasting Trade. 22. Comparative Statement of value of Imports and Exports, with remarks... 15 & 16 16 Treasure ••• ••• 16 23. Government Stores Treasure ib. III.-Trade of Subordinate Ports. 24. Combined Trade of Keti Bandar and Sirganda ... 16 Keti Bandar. 16 25. Coasting Trade Customs Revenue 16 ib. ... ••• 17 26. SIBGANDA. Coasting Trade 17 Customs Revenue ... ••• ib. Indian Merchandise Marks Act. 27. Introductory Remarks ... 17 ••• 28. Class (A) ... ib. ••• ... 29. Do. (B) ib. ••• ••• ••• 30. Do. (C) ih. ••• ••• ••• 31. Do. (D) ib. ••• ••• ••• 32. General ib. ••• ••• ••• Administration of the Customs Department. 33. Receipts ... 17 ib. 34. Expenditure ... ••• • • • ib. 35. Customs Offences ... •• S6. Testing ... ib. ••• ••• 18 APPENDIX I. • • •

Do. II.

EXPORTS—continued.

Page.

10

19

•••

•••

...

REPORT ON THE MARITIME TRADE OF

THE PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1910-1911.

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 1906-1907 to 1910-1911, and compares the last two years' figures. It embraces the trade not only of the chief port, Karachi, but also of the subordinate ports of Sind, viz., Keti Bandar and Sirganda :--

	(Ixrorr-	1906-1907.	1907-1968.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.		Increase or decrease in 1910-1911 as com- pared with 1909-1910.
	Private-	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Re.	Re.	Be.
	Mar Landler	9.41.86.815	10,52,17,250	11.31.76.340	9,96,99,945	11.52.40.011	+ 1,55,40,066
		36,20,696	61,20,349	29,26,962	39,97,875	67,77,577	+ 27,79,702
	Silver	21.23,768	26,63,107	29,44,127	42,71,614	44,22,688	+ 1,51,044
	TOTAL PRIVATE	9,99,31,309	11,40,00,706	11,90,46,429	10,79,69,464	12,64,40,276	+ 1,84,70,812
	Government-	3,83,53,062	2,37,49,498	4.01.63.584	2,60,07,783	1,54,21,814	- 1,05,96,169
	Stores Silver	2,17,000	1,60,000	77,000	1,48,000	9,000	- 1,39,000
DE.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3,85,70,062	2,39,09,496	4,02,40,584	2,61,55,783	1,54,30,614	- 1,07,25,169
TRADE.	TOTAL IMPORTS	13,85,01,371	13,79,10,202	15,92,87,013	13,41,25,247	14,18,70,89	+ 77,45,643
	Privale-						
6	Foreign Merchandise re-exported	47,66,623	47,73,198	46,24,528	38,75,221	49.78.302	+ 11,03,081
Ξ.	Indian Produce and Manufactures.	15, 82, 55, 982	17,1.0,80,977	8,14,23,068	21,70,01,990	20,65,41,947	- 1,04,60,043
2	Gold	2,100				15,075	+ 15,075
FOREIGN	Silver	8,08,306	15,50,773	7,51,394	31,46,165	89,77,834	+ 8,31,669
			30 94 04 000	0.07.00.000	22,40,23,376		
Ξ	TOTAL PRIVATE	15,88,33,011	18,24,04,889	8,67,97,990	22,40,23,376	21,55,13,158	- 85,10,218
	Government Stores-	44.000			50 APR		
1	Foreign Manufactures	41,055	73,675	62,030	58,677	3 0,8 9 7	- 28,370
	Indian Produce and Manufactures.	8,310	13,505	17,422	14,415	32,683	+ 18,268
	Bilver	52,450	22,720	29, 000	15,100	45,343	+ 30,245
	TOTAL GOVEREMENT	1,04,815	1,09,900	1,08,452	88,192	1,08,335	+ 20,143
	TOTAL EXPORTS	15,89,37,826	18,25,14,788	8,69,06,442	22,41,11,568	21,56,21,493	- 84,90,075
i	GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN TRADE	29,74,39,197	32,04,24,990	24,61,93,455	36,82,36,815	35,74,92,383	- 7,44,432
	Importe Private Merchandise- Indian Produce and Manufactures. Poreign Manufactures Gold Silver	3,24,88,090 1,33,99,293 3,99,763	3,78,07,125 1,47,45,291 4,25,499 1,78,638	8,63,27,659 1,10,19,943 1,19,362	4,12,96,554 1,51,68,498 4,565 1,85,933	4,23,36,652 1,38,99,268 12,030 1,60,084	$\begin{array}{rrrr} + & 10,50,098 \\ - & 12,69,220 \\ + & 7,465 \\ - & 26,849 \end{array}$
	TOTAL PRIVATE	4,62,87,156	5,31,56,853	4,74,08,864	5,66,45,540	5,64,08,034	- 2,87,506
	Indian Produce and Manufactures.	41,95,756	44,90,762	79,55,467	59,76,684	50,85,453	- 9,41,231
		22,80,219	23,71,663	16,55,156	9,57,562	13,78,631	+ 4,21,069
		12,75,000	25,50,0 0	3,07,500	6,00,000	87,50,000	
N I	Gold Silver	1,13,29,000	1,49,50,000	94,000	\$3,97,000	8,00,000	+ 31,50,000
TRADE.	TOTAL GOVERFMENT	1,90,79,975	2,43,62,425	1.00,12,123	99,31,246	1,04,64,064	+ 6,32,838
E B	TOTAL IMPORTS	6,33,67,131	7,75,19,278	5,74,78,987	6,64,76,786	6,68,72,118	+ 8,96,389
COABTING	Exports-					-,,,	. 0,00,00
2	Private Merchandise-						1
2	Indian Produce and Manufactures.	9,28,41,757	3,51,49,173	2,06,82,335	1,95,50,517	3,10,07,930	+ 1,14,57,413
8	Foreign Manufactures	28,52,881	25,12,297	35,21,528	39,76,277	49,25,613	+ 3,49,336
õ	bilver	50, 30 0	25,001	62,265	1,95,422	2, 18, 200	+ 82,778
Ē	TOTAL PRIVATE	2,57,44,938	2,76,86,471	2,41,66,118	2,36,62,216	3,55,51,743	+ 1,18,69,527
-	Government Stores- Indian Produce and Manufactures.	1,525	69,733	2,404			
		13,00,408	6,15,786	4,96,947	8.35.452	2,41,018	
	Bilver	2,33,652	2,10,947	3,26,771	1,69,961	72,243	- 94,434 - 97,718
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT	15,35,483	8,95,466	8,26,162	5,05,413	3 ,13,261	- 1,92,152
	TOTAL EXPORTS	2,72,80,421	2,85,81,937	2,49,92,280	2.41,67,629	3,58,65,004	+ 1,16,97,375
	GRAND TOTAL OF COASTING TRADE	9,26,47,552	10,61,01,215	8,24,71,267	9,08,44,415	10,27,37,122	+ 1,20,99,707
	TOTAL OF ENTIRE TRADE	39,00,83,749	42,65,26,205	32,86,64,722	44,98,81,230	46,02,29,505	+ 1,13,48,275
							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

The value of the entire seaborne trade of the Province progressed from Rs. 44,88,81,230 in 1909-10 to Rs. 46,02,29,505 in 1910-11, showing an increase of Rs. 1,13,48,275 or 2.5 per cent. Though the private imports from foreign countries rose by Rs. 1,84,70,812 exports to them declined by Rs. 35,10,218. In the coasting trade, on the other hand, private imports showed a decrease of Rs. 2,37,506 and exports an increase of Rs. 1,18,89,527. If we analyse the figures further we find that the grand total of the foreign trade shows a small deficiency of Rs. 7,44 432, owing specially to the low prices of wheat and that of the coasting trade an excess of Rs. 1,20,92,707 due to abnormal exports of cotton to Bombay for transhipment to Europe and Japan. Excluding Government transactions both the foreign and coasting trade showed an increase of two crores of rupees.

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			En	TERED.			CLEARED.						
	Description.	Steam.		Sailing.		Total.		Steam.		Sailing.		TOTAL.		
	[·		
19 0 9- 1910	Foreign Coasting		Tons. 741,970 851,599	No. 181 2, 494	Tons. 16,523 95,411	No. 525 8,019	Tonp. 758,493 947,010	No. 394 470	Tons. 853,378 735,890	No. 121 2,587	Tons. 10,126 102,395	No. 515 8,067	Tons. 863,504 838,285	
	·TOTAL	669	1,593,569	2,675	111,934	8,544	1,705,503	864	1,689,268	3,708	112,521	8,573	1,701,789	
19 10-1911.	Foreign Coasting	325 523	703,178 896,691	142 2,813	12,883 103,755	467 8,336	716,061 1,000,446	409 443	928,069 670,044	133 3,070	11,838 109,471	543 3,513	939,9 02 779,515	
	TOTAL	818	1,599,869	2,955	116,638	8,803	1,716,507	852	1,698,118	3,203	121,304	4,055	1,719,417	

L (IV) 91-1

Owing to the larger trade the number of vessels entered and cleared naturally shows an increase.

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 :—

						1908-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	19 09-1 9 10	1910-1911.	in 1910-19 pared with	11 as com
Impo	DUTY (exclusive	of daty on se	lt).		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	F	le.
Karachi					•••		53,42,745	60,32,269	54,22,132	71,07,391	+ 16	,85,269
Keti		•••	•••	•••	•••	44	43	41	54	76	+	22
Sirganda	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	159	121	2 73	58	73	+	15
				TOTAL		48,79,520	53,42,909	60,32,583	54,22,244	71,07,540	+ 16	,85,296
	£	EPOBT DU	TT									
Karachi	***			•••	•••	4,08,073	3,02,332	2,20,199	2,29,369	1,95,233	-	34 ,136
Keti	•••	•••	•••	•••		29,485	11,616	5,079	15,391	17,624	-	767
Sirganda	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	27,608	16,868	5,670	16,229	28,036	+	8,867
				TOTAL	•••	4,65,166	3,30,816	2,30,948	2;63,989	2,37,893	-	26,096
		Tor	AL OF GROS	B DUTT		53,44,686	58,73,725	62,63,5 31	56,86,233	73,45,433	+ 16	3,89,200
	REFUND	AND DR	AWBACKS.									
Imports			•••			91,190	54,670	67,575	42,631	58,814	+	16,183
Payments to th	e Kashmir	darbar	•••	•••			1,16,800	1,15,695	1,30,195	*96, 0 68	-	34,127
Exports	•••		***	•••	•••	2,213	5,667	2,929	2,027	2,093	+	66
				TOTAL	•••	1,86,657	1,77,127	1,76,199	1,74,853	1,56,975	_	17,878
			TOTAL NE	T DUTY		51,58,029	54,96,598	60,87,332	55,11,380	71,88,458	+ 16	3,77,078
		Txz	ORT DUTY C	T BALT		3,123	2,302	2,464	2,230	2,339	+	109
	BEFU		BAWBACK							2,000	1 4	2

• Payments up to date.

In Spirits (+1[§] lakhs), Petroleum (+[§] lakh), Sugar (+ 1 lakh), Tobacco (+3[§] lakhs), Cotton goods (+5[§] lakhs), Silver (+1[§] lakhs), Wool manufactures (+1[§] lakhs). It will be noticed that the duty recovered on Spirits, Petroleum, Tobacco, and Silver shows an increase on account of the enhancement of the rate of duty, but their imports are actually less, and though the quantities of Spirits landed show an increase, a very large quantity of Whisky was bonded during the year, and the actual quantity passed for home consumption was less.

CHIEF PORT-KARACHI. FOREIGN TRADE.

4. The total foreign trade of the port, excluding Government transactions, for the last 10 years,

is given below :-1907-1908. 1901-1902. 1902-1903. 1903-1904. 1904-1905. 1905-1906. 1906-1907. 1908-1909. 1909-1910. 1910-1911. Re. 19**,86**,0**2,9**89 Rs. 15,43,17,637 Rs. 13,53,72,363 Ba, 26,21,46,657 Be. 20,62,95,174 Rs. 25,87,68,543 Rs. 20,64,08,687 Rs. 20,58,42,**6**09 Rs. 33,19,92,840 Rs. 84,19,63,434

The total foreign trade for the year 1910-11 is again a record. The increase during the decade was Rs. 18,77,85,797 or 121 per cent. and that in the quinquennium Rs. 8,31,89,891 or 32 per cent.

5. There was no serious mishap to record this year excepting that the goods traffic between Karachi and Kotri was suspended for 3 days (8th to 10th July 1910) on account of breaches in the Reilway line caused by the monsoon rains. On the whole the year 1910-11 was a prosperous one owing to splendid harvests. Whilst the material for this report is being arranged, Karachi has been favoured by visits from H. E. the Viceroy and the Honourable Member for Commerce and Industry. The ceremony of declaring the Hardinge Overbridge open to traffic was performed by His Excellency and another link in the development of the port completed. The Indus Irrigation Project has reached a further stage, the estimate from the Bombay Government for a barrage at Sukkur and a portion of the canal work being now under consideration by the Government of India. The new boat basin and passenger wharf have been finished and the plans for the erection of the examination ball for passengers' baggage and necessary offices are under discussion. Fever and plague we have always with us but in spite of them the population of Karachi has increased by more than 36 per cent. since 1901, a higher percentage than that of any other town in India. Plague has unfortunately also increased in 1910 and the number of deaths risen from under 200,000 per annum in 1908 and 1909 to over 500,000.

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

		INPORTS.		EXPORTS.			
Articles.	1908-1909	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1908-1909	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	
I.—Animals, living, {Indian Foreign Indian III.—Articles of Food and Drink III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals— A.—Hardware and Cutlery B.—Metals Indian	69,305 8,17,12,878 18,37,078	Rs. 25,276 2,91,60,063 17,53,692	18,528 3,14,17,434 24,64,157 68,21,908	Bs. 16,350 2,17,68,326 5,27,431 11,501 51,139 1,38,613 1,38,613	Bs. 26,194 11,18,60,866 6,99,818 9,968 37,:57 2,35,964	Ba, 51,375 2,700 10,77,23,638 12,79,803 6,218 54,185 1,12,045	
Dmetats Foreign CMachinery and Millwork [Indian Poreign DBailway Plant and Rolling Stock . {Indian Foreign Foreign Toraz of No. III {Indian Foreign	16,28,206 29,78,727	65,17,909 20,54,693 59,02,293	18,73,681 	25,735 3,501 1,50,443 60,375	20,350 7,750 2,45,962 65,467	1,62,127 7,028 1,18,263 2,33,340	

		Imports.			EIPORTS.	
Articles.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
 IV.—Chen.icals, Drugs, Medicines and Narco- { Indian tics, and Dycing and Tanning Materials, Foreign	24,61,354	Rs. 26,16,994 47,87,293 9,77,501	B=. 21,99,515 39,54,651 7,58,897	Bs. 3,30,412 8,258 13,859 29,336 5,83,30,485 31,81,151	Rs. 9,36,221 9,334 1,28,899 22,125 40,35,62,449 25,42,018	Rs. 4,59,57 82,23 75,49 18,86 9,67,69,11 24,41,243
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactared— A.—Yarns and Textile Fabsics { Indian Foreign B.—Apparel [Indian Foreign G.—Other Articles	4,85,18,129 23,94,501 75,69,327	3,69,55,618 19,37,558 71,20,696	5,46,27,150 25,83,083 78,61,069	1,75,216 5,50,338 50,315 1,13,748 6,45,023 1,24,691	1, 2 0,035 ,2,91,511 ,38,726 ,81,448 7,82,638 1;63,610	.2,27,34 6,27,73 58,50 71,05 10,58,63 2,31,31
TOTAL of No. VII { Indian Foreign	5,84,21,957	4,59,14,262	6,50,70,271	8,70,553 7,97,977	9, 41,409 5,38,469	13, 44,4 8 9,30,12
Teral MERCHANDISE Indian	11,31,75,340	9,96,99,945	11,52,40,011	8,14,20,259 46,24,528	21,70,01,990 38,75,221	20,65,41,94 49,78,30
	11,31,75,340	9,96,99,945	11,52,40,011	8,60,44,786	22,08,77,211	21, 15, 20, 24
TEBASUBE	£8,71,089	82,69,519	1,12,00,265	7,51,394	31,46,165	39,92,90
GRAND TOTAL	11,90,46,429	10,79,69,464	12,64, 40,276	8,67,96,189	20,40,23,376	\$1,55,13,15

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.	1908-04.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Jar	OBTS,	j									
IIArticles of Food and	Drink-										
Dates		Cwt.	100	128^06	136-30	189.33	143-18	161.88	145 65	154.67	178-20
for an unford			100	.77.02	53·24	36-83	81.47	\$8 *05	36-58	87.32	37-30
111Metals and Manufact	tures of-						0-0-00	129-76	3	1	
Copper		Cwt.	100	83-38	79.71	129.06	253-38		109.41	106.40	103.24
Braziers and sheets	•••	,,	100	109.22	111.30	133.49	19978	157 89	145.94	135.70	132.83
Iron		,,	100	145.28	130.77	152.83	202.45	196-13	199:30	157 12	199.16
Bar			100	149.71	145.08	197.64	179-46	195.90	180 15	177.50	182.89
Steel		,,	100	56·83	41.18	43-01	50-01	51.81	46.51	46.53	45.66
Bar		,, .	109		49.00	41.57	44 '64	46.48	49-97	39.26	39:77
▼Oils						40.00		38-46	38 58		
Vanadina		Gall.	100	88 87	83 02	42.05	34:34	30.40	-30 05	36-31	.67 43
VIRaw materials and un	manufactured a	articles-					67.83	63-66	60-11	:57*33	
Coal	•••	101	100	61.69	65.61	56.23		189.40			85 60
gut-	•••	lb,	100	1 99 .20	101.80	187.66	\$10.13	199.40	211.85	181.34	176-89
VIIArticles manufactur	ed and partly m	anufactured-					74-91	0040	85.84	00.40	
Cotton, twist and yara		10. (100	66-65	70.02	64.40		80.42	75:74	66:46	79.59
Do, grey piece-goods		yde.	100	92.47	83.27	90.37	103.40	103.91	107'74	110 50	111-15
Do white		,,	100	108.48	118.09	103.68	117.65	134.44	130.76	130.22	180-39
Do. coloured, printed	or dyed piece-go	oda ,	100	93.20	73-12	68.27	71.61	80'03	76.56	80.37	83.14
Woollen piece-goods		99	-100	61-59	55-39	47.69	47-62	.53:06	47.63	46-49	47.19
Exp	o nts.		1	1							
IIArticles of Food and I	rink—	1			145-08	173-63	192.85	222 .10	236-51	209-80	172.44
Rice not in the husk		Cwt.	100	96·34 91-96	84.63	-68.62	92-81	100-29	125.21	123 79	105.12
Wheat			100	97-90	89.03	-00.00	04 01	100.10	140 41	100 /0	200 28
WChemicals, drugs, me	dicines and na	reotics, dye-			1			1			
ing and tanning material				14/114	158.40	100.81	127.56	114-52	118.31	114:40	118-67
Indian		Cwt.	100	144-14	100.40	100.01	121 00		110 41		110 01
VIRaw materials and un	manufactured a	rticles			89.38	87.55	94.35	93-26	94.80	102.67	121-25
Cotton		UWE	100	70-03	89.38	167 69	216-36	186.99	197-12	203.77	203.46
Hides		Piece.	100	121.91	162.38	282.26	292.95	304-16	242.04	282 17	264-81
Skins	•••		100	212.56	139.73	131.20	136.71	169 74	178 96	156.43	155.28
Rapeseed	•••	Cwt.	100	143.38		154-69	147.14	194.76	175.45	168-07	168.87
Til or jinjili seed	•••	,,	107	129.63	146.37		96.49	97'88	86.10	83.26	.90.21
Wool		16.	100	75-81	85.25	58:00	10110	8/ 60		00 #0 [

Note.—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.

Dates have reached a record price and a large trade has been done in them. Iron also has almost touched the high rates of two years ago.

Cotton goods have remained steady at high prices owing to the high value of the raw staple.

In exports cotton is dearer than it has ever been inspite of an abundant crop and oil-seeds have retained the value shown last year.

It may also be remarked that in imports, iron, steel, kerosiue oil, cotton twist and yarn, grey and -coloured and woollen piece-goods were dearer while sugar (refined), copper, coal, raw silk and white piece goods were cheaper. In exports all, except indigo, raw cotton and til-seed, were cheaper. Had the prices of rice, wheat, raw skins, rapeseed and raw wool not given way, the foreign trade would have shown an increase.

IMPORTS. II .- ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

8. There was an increase of Rs. 22,67,571 or 7 per cent, under this main heading as per details below :----

					1909-	1910.	1910-1	1910-1911.		decrease in 1911.
	Articles o	f food and	d drink.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Норв				Тотав Cwt.	237	Rs. 2,91,50,063 24,523		Rs. 3,14,17,434 37,473	+ " 90	Rs. + 22,67,37 + 12,950
liquors				Gals,	.790,621	20,45,499.	820,381	21,14,212	+ 29,760	+ 68,71
Ale, beer and p Gider and other Spirits Brandy Whisky Spirits presen Other sorts Wines Chamagno Port Other sorts	fermented			··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 611, 126\\ 1, 261\\ 140, 931\\ 34, 457\\ 86, 918\\ 7, 742\\ 11, 814\\ 37, 273\\ 2, 798\\ 8, 499\\ 25, 976\\ 925, 976\\ \end{array} \right. $	$\begin{array}{c} 6,64,279\\ 4,641\\ 10,59,598\\ 2,71,559\\ 5,64,205\\ 1,37,472\\ 86,662\\ 3,16,681\\ 81,403\\ 84,597\\ 1,50,686\\ 26,02,923\\ \end{array}$	637,165 1,413 146,079 30,172 99,420 5,839 10,648 35,724 2,951 10,016 22,757 	$\begin{array}{c} 6, 28, 973 \\ 4, 960 \\ 11, 33, 214 \\ 2, 41, 360 \\ 6, 54, 941 \\ 98, 434 \\ 1, 38, 479 \\ 3, 37, 065 \\ 84, 423 \\ 105, 382 \\ 1, 47, 260 \\ 30, 99, 343 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$

	icles of fee	d and driv				1909-	1910.	1910-	-1 911.	Inapease or decrease in 1910-1911.		
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity. Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
	d provision bles, dried, ances, and visions andard and indard and	 condimen above	 		Lbs. Cwt. Lbs. Cwt. Jbs. Lbs. Cwt. Rs Cwt. Cwt. Cwt.	192,994 409,700 5,250 279,695 3,649 242,531 8,606 3,437 7,578 301,566 2,376,343 2,376,343 2 	B 1,57,683 1,69,637 3,19,667 1,09,671 13,90,419 65,143 13,90,419 65,143 13,90,419 11,94,453 13,91,18 3,721 90,807 1,09,317 1,13,818 3,59,49,669 17 	201,890 400,227 6,171 270,686 4,303 244,245 3,963 337,083 4,200 196,666 334,896 334,896 3,017 2,543,463 439	Be, 1.50,394 2,38,323 3,77,649 1,67,583 1,33,309 16,01,857 73,167 73,167 13,64,906 1,43,834 94,927 1,00,494 1,15,907 1,25,201 2,86,07,221 2,863 27,203	$\begin{array}{r} + 8,886 \\ + 80,527 \\ + 1,231 \\ - 8,010 \\ + 7,16 \\ + 1,616 \\ + 1,616 \\ + 7,63 \\ + 7,63 \\ + 179,086 \\ + 33,330 \\ + 233 \\ + 179,086 \\ + 33,330 \\ + 233 \\ + 13,640 \\ + 437 \\ + 13,640 \end{array}$	Ba. + 22,711 + 43,495 + 56,062 + 3,678 + 24,538 + 2,11,336 + 12,816 + 91,00,413 + 12,816 + 91,383 + 16,67,653 + 2,836 + 27,252	
onfectionery	•••		•••	•••	Cwt.	14,306	3,94,248	12,504	4,10,596	- 1,804	+ 16,348	
ther articles			•••	•••	Rs.		1,29,463		1,18,474	•••	10.989	

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

Liquors show an increase in quantity of 29,760 gallons or 3 per cent. and in value of Rs. 63,713 or 3 per cent. The increase follows upon a large decrease noticed last year and is due to a partial recovery of the ground lost in 1909-10, when business was in an unsettled condition owing to the imposition of the extra duty and the uncertainty as to whether it would be continued in the next budget. The supplies of Brandy from the United Kingdom, Germany and France were less by 1828, 1772 and 568 gallons, respectively. Imports of Whisky, however, improved from gallons 86918 to 99420, both the United Kingdom and Germany sharing in the increase to the extent of gallons 12175 and 552, respectively. The improvement in the Whisky figures is accounted for by the enhancement of the duty in 1910, the first result of which was to bring into consumption duty paid liquor, which had not been readily saleable at the expense of fresh imports. This has now been worked off and the above expansion shewn. Gime exhibited a net increase of 479 gallons. The United Kingdom supplied 847 gallons more, while Germany sent 482 gallons less. Imports of Port-wine shewed an increase of gallons 1517 valued at Rs. 20795. The countries responsible for the excess are the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Germany, Holland and France. The quantity of Ale, Beer and Porter rose by 26039 gallons, but the value declined by Rs. 25,306 owing to the cheaper quality of Ale in Bulk having been imported from the United Kingdom. Champagne imports shew but little change. The riots which have taken place in 1910 and been renewed in 1911 seem to indicate heavy stocks and low prices in the producing centres.

Provisions.—The increase under this head amounts to Rs. 4,96,420 and is brought about by larger imports of general provisions from Europe and dates from the Gulf ports, where the crop was good.

Ghi.—Imports during the year under report rose from 7,578 lbs. and Rs. 3,721 to 186,666 lbs. and Rs. 94,927 principally from Muscat or Oman, Turkey Asiatic and Persia owing to better condition of the live-stock in those places and high prices ruling here.

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

Whence imported,	1908-1907.		1907-1908,		1909	1909.	1909-	191 9 .	1910-1911.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Bs.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Re.	Cwt.	Ba.
United Kingdom Austria-Hungary, free	34,597	2,25,915	4,797	52,094	1,204	23,313	1,013	18,995	8, 396	80,934
ports	805,505	70,67,135	389,570	36,68,654	1,076,250	1,10,13,355	331,406	36,90,951	455,888	46,03,486
Belgium	47,765	4,24,416	2,923	29,544			304	4,686		
Germany, free ports	564,83 0	49,12,917	8,519	89,044	22,809	3,45,958	33,805	3/71,232	9,770	1,11,634
Mauritius and Dependen-	229,383	19,78,859	276,378	23,92,224	351,078	33,58,620	448,688	45,49,301	430,917	43,61,968
cies. Hong-Kong Java Other places	1,191 430,4 76 66	11,838 32,52,168 937	596 1,430,014 164	6,704 1,26,16,559 1,746	1, 491 1,187,691 875	16,494 1,14,83,791 8,755	1,414 1,559,708 5	17,163 1,52,97,343 69	31,548 1,610,983 1	3,66,059 1,62,17,188 17
-										
TOTAL	3,103,813	1,78,74,185	2,112,961	1,88,56,498	3,641,398	2,60,88,086	2,376,343	2,39,40,669	2,542,493	2,56,07,221
Imports from Coast Ports- Bombay Re-exports Exports in Coasting Trade	78,337 52,791 78, 469	6,81,211 4,61,996 7,28,028	62,345 37,068 63,021	5,87,144 3,38,326 6,28,125	12,884 38,608 125,026	1,25,845 3,66,817 12,20,515	18,091 52,159 128,310	1,83,804 5,15,340 13,02,585	18,477 93,970 143,966	1,86,181 9,46,539 15,35,250

The general trend of the market was upwards till September, when a heavy drop took place, causing several failures in the bazar. This drop was brought about by sympathy with the London market owing to the realization there that the Austrian Beet crop was likely to be half a million tons in excess of the average. A large arrival business had been put through and as the goods continued to come to hand on a falling market the failures above mentioned were the result. Imports rose from cwts. 2,376,343 and Rs. 2,39,49,669 to cwts. 25,42,493 and Rs. 2,56,07,221 being 7 per cent in quantity and 7 per cent. in value, Austria-Hungary, China and Java contributing to the increase. Mauritius and Germany, however, show decreases of cwts. 17,771 and 24,035, respectively. Steady extension in the Java sugar industry was the order of the day and an increased out-turn of over 50 per cent. was the result Imports from this country into Karachi exhibited an increase to the extent of cwts. 51,275 or 3 per cent. A comparison of the figures of the year 1909-10 with those of 1910-11 shews that Austria-Hungary has again sent to India a large amount of beet viz., 35,000 tons, as also Java and China of cane 418,000 and 10,300 tons, respectively. From Mauritius 146,000 tons were received in 1910-11. The year commenced with a high level of prices. The lowest price touched was Rs. 9 (Mauritius) Rs. 9-2 (Java) and Rs. 9-7 (Austria crystals) in November and December. The closing prices were Rs. 9-8, Rs. 10-1, and Rs. 10-2 respectively. The imports did not however reach the high figure of 1908-09 when they amounted to cwts. 2,641,598 Rs. 2,60,88,086.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—

9. The total under this main heading declined from Rs. 1,62,28,567 to Rs. 1,18,20,715 or 27 per cent. A.—Hardware and Cutlery.—

Articles.		1909-1	91 0 .	1910-	1911.	Increase or decrease in 1910-1911.			
Cutlery	Rs.		Rs. 1,40,341		Rs. 2,38,681	•••	Rs. + 98,340 or	70%	
Hardware- Agricultural implements Other implements and tools	Value.]	38,190		69,071 2,12,163	•••	+ 30,881 ,, + 46,367 ,,	80% 28% 20%	
Enamelledware and ironware	,,	•••	1,65,796 83,998 1,55,937		1,00,466 1,70,875	•••	14 090	20% 10%	
Sewing machines Other sorts	Nos Value	5,105	1,99,393 9,70,027	11,585	5,34,632 11,38,269	+ 6,480	+ 3,35,239 1	167 172	
	TOTAL		17,53,682		24,64,157			40%	

From the above it will be seen that there was an advance of Rs. 7 lakhs out of which nearly 1 lakh was contributed by cutlery, the figures of which are a record this year. Almost all countries have contributed to the increase, the United Kingdom retaining its premier position. Agricultural implements show an increase of 80 per cent. in comparison with last year's figures solely from the United Kingdom. As noticed last year the United States of America is steadily competing in implements and tools. Germany and Belgium fell by Ks. 3,665 and Rs. 5,598, respectively. The United Kingdom shewed an increase of Rs. 51,281, its percentage to the total trade being 76 against 67 in the previous year. Sewing machines showed an increase of Rs. 3,35,239 or 167 per cent. compared with 1909-10. The figures are a record. The United Kingdom sent 4,764 machines worth Rs. 2,83,090 against 1,600 machines worth Rs. 66,611 during the preceding year. Germany and Belgium also supplied a very large number. $\mathbf{R} = Metuls = \text{There}$ is a decrease in quantity and an increase in value under this sub-head as shown

B.—Metals.—There is a decrease in quantity and an increase in value under this sub-head as shown below :—

				1909-	1910.	19 10-1	911.	Increase or decrease in 1910-1911.				
Brass Copper German Sil Iron Lead Steel Zinc or Spe		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 	Cwt. 656 7,872 259 167,291 6,330 827,424 166 1,725	Ra, 41,115 4,46,891 20,596 11,87,315 1,01,585 46,46,959 17,340 38,460	Cwt. 1,075 11,941 813 119,836 4,200 809,399 293 4,100	Br. 65,328 657,764 57,076 19,78,547 68,785 45,57,944 37,932 83,392	+++ ++	Cwt. 419 4,069 554 47,405 2,130 18,025 126 2,375	$\begin{array}{r} & \text{Rs.} \\ + & 24,213 \\ + & 2,10,873 \\ + & 36,490 \\ - & 1,08,768 \\ - & 32,800 \\ - & 89,045 \\ + & 20,622 \\ + & 41,932 \end{array}$	or 58 ,, 47 ,, 177 ,, 177 ,, 32 ,, 32 ,, 18 ,, 116 ,, 14	
Metals uner	numerate	1	 Готаl	439	17,618	201 961,907	15,108	<u> </u>	238	+ 1,03,997	" 1·	

Copper—The increase of cwts. 4,069 and Rs. 2,10,873 following as it does on a large decrease reported last year shows only a partial recovery though imports have been stimulated by a very moderate range of prices, which varied by \pounds 9, the highest being \pounds 62-1-3 the lowest \pounds 52-15. Under iron there is a decrease of Rs. 1,08,768 owing to smaller imports of cast iron pipes. The decrease of Rs. 89.045 under steel is accounted for by diminished imports of beams, pillers and girders, &c. Imports of steel hoops, however, exhibited a rise probably owing to baling requirements of the large cotton crop. The shares of each country in the total iron and steel trade for the last two years were :—

	1909-	1910.	1910-1911.			
United Kingdom Belgium Germany Other Countries	 Cwt. 370,211 571,453 42,765 10,256	Rs. 26,33,122 28,57,837 2,57,445 85,900	Cwt. 331,190 557,552 21,053 19,490	Rs. 25,58,693 27,61,253 1,46,086 1,70,459		

C.-Machinery, and Millwork.

				•			
Articles.	1 9 09-1910.	1910-1911.	Difference, i. e., increase or decrease in 1910-11.	Articles.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Difference, i.e., increase or decrease in 1910-11.
Agricultural (not being steam) Steam Engines and Ports-	R r. 54,261	Rs. 23,976	- ^{Rs.} 30,285	Brought forward Agricultural—continued. Not Steam Eugines—	 Ra.	Bs.	Re.
Locomotive (excluding those for Railway). Other sorts	24,63 1 7,68,398	45,331 7,34,113	+ 20,700 - 34,285	Electrical Textile Other descriptions	 24,760 3,29,897 8,52,736	69,149 2,36,417 7,64,695	+ 41,399 - 93,480 - 88,041
Carried over				TOTAL	 20,51,683	18,73,681	- 1.81.002

Imports receded by Rs. 1,81,002 or 8 per cent. *Textile machinery* shows a decrease of about a lakh of rupees principally in ginning machinery the trade in which was overdone in 1909-10. There are signs, however, of renewed activity towards the close of the year under review. *Agricultural machinery* fell from Rs. 54,261 to Rs. 23,976 owing to smaller imports of Reapers of which larger supplies were received in 1909-10 for the Industrial Exhibition in Lahore. There is, however, a small increase of Rs. 20,700 under *Locomotives* due to larger imports of Road Rollers.

D.-Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.-Details of imports are given in the table below :---

	Articles.				Articles.				Articles.				1909-	1910.	1910-1911.		Increase or decrease in 1910-1911.			
							Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.								
Carriages and truch Locomotive engine Materials for const Sleepers and keys o	s and ter ruction-	ders and p -Rails and	arts there	of s of steel a	 nd iron 		 668,486 54	5,34,030 2,14,683 30,05,854 304	 79,315 70	83,388 1,58,990 3,78,694 878	 	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 4,50,642 \\ - & 55,693 \\ - & 26,27,160 \\ + & 574 \end{array} $								
Sleepers of wood Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		673,076 35,827	18,50,590 2,96,842	52,299 8,884	1,45,164 93,857	- 620,777 - 26,943	-17,05,420 -202,985								
				•	Тотаь			59,03,293		8,60,971		- 50,41,322								

L (IV) 91-2

From the above table it will be seen that there is a decrease of over half a crore of rupees which is distributed over all the sub-heads. The decrease follows upon a large increase noticed during the past years, and shows a return to the normal. It is due to the completion of the Sutlej Valley Railway which was opened for traffic in the hot weather of 1910. While on the subject of railways it may not be out of place to mention that gross earnings for the official year have improved by 5,073 lakhs of which the North-Western share is $20\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

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

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

Articles.	1909-	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		or decrease 0-1911.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.	[Rs.		Rs.
Chemicals	543,093	7,46,349 5,59,320 10,10,180 3,01,135	 261,734 	6,06,608 5,20 832 6,64 577 3,97,498	- 273,349	-1,39,741-28,489-3,45,03+96,363
TOTAL		26, 16, 984		21,99,515		- 4,17,469

The decrease in the total of this main heading amounted to Rs. 4,17,469 and was shared by *Chemicals* to the extent of Rs. 1,39,741, by *drugs, etc.*, Rs. 28,488 and by *tobacco* 3,45,603. Dueing and tanning materials, on the other hand, rose by Rs. 96,363. The decrease under chemicals is principally in calcium carbide from Germany, Soda compounds, Sulammoniac, and Sulphuric acid from the United Kingdom. As anticipated, imports of Tobacco show a decrease. They fell from lbs. 543,083 Rs. 10,10,180 to lbs. 264,734 Rs. 6,64,577 or by lbs. 278,349 Rs. 3,45,603 mostly in cigarettes owing to the enhancement of the duty. The percentage of decrease in the quantity of cigarettes is 52 per cent. and in value is 34 per cent. Imports of Tobacco from the United Kingdom alone decreased by lbs. 237,147 Rs. 3,06,777. The London Chamber of Commerce journal remarking on the effects of the increased rate of duty imposed in the 1909 budget notes that the number of retail licenses taken out in the United Kingdom declined by 6,737 instead of an annual increase of 4,177 making a total difference of 10,000 fewer dealers in the article. In dyeing and tanning materials, Alizarine Dyes advanced from lbs. 181,884 Rs. 99,105 to lbs. 265,580 Rs. 1,95,314 or 46 per cent. in quantity and 97 per cent. in value and Aniline Dyes showed an increase of lbs. 13,071, but a decrease in value of Rs. 9,034. The supplies of these dyes had fallen very low in 1909-10 and the increase during the year under report is due to the replenishment of depleted stocks. Holland exported lbs. 12,920 of Alizarine Dyes at Rs. 16,139 for the first time since 1907-08 and imports of Aniline Dyes from Germany rose by lbs. 16,608 Rs. 9,114.

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 :---

		1906-1	1907.	1907	-1903.	1908-	1909.	1909-	1910 <u>.</u>	1910	1911.
	·····	Gals.	, Ba ,	Gals.	Ks.	Gals.	f Rs.	Gais.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Mineral- Kerosine-											
Aden and Dependencies Case						40	41				
Straits Settlements Sulk						1,205,356	4,99,016				
(Case		16,821 554,827	11,565 2,01,703	2,157,308	8,51,812	40,020	23,125 6,32,507	970,770	4,17,362	1,(0),223	4,21,523
Bussia, Southern Ports { Case		397,838	2,19,150	4,107,000		1,107,120					3 ,21,020
Holland								32	24		
United States of America Case Bulk		190,298 469,930	8,23,299	2,153,433	14,55,240	1,763,434	11,56,827 5,25,527	2,592,737 3,858,038	17,07,338	1,975,220	13,12,407
(Cano	2,4	24,273	9,26,224 17,197			1,401.400 38,921	27,918	3,008,038	14,46,764	2,340,275	8,77,603
Sumatra (Bulk		573,830	5,91,110		·	456,837	1,84,338	1,206,181	5,11,428	1,666,783	7,51,884
Dutch Borneo Bulk			•••	י				491,634	1,76,681		
Roumania, Other Ports Bulk		766,316	2,87,368	3,243.984	12,35,271	3,368,823	12,63,308	•••		•••	
Total Kerosine		364,903	20,09,405	5,401,292	20,87,083	8,140,136	31,04,774	6,526,623	25,52,235	5,.11,281	20,51,910
Total Kerosine { Case	1,6	629,230	10,70,211	2,153,433	14,55,240	1,842,424	12,07,941	2,592,769	17,07,352	1,975,220	13,12,407
GBAND TO	TAL 6.9	994,133	30,79,616	7,554,725	35,42,323	9,982,560	43,12,715	9,119,302	42,59,587	6,986,501	33,63,417
TOTAL OTHER SOBTS OF Fuel		10,973	2,265					14	41		
MINERAL OILS		287,578	1,36,537	263,340	1,51,790	515,569	3,35,339	676,017	4,40,101	756,553	4,79,194
Cother	Sorts	26,451	21,944	11,838	29,374	23,454	30,017	17,112	11,522	21,305	26,837
Το	TAL	325,002	1,60,748	275,178	1,81,164	539,022	3,65,356	693,143	4,51,664	777,558	5,06,031
Paraffin Wax (Kerosine—						1	20	116	1,874	50	1,545
Bombay Foreig	n	21,600	10,800					•••			•••
(Indian	9 (52,000 671,233	20,312 8,63,437	1 059 999	7,23,621	2,894,946	10,15,496	3,103,503	11 70 770	32,000 2 414 698	13,000
Burman Indian	2,0		0,00,407	1,953,233	7,23,621	4,004,890	10,10,100	0,100,000	11,70,770	3,414,686	13,60,760
То	TAL 2,7	744,832	8,94,519	1,953,233	7,23,621	2.891.916	10,15,496	3,103 503	11,70,770	3,446,686	13,73,760

A comparison of the last two years figures of kersione oil shows that imports from foreign countries fell from gallons 9,119,392 Rs. 42,55,587, to gallons 6,986,501 Rs. 33,63,417 or by 2,132,891 gallons and Rs. 8,96,170 or 23 per cent. in quantity and 21 per cent. in value, principally from the United States of America. Imports from Sumatra, however, showed an increase. In this decrease Bulk oil has participated to the extent of gallons 1,515,342 and Rs. 5,01,225 and case oil to the extent of 617,549 gallons and 3,94,945 rupees. There was, however, an increase in imports coastwise of Burmah oil which rose from gallons 3,103,503 Rs. 11,70,770 to gallons 3,446,686 Rs. 13,73,760. The increase in the indigenous oil trade at the expense of the foreign is no doubt due to the disadvantage under which the latter labours from the higher rate of import duty. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Limited, is reported to be making progress towards the producing stage, the pipe line from the wells to Mahomerah to be nearing completion, while the tanks and refineries at that place and Maidan-i-Napthun are being constructed. It will be interesting to see whether the oil will be put upon the Indian market, where the proximity of the wells will be in its favour, while the import duty will handicap it against the product of the mother company. One of the features of the past year's trading has been the endeavour of the companies competing with the Standard Oil Company to sell a high grade of oil similar to the well known snow-flake brand. Hitherto the abovementioned company has been the only marketer of the highest quality of illuminating oil, but during the year the other companies have been trying to get a share of this trade and the first consignment of the Burmah Oil Company highly refined product arrived just at the close of the financial year. Another American concern is attempting to gain a footing in the Indian market. This is the Texas Company, a large corporation, whose first shipment of case oil is expected shortly at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Though this company has no more than nine years of existence to look back upon its progress has been rapid as it already has four refineries in Texas of the most modern type, its own office in London and a large depòt and storage installation at Antwerp. To turn to the Russian field the number of companies at work in the Maikop district has increased during the year. The total crude oil production of Roumania expanded from 1,297,000 tons to 1,357,000 tons or about 5 per cent., but none of this found its way to India. Following various contradictory reports it seems possible that the development of what are known as the Gemsah properties in $Egy_1 t$ may be proceeded with under the auspices of the Shell Transport and Trading Company. Lubricating oils show this year also a rise of gallons 80,536 Rs. 39,093. They are steadily increasing and as already reported are replacing castor oil. The year was one of exceptional competition both for petroleum and motor spirits. The United Kingdom sent us more by gallons 433,136 and Rs. 2,65,074 at the expense of the United States of America who sent us less by gallons 354,356 Rs. 2,28,006.

VI .- RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

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

Raw materials and unmanufactured		-1910.	1910-	-1911.	INCRE DECRE 1910-	1911.	Raw materials and unmanufactured	1909-	1910.	19 0-1	1911.	DECRE	ASE OE ASE IN -1911.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.		articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Total Coal Tons, Wood Value.	 12,039 	Rs. 9,77,501 2,15,747 3,97,373	 13,878 	Rs. 7,58,897 2,32,431 1,82,518	 + 1,839 		(Teak. C.Tons.) O th e r { Timber, (Firewood.Tons Wool Lbs. All other Articles	3,677 1 145,380	Rs. 1,78,059 2,19,294 20 37,804 3,26,577	 2,427 176,051 	Rs. 15 1,82,503 34,398 3,09,550	- 1,502 - 1,250 - 1 + 30,671 	R8. 17,844 36,791 20 3,406 - 17,027

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

The total under this head fell from Rs. 9,77,501 to Rs. 7,58,897, Teakwood from Siam being accountable for the fall.

Coal.—Imports show a slight increase of tons 1,839 and Rs. 16,634. Though the United Kingdom shows an increase of tons 5,515 and Rs. 78,011, Natal shows a decrease of tons 3,356 and Rs. 55,188. The imports from Calcutta by sea during the years 1909-10 and 1910-11 are compared in the following table :—

	1909-	1910.	1910-1	.911	Percentage in			
Private Government	Tons. *45,525 378,890	Rs. 6,15,889 54,43,848	Tons. 42,648 365,228	Rs. 5,52,358 42,70,381	Quantity. — 6 — 3	Value. 10 21		

*Besides this 1,650 tons of Australian coal worth Rs. 26,400 were imported from Bengal.

The fall is due to the fact that the North-Western Railway now obtain more of their supplies by rail than formerly.

Teakwood has been entirely replaced by the Burmah teakwood the imports of which rose from 2,997 C. tons worth Rs. 296,715 to 5,670 C. tons worth Rs. 6,44,154

Wood other timber also decreased from 3,677 C. tons Rs. 2,19,294 to 2,427 C. tons Rs. 1,82,503 noticeably under Boorthiwood and rafters from British East Africa, Zanzibar and Pemba, ceiling boards from Norway and Singapore-wood from the Strait Settlements.

VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

13.—The total of this main heading rose from Rs. 4,59,14,262 to Rs. 6,50,70,271 or 43 per cent The figures are the highest on record.

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

Articles manufactured and partly manufact	ured.	1909-	1910.	1910-	1911.	INCREASE OF DECREASE IN 1910-1911.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
A-Yarns and textile fabrics			Rs. 3,68,55,818		Rs. 5, 16, 27, 150		Rs. +1,77,71,332	
Cotton goods			3,39,46,302		4,91,08,278		+1,51,61,976	
Piece-goods {Grey White	Lbs. Yds. ,,	2,215,490 212,424,765 38,313,588 93,979,923 80,133,254 	$13,67,388 \\ 3,15,42,586 \\ 58,47,151 \\ 1,33,70,421 \\ 1,23,25,014 \\ 10,36,328 \\$	1,943,558 309,748,562 32,083,045 159,028,161 118,637,356 	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 14.36,495\\ 4.64.07,837\\ 40,23,274\\ 2.25,83,770\\ 1,89,00,793\\ 12,63,956\end{array}\right]$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 271,802 \\ + & 97,321,797 \\ - & 6,230,543 \\ + & 65,048,238 \\ + & 38,504,102 \\ & \cdots \end{array}$	+ 69,007 +1,48,65,251 - 9,23,877 + 92,13,349 + 65,75,779 + 2,27,628	
Silk goods		•••	3,85,027		4,62,744	•••	+ 77,717	
Goods of silk mixed with other materials .	Yds.	<pre> { 224,619 176,866 44,493 </pre>	1,81,210 1,55,367 48,450 24,32 ,780	220,665 261,930 30,441 	$1,76,250 \\ 2,21,601 \\ 64,893 \\ 49,41,662$	3,953 + 85,064 14,052 	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 4,960 \\ + & 66,234 \\ + & 16,443 \\ + & 25,08,892 \\ \end{array} $	
Shawls	Yds. No. Lbs. ,	2,036,309 40,747 236,858 117,995 	15,96,917 1,37,941 5,08,736 1,89,186 91,709	4,014.834 82,485 547,917 131,256 	31,95,216 2,65,400 12,83,990 1,97,056 1,14,406	+ 1,978,525 + 41,738 + 310,099 + 13,261 	$\begin{array}{rrrrr} + & 15,99,299 \\ + & 1,27,159 \\ + & 7,75,254 \\ + & 7,870 \\ + & 22,757 \end{array}$	

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

It will be noticed that imports under this heading increased from Rs. 3,68,55,818 to Rs. 5,46,27,150 or by Rs. 1,77,71,332 or 48 per cent. The percentage of increase is a high one and, though the volume of trade has been considerable, is due chiefly to the high range of values in the cotton piece goods trade. The figures for the last ten years are as under :---

1901-1902.	1902-1903,	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Bs.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Bs .
3,38,46,152	2,53,26,103	2,37,56,642	4,03,00,824	4,32,64,844	4,78,97,973	5,10,95,975	4,85,58,129	3,68,55,818	5 ,46 ,27,150

The following short table contrasts the total imports of cotton goods into Karachi from foreign and coast ports :---

		From	foreign			COAST	PORTS.			- GRAND TOTAL.	
	Years.		tries.	Fore	ign.	Ind	ian.	To	al.	GRAND	IUTAL.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	1		Rs.		Bs.	,	Re,	[Rs.		Bs.
Twist and yarn $\Big\{$	1909-10 1910-11	2,215,480 1,943,588	13,67,388 14,36,465	190,191 206, 3 2 1	1 ,66,544 2,29,983	4,590,338 4,698,047	19,48,306 23,39,540	4,780,529 4,906,368	21,14,850 25,69,523	6,996,009 6,849,956	34,82,238 40,06,008
Grey piece-{ goods, {	1909-10 1910-11	38,313,588 32,063,045	58,47,151 49,23,274	11,030, 989 7,602,426	16,79,603 12,62,510	133,418,550 121,425,601	1,99,17,835 1,84,08,469	1 44,479,539 129,028,0 2 7	2,15,97,438 1,96,70,979	183,793,1 <i>9</i> 7 161,111,072	2,74,44,589 2,45,94,253
White piece-{	1909-10 1910-11	93,979,923 159,028,161	1,33,70,421 2,25,83,770	29,826,985 25,930,706	48,93,408 46,97,040	634,529 815,794	1,03,993 1,74,950	30,461,514 26,746,500	49,97,4 01 48,71,99 0	124,441,437 185,774,661	1,8 3,67,82 2 2,7 4,5 5,760
Coloured { piece-goods. {	1909-10 1910-11	80,133,254 118,637,356	1,23,25,014 1,89,00,793	14,312,226 11,770,562	33,79,910 28,37,091	29,545,734 37,395,873	65,21,050 86,57,475	43,857,960 49,166,435	99,00,960 1,1 4,94,568	123,991,214 167,803,791	3,23,25,874 3,03,95,359
Other goods {	1909-10 1910-11	•••	10,36,328 12,63,956		2,10,481 1,81,376		1,91,554 2,35,560		4,02,035 4,16,936		14.38,363 16,80,893
TOTAL VALUE {	1909-10 1910-11		8,39,46,302 4,91,06,278		1,03,29,846 92,08,000	 	2,96,82,738 2,98,15,994		3,90,12,594 3,90, 23,994		7,29,58,886 8,81,32,272

The above statement will show at a glance that the total imports of cotton goods improved from Rs. 7,29,58,886 to Rs. 8,81,32,272 or by 20 per cent., though there was a falling off in the import of foreign goods coastwise of about 11 per cent. Regarding the Lancashire cotton trade as a whole the *Economist* states :—" The year 1909 was a very bad one for the Lancashire cotton trade, but 1910 has seen a great improvement. This improvement has come sconer than was generally anticipated and is a welcome indication of the general soundness of the industry. The improvement in conditions was however slow, and during the spring months it was hardly perceptible. It was not until the end of April that organised short time in spinning came to an end, and there were many who believed that it would scon be adopted again. As the summer advanced, the doubtful reports of the new American crop caused futures to appreciate, and this indication of the improbability of a depreciation in goods brought more confidence. After a long period of a very careful buying, the markets generally were bare, and in the autumn months large and general buying was initiated. Prices have been high all the year, but the demand during the last few months has been sufficient to enable both spinners and manufacturers to obtain advances that brought them well within the region of profit."

Twist and Yarn showed a decrease in quantity of lbs. 271,892 and an increase in value of Rs. 69,097 principally in imports from the United Kingdom and Italy. Holland and Austria-Hungary, however, showed an increase. Grey Yarn declined to the extent of 36,612 lbs. and coloured to 296,993 lbs. but unspecified descriptions consisting chiefly of bleached yarn and grey and coloured mercerised yarn nearly doubled, though the figures have not yet reached the level of the year 1908-09, when they were the highest on the record and amounted to 242,209 lbs. The increase in value is due to high prices ruling during the year. Last year the price of George Mayall 40s grey ranged from Re. 0-9-3 to Re. 0-12-0 per lb., while during the year under review it ranged from Re. 0-12-0 to Re. 0-13-0 per lb.

		Grey	.	Wh	ite.	Coloured.		
		Yards,	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Ra.	
1901-1902		60, 592, 871	71,35,490	109.783.933	1,31,58,006	73.519.611	90.41,943	
1902-1903		53,369,307	65,73,081	63.477.805	76.08.037	68.868.927	81,46,581	
1903-1904		26, 267, 613	32,77,620	71,800,915	85.00.444	63,226,050	82.70.779	
1904-1905]	45,803,696	58,63,533	118,306,806	1.54.61.812	87.870.643	1,23,73,776	
1905-1906		59,849,948	82.17.574	118,763,181	1.50,08,2×5	105,797,978	1.46.28.184	
1906-1907		53,424,472	76.27.618	181,864,611	1,68,90,134	118,932,362	1,68,34,244	
1907-1908		46,120,776	66,16,864	161,989,154	2.37.16.007	100,039,933	1.53.44.728	
1908-1909		46.604.134	69.36.692	128,320,960	1,82,76,310	107,105,580	1.57.15.286	
1909-1910		38, 313, 588	58,47,151	93,979,923	1,33,70,421	80,133,254	1,23,25,014	
1910-1911		82,083,045	49,23,274	159,028,161	2,25,83,770	118,637,356	1,89,00,793	

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

Cotton piece-goods improved from yards 212,426,765 Rs. 3,15,42,556 to yards 309,748,562 Rs. 4,64,07,837 or by 46 per cent. in quantity and 47 per cent. in value. White principally from the United Kingdom, and all the minor heads of coloured piece-goods from the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary and Germany contributed to the increase. Whites revived after the preceding two years' depression. Nainsooks more than doubled, Jaconets including Madapollams, Mulls, Cambrics and Muslins also long cloths and shirtings improved. Though the coastwise imports of foreign white piece-goods fell, those of Indian exhibited a slight increase. Grey piece-goods, however, show a decrease chiefly in imports from the United Kingdom and United States of America. All the minor heads excepting Jaconets including Madapollams, Mulls and Cambrics, which rose by yards 314,453 and Rs. 2,96,620 participated in the decrease. The trade under Greys in 1909-10 was overdone.

The following table gives the figures for ten years of imports of foreign piece-goods constances

Years.	1 1		r.	Whit	•.	Coloured.		
<u></u>	1	Yards.	Re.	Tarde.	Be.	Yards.	Be.	
1991-1905		30,411,013	37,54,335	86.036.345	56,50,004	13.801.984	\$1.04.49	
902-1903		16,455,040	20,99,346	34,106,694	\$1,60,627	10,755,725	20,70,53	
903-1904		13.8-8.204	17.44,790	39,284,652	00,54,930	16,650,928	25, 33, 16	
1904-1905]	13,834,865	20,88,172	41,916,821	68,08,797	13,187,408	28,02,70	
905-1906		10,169,138	16, 10, 749	29,543,333	49.47.683	11,096,266	28, 34, 54	
906-1907		9,648,763	15,72,598	28,354,250	48,61,615	9,091,521	19.67.57	
907-1908		9,106,158	15,24,714	30,657,621	54,77,218	8,600,489	19.34.07	
1908-1909		9,539,048	15,47,066	18,841,401	84,16,007	7,303,791	17,19,27	
909-1910		11,000,989	16,79,603	29.826,985	48,93,408	14,312,226	33,79,81	
910-1911		7,602,426	12,62,510	25,930,796	46,97,040	11,770,562	28,87,0	

In 1909-10 imports from foreign countries were less, while those from coast ports were more, but during the year under report they are in inverse ratio.

The figures of the imports of Indian goods for the last ten years are given below :---

Years.	·	Grey. Yards. Bs. 77,080,855 87,99,994		White	•	Coloured			
		Yards.	Bs.	Yards.	Be,	Yards.	Ba.		
1901-1902		77.080.855	87,99 904	1,000	300	4,146,884	7,90,508		
1902-1903		71, 188, 052	84 43 364	89,394	13,801	6,658,651	11,54,101		
1903-1904		73,67 ,464	87.96.561	50,693	8,317	9,128,158	15,95,753		
1904-1905		96,205,520	1,21,20,137	76,383	14,513	9,896,477	17,93,591		
1905-1906		104,718,211	1,39,31,433	221 732	35.601	9,668,687	18,26,193		
1906-1907		107 193 836	1.53,36,995	672,008	1,00,290	10.340.772	18,85,056		
1907-1998		125,591,314	1,77,69,652	607,227	1.06.516	11.617.730	23, 49, 895		
1908-1909		121,347,368	1.72.07.875	416,351	76.147	17,261,167	37,11,323		
1909-1910		133,418,560	1,99,17,835	634.529	1,03,993	29,515,734	65,21,050		
1910-1911		121,425,601	1,84,08,469	815,794	1,74,950	37, 395, 873	86,57,475		

Under other manufactures of cotton. imports of handkerchiefs and shawls show a rise in value of Rs. 1,63,153 and a fall in number of 471,537 principally from the United Kingdom. Sewing thread represents a decrease of 526 lbs. in quantity, but an increase of Rs. 24,677 in value. While the United Kingdom and Belgium showed an increase, Germany and Austria-Hungary exhibited a very large fall. Silk pisce-goods.—Though the imports of this sub-head exhibited a decrease of yards 3,953 and Rs. 4,960 or 1.8 per cent. in quantity and 2.7 per cent. in value principally from Japan and Austria-Hungary, those of silk mixed with other materials improved by yards 85,064 and value Rs. 66,234 principally from Belgium and France. Italy and Austria-Hungary, however, are responsible for decreases. Woollen piece-goods.—The figures are a record and show an increase of yards 1,978,525 and Rs. 15,98,299. The chief suppliers are :—(1st) the United Kingdom, (2nd) Germany, (3rd) Belgium and (4th) Austria-Hungary. The increase follows upon a drop of 41 per cent. noticed in the last report and is attributed to a large demand for shawl cloth in the Punjab. The number of shawls has more than doubled itself principally from Germany to meet the large demand for los shawls. Yarn and knitting wool improved from lbs. 236,858 Rs. 5,08,736 to lbs. 547,847 Rs. 12,83,990 chiefly Berlin wool from Germany. The figures are the highest on record.

B. Apparel.—The increase amounts to 83.2 per cent. principally in old clothing and boots and shoes from the United Kingdom, Haberdashery and millinery from Germany and France, and Gold and silver thread from Austria-Hungary.

C. Other articles improved from Rs. 71,20,886 to Rs. 78,61,069 or by Rs. 7,40,183 principally in arms, ammunition and military stores (Rs. 1,78,939 or 89 per cent., chiefly for the Amir of Afghanistan), carriages and carts (Rs. 1,29,229 or 27 per cent.), glass and glassware (Rs 1,90,591 or 23 per cent.) and paper and pasteboard (Rs. 1,45,602 or 23 per cent.) On the other hand there was a decrease chiefly in matches (Rs. 2,22,670 or 21 per cent.) and articles by post (Rs. 1,05,278 or 25 per cent.)

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE RE-EXPORTED.

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

Articica,	1908-	-1987.	1907	1906,	1908-	1909.	1909-	1910.	1910-	1911.	compar	decrease -1911 as ed with 1910.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TOTAL Value in Rupees.		47,66,623		47,73,138		46,24,528		38,75,231		49,78,302		+11,03,081
Fruits and vegetables : dried, saited or pro- served-		Ra		Ba.		Ra,		Re,		Rs.		Re,
Other sorts Cwt.	10,867	1 ,9 0,668	8,824	1,58,191	4,68 0	1,09,631	4,394	1,09,740	11,296	3,00,987	+ 6,913	+1,91) 33 7
Buger, refined Cwt. Iron old for re-	53 ,791	4,61,996	87,068	3,36,328	38,508	8,66,817	5 3, 1 <i>5</i> 9	\$,15,340	98,9 70	9,40,589	+ 41,811	+ 4, 25, 199
manufacture Cwt.	6, 388	13,532	1.328	2,890	1,232	8,389	1,183	2,701	73.9 18	1,30,882	+ 72,538	+1,18,191
tured Lbs. Kerosine oil (ials. Reposed Cwt.	5,950 52,213	5,061 2 7,403	1,437 43,265	1, 589 23,960	198 54,890 40,064	269 28,528 4,00,640	833 37,462	1,500 20,573	89,745 21,965	71,158 11,154	+ 38,9 22 - 15, 19 7	+ 69,658 - 9,419
Wool, rew Lbe, Cotton white piece-	4,937,979	28, 24,963	(4,871,359	31,45,090	4,919,665	27,54,265	4,342,908	25, 88, 593	4,745,084	24,29,400	+ 403,758	1,09,133
goods Yds.	416,633	69,780	\$20,856	49,034	410,972	55,868	661,982	92,024	1 ,396, 561	1,90,571	+ 634,599	+ 98,546
Diece-goods Yds. Other articles	3,843,1 6 8 	6,73,622 6,09,609	3, 4 62,5 40 	5,33,783 5,23,795	3, 208, 688 	4,70,997 4,34,143	1,118,491	1,64.849 4,29,900	2,022,41 8 	3,81,546 5,32,015	+ 903,927	+2,16,697 +1,02,115

The total value of *re-exports* advanced by Rs. 11,03,081 or 28 per cent. The most important article in the trade is *wool raw*, which shows an increase of lbs. 402,756, but a decrease of Rs. 1,09,133. The reason for the decrease in the price is that low quality wool was exported to the United States of America (Philadelphia) and goat hair to Turkey Asiatic (Beyrouth). The price of Kandahar wool

L (IV) 91-3

ranged from Rs. 22 in April to Rs. 26 in November. The closing price was, however, Rs. 25 per maund of 82 lbs. The increase in quantity is due to the fact that the large imports made from Afghanistan during the year 1909-10 were lying in Karachi awaiting the cleaning process and a possibility of better prices. Sugar and cotton, white, and coloured piece-goods.—Re-exports increased owing to larger shipments to Muscat, Bahrein Islands, and Turkey Asiatic. Cwts. 7,001 of Java sugar were also exported to the United Kingdom (Liverpool) during August 1910 owing to prices being unsettled by the large arrivals of Java. Larger shipments of raisins to the United Kingdom brought about an increase under dried fruits which amounted to cwts. 6,912 and Rs. 1,91,227.

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.	1909-1910.	Percentage of propor- tion to total exported.	1910-1911.	Percentage of propor- tion to total exported.	Articles.	1909-19 10.	Percentage of propor- tion to total exported.	1910-1911.	Percentage of propor- tion to total exported.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink— Fruits and Vegetables. Barley Gram Pulse Bloe not in the husk Wheat flour Wheat flour Other sorts of grain and pulse. Fish maws and shark fina. Fish, dry, saited . III.—Metals and Manu- factures of B.—Metals - Chromite IV.—Chemicals, Medi- cines, &c.— Indigo Fodder bran and Cattle food, &c., Fodder bran and	67,507 16,22,646 35,73,989 4,14,498 3,84,623 53,28,345 9,71,42,758 16,66,203 1,89,033 2,46,810 83,987 1,89,319 1,44,283 4,06,00,723 83,344		Rs. 1,13,701 10,11,363 19,35,314 62,913 3,01,154 31,03,783 9,85,70,139 19,57,0139 19,57,0139 19,57,0139 19,57,0139 19,55,569 1,23,276 1,04,913 3,14,610 3,61,76,014 1,36,901		Shins, raw Lac seed Animal bones Cuton seed Inseed Til or jinjill seed Silk, raw Wool, raw VII Articles manufac- tured, &c Skins, dressed or tanned. All other articles not specified. TOTAL Gold Silver	35,960 14,37,330 20,14,818 2,94,02,411 39,53,359 18,38,810 1,53,28,777 4,41,942 15,61,371 21,70,01,990	2.63 01 96 94 13.55 1.63 96 7.06 .20 -72	Ba, 60,35,987 1,93,345 11,60,938 15,46,800 5,35,947 2,63,8,21,36 68,31,606 20,13,856 1,47,03,765 6,12,961 15,27,056 20,05,41,947 15,075 39,77,834	2198 709 56 75 36 75 36 13-77 2183 798 709 713 709 713 709 713 709 713 709 714 100
Hides, raw	00 00 740	1.06	16,26,666	-79	GBAND TOTAL	22,01,48,155		21,05,8 4,8 58	

As usual wheat heads the list with 47.72 per cent. of the entire exports of Indian produce. Cotton comes next with 17.52 per cent. Third is *rapeseed* with 12.77 per cent. and wool, raw, is the fourth with 7.12 per cent.

II .- ABTICLES OF FOOD AND DBINK.

16. The following table shows the value for the past two years of the more important articles under this head. The total value in the table exhibits a decline of Rs. 41,37,228 or 3 per cent. Grain and Pulse alone are answerable for the falling off.

						1909-	1910.	1910	-19 11.	Increase of 1910		
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.		Value.
							Bs.		Rs.	[Rs.
Articles of food a	ad drink	.	Te	otal J	Rø.		11,18,60,966	•••	10,77, 23,638		-	41,37,22
Fruits and vegeta	bles	•••		E	38.	•••	67,507	•••	1,13,701		+	46,19
f Fruits			•••	•••	. (1.301		3.734		IF	2,43
Vegetables, free	њ						66,206		1,09,967		÷.	48,76
Frain and pulse	•••	•••	•••	I	Ba,	•••	11 ,13,25,052	•••	10,71,56,119	•••	E	41,68,93
Barley	•••		•••	0	wt.	393,416	16,25,648	261,597	10,11,363	- 191,619	L	6,14,28
Gram		•••	•••			864,521	85,73,989	478,999	19,35,314	- 385,533	-	16,38,67
Jowari and baji	ri 👘	•••	•••	•••		106,239	4,14,498	17,268	62,813	- 88,971	-	3.51.66
Pulse	•••	•••	•••		2	69,760	3,84,638	73,124	8,00,154	+ 8,364	-	24.4
Rice in the hus		•••	•••	•••		281	991	•••		- 281	-	9
Rice not in the	husk	•••	•••	•••		815,866	53,28,215	575.505	\$1,03,783	- 240,361	-	22,24,4
Wheat			•••		ا حر	16,160,378	9,71,42,758	19,311,686	9,85,70,189	+ 3,151,908	+	14,27,4
Wheat flour		•••	•••		Lbs.	22,737,544	16,66,203	27,965,618	18,47,017	+ 5,228,074	+	1,80,8
Other sorts	-		•••	0	Swt.	294, 738	11,88,099	67,753	2,65,468	- 236,996		9,22,6
rovisions	•••	•••		•••	Re.	•••	4,53,296		4,29,550		E	23,72
Fish maws and		08	•••	I	bs.	227, 791	3,48,310	13 1,910	2,55,589	- 5,881	+	7,3
Fish, dry, unea	ted		•••	•••		32,816	5,767	70,280	14,847	+ 87,484	+	9,0
Fish, dry, salte	d		•••			809.846	£8,987	916,446	1,22,274	+ 106,600	+	33,2
Other sorts	•••		•••	1	Bs.		1,10,222		36,838		F	73,3
ther articles			•••	· 1	Re		15.021		24.268		+	9.3

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

The drop of 3.7 per cent. under grain and pulse is more or less shared by all the sub-heads except wheat and wheat-flour. Exports of wheat for the year under report stand next to those of the year 1908-09 and exceed those of 1909-10 by 3,151,308 cwts. They would doubtless have been still larger having regard to the excellent harvest, had the price not given way. A large quantity of wheat was held up in the hope that prices would reach an even higher level. The monsoon was very favourable in the Panjab. Good and well distributed rain up to the middle of September left abundant moisture. Inundation canals ran well and river floods were satisfactory. Winter rains were good and general. Rainfall in the middle of April was not sufficiently heavy to cause damage. There was but little malaria to impede sowing operations. The total area was 2.4 per cent. above that of 1908-09 and 1.8 per cent. above the quinquennial average. Outturns per acre were generally above the average. Imports of wheat for the eleven months ended 30th November 1908, 1909 and 1910 into the United Kingdom were approximately 83, 89 and 96 million cwts. India's share being $2\frac{1}{2}$, 14 and 16 million cwts., respectively. In 1910 the mother country drew 47 per cent. of her total requirements from British possessions. Dornbusch's list shows that India is the third wheat producing country in the world with 44,638,000 quarters, first

being Russia with 96,650,000 quarters and second the United States with 86,930,000. India supplied \pounds 7,408,549 worth of wheat during the year under report and was next to Russia, which is very much in the foreground as an exporter. The distribution of the export of wheat for the last 5 years is given, below (countries having a less value than one lakh of rupees not specified) :---

•	_	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909	-1910.	1910	1910-1911.		
	i	Cwt.	Be.	Cwt.	Rø,	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Re.	Cwt.	Rs.		
Jnited Kingdom.		14,201,168	6,39,94,84 0	14,965,299	7,35,49,538	2,061,329	1,35,28,139	14,183,896	8,52,97,678	16,027,430	8,19,91,900		
				270,523	12,56,-97		·						
ahrein Islands		2,143	9,345	8,253	10,535	6,439	39,447	22,267	1,39,635	3,670	14,50		
ther British Possessions	!	4,574	25,798	3,314	10,623	468	2,963	1,919	11,604	797	5,48		
madam		194,900	8,72 560	79.704	8,57,438					171,-0)	8,59,02		
ammanna Area manta		51,294	2,38,550	13,402	63,110			165,740	9,96,640	116,700	6,06,00		
lalland .	- 1		-,,					46,000	2,76,000	-			
		786.774	35,38,827	1.374.641	61,89,096			1,591,963	95,12,776	854,102	43,47,86		
		159,507	7,23,414	210.001	9,50,551			63,138	3,78,828	2,114,648	1,06,20,59		
humban Asladia		2,971	18.317	2,580	15.045	84.544	1.53.671	31.526	2,00,118	4,448	24,70		
	••••												
		8,673	87,709	3,725	17,937	19,165	1,13,645	30,3.)7	1,83,751	12,513	67,08		
		1,782	8,638	2,137	11,238	11,018	70,203	23,528	1,44,728	5,152	27,50		
ther Fareign Countries		20,344	91,425	1,796	9,798	1,093	6,736	104	610	1,126	5,41		
TOTAL]	15,434,060	6,95,59,421	16,928,864	8,24,40,753	2,124,056	1,29,14,903	16,160,378	9,71,42,758	19,311,656	9,85,70,18		

As usual the United Kingdom was our largest buyer and took 83 per cent. of the total quantity exported and showed an increase of 92,177 tons or 18 per cent. in quantity but a decrease in value of Rs. 33,05,778 or 4 per cent. France comes next having taken cwts. 2,114,648 or 11 per cent. of the whole trade. This is the first occasion, on which such a large quantity has been exported to France, where the crop was much below the average. Sweden again appears on the list after an absence of 2 years with 1,71,800 cwts. Exports to Belgium, however, declined from 1,591,963 cwts. to 854,402 cwts. She ranks 3rd taking 4 per cent. of the total trade. There is a large increase under wheat flowr of lbs. 5,228,074 and Rs. 1,30,814. Mauritius was, as usual, our largest customer taking 31 per cent. of the total quantity, Ceylon coming next with 30 per cent., Turkey, Asiatic, with 10 per cent. and Aden with 9 per cent. The increase seems to be due partly to better wheat crops and partly to the facilities offered by the increased number of flour mills. A question which is attracting a good deal of attention at present is that of the bleaching of flour and the use of so called flour improvers. The concluding words of a recent article on the subject will meet with general approval.

"The increased activity which is now being displayed in the use of different articles as additions to flour must be regarded with considerable apprehension. It does not appear desirable that such an indispensable foodstuff as flour, the purity and wholesomeness of which are of first importance to the community, should be manipulated and treated with foreign substances, the utility of which from the point of view of the consumer is more than doubtful."

Rice.—During the year 1909-10, the yield of the Sind crop was excellent owing to timely inundation and the crop in the Bombay Presidency proper was also good hence larger shipments were made to foreign countries. But during the year under review though larger consignments have been sent from here to Bombay and Madras, the Sind crop was poor and owing to the first sowing being washed away in some places, exports to foreign countries fell. The countries affected are principally Turkey (Asiatic), Mascat or Oman, Aden and Dependencies, Bahrein Islands, Mauritius and Dependencies and Persia.

Gram showed a decline of cwts. 385,522 or 44 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 16,38,675 or 45 per cent. in value. The United Kingdom took 563,184 cwts. valued at Rs. 22,74,006 less than last year, though France and Ceylon took more. The area under cultivation in Sind was larger than in the previous year, but the outturn was poor, the yield per acre being 367 lbs. as against 412 lbs. In the Panjab the outturn was not up to the mark owing to a cold snap in February. The price at harvest time in the Panjab was also 27 per cent. lower than the previous year.

Fish, dry, salted.—There was an increase of 106,600 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 33,289 in value, chiefly in exports to Ceylon where large size fish are preferred. Good catches of large fishes this year stimulated exports. Prawns (unsalted fish) which are generally exported extensively to Burma show a decline, while exports of salted fish exhibit a rise.

VI.	RAW	MATERIALS	AND	UNMANUFACTURED	ARTICLES.
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17. The following table compares the chief commodities under this heading for the past two years :---

							190	9-1910.		1910-	1911.	I	ncrease or 191(se in
							Quantity.	Value.		mantity.	Value.	Qt	antity.		Value.
Cotton			ufactured as	T 	OTAL Cwl.		1,295,198	Be. 10,35,62,449 4,08,00,723		962,055	Rs. 9,67,69,116 3,61,76,014	_			Rs. 67,93,33 46,24,70
Fodder, 1 and str		sttle fo	od, includin			1	18,495	83,444		35,352	1,36,901	+	16,857	+	53,45
lides	•••	•••	•••		Cwt. & No.	{	{ 39,110 { 389,513	3,08,549	{	26,908 274,997	} 16,28,666	{=	11,304 114,616	}-	6,81,88
kips	•••	•••	•••		Cwt. & No.	Ĩ	68,117 3,763,399	} 57,11,146	ÌÈ	77,778 4,259,676	60,35,967	{ †	9,659 477,277	}+	8,24,71
Lao			•••		Cwt.		565	35,800		2,786	1,97,845	+	2,2 21	+	1,61,98
Luimal b					Tons		. 22,893	14,37,320		18,436	11,60,938	-	4,447		2,76,39
leeds					Cwt.	1	5,164,908	3,55,42,716		4,811,994	3,44,15,371	-	852,914	-	11,27,34
(Beent					,,	- 1	11,478	90,272	1	14,200	89,633	+	2,728	-	63
	than ereen				,,		5,153,430	3,54,53 444		4,797,794	3,43,25,738	-	355,636	- 1	11,96,70
(Cast			•••		.,	_!	9,819	63,191		2,819	20,669	-	7,026	-	42,51
Cotto			•••				567,580	20,14,818		403,883	15,45,800	+	163,699 46,302	-	4,69,01 5,35,91
Line		•••	•••	***			4 380 080		1	46,303	5,35,847) <u>–</u>	408,520	1.*	8,30,50 30,20,27
Rape				***		- 1	4,176,675	2,91,02,411	1	8,768,155	3,63,82,136 58,23,606	+	178,017	I T	18,70,24
Tilo	r jinjili	•••	•••	•••	**	- 1	396,725 2,612	39,53,359 18,675	1	574,743	17,680	÷	711	I I	20370,03
	r sorts	•••	•••	•••	Lbs.	1	297,902	18,58,810	1	1,901	20,13,856	+	179,330	1 -	1,55,04
lik, raw	***		•••	•••	1106	- 1			-	471,283		-	721,633	- <u>'</u>	6,25,01
V00)	•••	•••	***	•••			34,731,002	1,63,28,777		34,009,969	1,47,03,765				
ther art	ieles			•••				4,55,103	-	***	3,01,893		•••	-	1,53,20

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

The decrease of 25 per cent. in the quantity and 11 per cent. in the value of cotton, raw, exported has been shared principally by Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and Austria-Hungary. The decrease is

partly counterbalanced by increased exports coastwise. The lowest price, Rs. 24, was in the first week of July for January delivery and the highest Rs. 35-8 was reached in January for March delivery. The opening price of the year was Rs. 31-8 and the closing one Rs. 32-8 per maund of 84 lbs. in pressed bales. As usual Germany was our largest buyer. In Sind the area under cultivation was larger than in the previous year. But owing to frost in Hyderabad, at the end of December, the crop was damaged and the result was that the outturn was $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the normal and was 9.9 per cent. below that of last year. In the Panjab the area under cultivation was less than the previous year owing to the season being adverse for the unirrigated sowings. Spring rains were short and the monsoon opened badly, while the intense cold of December and untimely rain in October affected the crop adversely. The shipments from April to October were small, but from November they rose till the end of the year. Experiments in the cultivation of cotton go to show that Sind cotton, if cultivated carefully on the Egyptian system, yields over 20 maunds per acre, whereas the best yield of Egyptian cotton is not more than 6 maunds and of American 7‡ maunds. There is unfortunately no market in India at present for the long stapled article.

Oilcake.—Shipments under this head showed an advance of cwts. 7,056 or 136 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 33,245 or 115 per cent. in value principally to the United Kingdom. Owing to the failure of the Linseed crop in the United States of America and the Argentine a brisk demand for oilcake for grazing purposes sprang up and the price rising to £9 per ton for linseed cake during the year induced dealers to export it in larger quantities. The figures are the highest on record.

Exports of *Hides* receded from cwts. 38,110 Rs. 23,08,549 to cwts. 26,806 Rs. 16,26,666. Owing to good local demand the supply was short for export. Besides this owing to high range of prices brought about by a strong American speculative feeling in 1909, the prices of hides remained relatively high compared with those for the tanned article and imports to the continent were restricted. Skins on the other hand improved from cwts. 68,117 Rs. 57,11,148 to cwts. 77,776 Rs. 60,35,867 due to better prices obtainable. The United States of America is our largest customer. Exports of goat skins show a decrease while those of sheep skins exhibit an enhancement, having risen from cwts. 7,294 Rs. 4,69,983 to cwts. 17,993 and Rs. 11,02,282. The United States of America and Germany are responsible for an increase whereas the United Kingdom and Holland show a diminution. The decrease under the former is partly recouped by larger shipments of tanned goat skins to the United Kingdom. Prohibitive prices of goat skins prevented larger exports.

Seed lac.-The improvement is said to be due to speculation. The trade is a spasmodic one.

Animal bones.—The decrease of 4,447 tons valued at Rs. 2,76,3^k2 is due to plenty of feed and less mortality among animals. Both Belgium and France participated in the decrease. The United Kingdom and Germany, however, took more.

Oilseeds.—A much larger volume of seed has passed through the Hull crushers' hands than in 1909, soya beans, rape, castor and cotton seeds all having advanced. Linseed is the only one to decline, which is attributed partly to its high price and partly to competition set up by the soya bean, which is growing in popularity. Cottonseed.—Exports shrank by cwts. 163,698 Rs. 469,018 or 29 per cent. in quantity and 25 per cent. in value. The decrease which is partially counterbalanced by increased exports coastwise is ascribed to low prices which caused factories to hold back stocks. The exports are, however, larger than any year of the decade excepting last. "Influenced by the freer arrivals of new crop Egyptian, a poor cake trade atd an inactive cotton oil demand, the (home) market gradually gave way, until 25 7s. 6d. was all that was obtainable in November when the stock of old seed became exhausted." Owing to the lateness of the crop by one month shipments were made from here in January. The heaviest exports of *linneed* took place during 1902-03 when they were cwts. 84,757, worth Rs. 7,76,828. Since then they gradually decreased till they were not lin 1909-10. The figures for 1910-11 are ewis. 46,302 Rs. 5,85,847 owing to a good crop. The liste crop last year was deficient to the extent of 262,125 tons and as America imported about 119,350 tons direct from the Argentine the shipments to Europe and the united Kingdom showed a corresponding decrease. The position was, however, partially relieved by a good East Induan erop and heavy shipments from Russia. The *Economist* says — "During the year just past the most noti-cable features for special observation are the unprecedently high prices that have been and do all descriptions of linseed, octuraseed, and their corresponding oils. The reasons for such advances are easily explained, *viz.*, short crops of linseed in America and the Argentine, and the same in Egyptian outconseed, combined with an almost insatiable demand from the United States for all fatty oils. Alt

	1906	-1907.	1907	-1908.	1908-	1909.	1900	-1910.	1910-	1911.
BAPE- United Kingdom Other British Possession	Cwts. 598,880	Rs. 88,31,427	Cwts. 628,220 796	Rs. 41,00,760 5,852	Cwts. 132,144 18	Rs. 10,22,686 120	Cwts. 495,796	Rs. 29,92,895	Cwts. 699,995	Bs. 43,71,301
Germany—Free Ports Belgium	\$26,160 9.0,237 621,963	34,05,001 60,84,847 37,10,577	606,014 780,969 631,405	48,88,390 60,83,878 50,66,849	515,767 491,050 909,075	41,00,243	1,449,512 1,480,294 741,793	1,07,81,999 1,06,00,797 50,54,856	1,158,445 1,823,059 571,098	95,68,665 93,79,637 38,76,653
Austria-Hungary-Free Porta Other Foreign Countries.		•••	38,0 08 4,126	8,46,685 37,266	30,185	3,42,400	1,299 8,000	9,240 62,634	35,658	1,06,001
TOTAL	3,687,310	1,65,31,853	2,6:8,533	3,05,36,150	1,378,839	1,11,04,705	4,176,675	2,94,02,411	3,768,155	2,63,82,13

Both Germany and Belgium our largest customers took less by cwts. 291,067 and 157,235 and Rs. 22,13,334 and 11,21,250, respectively. France also showed a decline of cwts. 170,695 and Rs. 11,78,204. The United Kingdom and Austria-Hungary, however, showed an increase of cwts. 194,199 and 24,278 and Rs. 13,78,386 and 1,76,761, respectively. The share of each country is:-Belgium 35 per cent., Germany 31 per cent., the United Kingdom 18 per cent., France 15 per cent. and Austria-Hungary 1 per cent. *Til or jinjili seed.*-Exports rose from cwts. 396,725 Rs. 39,58,359 to cwts. 574,742 Rs. 58,23,606, showing an increase of cwts. 178,017 Rs. 18,70,247. The year opened with Rs. 59-8 per candy. The highest price was reached in October, *viz.*, Rs. 70. The price at the close of the year was Rs. 65-8. The cultivation of til in Sind was extended under ample rains and favourable inundation and on the Upper Sind Frontier favourable rates acted as an incentive to an extension of area. The outturn was almost double that of the year previous. There were larger exports to France, Belgium and Germany, which were helped by improved railway facilities.

Silk, raw.—The total aggregated lbs. 471,232 Rs. 20,13,856 against lbs. 297,902 Rs. 18,58,810, showing an increase of lbs. 173,330 Rs. 1,55,046 mostly in exports to France, where the crop turned out short by about one-half. The silk spinning trade was brisk on the Continent and as a result raw material was largely bought up. The prices at the close of the year were at a high level.

The decrease under wool, raw, is lbs. 721,633 or 2 per cent. and Rs. 6,25,012 or 4 per cent. principally in exports to the United States of America. The *Economist* says:—" Already at the close of 1909 the situation in America was a difficult one. The commercial outlook, generally speaking was distinctly gloomy, and as regards the wool trade in particular, it was even then becoming clear that (in marked contrast to the happier state of things in Europe), stocks had accumulated very seriously. As the year went on the situation became steadily worse, and for a long time American buyers were to all intents and purposes out of the market." Turning to the home market, prices at the begining of 1910 discouraged shipments. The arrivals in Liverpool were less than in 1909, but owing to a considerable carry over from that year the quantity put up for auction in the later year was greater than in 1909.

TREASURE (FOREIGN TEADE).

PRIVATE.

Description.	19 09- 1910.	1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.	Description.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold- Imports-	Ba,	Rø.	Rs.	Be.	Exports-	Rs.	Re.	B4.	Re,
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, &c. Coin—Sovereigns and other British Gold Coins	1 NO EAE	67 ,77,087 540	3 8,55,707	 76,00 5	Bullion	7,273	62,699	55,426	
Toras		67,77,877	27,79,702		Bupees	20,07,150 11,31,742	28,28,386 10,86,749	8 ,21,236 	44,993
Bullion and Coin		15,075	15,075		TOTAL	81,46,165	39,77,834	8,31,669	
NET INPORTS	39,97,875	67,62,602	27,04,627		NET IMPOETS	11,25,479	4,44,884		6,90,625
Imports— Bullion—Bar Coin—Government of		43,65,145	3,92,718		Gold and Bilver-				
India Rupees De. Other Coin	1 900	51,727 5,816	4,007	1,45,681		82,69,519 31,46,165	1,12,00,385 39,92,909	29,30,746 8,46,744	
TOTAL	43,71,644	44,22,688	1,51,044		NET IMPORTS	51,23,354	72,07,356	20,84,002	

The imports of gold were nearly double those of the previous year. Imports of silver bar also increased from Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 43 lakhs (which latter includes 10 lakhs worth for His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan), while those of Government of India rupees decreased from Rs. 1,97,408 to Rs. 51,727. Deducting imports for His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan there is a net decrease of over 7 lakhs of rapees which is due to high rates engineered by Bombay speculators. Exports of the latter, however, improved from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 28 lakhs owing to large sums having been exported by a local bank to finance the pearl trade. The net imports amounted to Rs. 72,07,356 against Es. 51,23,354. It is worthy of note that the large exports of other coins (Karns or coornies) during the past two years were principally to Persia where they fetched as much as 12 annas at certain times in the year. It is stated that they are bought by Shikarpuris and held for a rise. In connection with this table the following excerpt from the speech of the Chairman of the Board of Directors of one of the Exchange Basks at the annual general meeting is not without interest. "A remarkable feature in connection with the trade of India has been the decline in the import of sold we find that in 1908, the import of gold into India during the past year. As regards the import of gold we find that in 1908, the import of gold bar and gold coin into India amounted to £7,000,000 in 1909 to £10,000,000 and ia 1910 to £18,000,000. Yet we find from the figures given by the Government that gold in the India currency reserve increased during 1910 only to the extent of £1,800,000. So that during 1919 no less than 163 millions of gold disappeared into circulation or was hoarded by the natives of India."

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRIES.

19. The following table gives the distribution of the foreign trade of this port for the years 1909-10 and 1910-11 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 :---

	_				Expo	RTS.			Total of	Imports	Percenta	e which d of each
Countries.	Ixad	ett.		1909-1910.			1910-1911.		and E	tports.	country	bears to whole.
	1909-1910,	1910-19 1 1.	Fereign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
EUROPE	Rs.	Bs.	Re,	Rs.	Ba.	Be.	Re.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.		
British Empiro- United Kingdom Gibraltar Malta and Gozo Cyprus Pereign Countries-	2,101	6,87,35,610 30,819 6,111 330	97,31,865 1,793 	11, 32,55 0, 49 	11,59,95,914 	13, 86, 39 8 	10,74, 31,836 1,065 6,897 	10,97,08,236 1,665 6,837	17,05,83,578 7,118 3,893 24 0	17,84,43,816 23,494 12,948 330	53 * 2 1 	54·61 •01
Bussia, Northern Ports.		406		. 			· •••	•••		406	•••	
Bussia, Southern Ports. Sweden Norway	4,33,465 7,69,570	4,35,935 6,20,032 96,174	 	1,30, 513 	1, 30,313 	380 	2,38,457 9,74,500 	2,36,757 9,74,500 	5,63,719 7,68,570 1,05,583	6,72,692 15,94,538 86,174	18 184 105	·21 ·49 ·03

18.

	1			·	Expo	DETS.			Total of	Imports	Percenta the total	ge which
Countries.	Inte	ORTS.		1909-1910.			1910-1911.			xports.	country	
	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	1909-1910.	1901-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911
Eunopu-contd. Foreign Countries-	Rs.	Bs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	R s.	Ra.	Bs.	Rs.		
continued. Denmark—Free Ports.	· 1								1 1			
Germany-Free Ports.	34,10,382	47,51,523	10,154	2,97,47,147	2,97,57,301	7,595	2,63,04,263	2,63,11,858	3,31,67,663	3,10,63,361	10-25	9.51
Germany—O then Ports. Holland Belgium	16 1,93,208 43,76,605	655 2,70,4 0 0 48,33,038	1, 397 4,580	5,95,734 3,14,14,448	5,97,131 3,14,19,038	 8,092	3,10,090 2,50,04,334	3,10,030 2,50,07,426	16 7,90,339 3,56,95,643	655 5,80,510 2,98,40,464	 25 11·16	·18 9·14
France Portugal Spain Italy	2,381	7,58,948 609 3,509 7,34,463	81, 590 	1,35,14,828 2,56,730 68,95,690	1,35,46,718 2,56,730 68,95,690	83,058 1,20,350	2,36,11,072 5,38,608 38,61,429	2,36,94,130 5,38,008 39,81,779	1,41,76,875 2,381 2,60,702 74,86,883	2,44,53,118 609 5,42,117 47,16,242	4·42 2·34	7·40 17 1·41
Austria-Hungary- Free Ports.	49,73,656	63,48,611		. 46,09,031	48,09,03 1	1,175	\$7,31,831	37,33,006	97,82,687	1,00,81,617 5,285	8.02	3.08
Greece Boumania-Other	1,191	1,651	•••	•••	•••	••• ···	5,285 875	5,285 875	1,191	2,436		
Ports. Turkey, European. Switzerland	 371 535	221 6,634 1,069	 225	····	···· 225	 	7,29 0		 596 535	221 13,924 1,069	···· ····	
TOTAL	6,99,97,354	8,76,16,758	27,81,903	20,08,18,980	20,34,00,883	25,01,968	19,20,16,314	19,45,18,282	27,83,98,237	28,91,35,040	85.28	86-34
Asia British Possessions Foreign Countries.		8,88,1 49 1,88,51,815	2,83,406 7,62,147	30,71,028 58,72,163	33,5 4,43 4 66,34,310	4,36,930 13,31,663	29,04,056 43,03,833	33,40,996 56,35,496	37,68,199 3,41,67,128	42,29,135 2,44,87.311	1·18 7-62	1*30 7*49
Тотас	1,82,46,583	1,97,39,964	10,45,553	69,43, 191	99,88,744	17,68,593	72,07,889	89,76,483	2,82,35,327	2,87,16,446	8.90	8.29
Africa and Adjacent Islands	46,58,692	42,94,823 42,954	39,715 8,050	20,16,772 3,07,752	20,56,497 3,15,902	72,068 44,923	14,88,862 5,67,597	15,60,930 6,12,520	67,15,169 3,97,511	58,55,753 6,55,474	2:09 -13	1-79
TOTAL	47,40,391	43,37,777	47,765	23,24,524	23,72,289	1,16,991	20,56,459	21,73,450	71,12,680	65,11,227	2.23	1.89
America— British Possessions Foreign Countries.		32,96,046	 	55,120 50,46,936	55,120 50,46,936	5,90,750	65,905 51,19,396	65,905 57,10,146	4.47,632 94,21,098	65,906 90,06,192	·14 2·94	-02 2.76
TOTAL	47,66,674	32,96,046		51,02,056	51,02,056	5,90,750	51,85,301	57,76,051	98,68,730	90,72,097	3.08	2.78
Australasia andOcea- nia												
British Possessions	19,46,943	2,49,466		13,239	13,239		75,984	75,984	19,62,183	3,25,450	-62	·10
GBAND TOTAL- Details-	9,96,99,945	11,52,40,011	38,75,221	21,70,01,990	22,08,77,211	49,78,302	20,65,41,947	21,15,20,249	32,05,77,158	32,67,60,280	100	100
British Empire Foreign Countries.	6,20,20,025 3,76,79,920	7,41,95,308 4,10,44,703	30,56,778 8,18, 443	11,84,11,208 9,85,90,782	12,14,67,996 9,94,09,225	27,95,396 21,82,906	11,19,65,147 9,45,76,900	11,47,60,54 3 9,67,59,706	18,34,88,011 13,70,89,1 4 5	18,89,55,851 13,78,04,409	57·24 42·76	57·83 42·17
TOTAL	9,96,99,945	11,52,40,011	38,75,221	21,70,01,990	22,08,77,211	49,78,302	20,65,41,947	31,15,20,349	82,05.77,156	32,67,60,260	100	100.

Europe.—The trade with Europe was 86.34 per cent. of the whole and was 1.06 per cent. above that of the previous year. The United Kingdom retained her premier position with 54.61 per cent. against 53.21 per cent. Her import trade increased during the year by 25 per cent. and was above that of the year 1907-08 by 3 per cent. when it was a record. Larger imports of white and coloured cotton piece-goods have chiefly contributed towards this rise. Exports on the other hand showed a decline, but they are higher than any of the preceding years except the last when the prices of cereals and oilseeds were high. Next to the United Kingdom comes Germany with 9.51 per cent. against 10.35 per cent. A fall is noticeable in the exports of cotton raw, while imports under woollen piece-goods rose. The trade with Belgium was 2.02 per cent. below that of the last year. The deficiency is accounted for by the smaller exports of wheat, cotton raw, and rapeseed. The import trade with this country, however, showed an increase. France improved her position by 3.07 per cent. in the total trade, as compared with the previous year owing to larger arrivals of beet sugar. Asia. Although her total trade was about 5 lakhs more than the previous year, her percentage was less by '01 per cent. Like last year larger imports of Java sugar and dates were the principal articles which brought about the increase in imports. The export trade, however, exhibited a falling off owing to fewer shipments of food grains. The decrease in the total trade of Africa is due to smaller imports of Mauritius sugar. Imports from America showed a decrease owing to smaller arrivals of steel rails from Canada and kerosine oil and pepperill drills from the United States of America, while exports rose on account of larger despatches of goat and sheep skins. Australasia. The falling off is accounted for by the shorter receipts of Jarrah wood sleepers from West Australia.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

20. The following table compares Government transactions with foreign countries during the two years 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 :---

	Articles					1909- 1	1910.	1910-1	1911.	INCREASE OVER		
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.		Value.
	Imports				1		Rs.		Rs.		1	Rs.
Arms, Ammunition and M Cement Carriages and carts (excl Chemicals, Drugs, Medici Coal, Coke and Patent Fu Cotton goods Flar canvas Hardware and Cutlery Instruments Machinery and Millwork	uding those f ines and Naro el 	 for railway	 n) 		Value. Cwt. Value. Value. Tons. Value. Yds. Value.	69,457 9,486 230,350 	6,90,120 92,309 1,21,904 1,78,664 2,93,317 53,307 2,61,892 7,06,506 4,66,318 8,59,648	97,603 5,326 52,318 	12,18,231 1,50,728 20,104 1,48,068 1,40,772 1,01,404 61,447 4,85,900 4,68,728 8,29,003	+ 29,146 	=	5,28,111 58,419 1,01,700 30,596 1,52,545 48,097 2,00,446 2,22,606 2,410 30,646
Metals- Steel Others	•••	•••	 Total	 ¥87.	Cwi. " "	3,133 37,034 93,036 3,615 136,818	1,67,016 3,54,775 5,41,958 61,084 11,24,833	3,402 69,424 154,423 8,031 235,280	1,64,871 8,95,511 9,56,514 2,32,354 19,49,250	+ 269 + 32,390 + 61,387 + 4,416 + 98,462	+	2,145 2,40,736 4,14,556 1,71,270 8,24,417

Articles.		1909	-1910.	1910-	1 911. '		DE DECEEASE 909-1910.
Articles,		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Imports-continued	•	1	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bailway Plant and Polling Stock— Carriages and Trucks and Parts thereof Locomotive Engines and Tenders and Par	ts thereof ,		44,44 ,973 74,62,207		29,57, 4 19 26,0 4,5 31	 	14,87,554 48,57,676
Materials for Construction— Rails and Fish Plates of Steel and Iron Sleepers and Keys ,, , Sleepers of Wood ,, ,, ,, Other Sorts ,, ,, ,,	Cwt.	728,012 1 494,830 351,853	33,17,088 3 14,85,287 27,44,871	390 ,897 2,261 76,742 103,496	18,35,515 15,779 1,84,939 6,89,375	-337,115 + 2,260 - 418,088 - 248,357	14,81,573 +15,776 13,00,328 20,55,496
TOTAL	BAILWAY PLANT, &c		1,94,54,409		82,87,558		-1,11,68,851
Telegraphs, Materials for construction of Articles Unmanufactured Other Articles not enumerated in this staten	Value.		80,654 1,69,189 14,52,813		1,14,680 2,06,241 12,39,500		+ 34,026 + 37,052 - 2,13,313
	TOTAL IMPORTS		2,60,07,783		1,54,21,614		1,05,86,169
Treasure	Value.		1,48,000		9,000		- 1,39,000
Re-exports,	GBAND TOTAL		2,61,55,783		1,54,30,614		-1,07,25,169
•	TOTAL VALUE		58,677		30,307		28,370
Exports.	TOTAL VALUE		14,415		32,6 83		+ 18,268
Treasure	PORTS AND EXPORTS		73,092 15,100		62,990 45,345		10,102 + 30,245
	TOTAL EXPORTS		88,192		1,08,335		+ 20,143
TOTAL ENTIR	E FORBIGN TRADE	[2,62,43,975		1,55,38,949		-1,07,05,028

This year also there is a falling off to the extent of Rs. 107 lakhs and the largest decline is in Railway plant and rolling stock. The only article under this head which shows an increase is sleepers and keys of steel and iron, which, it is presumed, are replacing sleepers of wood, but the increase is insignificant. The Manager, North-Western Railway, reports that the decrease is due to the fact that the special works included in previous years were not repeated in the year under review.

21. The excess of exports or imports of merchandise and treasure for each of the past five years is shown below :---

	In	CLUDING GOV	EBNMENT TEANSACT	110 88.	E	CLUDING GOV	BRANENT TRANSA	TIONS.
Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports on imports.	Excess of imports on exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports on imports.	Excess of imports on exports.
1906-1907 1907-1008 1908-1909 1909-1910 1910-1911	13,79,10,052 15,92,87,013 13,41,25,247	Rs. 15,89,37,049 18,25,18,031 8,69,04,632 22,41,11,508 21,56,21,493	Ba. 2,04,35,678 4,46,07,979 8,99,56,321 7,37,50,603	Bs. 7,23,82,231 	Rs. 9,99,31,309 11,40,00,556 11,90,46,429 10,79,69,464 12,64,40,276	R#. 15,88,32,234 18,24,08,131 8,67,96,130 22,40,23,376 21.55,13,158	Rs. 5,89,00,925 6,84,07,575 11,60,53,912 8,90,72,882	Rs. 3,22,50,249

CHIEF PORT-KARACHI. (COASTING TRADE.)

PRIVATE MERCHANDISE.

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

		IMPORTS.			Exports.	
	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or decrease in 1910-1911,	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or decrease in 1910-1911.
Bengal	60,272 3,27,99,674 1,49,71,935 14,59,116 2,745 8,77,296	Rs. 32,64,286 15,178 3,37,33,002 1,36,85,827 21,93,244 4,614 12,57,938 42,227	Rs. - 5,77,209 - 45,094 + 9,33,328 - 12,86,108 + 7,34,128 + 1,869 + 3,80,642 + 33,140	Rs. 18,958 1,17,500 1,27,95,109 16,26,792 2,29,538 28,680 27,81,518 2,23,174	Rs. 99,170 74,306 2,23,77,897 17,72,334 1,86,827 13,471 40,25,009 2,54,499	Rs. + 80,212 - 43,194 + 95,82,778 + 1,45,442 - 42,711 - 15,209 + 12,43,491 + 31,325
TOTAL {Indian Produce	1 -0 44 000	4,04,48,470 1,37,47,848	+14.70,889 12,96,193	1,59,25,123 19,96,146	2,66,88,893 21,14,510	+1,08,63,770 + 1,18,364
British Ports within { Indian Produce		2,98,824 670	+ 3 0,366 + 608	1,06,674 1,28,871	1,40,103 1,40,773	+ 33,429 + 11,902
Cutch	302 6,29,866 2,961 12,181 6 7,10,596 10,198 4,59,122 1,306	23,848 207 7,11,484 9,019 28,871 28 3,58,655 3,08,793 6,659 14,31,671	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	9,74,279 5,32,834 13,80,401 11,56,980 1,42,311 1,720 4,405 2,71,323 1,56,720 227,73,749	9,10,926 6,81,987 17,71,447 11,24,179 3,28,744 3,28,744 3,28,750 2,7788 575 2,33,750 2,63,284	
TOTAL { Indian Produce	4,665	4,31,671 15,913 4,21,78,965 1,37,64,429 67,596	$\begin{array}{r} - 4,74,251 \\ + 11,248 \\ + 10,27,004 \\ - 12,84,337 \\ - 23,500 \end{array}$	27,72,749 18,51,254 1,87,04,546 39,76,271 1,35,422	31,72,655 20,70,125 3,00,01,651 43,25,408 2,18,20()	$\begin{array}{r} + & 3,99,900 \\ + & 3,18,877 \\ + & 1,12,97,100 \\ + & 3,49,137 \\ + & 82,776 \end{array}$
GBAND TOTAL	5,62,91,823	5,60,10,990	- 2,80,833	2,28,16,239	3,45,45,259	+1,17,29,020

The total value of the coasting trade, excluding Government transactions, was Rs. 9 crores against Rs. 8 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 1 crore or 14 per cent. The bulk of the trade was, as usual, carried on with Bombay. Imports of *Indian produce and manufactures* rose from Rs. 411 lakhs to Rs. 421 lakhs or by Rs. 10 lakhs. Bengal showed a decline of Rs. 5 lakhs owing to less imports of jute gunny bags (-Rs. 3 lakhs), jute rope and twine (-Rs. $\frac{3}{4}$ lakh), coal (-Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh) and tobacco manufactured (mostly cigarettes) (-Rs. $\frac{1}{4}$ lakh). Imports from Bombay advanced from Rs. 327 lakhs to Rs. 337 lakhs owing to larger receipts of all cotton goods, except greys, (+Rs. 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs), tobacco unmanufactured (+Rs. $\frac{1}{4}$ lakh), copra (+Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs), and black pepper (+Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs). There was, however, a setback under cotton grey piece-goods (-Rs. 15 lakhs), rice not in the husk (-Rs. $\frac{1}{4}$ lakh), jute gunny bags (-Rs. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs), sugar unrefined (-Rs. $\frac{1}{4}$ lakh), and teakwood (-Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs). Burma exhibited a rise of Rs. 7 lakhs chiefly in imports from Kathiawar is due to larger consignments of ghi and tilseed. Imports from Baluchistan Agency tracts declined by Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs solely in rapeseed. Smaller receipts of copra are responsible for the decrease of Rs. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under the State of Travancore and those of castor seed under Cutch (-Rs. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakh). Imports of foreign merchandise fell to the extent of Rs. $12\frac{2}{4}$ lakhs principally in cotton piece-goods from Bombay. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures of Rs. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs solely in rapeseed. Smaller receipts of copra are responsible for the decrease of Rs. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under the State of Travancore and those of castor seed under Cutch (-Rs. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. Imports of foreign merchandise fell to the extent of Rs. $12\frac{2}{4}$ lakhs principally in cotton piece-goods from Bombay. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures advanced from Rs. 187 lakhs to Rs

	Cwts.	Bs.		Cwts.	Rs.
1901-02	262,036	63.74.818	1906-07	55,274	16,47,834 Poor crop.
1902-08	177,668	43,40,591	1907-08	182,353	50,80,670
1903-04	234,788	62,99,736	1908-09	121.182	36,31,877
1904-05	297,189	83,95,158	1909-10	278,588	87.81.141
1905-06	210,175	60,27,485	1910-11	464,098	1,83,68,273

The increase during the decade was 77 per cent. in quantity and 188 per cent. in value. The improvement over the last year was 66 per cent. in quantity and 109 per cent. in value. A large portion of this cotton is transhipped at Bombay for foreign ports. The total exports of cotton raw from Karachi to both foreign and coast ports during the past three years are constrasted below in thousands of cwts. and Rs. :--

		1908-	-99.	1909-	10.	1 9 10-	11.
		Owts.	Be.	Cwt.	Be.	Cwt.	Re.
Foreign Ports Coast Ports		696 127	36,032 3,698	1,285 291	40,801 8,850	962 406	36, 176 18, 440
	TOTAL	1,013	29,730	1,566	49, 651	1,428	54,616

Exports to Madras exhibited an increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees owing to larger shipments of gram (+Rs. 3 lakhs) pulse (+Rs. 1 lakh), rice not in the husk (+Rs. 4 lakhs), wheat-flour (+Rs. 3 lakhs), and tilseed (+Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs). The falling off under Burma was chiefly due to smaller exports of unsalted fish (prawns). There was a contraction by $\frac{3}{2}$ lakh of rupees in exports to Cutch whither shipments of jowari and bajri were less by Rs $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and those of pulse more by Rs. 1 lakh. Kathiawar improved from from Rs. $13\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs to Rs. $17\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs chiefly on account of larger exports of rice not in the husk (+Rs. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs), gram and wheatflour (+Rs. $\frac{1}{4}$ lakh) and cotton-seed (+Rs. 1 lakh). The increase of rupees 86 thousands under Goa was occasioned by larger exports of pulse and rice. Exports of foreign merchandise rose by $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees, Bombay, Baluchistan agency tracts and Cutch were the principal places contributing to the increase. The articles in which increases occurred were, dried fruits including dates and sugar to Bombay, white and coloured cotton piece-goods to Baluchistan agency tracts and Sugar to Cutch.

TREASURE.

While the imports fell by 23½ thousands of rupees, exports rose by Rs. 82,778. Silver bar and other coin worth 212 thousands of rupees was sent to Bombay during the year against Rs. 135 thousands in 1909-10. There were no exports of Government of India rupees to Bombay.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

23. The total value of coastwise imports of Government stores (both Indian and foreign) excluding treasure again fell from Rs. 69,34,246 to Rs. 64,04,084. Indian produce and manufactures declined from Rs. 59,76,684 to Rs. 50,85,453 or by Rs. 9,41,231. Coal alone from Bengal showed a diminution of Rs. 11,73,467. The decrease is partly counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 2,69,357 under wood other timber imported for the first time by the North-Western Railway from Burma. Imports of foreign merchandise on the other hand showed an improvement of Rs. 4,11,069, having risen from Rs. 9,57,562 to Rs. 13,68,631 solely in arms, ammunition and military stores from Bombay. Exports of foreign merchandise again receded from Rs. 3,35,452 to Rs. 2,41,018 principally in arms, ammunition and military stores, metals and telegraph materials to Bombay. There were no exports of Indian produce this year. Treasure.—The imports of gold coin rose from Rs. 6,00,000 to Rs. 37,50,000 and those of Government of India rupees fell from Rs. $22,97,00 \cup$ to Rs. 3,00,000. Exports of Government of India rupees also declined from Rs. 72,248.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

24. Keti Bunder and Sirganda.—The value of the combined trade of both the ports amounted to Rs. 14,03,528 during 1910-11 against Rs. 11,99,694 in 1909-10, showing and advance of Rs. 2,03,834. This year as last there was no foreign trade.

25. Keti Bunder.—Coasting Trade.—The entire trade increased from Rs. 6,80,288 to Rs. 6,96,448. Imports of Indian produce and manufactures slightly rose from Rs. 90,373 to Rs. 90,456 while those of foreign merchandise fell from Rs. 70,665 to Rs. 66,273 principally in cotton coloured piece-goods. Receipts of treasure advanced from Rs. 4,950 to Rs. 7,756. There was an increase of Rs. 17,596 in exports of Iudian produce and manufactures chiefly in jowari, bajri and rice the figures for the past two years being Rs. 5,14,294 and Rs. 5,31,890 respectively. Exports of foreign merchandise also rose from Rs. 6 to Rs. 78. The amount of Import Duty recovered during the year was Rs. 76 against Rs. 54 and that of Export duty was Rs. 17,624 against Rs. 18,391. In consequence of erosion the abandonment of Keti-Bunder has been decided upon and a new site has been fixed upon at Hambus. 26. Sirganda.—Coasting Trade.—The total value of both imports and exports of merchandise and treasure was Rs. 7,07,080 against Rs. 5,19,406. The imports of merchandise (foreign and Indian) rose from Rs. 49,057 and Rs. 44,220 to Rs. 68,566 and Rs. 67,231, respectively, principally in grey and white piece-goods and sugar. Coloured piece-goods, both foreign and Indian, however, showed a falling off. Imports of treasure also increased from Rs. 94,452 to Rs. 96,762 during the year just endel. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures again advanced from Rs. 3,81,677 to Rs. 4,74,389 chiefly in rice to Cutch. Exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 132 during the year against none in the preceding year. The import duty of the year amounted to Rs. 73 against Rs. 58 and export duty to Rs. 25,036 against Rs. 16,229.

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

27. The number of cases dealt with rose from 193 in the previous year to 337 in 1910-11. The increase was, however, in cases of an unimportant nature, as the total amount of fines imposed was actually less than in 1909-10, being only Rs. 1,161 against Rs. 1,172. A summary of cases 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). A consignment of white mulls was detained on the informer executing the usual indemnity bond. The Magistrate before whom information was laid, however, dismissed the case and the goods were released. On appeal three further lots of the same goods were detained by order of the Court, but these also were subsequently released as the result of a compromise. Seven consignments of Whisky were detained on account of an alleged imitation of the trade mark. The parties concerned came to an amicable settlement and the goods were cleared after removal of the offending label. No penalties were inflicted.

29. Class B.—(Application of false trade mark or other indication in respect of the country in which the goods were made or produced). Indication of the country of origin was omitted in 122 cases of goods bearing the names or initials of well known British or British Iudian dealers, 90 cases of goods bearing descriptions in English or Indian vernaculars and 5 cases of goods bearing portraits of Their Majesties, the British Royal Arms, and the figure of an Indian deity. There were 46 detentions of imitation gold braid from France and Germany marked Russia braid. The name Russia was objected to as likely to mislead buyers as to the country of origin, but on subsequent representation, such marking has been allowed to pass if properly qualified by an indication of the country of manufacture. No fines were levied. In 13 cases perfumed spirits, liqueurs, soap, cutlery and nails from Germany bore descriptive labels in French unaccompanied by an indication of origin.

30. Class C.— (Application of a trade description false in other respects). There were 7 consignments of shovels with the sizes wrongly marked. The labels in two consignments of Italian vermouth showed the quantity as "um litro" while the contents were found on measurement to be less. Eight consignments of bangles were found to have the number contained in the card board boxes wrongly marked thereon, owing probably to a mistake on the part of the packers. There were four consignments of grey shirtings, on which the lengths were correctly marked in English numerals, viz, $37\frac{1}{4}/38$ yards, but there was also an ambiguous Persian word which could be rendered as "grey shirtings" or "40 yards." The importers were required to stamp the lengths also in Persian numerals. Three consignments of Americau clippers marked with sizes in excess of actual measurement were passed with a warning. Two consignments of turpentine were found to be incorrectly marked with the percentage of reduction. Three consignments of white cutlery marked "Gloria Silver," "Scotia Silver" and "Nevada Silver" were reshipped.

31. Class D. (Piece-goods not properly marked with lengths). There were 11 consignments of woollen cloth, 2 of camel hair cloth and 1 of cotton cloth, in all of which the length was omitted.

82. All the detentions in classes B, C and D were made by the Appraisers in the ordinary course of their duties.

ADMINISTRATION.

33. Receipts.—The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 73,82,090 against Rs. 57,24,011 in 1909-10

Appendix I. **Duty showed an increase of Rs. 16,85,296 and under Export Duty a decrease of Rs. 26,096.**

34. Expenditure.—*Refunds* to the Kashmir Darbar in 1910-11 on account of goods sent in bond amounted to Rs. 96,069. Further debits are, however, expected against the year through the Exchange Account. The total amount debited against the preceding year was Rs. 1,30,195.

Drawbacks.—Of seven-eighths of the Import Duty amounted to Rs. 47,959 against Rs. 81,922. The increase was principally under sugar.

Salaries.—The increase is due to the annual increment to the pay of the Collector and higher salaries drawn by the Assistant Collectors. No grain compensation was paid during the year, which accounts for the decrease noticeable under subordinate establishments.

Contingencies.—Boat stores and repairs show an increase of Rs. 6,413 owing to the Customs steam launch having been fitted with a new boiler and engine.

35. Customs Offences.—Offences against the Customs Act, other than those under the Merchandise Marks Act, numbered 504 of which 305 related to shortage not satisfactorily accounted for by importing vessels. The amount of fines realised was Rs. 4,807-0-1.

36. Testing.—Thirty eight samples were tested by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay, for this Customs House. Of these 8 were samples of methylated spirits, of which one failed to pass the prescribed test. The remaining samples consisted of paints and toilet and medicinal preparations. The Testing Officer at Karachi dealt with 125 samples of Petroleum and Explosives.

General,-Mr. F. S. Punnett was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

A. H. P. WOLFERSTAN,

Acting Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

Karachi Customs House, 19th May 1911. L (IV) 91-5 APPENDIX I.

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STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Customs Department in Sind for the year 1910-1911 contrasted

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A. H. P. WOLFERSTAN, Acting Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

Karachi Customs House, 19th May 1911.

18

APPENDIX II.

	I.	п.	III.	IV.		
Class of Cases.	Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	Passed with nominal penalty.	Passed with heavier penalty or re-shipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.	TOTAL.	Remarks.
A.—Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.		7	•••		11	
3.—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.	5 3	61	103 (α)		217	 (α) 64 passed without cor rection of marking.
(2) as between two foreign countries	2	51	6 (b)	••• •	59	(b) 4 passed without con rection of marking.
-Application of trade description that is false in other respects-namely-						
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods.	3	14	7		24	
(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 materials of which the goods are composed.	1		8 (c)	3	12	(c) in one case gouds no marked.
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copy- right.		·		•		
).—Lengths not properly stamped on piece- geods.	1	4	9.	•••	14	
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STATEMENT showing particulars of cases dealt with under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1910-11.

Karachi Customs House, 19th May 1911.

A. H. P. WOLFERSTAN, Ag. Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

KARACHI: THE COMMISSIONER'S PRINTING PRESS-