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

1911-12

(1912)

**Government Document** 

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## **R E P O R T**

#### ON THE

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## MARITIME TRADE

OF

# THE PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR

# 1911-1912.

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## THE CHIEF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS IN SIND.



BY AUTHORITY.

Price-4 Annas.

K A R A C H I : The Commissioner's Printing Press. 1912.

### No. C-428 of 1912.

### **REVENUE DEPARTMENT.**

## Office of the Commissioner in Sind, Government House, Karachi, 20th June 1912.

#### MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the accompanying report, which was received in this office on the 13th instant, on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the year ending 31st March 1912.

2. It is satisfactory to observe that in spite of the industrial situation in England and other disturbing features of the year, the total value of imports rose to 1,671 lakhs, an increase of more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  crores or 18 per cent. on the year immediately preceding, and over 78 lakhs in advance of that of 1908-09, the best year hitherto on record. Molasses, metals, kerosine oil, yarns, woollen and piece-goods account for the principal increases.

3. The foreign export trade rose from 2,250 lakhs in 1910-11 to 2,495 lakhs, being an increase of over 9 per cent. on the preceding year. The principal increases occur under wheat, cotton, gram, barley and hides. The drought in Western Europe and short crops in America brought about a demand for gram and barley and the quantity of these cereals exported reached the exceptionally high figure of 9,836,430 cwts. as compared with 742,200 cwts. in the preceding year.

4. The development of the Port of Karachi continues to keep pace with the expansion of trade.

5. The value of the trade of the subordinate ports of Keti Bandar and Sirganda rose from Rs. 14,03,528 to Rs. 19,23,009.

6. There was a substantial decrease in the number of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act, which fell from 337 in 1910-11 to 192 during the year of report; the Commissioner received no appeals from the decisions of the Chief Collector.

7. The administration of the Customs department was efficient as usual.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department,

BOMBAY.

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

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## REPORT ON THE MARITIME TRADE OF THE PROVINCE OF SIND FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1911-1912.

The following statement shows in tabular form the sea-borne trade of the Province of Sind, both Foreign and Coasting, for the five years from 1907-08 to 1911-12, 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:—

	1907-1908.	19C8-1909.	190 <del>9</del> -1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase or decrease in 1911-1912 as com- pared with 1910-1911.
INPORTS-	Re.				Rs.	
Private-		11.32.62.339		Rs.		Br.
Merchandise	10,63,12,347		9,97,28,761	11,52,40,011	13,22,46,699	+ 1,70,06,688
Gold	. 61,20,349	29,26,962 29,44,127	39,97,875	67,77,577	73,09,427	+ 6,31,850
Silver	26,63,107	28,44,127	43,71,644	44,22,688	25,91,076	- 18,31,612
TOTAL PRIVATE	. 11,50,95,8 3	11,91,33,428	10,79,98,280	12,64,40,276	14,31,47,203	+ 1,57,06,926
Goternment- Stores	2,37,49,198	4,01,63,584	2,60,07,783	1.54.21.614	3,50,47,646	+ 96,26,082
Silver	1,60,000	77,000	1,49,000	9,000		9,000
DI TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2,39,09,496	4,02,40,534	2,61,55,783	1,54,30,614	3,50,47,646	+ 96,17,032
NI TOTAL GOVERNMENT G TOTAL IMPORTS E   Exports	. 13,90,05,299	15,93,74,012	13,41,54,063	14,18,70,890	16,71,94,848	+ 2,53,23,958
			(	Alter - Store and - Store		
Foreign Merchandise re-exported	47,73,138	46,24,528	38,75,221	49,80,102	90,66,910	+ 40,86,808
Indian Produce and Manufactures		8,14,22,008	21,70,01,990	21,60,85,470	23,71,22,019	+ 2,10,36,549
a Gold				15,075	30	- 15,045
Z     Private-       C     Foreign Marchandise re-exported       Indian Produce and Manufactures       Gold        Q     Siver	. 15,50,773	7, 51,394	31,46,165	39,77,834	33,94,124	- 5,83,710
TOTAL PRIVATE .	18,24,04,883	8,67,97,990	23, 40, 23, 376	22,50,58,481	24,95,83,083	+ 2,48,24,602
Government Stores	73,675	62.090	58,677	30,307	2,16,481	+ 1,86,177
Indian Produce and Manufactures		17,423	14,415	32,683	40,583	+ 7,900
Silver	22,720	29,000	15,100	45,345	47,870	+ 2,525
		I <u>—</u> ——		i	<u>_</u>	1
		1,08,452	83, 192	1,08,335	3,04,937	+ 1,96,602
TOTAL EXPORTS .	18,25,14 7,88	8,69,06,442	22,41,11,5 68	22,51,66,8 18	24,98,83,02 (	+ 2,47,21,204
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN TRADE .	. 32, 15, 20,087	24,62,80,454	35,82,65,631	36,70,37,706	41,70,82,8.8	+ 5,00,45,162
(INFORSE- Private Merchandize- Indian Produce and Manufactures Foreign Manufactures Gold Silver	. 1,47,45,291	3,63, <b>27,559</b> 1,10,19,943 1,19,362	4,12,86,854 1,51,68,488 4,565 1,85,933	4,23,36,653 1,38,99,266 12,030 1,60,084	<b>5,17,21,206</b> <b>1,43,90,095</b> 1,695 <b>4,9</b> 0,145	+ 93,84,554 + 4,90,627 - 10,335 + 3,30,061
TOTAL PRIVATE .	5,31,56,853	4,74,86,864	5,68,45,510	5,64,08,034	6,66,03,141	+ 1,01,96,107
Government Stores- Indian Produce and Manufactures	44,90,761	79,55,467	59,76,684	50,35,453	24,78,097	- 25,57,356
	23,71,163	16,55,156	9,57,56 2	13,78,691	21,23,926	+ 7,45,295
	25,50,0 0	3.07.500	6,00,000	37,50,000	3.00,000	
Bilver			23,97,000	3,00,000	2,72,000	
A Bilver	. 2,43,62,425	5 1,00,1 <b>23</b> 3	98,31,246	1,06,68,0644	51,74,023	- 62,90,061
	7,75,19,278	5,74,78,987	6,64,76,786	6,69,72,118	7,17,77,164	+ 49.05.046
Z ( Exposts-						
E Private Merchandise-			1			
Indian Produce and Manufactures	2,51,49,173	3,05,83,325	1,95,50,317	2,14,64,327	<b>2,82,71,0</b> 10	+ 66,06,663
S Foreign Manufactures	25,12,297	35,21,528	39,76,277	43,23,893	39,53,525	- 3,70,368
	25,001	62,265	1,35,423	2, 18, 2(0	43,400	- 1,74,900
	2,76,86,471	2,41,66,118	2,36,62,216	2,60,06,420	3, 22, 67, 935	+ 62,61,515
Government Stores- Indian Produce and Manufactures	. 63,733	8.104				
	6,15,786	4,96,9%7	8,35,482	3.41.018	4,66,632	+ "2,45,614
	. 2,10,947	3,26,771	1,69,961	73,243	1,14,513	+ 42,270
Bliver		[				+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
TOTAL GOVERNMENT .		8,26,162	5,05,413	3,13,281	6,01,145	+ 2,87,864
TOTAL EXPORTS	. 2,85,81,997	3, 49, 92, 280	2.41,67,629	2,63,19,681	8,28,69,090	+ 65,49,399
	10,61,01,215	8,24,71,267	9,08,44,41 5	9,31,91,799	10,46,46,244	+ 1,14,54,445
LGBAND TOTAL OF COASTING TRADE .						

Comparing the last two years' figures, the rise in the entire trade was 13 per cent., of which the Foreign Trade had the larger share, viz., 10 per cent., and the Coasting Trade 3 per cent. The figures, are, again a record. On the whole the rains were good and brought about the larger trade. The higher figures under exports, Indian Produce Coastwise, were due to the larger shipments of grain and fodder to the Cutch and Kathiawar ports where there was a deficiency in the rainfall. The rise in the exports of Indian produce and Manufactures was 9 per cent., and was due in a great measure to the very large export of barley and gram for cattle feeding in Europe owing to the drought there.

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

	rs. Description.			ENT	TERED.			inter-		CLI	ARED.		
Years.	Description.		Steam.	Sailing.		To	DTAL.	S	team.	Sai	ling.	Tetal.	
1910-1911	Foreign Coasting	100	Tons. 703,178 896,601	No. 142 2,813	Tons. 12,8-3 103,755	No. 467 3,336	Tone. 716,061 1,000,446	No. 409 413	Tons. 928,069 670,044	No. 133 3,070	Tons. 11,833 109,471	No. 542 3,513	Tons. 939,902 779,515
	TOTAL	848	1,599,839	2,955	116,639	3,803	1,716,507	852	1,598,113	3,203	121,304	4,055	1,719,417
1911-1912	Foreign Coasting	403 486	945,481 911,135	158 3,811	14,913 142,012	561 4,297	9 <b>60,393</b> 953,147	469 419	10,67,911 663,912	1 3 4,001	12,974 141,965	607 4,420	1,100,785 808,877
	TOTAL	889	1,736 615	3,969	156,925	4,858	1.913,540	848	17.51,923	4,139	157,839	5,027	1,909,663

Ont of the 889 steamers which entered the port, 763 were British, 38 British Indian, and 88 were foreign, of which 37 were German, 31 Austrian, 7 Norwegian and 13 other Nationalities viz. Greek, Swedish, Italian and Danish. One vessel visited the port of over 9,000 tons. Government vessels are omitted from these figures. L (17) 76-1 3. Economic 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:---

						1907-1909.	1906-1 <b>909</b> .	<b>1909-1910</b>	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	in 1911	or decrease -1912 as com- ith 1910-1911
Inn Karachi Keti Sirganda	  	(exclusive)  	of duty on s		•••	43	Rs. 60,32,269 41 273	Rs. 54,22,132 54 58	Rs. 71,07,391 76 73	Rs. 75,95,162 77 91	+++++	Re. 4,87,771 1 18
				 Total		53,42,909	60,32,583	64,22,244	71,07,540	75,95,3:10	+	4,17,790
Karachi Keti Sirganda	  	  	 	••• •••	 	3,02,332 11,616 16,808	2, : 0,199 5,(179 5,670	2,29,369 1~,391 16,229	1,95,233 17,524 25,036	1,69.908 21,368 33,176	- + +	25,325 3,7 <b>44</b> 8,140
				TOTAL		3,30,816	2,30,948	2,63,9%9	2,37,893	2,24,452	-	13,441
		To	TAL OF GRO	SS DUTY	•••	56,73,726	62,63,531	56.96,233	73,45,433	78,19,782	+	4,74,349
Imports Payments to th Exports			 		 	54,670 1,16,400 5,6:7	57,575 1,15,005 2,929	42,631 1,30,195 2,027	58,814 1,58,081 2,093	2,18,989 •137,857 1,718	+	1,00,175 20,424 875
				TOTAL		1,77,127	1,76,199	1,74,853	2,18,988	3,59,364	+	1,39,376
			TOTAL N	ET DUTY		54,96,598	60, 87, 332	<b>55,11,</b> °90	71,26,445	74,61,418	+	8,34,973
	REFU		DEA WEACE			2,302	<b>2,4</b> 64	2,230	2,339 8	1,963	=	396 3

· Payments up to date.

The collections are again a record and show a rise of 6 per cent. The highest increases occurred in Petroleum, Rs. 3,32,622 or 48 per cent., Cotton Piece Goods, Rs. 2,40,130 or 14 per cent., Manufactured Articles Rs. 1,49,687 or 19 per cent., Metals, Rs. 27,087 or 10 per cent. On the other haud there were falls under Silver of Rs. 1,28,711 or 29 per cent., Sugar Rs. 1,26,097 or 9 per cent., and Tobacco, Rs. 67,780 or 16 per cent.

## CHIEF PORT-KARACHI.

#### FOREIGN TRADE.

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

1902-1901.	1903-1904,	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	<b>1908-1909</b> .	1909-1910.	<b>1910-1911.</b>	1911-1912.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
13,53,72,862	19,36,02,989	26,21,46,657	20,62,95,174	25,93,01,378	29,75,03,784	20,59,29,608	33,20,21,656	85, 14, 98, 757	39,17,30,285

The rise in the decade was 189 per cent., and in the quinquennium 31 per cent., and comparing the last two years was 11 per cent. This remarkable growth in the trade of the port culminating in record figures for the year under review is the necessary corollary to the bold and enterprising irrigation schemes being carried out for some years now in the Punjab and Sind and to a continuation of those schemes to their final completion together with the opening up of the country by railways.

The irrigated area in the Punjab has now reached nearly 71 million acres, and the latest triple canal scheme will add nearly another 2 million. At one time in the year the prospects were somewhat gloomy owing to the sudden cessation of the rains for nearly two months, but fortunately rains, though late, were abundant and a famine, except in Gujerat and Kathiawar, was averted. The year may therefore be said to have been a prosperous one as a whole.

The development of the port continued apace and there are now 18 wharf borths available and some 20 moorings. The first part of the new Import Yard will be available for occupation before another year is out and some parts of the Produce Yard may possibly be utilised, though it will not be ready for full use till next season as no lines are yet laid.

5. In commenting on the Import trade of the year as a whole, the chief feature of interest is that there has been a general increase and apparently a healthy one. There are however complaints of keen competition with Bombay and it seems about time that the port was better served by the steam ship companies, especially in the matter of freight rates. Both English and Foreign goods are largely imported by steamers first calling at Bombay and as one of the essentials of sound business is quick despatch and turnover of money, the delay is inimical to the trade in general and especially has this been so this year owing to the depleted stocks of many lines. In fact in certain goods, upcountry dealers have preferred ordering with shipment via Bombay so as to obtain them quickly. The rulway strike and general labour unrest and the coal strike at home at the close of the year affected deliveries to some extent, many mills having to close for short periods and latterly steamers had to lie idle at home ports for want of coal.

Although the home trade was apparently prosperous, it had many difficulties to contend with; what with the conflicts over Morocco, nearly bringing about a war with Germany, England's best customer, then the war between Turkey and Italy upsetting insurance; the China Revolution curtailing one outlet, Tariff legislation in Japan another, and the uncertainty whether the revision of duties in the United States of America would affect another. The liquor and tobacco trades were somewhat upset by home legislation and all trades by the suggested Insurance Act. These difficulties however made manufacturers give more attention to Indian business. The actual increase under Imports comparing the two last years was 14 per cent. in value.

Turning to Exports of Indian Produce the rise was 9 per cent. The rainfall though spasmodic was abundant and the crops on the whole, though below the average were not deficient to any very grave extent.

6. The following table splits up the above figures for the last five years into the three main heads, Imports from foreign countries, Re-exports of foreign merchandise to foreign countries and Exports of Indian produce and manufactures to foreign countries from the port of Karachi, grouping them according to the classes

Articles,		1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910 .	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	In 1911-1912.
Imports.		Ra,	Bs.	Be.	Bs.	Ba.	Ba.
An ima lelivi ng IA rticlesof Food and Drink	··· ·· ··	A 47 09 000	<b>69,3</b> 05 3,17,1 <b>3</b> ,878	<b>25,2</b> 76 <b>2,91,50,06</b> 3	18,5 <b>2</b> 9 8,14,17,434	<b>13,909</b> 8 <b>,</b> 17 <b>,33</b> ,572	- <b>4,620</b> + 3,16,138
II.—Metalsa ndMa nufacturesol A.—Ha rdware and Cutlery B.—Metals			18,39,992 78,26,619	17, <b>53</b> ,733 65,17,909	24,64,157 66,21,906	24,37,049 66,12,960	- 27,108 + 19,91,054
CMac hineryand Mil lwo DBailway Plant and Bol		<b>23</b> ,92,630 10,37,259	16,87,760 23,78, <b>7</b> 27	20,72,846 69,02,293	18,73,691 8,60,971	19,78, <b>345</b> <b>35,73,</b> 773	+ 1,04,664 + 17,12,802
	TOTAL of No. III	1,24,89,959	1,36,31,999	1,62,46,780	1,18,20,715	1,56,02,197	
VChen.icals, Druga, Medicine	-	87,88,951	24,61,854 47,52,351	26,16,094 47,87,677	21,99,515 39,54,651	24,26,518 54,77,4(8 9,88,844	+ 2,27,003 + 15,22,757 + 2,29,947
/I Ra wMaterials and Unmanu /I Articles, Manufactured and A Yarns an dTextile Fab	i partly Manufactured-		21,96,556 4,85,58,129	9,77,501 3,68,55,818	7,58,897 5,46,27,150	6,86,66,008	+ 90,38,858
B.—Apparel C.—Other Articles		19,08,000	22,94,586 73,85,180	19,37,558 71,31,104	25,82,052 78,61,069	35, <b>24,404</b> 88,13,910	+ 9,49,352 + 9,52,841
	TOTAL Of No. VII .	6,13,35,492	5,81,37,995	4,59,24,490	6,50,70,271	7,60,04,322	+ 1,09,34,061
	TOTAL, INFORMS .	10,63,12,197	11,32,62,339	9,97,28,761	11,53,40,011	13,22,46,699	+ 1,70,(6,688
	TBRASUBE .	. 87,83,456	58,71,089	83,69,519	1,12,00,268	99,00,503	- 13,99,762
GBAND	TOTAL OF IMPORTS .	11,50,95,653	11,91,33,428	10,79,98,280	12,64,40,276	14,21,47,202	+ 1,67,06,996
EXPORTS. (FORBIGN MERCE							
-Animaleliving IArti cleef Ford and Drink			5,27,431	6,99,818	2,700 12,81,603	.55,57,226	- 2,700 + 42,75,623
II.—Metals and Manufactures of A.—Hardware and Cutlery B.—Metals	( Metals-	0 00 01	51,139 25,736	37,357 20,350	54,185 1,62,127	57,167 42,817	+ 2,962 - 1,19,610
C,-Machinery and Mill wo	ork		3,501	7,750	7,028	4,612	- 2,416
	TOTAL of No. III .		80,375	65,457	2,23,340 82,230	18,148	- 64,082
V. —Chemicals, Drugs, Medicine 7.—Oils VI.—Baw Ma terialsand Unmanu		10,900 25,827 \$1,70,389	8,258 29,356 31,81,151	9,334 22,125 25,42,018	18,867 24,41,243	12,174 26,09,567	- 6,493 + 68,825
VIL-Articles Manufactured and AYa msand Texti leFabi	ipartiy Manufactured— rics		5,59,398 1,13,749	2,91,511 81,449	6,27,751 71,051	<b>5,55,</b> 670 1,0 <b>8,</b> 381	- 71,681 + 35,330
B.—Apparel C.—Other Articles			1,13,74	1,63,510	2,31,318	2,08,248	- 28,070
_			7,97,977	5,36,469	9,30,120	8,65,499	
TOTAL FOR	HEN MERCHANDIGE .		46,24,528	38,75,221	49,80,102	90,66,910	+ 40,86,809
(INDIAN PRODUCE AND Animals, living IArticles of Food and Drink		18,730 10, 28,75,697	16, <b>3</b> 50 <b>2,17,08,356</b>	26,194 11,18,60,966	51,375 10,7 <b>7,34</b> ,185	1,04,906 15, <b>2</b> 0,84,735	+ 53,531 + 4,49,50,600
II.—Metals and Manufactures of A .—Hardwareand Cutlery		11,318	11,501	9,988	6,218	19,305 1,36,709	+ 13,087 + 24,064
B.—Metals	 Total of No. III .		1,38,943	2,35,964	1,12,045	1,56,014	
VC mmica b, Drugs, Medicine		3,61,808	3,30,412	3,36,221	4,59,574	8,05,033	- 1,54,541 - 37,194
7 —Oils		65,494 7,15,78,096	13,859 5,83,30,285	1,28,899 10, <b>35,62,4</b> 19	75,496 10,63, 2,142	8,302 8,28,59,324	
AYarns and Textile Fabr BApparel		. 73,281	1,75,215 50,315	1,20,035	2,27,341 58,506	3,76,296 63,996	+ 1,48,845 + 5,4-0 + 74,875
C.—Other Articl es	 Total of Ng. VII .	10,35,073	6,45,023 	7,82,633	10, 58,638	11,83,513	+ 2,29,2:0
TOTAL, ISDIAN PRODUCE AN		17,60,84,280	8,14,20,258	21,70,01,930	21,60,85,470	23,71,22,019	+ 2,10,36,549
	TOTAL BEPORTS .	18,08,57,359	8,60,44,796	22,00,77,211	22,10,65,572	21,61,88,929	+ 2,51,23,357
	TREASURE .		7,51,994	81,46,165	39,92,909	33,94,154	- 5,98,755
0	TOTAL OF EXPORTS	18,24,08,131	8,67,9;,180	20,40,23,376	22,50,58,491	24,96,83,083	+ 3,45,24,602

This table is tracted separately bel owinder the bestifuge " imports, Be-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 years 1898-99, 1899-1900 and 1900-01 being taken as 100.

						1894-99, 1899-1900 and 1900-01.	1907-08.	1908-; 9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12
	Im	PORTS,									
IArticles of Food	and Dri	n k				1 1					
					Cwt.	100	116-49	104.74	111.30	128.23	122.18
Bugar, refined						i i i i	80.52	68.83	90.65	63.06	96-27
IIMetals and Ma	nufactur	es of-									
0				·	C wt	100	58-94	49.56	48.20	46-77	46.00
						100	112.49	114.00	89.84	113.88	109.61
<b>D</b>			•••			100	118.75	109-59	107.98	111.26	120.42
OA and						100	95.92	86.97	85.11	83.34	59.1
Dee	•••	•••	•••		••	100	98.45	85.06	79.60	80.02	79.2
7 -0118-	•••		•••	•••	**	100	<b>VO 1</b> 0	00.00	1000	00 04	
Kerosene					Gall.	100	109.12	99.61	107.66	111	105.9
71.—Raw ma teriales			ما مأنت م		Gan,	100	1/0 12	99.01 L	10/.00	111	100 0
Coal				-	Ton.	100	102.27	96.29	92.10	F7 61	85.4
Coal Silk	•••	•••	•••						97.40	95.00	132-9
811E	····	- 11		· 3**	ΙЪ.	100	101.23	118.78	8/ 80	80.00	108 .
IIArticles manuf	soured a		manulac							144.00	159-14
Cotton, twist and y		•••	•••	•••	1b.	100	146.37	137.96	120.95	144 96	152-55
Do. grey piece	goods	•••	•••		yds.	100	136.23	141 50	145.19	146 05	
Do. white .,	"	•••	•••	•••	,,	100	127-13	123 93	123.26	123.25	139.51
Do. coloured, pr	inted or d	l <b>ye</b> d pico	e-goods		,,	100	18575	129.90	136 10	140 97	146.5
Woollen piece-good	la -			·		100	129-07	109.46	107.82	118 43	113-10
	P	PORTE.				1		1	ł	. }	
I.—Articles of Fond	and Drin	k—						1			
Bi conot in the hus					Cwt.	100	146 18	155.52	137.31	113-39	126 6
Wheat						100	105 02	181 18	129.64	110.00	105.93
VChemicals, drug					n and		100 02	101 10	100 01	110 00	100 00
ta nning materiale			LIALCOFICE	, ujen		) [		4			
Indigo	-				Cwt.	100	103.77	112-63	1(3-75	107.73	108.64
IRaw materials a		-ile at			Cws.	1 100	105 //	112.00	11370	107 78	100 01
					Cwt.	100	11914	120.78	130.43	155.32	145-35
		• ••	• ••	•••		100	176 07		130 43	171.32	190 35
	••	•••	•••		Piece.			1(9.83	171-02	128.95	128.49
	••	•••	••	••••	~".	100	159.31	1 9 04	150 13		
Bapeseed	••	•••	•••	۰	Cwt.	100	126.47	189 36	116.26	115.93	122.08
	••	•••		•••		100	133-82	120.56	114 19	116.03	120.14
	••		•••		16.	100	114.69	102.11	99.51	97.31	100.39
Wooh (Foreign) .			•••		.,	100	139.65	121.09	126.43	110.73	111.82

This statement has been recast as the values of the basis year, viz., 1878-4 were found to be fictitious.

It would seem that in imports there was distinctly a higher level of prices all round and in exports a lower level on the whole, rice and seeds being the important exceptions. However it is doubtful whether the actual articles imported were as dear as indicated under cotton goods, as the tendency was to buy the better class of goods, e. g., under white cotton piece goods, the larger import of shirtings accounts for the rise and also in prints the dearer kinds were imported, so it may be said that on the whole the level of prices was not very much higher than in the previous year.

In woollens there was also the same tendency; prices may not have been much lower but were certainly not higher than in the previous year.

#### IMPORTS.

#### II.-ABTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

### 8. There was an increase of 1 per cent. under this main heading as per details below :--

	Antialog	of food and	d duiple		1910	1911.	1911-	1912.	Increase of 1911-	decrease in 1912.
1-1-1	Articles	01 1000 810	uring.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		1.1		TOTAL	42	Rs.		Rs.		Rs. + 3,10,138
Grain and Pulse		0-1		Bs.		3,14,17,434 9,856	••• •••	3,17,33,572 1,28,212	<u></u>	+ 1,19,35
Hops	•••			Cwt.	327	37,473	704	1,36,561	+ 377	+ 99,068
Liquors				Gals.	820,381	21,14,212	830,043	21,44,613	+ 9,663	+ 30,401
(Ale, beer and pe	orter			*** 22	637,165	6,38,973	639,353	5,93,039	+ 1,185	- 45,934
Cider and other				,9	1,413	4,960	1,197	4,635	- 216	+ 73,848
				,,	146,079	11,33,216	153,813	12,07,062	+ 7,7:14	+ 29,931
(Brandy				*** **	6 30,172	2,41,360	33,468	2,71.291	+ 3,296	+ 24,973
{ Whisky	***			*** 17	3 99,420	6,54,941	100,771	6,79,914	+ 1,351	+ 18,94
(Other sorts		***		*** **	6 16,487	2,36,913	19,574	2,55,857	+ 3,087	
Wines					35,724	3,37,005	36,680	3,39,877	+ 956	+ 2,812
Champagne		***			2,951	84,423	3,292	93.4.2	+ 341	+ 9,039
Port					10.018	105,382	9,169	93,112	- 847	- 12,270
Other sorts					22,737	1,47,260	24,219	1,53,283	+ 1,462	+ 6,023
Provisions				Rs.		30,99,343		29,22,762		- 1,76,581
Bacon and hams				Lbs.	201,890	1.50,294	104 517	1 02 000	- 37,363	- 41,334
Biscuits of all k			•••				164,517	1.08,960		- 21,997
Canned and bott			•••		490,227	2,32,323	444,198	2,10 336	- 46,029	- 53,017
				Cwt.	6,171	3,77,649	5,212	3,24,632	- 1,259	- 16,737
Farinaceous food				Lbs.	270,685	1,57,582	216,145	1,40,825	- 54,510	+ 1.633
Fruits and vege			***	Cwt.	4,363	1,33,209	4,539	1,95,043	+ 176	- 20,226
(Almonds	tables, ari	ieu, ac.	***	*** 99	244,345	16,01,857	252,315	15,41,829	+ 8,070	+ 9,525
Aimonda		•••			2,963	73,157	3,717	82,682	+ 754	- 25,581
					237,082	13,81,868	214,635	13,59,282	+ 7,553	- 4.169
Cother sorts	***			***	4,200	1, 13, 831	3,963	1,39,665	- 237	1,100
Ghi				Lbs.	186,666	94,927	168,119	93,934	- 18,547	1454
Jams and jellies				Lbe.	334,896	1,00,494	281,724	93,616	- 53,172	0,0/0
Pickles, vinegar,	sauces, a	nd condim	ents	Cwt.	3,017	1,15,907	2,628	1,46,941	- 389	0,000
Other sorts of pr	ovisions			Rs		1,35,201		1,26,847	100	0,001
ingar, 16 Dutch S	tandard a	nd above		Cwt.	2,542,493	2,56,07,2:1_	2,350,499	2,58,81,261	- 191,994	+ 74,040
Do. 15 Dutch S	tandard as	nd below		Cwt.	439	2,853	224	1,480	- 215	- 1,373
lolasses				Cwt.	13,840	27,262	75,532	1,45,507	+ 61,692	+ 1,18,215
onfectioncry				Cwt.	13,504	4,10,596	12,734	4,28,957	+ 230	+ 18,361
ther articles				Rs.		1,09,618		1,44,219		+ 31 601

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

LIQUORS.—The total showed an increase of 9,662 gallons or 1.2 per cent. and Rs. 30,401 or 1.4 per cent.

Under Ale, Beer and Porter, there was a small increase of 1,188 gallons while the value showed a decline of Rs. 45,934 owing to a large proportion of the bulk ale imported being cheap priced. The increases noticeable under Brandy, Whisky, and Champagne are attributed by the Trade to the Delhi Durbar, but some portion of it was no doubt due to the ordinary growth of consumption and it is evident from the figures that Karachi did not get a very large share of the Delhi demand owing probably to the catering being in the hands of firms at other ports. There is a growing upcountry demand for Gin and cheap Liqueurs, and of the latter, Peppermint Cordial in particular is gaining in popularity among Sindhies and Punjabees. Sherry and Claret showed a decline, whilst the consumption of Vermouth and Bitters increased. Rum fell from 1,509 gallons to 1,053 gallons owing, it is said, to a large consumption of Rum from the Rosa Distillery. Imports of perfumed spirits though not large being only 972 gallons valued at Rs. 45,838, passed all previous record as regards value.

PROVISIONS.—This heading shows a falling off of Rs. 1,76,581 or 5 per cent. The chief items which contributed to this decrease, as shown above, were bacon and ham, cheese and canned ond bottled provisions. It is reported that the supply of pigs was very short, so much so that although full orders as usual were sent forward, the suppliers could only execute half of them. Prices also rose considerably and tended to curtail business. In cheese the drought and consequent scarcity of fodder last summer in Europe brought about a rise in prices and explain the smaller figures. As to canned provisions the local dealers state that their popularity is on the wane, consumers preferring fresh fish, meat, etc. In fact one large seller stated his sales had fallen 75 per cent. during the last year or two.

Dates.—The figures show an increase in quantity of 3 per cent. and a decrease in value of 1 per cent. which is accounted for by the fact that there were larger imports of wet, the cheaper article, than dry. The crop was a good one and the receipts of wet dates were larger from Muscat by 23 per cent., Asiatic Turkey by 2 per cent., and Persia by 505 per cent. in quantity. Dry dates were imported in smaller quantities as last year's purchases did not meet with a ready sale and were overstocked.

Whence imported.	1907-	1908.	1908	-1 <b>9</b> 0 <b>9.</b>	1909	-1910.	1910-	1911.	1911-1	1912,
	Cwt,	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Re.	Cwt.	Re.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	856	14,463	1,904	22,213	1.013	18,925	3, 396	50,934	2,416	38,67
den and Dependencies									1	24
Cevlon									9	9
Straits Settlements	38		-1		•					
Houg-Kong	596	6,704	1,491	 16, <b>494</b>	. 1,414	17,163	31,548	3,63,059	702	7,69
cies.	276.378	23,92,224	851,949	33.67,327	448.688	45,49,301	430.917	42,61,953	276,863	26,34,51
New South Wales										
Southern Russia			194	1,913	100	1.050			•••	•••
iermany	2,019	19.338	15	190	21,410	2,25,521	1.520	20,977	750	8,250
Relgium	361	4,899			607	9,534			101	1,74
France	6.503	61.317			007	,			•••	
ustria-Hungary Persia	<b>396,087</b>	37,38,583	1,098,850	1,12,56,110	343,399	88,90,779 40	464,199	46,93,106	176,779 953	17,97,37 13,54
Lava	1,430,114	1,26,17,408	1,187,691	1,14,29,791	1,559,708	1,52,97,343	1,610,983	1,62,17,188	1,886,923	2,11,14,16
Kong and Macao).	•••	/							4,381	55,77
apen	•								•••	
Grypt			•••						623	9,390
Inited States of America										
(Atlantic Coast).			•••				•••	4	•••	•••
	•									
T0741	2,112,961	1,89,56,496	2,641,398	2,60,88,096	2,376,348	2,39,49,669	2,542,493	2,56,07,221	2,350,499	2,56,91,26
mports from Coast Ports-										
omber	AA 947		10.004		10.001		10 477	100100	34.601	3,84,53
e-exporte	62,345	5,87,144	12,364	1,25,845	18,001	1,83,804	18,477	1,86,181 9,40,539	496,449	47.79.71
	37,069	3,36,328	38,508	3,66,817	52,159	5,15,340	<b>93,97</b> 0			15,96,61
xports in Coasting Trade	65,021	6,28,125	124,026	12,20,515	128,310	13,02,535	143,966	15,35,250	142,958	Te'ao'or

SUGAR.-The following table gives the imports from foreign countries, also duty-paid from Bombay, re-exports to foreign countries, and exports coastwise for the past five years :--

Comparing the last two years' figures it will be seen that imports fell in quantity by 191,994 cwts. or 8 per cent. and rose in value owing to a higher level of prices by Rs. 74,040 or 3 per cent. The chief feature of the year was the partial failure of the beet crop owing to the abnormal dry summer of 1911, the actual shortage in beet being nearly 2 million tons or 25 per cent. Mauritius (cane) was also in smaller supply owing partly to a somewhat smaller grop and partly to the diversion of shipments to Europe instead of to India, being attracted thither by the high prices prevailing. Java (cane) and Russian (beet) crops were on the other hand larger. The Cuban crop was overestimated. The imports from Java rose 275,939 cwts. or 17 per cent. and Rs. 48,97,001 or 30 per cent., while those from Austria fell 287,361 cwts. or 61 per cent. and Rs. 28,95,736 or 61 per cent. and from Mauritius 154,054 cwts. or 35 per cent. and Rs. 16,27,437 or 38 per cent.

The year opened with prices of first marks Java and beet in the neighbourhood of Rs. 10-2 per owt.—beet being slightly the higher—having gradually risen from the lowest figure, viz., Rs. 9-8 per cwt. touched in January 1911. From April to July there was a gradual fall in Java till Rs. 9-5 was touched with beet 8 annas per cwt. higher and no business passing in the latter owing to unfavourable crop reports. From July to the close of the year there was a gradual rise and Rs. 15 was reached for Java first marks in March 1912.

The high prices in Europe led to the reshipment of 22,050 tons to the United Kingdom. This latter points to an overstocking of the local market, but as a matter of fact both Calcutta and Bombay reshipped large quantities, and in all some 100,000 tons were reshipped from India. This phase seems to have been brought about by refiners and speculators in the United Kingdom fearing a shortage owing to the fact that the continental waterways were unnavigable and no beet would be available for the refineries and the shortage in supplies of Cuban owing to the overestimate mentioned above. Russia owing to another large crop applied to the Brussels Sugar commission to be allowed to increase her exports to 500,000 tons against 200,000 allowed under the agreement. The British delegates supported the application and the concession was eventually granted of an increase of 150,000 this year and 50,000 for the next two. No Russian sugar has so far appeared in this market.

MOLASSES.—This trade was started last year and the imports during the year under review rose in quantity 61,692 cwts. or 445 per cent. and Rs. 1,18,245 or 433 per cent. A regular business has been created with the distilleries in Sind, Punjab and Baluchistan and it appears the article is taking the place of the local product jaggree owing to the latter's dearness as compared with molasses. Formerly the Punjab distilleries made their purchases in Calcutta but found it dear owing to the heavy railway freight. Possibly the smallness of the sugar cane crop in the Punjab helped the domand. The decrease in yield in this province was some 33 per cent. On the other hand the crop of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was 20 per cent. above last year's amounting to an increase of 216,417 tons.

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

9. The total under this main heading increased in value by Rs. 37,81,412 or 32 per cent. The increase was brought about by the larger imports of Metals and Railway Plant and Rolling stock.

#### A .--- HABDWARE AND CUTLERY-

The following table compares the items of this heading for the last two years.

Articles.		1910-1	911.	<b>19</b> 11-1	912,	Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.				
Cutlery Hardware—	Re.		Rs. 2,38,681	]	Bs. 2,16,525		- 22,156 or			
Agricultural implements Other implements and tools	Value.		69,071 3,12,168		58,274 2,67,451		-10,797 , + 55,288 ,			
Enamelledware and ironware			1,00,466 1,70,875		1,32,963 2,62,007		+ <b>32</b> ,497 , + 91,328 ,			
Sewing machines Other sorts	Nos. Value	11,585 	5,34,632 11, 38269	8 297	3,16,484 11,83,255	- 3,289	- 10,797 ,, + 55,288 ,, + 32,497 ,, + 91,323 ,, - 2,18,148 ,, + 44,985 ,,			
	TOTAL		24,64,157		24,87,019		- 37,109			

The fall under CUTLERY was due to the smaller receipts from Germany. They fell 29 per cent, and it would seem dealers have found by experience that a cheap article does not always find a ready sale and that it soon deteriorates by rusting quickly in this climate and have therefore turned their attention to the better kinds, as imports from the United Kingdom increased 10 per cent.

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Imports from the United States of America fell 58 per cent., but the trade with this country is still small and spasmodic.

Under HARDWARE the decreases under Agricultural implements and Sewing Machines are attributed to the somewhat larger imports during the previous year. In both articles, it may be said, renewals are not necessary every year. The drop in English Sewing Machines was 36 per cent. and in German 28 per cent. in quantity.

In Lampuore a large business was done in Hurricane lanterns from Germany, Austria-Hungary and the United States of America, the imports from these countries having nearly doubled. This probably means a diversion of part of the Bombay trade in the article.

`			ł	1910	-1911.	1911-1	1912.	Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.							
Brass		 		Cwt. 1,075	Ba. 65,328	Cwt. 656	Ba. 49,361	_	Cwt 419		<b>3</b> 8°/。	_	Re 15,967	or	249
Copper		 		11,941	657,764	13,838	7,49,719	+	1,897	.,	180/	+	91,955	,,	14%
German	Silver	 •••		813	57,078	375	24,513	-	438		<b>53°/</b> _	- 1	32, 563	.,	14%
Iron		 •••		119,896	10,78 547	182,847	15,83,340	+	63,961		52°/	+	504,793		47%
Lead		 		4,200	68,785	3,931	57.922	_	269	,,	6%	<u> </u>	10,863	**	16%
Steel		 		809,399	45,57,914	1,021,354	00,08,364	+		,,	26º/	+1	1,50,420	••	32%
Tin		 		292	37,9-32	412	56,637	i i	190		41%	÷	18,675	,,	108
Zinc or	Spelter			4,100	83,392	8,211	65,813	<u> </u>	869	• ·	31°/	<u> </u>	14,579	**	
Metals :	nenumera	•••		201	15,108	233	14,291	+	32	93 39	15°/.	-	817	3) #	172
		TOTAL	!	951,907	66,21,906	1,226,867	88,12,960	+	274,950		28*/.	+1	9,91,054		30%

B.--METALS.-This sub-head showed an increase in the totals as detailed below :--

The rise in the trade in COPPEE, which heading includes yellow metal, was apparently due to speculations by the local firms in anticipation of a rise in the article. and it met with a fair demand from dealers. The trade, however, is still a comparatively small one, considering the large imports into Bombay.

IBON.—Under Bar the increase is most noticeable in Swedish while in Beams the rise was in imports from the United Kingdom. In noils and screws, the United Kingdom managed to take first place during the year under review with 28 per cent. of the total. In Pipes both cast and wrought there was a larger import for the local municipality's drainage and water work schemes.

STEEL.—Under Bar Belgium took the lead. In Beams, &c., the increase may be put down to the large imports for the Port Trust sheds. The figures are record ones under *Plates and Sheets* and imports from the United States of America rose 356 per cent. both in quantity and value and were third in the list in this line. It is reported that these goods have been largly used in local orders for wagons.

The shares of each country in the total iron and steel trade during the last two years were :--

		<b>1910-</b> 1	1911.			1911-)	1912.	
	C <del>w</del> t.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Bs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Cwt.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.
United Kingdom Germany Belgium France United States of America (Atlantic Coast) Other countries	324,415 146,475 418,456 10,370 12,122 17,447	35 16 45 1 1 2	24,79,913 7,31,614 20,98,619 51,4+8 1,20,718 1,64,152	44 13 37 1 2 8	464,860 134,606 508,333 31,745 46,273 19,384	29 11 42 3 4 1	<b>35,06,533</b> 7,12,803 25,51,363 1,56,536 4,97,316 1,67,362	46 9 34 2 7 2
TOTAL	929, 285	100	<b>56,3</b> 8, <b>49</b> 1	100	1,304,201	100	75,91,704	100

#### C.-Machinery and Millwork.

The figures give a rise of 5 per cent. and the increase was in Textile and other descriptions of machinery chiefly for flour mills.

#### **D.**—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.

The figures refer to imports for the Jodhpore-Bikaner, Southern Panjab, Jullunder Doab and the local Port Trust Railways and as will be seen from the 5 year table on page 8 are somewhat spasmodic, last year's imports being comparatively small. The rise was due to large imports of materials for construction.

IV.--CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS AND DYEING AND TANNING MATEBIALS.

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

Articl	ha	1920	-1911.	1911	-1912,	Increase o in 1911	
,		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Bs.		Ra,		Rs.
Chemicals Drugs, medicines and narcotics ( Tobacco	Lbs.	264,734	6,06,608 5,30,832 6,64,577	 300, <b>26</b> 3	7,16,204 4,65,306 8,79,916	 + 35,529	+ 1,09,59 - 65 46 + 2,15,33
Dyeing and tanning materials	 Total		3,97, <del>40</del> 8 21,99,515		3,65,032 24,26,510	 	- 32,46 + 3,27,00

The rise in CHEMICALS was due to larger imports of Soda compounds, and the fall in DRUGS AND MEDICINES to the sudden drop in Quinine of 70 per cent. in quantity and 63 per cent. in value. Imports for the last two years of this latter article have been very heavy owing to the ravages of malaria in the Panjab and it seems the demand for it has lessened as there was a distinct diminution of fever complaints during the year under review.

TOBACCO.—The rise in quantity was 13 per cent. and in value 32 per cent. Duty collections fell by 16 per cent. owing to the reduction in rates since 7th March 1911. The figures bear out the report that the trade in cheap cigarettes is going down, they being now manufactured in the country.

The fall under DYEING AND TANNING Materials was due to smaller importe of Anilene Dyes from Switzerland.

		1907	-1903.	1908	1909.	1909-	·I910.	1910	-1911.	1911	1913.
Mineral—		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Bs.	Gals.	Re.
Kerosene- Aden and Dependencies Case				40	41						
Straits Set tlements {Bulk Case	•••	•••	•••	1,205,356 40.020	4,99,066 23,125	1,206,181	5,11,428	1,666,783	7,51,884		
Southern Russia {Bulk Case	•••	2,157,308	8,51,813	1,707,720	6,82,507	970,770	4,17,362	1,004,223	4,21,533	277,324	1,29,99
Holland , ,	•••	2,163,433	14,55,240	1.763,494	11,56,897	33 2,592,737	 <b>34</b> 17,07,338	1.975.230	13,12,407	2.927.236	 19.29.113
(Atlantic Coast.) {Bulk	•••			1,401,400	5,25,527	3,858,038	14,46,764	2,340,275	8,77,608	7,206,245	27, 32,85
Sumatra Case Bulk				38,921 456,837	27,948						
Dutch Borneo Bulk						491,634	1,76,681			98,236	35,778
Boumania Bulk		3, 343, 964	12,36,271	3,368,823	12,63,308						
Levant and Black Sea Case	•••									25	11
Total Kerosene {Bulk		5,401,293 2,153,433	20,97,083 14,55,240	8,140,136 1,842,484	81,04,774 12,08,001	6,526,628 2,592,769	<b>25,52,235</b> 17,07,352	5,011,291 1,975,2 <b>3</b> 0	20,51,010 13,12,407	7,575,905 2,927,261	28,98,63 19,28,124
GRAND TOTA	ь	7,554,725	85,42,323	9,963,620	43,12,775	9,119,392	42,59,587	6,996,501	83,63,417	10,503,066	48,36,75
TOTAL OTHER SORTS OF Fuel Lubricati Other Son	 ng	270,615 11,838	 1,56,534 29,374	517,643 23,454	3,39,903 30,017	14 676,657 17,112	41 4,40,496 12,523	756,553 21,305	4,79,194 26,837	582,263 787,984 8,517	85,338 4,52,592 11,43
Тота	y	282,463	1,85,908	541,097	3,69,920	693,783	4,62,049	777,558	5,08,081	1,378,764	6,49,365
Parafin Wax Cwi Kerosene				1	20	116	1,874	50	1,545	40	1,14
Bombay Foreign	j							\$2.000	13.000	800,407	1,58,440
Burmah Indian		1,953,233	7,29,621	2,894,946	10,15,498	3,103,503	11,70,770	3,414,686		4,351,151	16,35,674
TOTAL	!	1,953,233	7,33,621	2.894,946	10,15,496	3.103.508	11.70.770	3,446,696	13.73.760	4.741 619	17.94 114

11. The following table shows the imports for the last five years as well as the imports from Burmah and Bombay (duty paid, foreign, as well as Indian from Burmah). transferred to replenish stocks here :---

The imports of kerosene during the year under review were a record both for foreign and Burmah. Comparing the total figures of imports from foreign countries with those of 1908-09, the last record year, the increases were 520,446 gallons or 5 per cent. and Rs. 5,13,980 or 12 per cent. Comparing with last year's figures the receipts from America showed an increase under case of 952,016 gallons or 48 per cent. and under bulk of 4,864,970 gallons or 207 per cent. With the general trade prosperity, the increase is partly accounted for by a larger consumption. Competition has however been very keen and as there is now no combination between the sellers, rate cutting was a feature of the year and prices were suddenly reduced in May by one company by Re. 1 per unit and the others had to follow or stay out of the market. This led to speculation. Prices rose gradually till in September rates were again slightly reduced leading to more speculation, and the year closed with a fair quantity in speculators' hands.

Production in America increased and somewhat lower prices ruled and the Asiatic Petroleum Co. apparently found it cheaper to replenish their stocks from that country rather than from Russia, Roumania or Borneo. The Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. took over the control of the Egyptian oil trust during the year and it remains to be seen whether Egyptian oil will figure in our imports before long. It is reported that the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd., hope to have oil ready for export during the current year. The Burmah Oil Co. had to reduce their rates in order to compete. The increase in their imports does not confirm the reports that their production is lessening. It seems, however, that they have to sink deeper wells than formerly. In view of the boom in oil shares in England, it is interesting to note that 65 new Petroleum Companies with a share capital of over 13 millions sterling were registered at Somerset House during 1911.

#### VI,-RAW MATEBIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

12. The total of this heading rose 30 per cent.

The following table gives the fluctuations of the principal items of this heading during the last two years :----

Raw materials and unmanufactured	1910	-1911.	1911-	1913.	INCRE. DECEE. 1911-	ASE IN	Raw materials and unmanufactured	1910-	1911.	1911-	1913,	INCRE. DECER. 1911-	ARE IN
articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
· · · ·		Bs,		Rs.		Bs.	Tesk. C.Tons.		<b>Bs.</b> 15	64	Bs. 6,609	+ 64	Rs. + 6,55 <b>S</b>
Тотас		7,58,897		9,88,844		+ 2,29,947	Timber "	8,427	1,82,503	5,357	3,83,514	+ 2,920	+ 2,01,011
Coal Tons.	13,878	2,32,431	18,339	2,99,641	+ 4,461	+ 67,210			34,398	188,737	45,671	+ 12,676	+ 11.273
Wood Value.		1,89,518		8,90,129	•••	+ 2,07,611	All other Articles		3,09,550	•••	2,53,403		- 56,147

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

Coal.—Imports from the United Kingdom fell 230 tons or about 2 per cent. while those from Natal increased 4,645 tons or 509 per cent. The chief source of supply is Bengal, so the imports on both private and Government account for the last five years are given below :—

	1907	1908.	1909-	<b>-19</b> 59.	1909-	1910.	1 <b>9</b> 10	-1911.	<b>191</b> 1-	·1912.	Increase o in perce 1911-19 compare 1910-1	ntage in 912 as ed with
Private Government	Tons. 124,041 307,341	Bs. 16,11,315 41,57,744	Ton s. 49,823 535,061	Rs. 7,04,594 76,52,245	Tons. 45,525* 378,890	Rs. 6,15,889 54,43,848	Tons. 42,648 366,328	Bs. 5,52,359 42,70,381	Tons. 59,240+ 173,430	Rs. 9,06,509 20,08,916	Quantity. + 39°/° - 53°/°	Value. + 64°/° - 53°/°

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

† Besides this 342 tons of Indian coal worth Rs. 4,400 were imported from Bombay.

The enormous fall in the trade was due to diversion by rail, the Railway Company finding it apparently more economical to import by rail. The figures are the smallest since 1903-04. Owing to the strike at home a demand sprang up for Bengal coal from the coaling stations east of Suez and rates rose; however there were very few steamers available to carry it. Wood.—The rise was due to larger receipts of Jarrah wood timber from Western Australia and Pine from Norway. A good deal of the former is being used in the new Import yard sheds which it is expected will be ready in September. The use of this timber in building is said to be increasing. Prices of Norwegian Pine have been lower owing to smaller demand from England and hence the larger trade eastward. A small business has begun in Teak and other kinds of timber from Java.

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

13. The total of this main heading rose from Rs. 6,50,70,271 to Rs. 7, 60,04,322 or 16 per cent.

#### A.-Yarns and Textile Fabrics.

The first line of the following table gives the total value figures of Yarns and Textile fabrics for the last ten years and the second that of cotton goods. The rise in the former in the decade was 151 per cent. and in the latter 139 per cent. and dividing the period into two cycles of five years the increase in the former was 41 per cent. and in the latter 39 per cent.

	1902-1903,	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	<sup></sup> 1910-1911.	1911-1912.
	Rø.	Rs.	Bs.	Rs.	Bs.	Bs.	Rs.	Rs.	··· Rs.	Rs.
Textile Fabrics .	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	6,36,66,008
Cotton Goods	2.39.21.783	2,13,82,909	3,60,60,151	4,03,93,256	4,40,11,623	4.77.87.984	4,38,14,315	3.39.46.303	4,91, 8,278	5,72,63,994

The following table compares the last two years' figures :--

Articles manufac	tured s	and part	ly mar	nufact	ured.		1910-19	n.	·	191	1-1912	2,	) Li	ICREASE OR IN 1911		
						Quanti	ty.	Valu		Quantity.		Value.	-	Quantity.	.	Value.
A-Yarns and text	ile fabri	ics	•					Rs. 5, 16, 27,	150		6,	Rs. 36,66,008		•••	+	Rs. 90,38,85
Cotton goods				•••	•••			,91,08,	278		. 5,	72,63,994		•••	+_	81,55,71
Twist and yart Piece-goods Grey White Coloured Other manufac Flax goods Bilk goods	••	•	   	 	Lbe. Yde. ,. ,. ,.		,562 045 ,161 ,356	4,62,	837 274 770 798 956 576 744	2,915,59 330,954,79 49,609,70 157,671,68 123,773,50  	4 5,: 12 9 2, 13 2,0	23,78,277 37,35,384 79,37,171 52,80,016 05,05,197 12,62,483 1,81.956 4,39,136	+++-+		_ + + + + + _ ] + []	8,41,75 73,15,44 30,13,86 26,97,14 16,04,44 1,55 90,38 23,60
(Piece-goods {Goods of silk m Other goods Woollen goods	ixed w	th other	r mate	rials .	Yde. Lös.	261	,980 ,441	1,76, 2,21, 64, 49.41.	301 393	2-3,11 106,72 34,77	8	2,00,076 1,76,755 62,305 57,03,161	++++	62,458 95,202 4,330 	+1 +	23,8 44,9 2,5 7,61,4
Piece-goods Shawis Yarn and knitt Other sorts Other yarns and	- · · ·	j.		•	Yd•. No. Lbs.	5 547	,834 ,485 ,817 ,256	31,95, 2,65, 12,83, 1,97, 22,	600 990 956	4,776,48 155,16 434,67 154,29	3	39,66,368 5,28,195 9,74,034 2,36,664 77,761	++-++-+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++		++ ++	7,71,00 2,60,79 3,09,90 39,60 54,5

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

In treating of COTTON GOODS it may be well before dealing with the details to make a few remarks on the raw article, though in finished articles demand really rules prices rather than the raw material. The year began with the spot prices of middling American in Liverpool in the neighbourhood of 7.79d per lb., they rose in May to 8.33d and afterwards gradually fell till in December they touched 5.01. Then a rise began and in March 6.20d was reached. In the previous year the extremes were 7.59d and 8.39d per lb. with little variation so that comparatively speaking the year was one of falling prices, although they were comparatively high during the first three months. All Lancashire trade reports point to business being more profitable during the year under review than in the previous period and specially was this so in the case of cloth. With regard to the local market there was a good demand throughout the year and stocks at the close are not heavy.

The following short table contrasts the total imports of cotton goods Foreign direct and via Bombay and Indian coastwise into Karachi :--

		From	foreign			COAB	Ponts.				
	Years.	COLL	tries.	Fore	ign,	Ind	lian,	Tơ	tal.	GRAND	TOTAL.
		Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.	[	Re.		Re.	[	Be.
Twist and lbs. {	2 <b>910-1</b> 1 1911-12	1,943,588 2,915,590	14,36,485 22,73,277	208,321 203,943	<b>2,29,98</b> 3 2,07,727	<b>4,698,047</b> 7,097,700	23,39,540 36,88,693	4,906,368 7, <b>3</b> 01,643	25,69, 533 38,96,420	6,819,956 10,217,233	40,06,008 61,74,697
	1910-11 1911-12	82,083,045 49,509,703	<b>49,23,274</b> <b>79,37,</b> 171	7, <b>602,42</b> 6 9, <b>602,7</b> 10	12,62,510 16,83,234	121,425,601 140,181,028	1,84,08,469 2,32,14,850	129,038,027 149,783,738	1,96,70,979 2,46,98,064	161,111,072 199,293,440	2,45,94,253 8,28,35,255
White piece-yds. {	1910-11 1911-12	159,028,161 157,671,589	2,25,83,770 2,52,80,916	25,930,706 23,400,266	46,97,040 44,03,495	816,794 1,564,630	1,7 <b>4,95</b> 0 3,33,163	26,746,500 24,961,896	48,71,990 47,35,658	185,774,661 182,636,485	2,74,55,760 3,00,16,574
	1010.11	118,637,356 123,778,508	1,89,00,79 <b>8</b> 2,06,05,197	11,770,562 10,454,710	28,37,091 24,90,638	<b>37,3</b> 95,97 <b>3</b> <b>43,362,</b> 813	<b>86,</b> 57, <b>475</b> 97,85,228	49,166,435 53,817,523	1,14,94,566 1,22,75,866	167,903,791 177,5 <b>91,03</b> 8	3,03,95,359 3,27,81,063
-	1910-11 1911-12	 	12,63,956 12,62,433	 	1,81,376 2,05,955	••• •••	<b>2,35,56</b> 0 3,28,437	 	4,16,936 5,34,393		16,90,993 17,96,835
TOTAL VALUE {	1910-11 1911-12		4,91,08,278 5,72,63,994		92,03,000 89,90,049		2,98,15,994 3,73,50,371		3,90,23,994 4,65,10,420	·	8,81,32,273 10,36,04,414

The totals are the highest yet recorded, and denote a rise in value on the previous year of 17 per cent. The figures of the Indian made article are particularly interesting showing a remarkable rise all round of 57 per cent. in yarn and 26 per cent in greys, 90 per cent. in whites, and 13 per cent. in coloured, comparing the last two years. The latter two are young trades but with the mills in Bombay now purchasing American cotton largely, it is satisfactory to see these increases. Twist and yorn. — The figures denote a rise of 50 per cent. in quantity and 58 per cent. in value and are accounted for by the larger imports of grey mule and water 31s. to 40s., viz., 257,061 lbs. or 89 per cent., orange red and other colours 26s. to 30s. lbs. 57,859 or 17 per cent. orange red and other colours 31s. to 40s. lbs. 567,104 or 47 per cent. and unspecified descriptions, mostly consisting of coloured mercerised yarn, 72,345 lbs. or 57 per cent. With dear cotton in India, Laneashire managed to sell at comparatively cheaper rates than the Bombay mills. The total imports are the highest since 1906-07.

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

		Grey	.	WE	ite.	Colou	red.
		Yards.	Ba	Yarda,	Rs.	Yards,	Ra.
1902-1903		63, <sup>3</sup> 69,307	65,73,081	63.477.805	76,08,037	68, 868, 927	81,46,581
1903-1904		26,267,613	82,77,620	71,860,915	85.00,444	63,226,050	62,70,779
1904-1905		45,003,696	58,63,533	118,306,606	1.54.61.812	87,870,643	1.23.73,776
1905-1906	·	59,849,948	82, 17, 574	112,763,181	1,50,08,205	105,797.978	1.45.28.184
1906-1907		53,424,478	76.27.618	131,864,611	1,69,90,134	112,932,362	1.68.34.244
1907-1908	!	46,120,776	66,16,864	161,969,154	2.37,16,007	100,039,933	1,53,44,728
1908-1909		40.004.134	69, 36, 692	128.320.960	1.82,76,310	107,105,580	1,57,15,286
909-1910		38, 313, 488	58,47,151	93,979,923	1.33,70,421	80,133,254	1,23,25,014
910-1911		32,083,045	49,23,274	159,028,161	2,25,83,770	118,637,356	1,89,00,793
911-1912		49, 509, 703	79,37,171	157,671,589	3,53,80,916	123,773,503	2,05,05,197

Greys.—The imports were the highest since 1907-08. The increase is accounted for by the relative dearness of Indian and by the smaller shipments from Europe of the last two years. As mentioned in previous reports this trade is not a growing one owing to the competition of the Indian Mills. In spite of the lower prices of the raw materials, demand was good and prices were kept up thereby.

Whites.—Nainsookhs showed a falling off of 17 per cent in quantity. Dearness and heavy stocks are reported to be partly the cause and the same reason may be assigned for the falling off in mulls, &c., of 16 per cent. In both these lines the receipts in the previous year were large. The chief reason is probably that Karachi buyers made their purchases somewhat later than Bombay and had to accept later deliveries and the goods will arrive after the close of the official year. The imports of Shirtings on the other hand rose 48 per cent. in quantity and are said to have been somewhat overdone. In value the figures of whites are record ones and 11 per cent. above thuse of the previous year.

Coloured Printed or Dyed.—The totals are a record and denote a rise of 4 per cent. in quantity and 8 per cent. in value. A very large business was done in Printed Jeans and Turkey Red five coloured prints. The trade generally was a healthy one and except in one or two lines in which the fashion is waning, stocks are not large.

The figures below give the imports of *Foreign piece-goods coastwise* and are mentioned to show that the trade is gradually turning into direct channels except as mentioned above, some upcountry dealers are buying through Karachi firms but importing vid Bombay in order to obtain quicker despatch. It is impossible to obtain the figures of these, but enquiries go to show that the quantity runs into quite 1,000 packages per annum in one line alone, viz., prints.

Years.		Gre	<b>y</b> .	<b>Whit</b>	e.	Colour	red.
	1	Yards.	Be,	Yards.	Re.	Yards.	Be.
1902-1903		16.455.040	20,09,348	24,106,694	51.60.627	10,755,725	20,70,534
1009.1004		12.8+8.204	17.44.790	39,284,652	60,54,930	16,650,923	25, 33, 168
1004 100F		13,634,865	20.88.172	41.916.821	68,08,797	13,187,409	28,02,701
10.10 1000		10,169,138	16,10,740	29,643,333	49,47,663	11,086,266	23, 34, 507
000 1007		9,648,753	15,72,598	28,354,250	46,61,615	9,091,521	19,67,576
1007 1000		9,106,158	15.24.714	30,657,621	54,77,218	8,609,469	19,34,075
1000 1000		9,539,048	15,47,066	18,841,401	34,16,607	7,303,791	17,19,271
1000 1010		11,060,989	16,79,603	20,826,985	48,93,400	/ 14,312,226	33,79,810
010-1011		7,602,428	12,63,510	25,930,706	46, 67, 040	11.770.562	28,37,091
011-1019		9.(02.710	16,83,234	23,400,266	44,02,495	10.454,710	24,90,638

The following table gives some idea of the growth in the trade in *Indian piece-goods imported coastwise* and is given here to draw a contrast with the comparatively stationary trade in English Greys. In spite of high prices ruling during the year, the receipts are record ones and the remarkable rise in *Greys* 95 per cent, in quantity and 174 per cent. in value in the decade shows the vitality of the Indian mills and their ability to compete in the lower qualities. The figures of *Whites* and *Coloured* which latter include *Printed* are interesting as they show that even in these lines a small trade is growing up,

Years.	Grey	<i>.</i>	White	•	Colours	d.
	Yards.	Rs. ]	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Ra.
1902-1903	 71,688,052	84,43,364	89,994	13,801	6,658,651	11,54,101
1903-1904	 73,671,864	87,96,564	50,693	8,317	9,128,158	15,98,753
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
1906-1007	 107,198,836	1.53.36.495	572,008	1,00,290	10,340,772	18,85,056
1907-1904	 125,691,314	1,77,69,632	£07,227	1,06.516	11,617,730	23, 49, 895
1908-1909	 161.347.388	1.72.07.875	416,351	76,147	17,261,167	87,11,323
1909-1910	 133,418,560	1,99,17,835	631.529	1,03,993	29,545,734	65,21,050
1910-1911	 121,425,601	1,81,08,469	815,794	1.74.950	37,395,873	86,57,475
1911-1912	 140,181,028	2,33,14,850	1,564,630	3,33,163	43,362,813	97,85,228

Other manufactures.—The slight decrease was due to smaller imports of shawls, the large trade in which in the previous year did not meet with a ready sale. The figures show that the quantity of Handkerchiefs and Shawls together increased, but the value decreased. In the other numerous articles, Canvas, Hosiery Sewing thread and other sorts showed increases and the figures are record ones,

Silk goods.—The rise in piece-goods is due to larger direct imports from Japan for Shikarpur, Hyderabad and Karachi. In mixed silk piece-goods, the tall was in the receipts from Germany and France; while English goods rose. The trade is somewhat spasmodic.

A larger quantity of noils were imported and account for the increase in quantity and decrease in value to the heading other goods.

There is room for expansion in all silk goods.

WOOLLEN GOODS.—The rise in value was 15 per cent. and the figures are again record ones. Prices of wool have been somewhat lower than the high range of the previous year but are still on a high level. This trade shows signs of expansion and with the numerous representatives of continental firms that have opened in Karachi during the last few years, this port's share in the woollen trade should increase. English manufacturers are also turning their attention to this market.

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*Piece-goods.*—These rose 18 per cent. in quantity and 24 per cent. in value. A large business was done in shawl cloth, merinos and coatings from Germany and a business began in a better class of French goods which seems likely to increase. Receipts from Germany increased 36 per cent. in quantity and 45 per cent. in value and in the latter this country took the premier place under this heading with 44 per cent. of the total, the United Kingdom coming next with 41 per cent., France following with 11 per cent.

Shawls.—The imports for the last two years have been small and this year's are below those of 1904-05 and 1908-09 the two record years. It is reported that stocks are somewhat heavy. Lois have not been largely imported owing it is stated to competition of the Indian Mill-made article.

Yarn and Knitting wool.—The trade in Berlin wool was considerably overdone last year and accounts for the smaller imports during the year under review.

**B.** APPABEL.—The rise in the totals of this sub-head of Rs. 9,42,352 or 36 per cent. are remarkable and the figures are again a record. The increase occurred in *Apparel* including Old Clothing of Rs. 3,56,113 or 53 per cent. mostly from the United Kingdom; in *Haberdashery and Millinery* of Rs. 2,72,353 or 27 per cent. the rises occurring in imports from Austria-Hungary, Germany and France; and in *Gold and Silver Thread* of Rs. 2,35,694 or 74 per cent. mostly from Germany.

C. OTHER ARTICLES.—The rise in the total was Rs. 9,52,841 or 12 per cent. In Building and Engineering Materials there was a rise of Rs. 1,58,741 or 49 per cent., the imports of cement being considerably larger for the local Port Trust and Municipality.

Motor Cars.—Account for an increase of Rs. 2,63,877 or 98 per cent. and Matches increased Rs. 2,59,651 or 32 per cent., but the previous year's figures were the smallest in the quinquennium. The largest trade in these latter was as usual with Sweden but the increase occurred chiefly in Austrian.

#### EXPORTS.

#### FOREIGN MERCHANDISE BE-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 :--

<b>∆</b> rticl <del>es</del> ,	- 1907-	1908,	1908-	1909.	1909-	1910.	1910	1911.	1911-	1912,	compar	r decrease -1912 as red with 1911.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TOTAL Value in Rupees.		47,73,138		46,24,528		38,75,221	· ···	49,50,102		90,66,910	·	+ 40,86,908
Fruits and vegetables : dried, milted or pre- served- Other sorts Cwt.	6,824	Ra. 1,58,191	4,690	Ba, 1,09,631	4,334	Rs. 1,09,740	11,382	Rs. 3,02,767	23,723	1 ts.	+ 12,341	Ba. + 4.42.765
Sugar, refined Cwt. Kerosine oil Cals. Rapeseed Cwt. Wool, raw Lbs.	87,068 43,265 4,871,359	3,36,328 22,950 31,45,090	38,508 54,840 40,064 4,919,665	3,66,817 28,526 4,00,640 27,54,265	52,159 37,462 4,342,908	5,15,340 20,573  25,38,593	93,970 21,965 4,745,634	9,40,539 11,154 24,29,460	406,449 9,747 4,764,343	47,79,711 5,129	- 12,218	+ 38,39,17
Cotton white piece- goods Yds. Cotton coloured	320,856 3,482,540	5,33,783 5,27,774	410,272 3,208,688	<b>55,853</b> <b>4,70,997</b> <b>4,37,799</b>	661,982 1,118,491	20, 38, 555 92,025 1,64, 849 4, 34,101	1,296,581 2,022,418	24,29,490 1,90,571 8,81.546 7,24,065	1,262,174 1,523,276	24,63,530 2,03,231 3,10,179 5,69,598	+ 18,679 - <b>34,4</b> 07 - <b>499,142</b>	+ 34,07 + 12,66 - 81,36 - 1,54,40

The rise of 82 per cent. in the last year was wholly brought about by the reshipment of some 22,050 tons of *sugar* to the United Kingdom. The trade was not a regular one but due, as mentioned under *Sugar* imports, to an expected shortage of supply. The re-export trade to the Persian Gulf was retrogressive owing to the disturbed state of those parts. In *Sugar* a smaller trade was done and in fact some of her direct imports of large crystals were sold to local buyers in Karachi owing to the high prices available which prices could not be obtained in the Persian market. In piece-goods also though the trade was larger, some goods were reshipped to Karachi for export vid the Seistan land trade route.

The other item of interest was a sudden springing into prominence of shipments of Sultana raising and other dried fruit to the United Kingdom. This may be put down to the smaller grop of nearly all kinds of dried fruits in 1911 in Smyrna and in Europe generally; in fact, the grops were distinctly small for two years punning, whereas in Afghanistan and Turkistan they have been larger. The Wool figures represent imports by land from Kandahar which have continued at their present high level for some years. Prices of Wool at Liverpool remained fairly steady with a slightly downward tendency, America keeping out of the market, However the latter continued her direct purchases from this country. The May sales since the close of the year went well and rates have stiffened.

#### 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) and their percentage to the total :--

Articles,	<b>1910-19</b> 11.	Percentage of propor- tion to total exported.	1911-1912.	Percentage of propor- tion to total exported.	Articles.	1910-1911.	Percentage of propor- tion to total exported.	1911-1 <b>9</b> 12.	Percentage of propor- tion to total exported.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink— Fruits and Vegetables.		-05	<b>Bs.</b> 95,160	104	Hides, raw	<b>Bs.</b> 16, <b>2</b> 6,666	-75	Rs. 26,23,90:)	1.11
Barley	10,11,363	•47	1,48,81,434	6.23	Skins, raw	60,35,867	279	62,16,469	2.62
Gram	19,42,351	-92	2,44,74,966	10.33	Lac seed	1,93,345	•09	2,32,805	•10
Pulse	3,60,154	•17	2,13,778	.09	Animal bones	11,60,938	-54	19,21,273	•81
Rice not in the husk Wheat	31,06,983	1.44 45.42	25,49,412	1.08	Cotton seed	15,45 800 5,35,847	·72 ·25	6,98,338 2,22,449	*29
Wheat flour	9,85,70,189 18,47,277	40'02	10,23,23,751 30,15,501	43·15 1·27	Rana good	2,63,82,136	12.21	2,39,53,023	·09 10·10
Other sorts of grain		-15	40,43,254	1.71	Til or jinjili seed	58.21.408	2.70	22,79,055	1010
and pulse.	0,20,200	15	10,30,203	1/1	Silk raw	20,13,856	.93	24,72,900	1.04
Fish maws and shark fins.	2,55,569	-12	2,50,460	-11	Wool, raw	1,47,08,765	6.26	1,46,16,415	8.16
Fish, dry, salted III,Metals and Manu- factures of-	1,22,276	-06	1,66,239	•07	VII.—Articles manufac- tured, &c.—				
BMetals-				1	Cotton goods ·	1,24,169	-06	2,35,897	•10
Chromite	1,04,912	-06	1,26,622	*05	Skins, dressed or	6,12,961	•28	5,89,745	•25
1VChemicals, Medi-				1	tanned.				
cines, &c		1			All other articles not	14,06,230	*65	16,94,920	•72
Indigo VI.—Raw Materials, &c	3,14,610	15	1,89,830	60	specified.		ì	l	
Cotton, raw	4 58 04 000	21.15	2,68,97,009	11.34					(
Fodder bran and		.06	1,44,374	-06	1	-			1
Cattle food, &c.,			-,-,-,		TOTAL	21,60,85,470	100	23,71,22,019	100

Wheat and Cotton retained their respective positions in spite of a shortage in the latter, followed by a sudden springing into prominence of gram for cattle food in Europe owing to the drought. Rapeseed stood fourth with barley next.

I.—ANIMALS, LIVING.

16. The table on page 3 shows a rise in the value of animals of Rs. 53,531 or 104 per cent. which was brought about by the larger export of cows to Ceylon, quite good prices being realized for good milch kine. II.—ABTICLES OF FOOD AND DEINK.

17. The rise under this main heading was 4,43,50,600 or 41 per cent. and was distributed amongst the various items as shown in the following table :--

				1910-	1911.	191	1 <b>-1912.</b>	Increase or decrease in 1911-1913.			
		•				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
							Re.	1	Rs.		Rs:
Articles of food a	und drink	•	Тс	otal	Ba.		10,77,34,135	•••	15,20,81,735		+ 4,43,50,600
ruits and veget	bles		•••	••	• ,,		1,13,701	•••	95,100	•••	- 18,541
Fraits				•	• >•		3,734		4,219	•••	+ 495
Vegetables, fre	sh	•••		••	• "		1,09,967		90 <del>,94</del> 1	•••	- 19,026
rain and pulse	•••		•••		•		10,71,66,616		15,15,05,098	•••	+ 4,43,38,490
Barley	•••	•••	•••	••	. C <del>u</del> t.	261,597	10,11,963	3,754,529	1,48,84,434	+ 3,192,932	+ 1,38,73,071
Gram Jowari and bai		•••	•••	••		490,571 17,268	19,42,351 62,813	6,081,830 1,776	2,44,74,960 6,305	+ 5,601,259	+ 2,25,32,615
Pulse	ri .	•••	•••			73.124	3,60,154	42,474	2.13.778	- 30,650	- 1,46,376
Rice not in the	husk					576. 90	31.06.983	423,301	25.49.412	- 152,789	- 5,57,571
Wheat						19,311,686	9.85.70.189	20,811,607	10,23,23,731	+ 1,499,921	+ 87.63.562
Wheat flour			·			27,969,538	18,47,277	46,331,058	30,15,501	+ 18,361.520	+ 11,68,224
Uther sorts			•••	••	. Cwt.	67,752	2,65,486	981,394	40,36,949	+ 913,642	+ 37,71,405
rovisions	•••	•••	•••	•	Bs.		4,29,550	'	4,67,277		+ 37,727
Fish maws and		<b>16</b> -	•••		. Lbs.	231,910	2,55,569	<b>3</b> 21,910	8,50,460		- 5,119
Fish, dry, uns		•••	•••	••	• · · n - ]	70,28)	14,847	46,788	9.2 <b>43</b>	- 23,492	5,605
Fish, dry, salt		•••	•••	••	- D	916,446	1,22,276	1,076,400	1,66,359	+ 159,954	+ 44,013
Other sorts	•••	•••	•••		. Rs.		36,858		41,296	•••	+ 4,458
ther articles		•••	•••				24,268		17,902		- 7,066

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

GRAIN AND PULSE.—The largest rise under this heading was in Gram viz. 280,063 tons or 1,165 per cent. and 1,160 per cent. in value. This is a spasmodic trade according to the demand, but has never reached the enormous figures touched during the year under review and it is surprising where the 300,000 tons came from. It is a staple article of food amongst the poorer classes, and as prices rose they had to purchase rice, wheat and wheat flour instead. The exports were chiefly to the United Kingdom 35 per cent., Germany 32 per cent., France 22 per cent. and Belgium 5 per cent.

Barley.—The other item which sprang into prominence increased 174,647 tons or 1,335 per cent. and 1,371 per cent. in value. The large trade in these two articles was wholly brought about by the dry summer in Europe in 1911 causing a large shortage in cattle food stuffs in general.

Wheat.—The area in the Karachi District was somewhat smaller but in the other Districts of Sind sowings were extended under favourable inundation and good rains. The yield was half the normal in Hyderabad, Karachi and Thar and Parkar and 60/85 per cent. in the rest. In the Punjab the monsoon rains were sufficiently prolonged to secure large unirrigated sowings almost everywhere. Irrigated sowings were also good except in the Delhi Division and Hoshiarpur District. The rain in March, 1911 which lasted for some ten days continuously, damaged the crops in low lying districts. The total yield for this province is estimated to be larger than the previous year and about 10 per cent. above the quinquennial average. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the outturn was about 10 per cent. under the normal owing to the cloudy weather causing the spread of rust and to the damage done by the strong winds at time of ripening of the crop.

The year began with prices in the neighbourhood of Rs. 26-12 per candy of 656 lbs. for white with 30 per cent. red and gradually rose with slight fluctuations to Rs. 31-8 at the close of the year.

		1907	-1908.	1908	-1909.	1909	-1910.	191	0-1911.	1911-1912.	
		Cwt.	Bø.	Cwt.	Bs.	Cwt.	Be.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt,	Bs.
United Kingdom.		14,950,299	7,35,16,638	3,061,329	1 <b>,25,</b> 28,1 <b>3</b> 9	14,303,888		16,087,430	8,30,39,400	16,800,823	<del>8,31,51</del> ,811
Hongkong Bahrein Islands		0.020	12,56,697 10,525	6,439	39,447	23,267	1,39,635 11,694	<b>3,67</b> 0 <b>79</b> 7	14,500	ï,198	5,469
Other British Possessions Sweden		79,704	5,111 <b>3,</b> 57, <b>4</b> 38		2,963	1,919	9,96,640	171,900	5,654 8,59,000	138 252,530	778 12,07,895
Germany Holland			65,460	•••		165,74/) 46,000	2,76,000		6,06,000	879,428 61,000	18,63,890 2,96,000
Belgium France	•••	210,601	63,18,746 9,50,551			1,571,963 63,138	93,92,776 3,74,839	8 <b>\$\$,403</b> 2,114,648	<b>43,00,365</b> 1,08, <b>30,636</b>	3,032,595 177,300	1,48,71,105 8,85,350
Turkey-Asiatic Muscat or Oman		3,725	15,045 17,997	<b>24,544</b> 19,165	1,53,671 1,13,645	\$1,528 \$0,307	2,00,118 1,83,754	4,448	24,706 67,081	1,764 1,718	8,782 9,211
Persia Other Foreign Countries	•••	0 104	11,238 15, <b>3</b> 07	11,018 1,0 <b>93</b>	70,203 6,735	<b>23,52</b> 8 104	1, <b>41,72</b> 8 610	5,152 1,1 <b>26</b>	27,508 5,416	170 4,456	812 24,619
TOTAL		16,929,964	8,24,40,753	2,194,056	1,29,14,803	16,160,378	0,71,41,768	19,311,698	9,85,70,189	<b>20,</b> 811 <b>,60</b> 7	10,23,23,751

The following table gives the distribution of the Wheat exports for the last five years :-

Although the figures are the highest in the quinquennium they are still below the record shipment of 1,419,035 tons in 1904-05. India once again takes first place as England's largest supplier, Russia having usurped the position in the previous year.

Wheat flour.—The increase was 65 per cent. in quantity and 63 per cent. in value. With the great number of flour mills springing up in this country, the actual export from this port is so far not heavy and it is pleasing to see the present increase. Shipments to Mauritius increased 67 per cent. and to Port Said rose 306 per cent. Cotton it is reported is displacing wheat in Egypt and hence the demand for flour. The United Kingdom took 2,708 tons against 18 tons in the previous year. It remains to be seen whether this trade will continue. Shipments at the beginning of the season may be successful but hitherto the difficulty has been to stow the flour away from wheat and keep it free from weevil.

*Rice.*—The decrease is chiefly due to the fall in shipments to Ceylon 68 per cent. inquantity. Prices were higher in Sind compared to those ruling in Rangoon and hence the smaller trade. For the same reason exports were also smaller to Somaliland and Red Sea Ports.

	VI. HAW MATEBIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.
18.	The following table compares the chief commodities under this heading for the past two years :-

							191	0-1911.	1911-	1912.	Increase or decrease in 1911-12.			
							Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Q	uantity.		Value.
Cotton			ufactured a	Г 	OTAL Cwt.		1,208,876	Rs. 10,63,02,142 4,57,01,926	759,935	Rs. 8,26,59,321 2,68,57,003	-			Rs. 2,34,42,818 1,88,17,917
and at					-,	- 1	33,352	1,3 6901	39,092	1,44.374	+	3,740	+	7,473
Hides		•••	***		Cwt. a No.	: {	26,806 274,897	} 16,26,666	{ 45,208 432,748	}. 26,23,900	{+ +	18,460 157,849	3+	9,97,334
kins	***				Cwt. & No.	۲ {	77,776	\$ 60,35,867	86,627 4,961,286	} 62,16,469	{# +	8,851 701,610	}+	1,80,602
Gad	***	***			Cwt.	- 1	2,786	1,97,845	4,176	2,36,705	+	1,390	+	38,963
nimal	bones				TONR	. 1	18,436	11.60.938	27,702	19,21,273	+ -	9,266	+	7,60,335
Seeds	***				Cwt.	- 1	4,812,337	3,44,17,485	9,670,103	2,72,53,529	-	1,142,231	-	71,63,956
Cael Cott Line Rap Til c	than esse on meed or jinjili er sorts	ential			»» »» »» »» »» Lba.		14,486 4,797,871 2,913 403,882 46,302 3,769,155 574,619 1,901 471,233 34,009,969	90,947 3,43,26,589 20,669 15,45,800 5,35,947 2,63,82,130 53,24,106 17,680 20,13,850 1.47,63,765	$\begin{array}{c} 9.973\\ 3,(60,233\\ 1,1*6\\ 171,471\\ 18,797\\ 3,248,576\\ 217,341\\ 2,961\\ 501,088\\ 32,764,909\end{array}$	62,849 8,71,90,680 6,98,338 2,22,440 2,59,53,023 22,79,035 29,215 24,78,900 1,46,16,415	1711111++ F	4,593 1,137,638 1,626 232,411 27,505 519,579 357,579 1,062 29,854 1,245,000	111111++ }	28,098 71,35,858 12,069 8,47,442 3,13,398 24,29,113 35,45,851 11,535 4,39,044 87,350
)ther ar					100	1.1		3,03,8.8	***	4,88,747		NT: 1	+	1,82,854

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

COTTON.—The figures deal with the end of one crop and the best portion of another. The decrease noted above, namely 37 per cent. in quantity, 41 per cent. in value is considerably enhanced by the fact that the previous year's shipments were very early and so increased the 1910-11 figures, whereas the 1911-12 crop was much later than usual so the figures for this period are small.

In Sind under the stimulus of high prices the area in 1911 was increased but owing to low inundation and adverse winds the outturn was considerably below the normal. Original estimates put the crop down an 200,000 bales (392 lbs. nett per bale) but the bollworm devastations were so great that the outturn was not more than 140,000. Except for the rain in November the crop would have been still smaller, as first pickings were very poor. The rain, however, revived the plants and second pickings though poor in quality increased the outturn. It is reported that the cold of 1910-11 killed the parasite which kills the bollworm and hence the bollworm's appearance again.

In the Punjab the area was some 17 per cent. larger than the previous year but the failure of the rains for two months adversely affected the crop and the outturn was not much more than 5-8ths of the normal.

Prices began high but dropped to the neighbourhood of Rs. 24 per maunid in November and then gradually rose till Rs. 28 was touched in February, the demand from the Bombay Mills keeping rates up. The year closed with prices at Rs. 26. A few acres were sown with American as experiments but practically no Egyptian. American is to be tried in merchantable quantities next season and possibly some Egyptian. Germany was as usual our largest customer followed by Belgium and Japan.

HIDES.—The increase under this heading was 57 per cent. in number, 68 per cent. in weight and 61 per cent. in value and the figures are the largest since the year 1906-07, a year of drought in many parts.

War and rumours of war generally bring a good demand for hides and Spain, Germany, Austria and France have all been much larger customers than usual while Italy remained stationary but was still third best. Spain doubled her purchases while France and Germany quadrupled theirs and Austria trebled hers. The trade with the United Kingdom slightly decreased and was small compared with what it was years ago. China is one of the largest suppliers of hides and the revolution in that country interfered with business in general so that there was a smaller export from that country. Prices have been fairly steady owing to the good demand.

SKINS.—In gast although the quantity exported to the United States of America was slightly larger, the value showed a decline. In sheep there was an increase in the totals of 49 per cent. in value. The actual exports to the United States of America were 21,121 cwt 15,85,242 Nos. Rs. 14,05,465 that is an increase of 53 per cent., 58 per cent. and 72 per cent. respectively. The figures are the highest since Goat and Sheep were separated in the returns. Most of this business is done direct with Amritsar dealers and is only a transit trade as far as Karachi is concerned.

ANTMAL BONES—The figures are the highest since 1903-04. High prices ruling in Europe brought all available supplies into the market and owing to the drought in parts the supply was fairly plentiful. Belgium and France were our largest customers with 36 per cent. and 27 per cent. of the trade followed by the United Kingdom with 18 per cent. and Germany with 16 per cent.

'SEEDS.—This sub-head showed a fall of 23 per cent. in quantity and 28 per cent. in value due to the smaller shipments of all kinds of seeds.

Cotton Seed.—With a smaller cotton crop, there was naturally less seed available but the principal reason of the smallness of the figures is that there was a good local demand for shipment to Kathiawar and Cutch, where there was a fodder famine. The exports coastwise rose 3,103 tons or 58 per cent.

Rape.—The figures denote a fall of 13 per cent, in quantity and 9 per cent. in value and deal with the 1911 Rape crop and 1911-12 Toria crop. The former was fair while the latter was poor. The area under Rapeseed in the Punjab is reported to be on the decrease partly owing to the poor prices obtained and possibly because Linseed pays better and is taking its place. The following table gives the distribution of the article for the last five years:—

	1907	1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		)-1911.	1911-1912.	
BAFE- United Kingdom	Cwts.	Rs. 41,00,760	Cwts. 154,144	Rs. - 12,09,183	Cwt. 405,796	Re. <b>29,92,89</b> 5	Cwts. 699,995	Ra. 43,71,281	Cwts. 847,782	Rs. 23,57,635
Other British Possessions . Germany Belgium	711,477	5,852 54,89,630 54,67,138	18 517,903 467,614	120 41,18,843 38,17,055	1,463,512 1,476,294	1,08,10,907 1,04,71,879	1,155,445 1,336,059	85,46,861 94,01,341	17 723,114 1.62-1,103	100 64,02,025 1,21,47,603
Adatic-Hungary Other Foreign Countries	38,003	50,14,654 3,46,655 91,461	206,339 30,185 2,736	16,92,372 2,42,428 24,705	741,793 1,280 8,000	50,54,856 9,240 62,635	570,898 25,658 200	38,75,212 1,96,001 1,440	509,018 38.547 4,000	37,33,300 2,83,362 28,908
Total	3,608,533	2,05,36,150	1,37,839	1,11,04,705	41,76,675	3,94,03,411	3,768,155	2,63,82,136	32,49,576	2,39,53,023

The largest shipments were as usual, to Belgium 50 per cent., Germany coming second with 22 per cent. followed by France with 15 per cent. and the United Kingdom taking about half what she did last year with 9 per cent.

Til or Jinjili.—The decrease was 62 per cent. in quantity and 60 per cent. in value. This crop is usually sown in June and the failure of the rains in that month brought about a decreased area in all the Provinces.

Wool.—The figures show a fall of 3 per cent. in quantity and '5 per cent. in value. The following is copied from Messrs. Ronald and Rodger's annual trade report :-

- "As regards East India Wool the statistics for the past twelve months are satisfactory, as, with minor fluctuations, quotations reveal only slight falling off in the better bred whites, and a hardening in medium grades, while the cleaner yellows have gained distinctly, and useful greys on the average have maintained their value."
- "To what extent, if any, strict limits and free withdrawals have assisted in helping the market is a matter of opinion; but there is no doubt that buyers have legitimate cause for complaint about the excessive adoption of this policy. As a matter of fact, while of course in some cases it was possible to effect sales between the series at a slight enhancement on bids at the Auctions, a very large proportion of the transactions were completed at the actual bids made, and not seldom indeed owners invited and accepted offers below those they had previously refused. If shippers would pay more attention to sorting and cleaning the Wool before packing, so that buyers could more easily estimate its true value when examining it for the Auctions, the natural competition to get possession of honest stuff would be the best protection of their own interests. The condition of some of the parcels sent this year, reckoned to be made up of more dirt than Wool, was simply scandalous, and honourable dealers in India should undertake the repression of such frauds, seeing that the malpractices of some engender doubts as to the genuineness of the properly got up shipments of others."

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#### PRIVATE.

19.

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Description.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase.	Decreace,	Description.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase.	Decrease
Gold- Imports-	Rs.	Be,	Re.	Rs.	Exparts-	Bs.	Re.	Rs.	Re.
Bullion, Rar, Ingots, &c. Coin—Sovereigns and other British Gold Coins	67,77,037 540	73,09,397 30	5,32,360 	 510	Ballion		6,299	·	56,400
TOTAL	67,77,677	73,09,427	6,31,850			28,29,386	26,58,325 7,29,500		1,70,061 8,57,349
Exports— Bullion and Coin	15 075	30		15,045	TOTAL	39,77,834	33,94,124		5,63,710
NET IMPOETS	67,52,602	73,09,397	5,46,995		NET IMPOETS	4,44,854	-8,03,046		12,47,903
Bullion—Bar Coin—Government of	43,65,145	23,88,904		19,76,241	Gold and Silver-				
India Rupees Do. Other Coin	51,7 <b>27</b> 5,916	1,99,700 3,472	1, <b>46,</b> 973 	3,344	Imports Exports	1,12,00,265 39,92,909	99,00,503 83,94,154		13,99,761 6,93,764
TOTAL	41,22,689	25,91,076		18,31,612	NET IMPOETS	72,07,356	65,06,349		7,01,00

Imports of gold rose 7 per cent. and are again record figures. There is not much doubt that gold is more and more becoming the metal hoarded rather than silver. Imports of silver fell 41 per cent. Owing to the rising price in London throughout the year and the large stocks held in Bombay, local dealers were afraid to purchase. The year began with the price at  $24\frac{0}{16}d$  per oz. and closed at  $26\frac{10}{16}d$ . The highest point  $27\frac{6}{5}d$ . was touched in February—and the lowest  $23\frac{10}{16}d$ . in July. The decrease under exports of Government of India, rupees is accounted for by slightly smaller remittances for the Babrein pearl fisheries. The season, however, is reported to have been one of the best for many years. Much smaller exports of Karans to Persia explain the decrease under "other coin." It appears, however, these are being exported via the Seistan route.

#### GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOBEIGN TRADE BY COUNTRIES.

20. The following table gives the distribution of the foreign trade of this port for the years 1910-11 and 1911-12 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	DETS.			Total of	Imports		of each
Countries.	· Imp			1910-1911.			1911-1912.		and E	xports.	country the	bears to whole.
	1910-1911,	1911-1912.	Foreign.	Indian	TOTAL.	For ign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	19:0-1911	. 1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
British Empire-	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re,	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.		ļ
United Kingdom Ceylon Hongkong Mauritius snd De- pendencies.	4,66,592	8,06,76,400 78,785 20,+38 <b>26,43,</b> 562	23,81.992 77,193 36,510 58,686	10,72,19,082 18,41,235 5,35.017 10,44,649	10,95,01,074 19,16,428 5,71,527 11,03,335	67,6~,933 29,1(5 30,370 6,277	12,31,91,4+5 13,16,796 1,57,056 14,28,203	12,99,60,338 J 3,45,961 1,87,428 14,34,460	17,90,27,579 19,62,763 10,38,119 53,08,279	21,06,36,738 14,34,746 2,08,364 40,77,442	52-94 -58 -31 1-60	<b>55</b> °66 •38 •05 1*08
Other British Pos- sessions.	14,21,095	6,88,587	3,41,015	14,85,528	18,26,543	<b>3,92</b> ,311	14,51,781	17,44,092	32,47,578	24,27,659	-96	'64
TOTAL British Empire.	7,47,2 ,411	8,4.,02,652	27,95,396	11,21,25,511	11,49,20,907	71,27,056	12.75,45 241	18,46,72,297	:8 <b>,96,44,</b> 318	21, <b>87,74,949</b>	56-39	57·81
Foreign Conntries- Europe- Bweden Germany Holland France Spain Austria-Hungary O.her Countries Total of Europe Aria- Tunker Asiatio	7,63,480 62,59,785 2,55,072 38,14,449 13,77,281 9,455 2,96,490 60,77,1045 11,63,5-8 1,69,14,614 9,63 > 30	7,70,841 70,82,420 3,60,435 34,09,392 14,45,973 4,44,874 35,75,544 10,93,183 1,91,56,196 9,35,874	7,696 3,012 88,069 1,20 37,0 1,175 3,00 2,15,570 2,42,291	9,71,500 2,64,95,412 2,84,95,412 2,84,95,8675 3,19,43,663 24,19,455 55 97,729 45,07,475 4,03,457 4,50,16,636 8,93,720	9,74,800 2,65,73,1457 2,81,070 2,55,31,667 9,30,26,741 24,19,658 55,18,079 45,08,450 4,63,767 8,62,32,206	1,87,456 8,560 57,972 43,668 10 3,840 120 3,01,526	13,29,751 3,07,87,406 9,44,474 3,90,57,467 1,44:,88,059 12,26 948 3,4,68,732 2,86 640 9,55,56,233 9,35,641	13 20,751 3,09,74 864 4,53,034 3,91,15,3:9 1,47,32,627 1,283,968 37,05,844 34,72,572 3,84,7:0 9,58,57,759	17, 62, 90 3, 27, 42, 842 5, 41, 143 2, 83, -6, 116 2, 33, 04, 022 2, 1, 9, 109 88, 14, 559 1, 05, 79, 696 16, 26, 375 10, 71, 46, 820 31, 01, 631	21,00,292 3,90,57,294 13,13,460 4,27,34,731 1,61,76,600 12,94,601 41,46,718 70,48,186 70,48,186 71,40,43,955 11,40,43,955	-53 9-74 -16 8-43 6-93 -72 1-73 3-173 3-173 3-175 -48 	- 555 10'06 - 355 11'24 - 4'28 - 34 1'10 1'66 - 34 - 34 - 34 - 35 - 35 - 35 - 35 - 35 - 35 - 35 - 35
Turkey Asiatic Murcat or Oman Persia Java Japan Other Countries TOTAL of Asia	9,63 * 20 3,26,916 2,86,860 1,62,44,722 1,95,073 17,469 1,60,53,979	9,35,875 3,38,758 5,06,697 2,12,81,775 2,57,802 1,1 <sup>-2</sup> ,158 2,34,39,024	3,43,591 6,24,121 4,63,504  1,747 13,31,663	8,94,720 7,68,057 8,41,491 72,44,784 2,14,510 99,65,763	11,39,111 13.92,178 13.06,178 	1,77,745 4,42 839 4,16,844 459 	4,19,929 6,68,753 45,14,554 73,633 66,45,810	11,16,488 8,92 818 10,85,647 459 45,14,354 76,385 76,86,569	21,01,831 17,19 094 18,92,035 1,62,44 722 74,39,856 2,3°,746 2,93,31,304	10,82,860 12,31,576 15,92,294 2,12,62,234 47,72,416 1,94,513 3,11,25,693	-63 -61 -47 4783 2*21 -07 	*55 *32 *42 5*62 1*26 *05

	1				Expo	RT5.			Total of	Imports	Percenta the total	
Countries.	IMP	0375.		1910-1911.	ŝ.		1911-1912.			xports.	country bears to the whole.	
	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	Poreign,	Indiau.	TOTAL.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912
Foreign Countries- continued. Africa-	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	<b>B</b> ₽.	Bs.	Ru-	Rs.	Be.	Re.	Re.		
Egypt Other Countries	<b>23,14</b> 6 11,7 <b>3</b> 9	<b>35,53</b> 0 1 <b>2,30</b> 3	<b>36,330</b> 10, <b>39</b> 3	<b>5,0</b> 9,953 €8,053	5,45,283 75,4-18	<b>79,294</b> 10,045	11, <b>44,216</b> 1 <b>,27,6</b> -53	12,23,539 1,37,698	<b>5,4</b> 8,429 90,187	12,59,069 1,50,001	·17 ·03	·83 .(4
Total of Africa	34,885	47,833	46,723	5,77,008	6,23,7 31	89,339	12,71,898	13,61,237	6,58,616	14,09,070	•20	-37
America— United States of America Other Countries	85,82,793 429	64,63,209 2,785	5,87,320 3,430	54,00,553 	<b>59</b> ,87,873 <b>3,43</b> 0	<b>5,08,2</b> 30	61,02,8 <b>3</b> 7 	66,11,067 	<b>95,2</b> 0,666 3,859	1, <b>30</b> ,79, <b>2</b> 76 2,785	2·83	3 46
Total of America	\$5,83,223	64,70,904	5,90,750	54,00,553	59,91,303	5,08,230	61,02,837	66,11,067	95,24,525	1,30,82,061	2.83	3.46
Total of Foreign Countries.	4,05,16,000	4,81,44,047	21,84,706	10,39,59,959	10,61,44,665	19,39,854	10,95,76,778	11,15,16,632	1 <b>4,0</b> 8,61 <b>,2</b> 65	15,96,60,679	43.61	42 19
GBAND TOTAL of British Possessions and Foreign Coun- tries	11,5 <b>3,40,0</b> 11	13,22,46,699	49,80,102	21,60,85,470	22, 10, 65, 572	90,66,910	23,71,22,019	24,61,83,929	33,63,01,583	37,81,35,638	100.	100.

BRITISH EMPIRE.—Her share of the total trade increased from 56.39 to 57.81 per cent. of the total. Trade with the United Kingdom rose from 52.94 to 55.66 per cent. during the year under report and the rise was brought about by larger imports of Twist and Yarn and Piece goods and heavier exports of Barley, Gram, Wheat, Maize and re-exports of Sugar. There was a decline under Mauritius (1.60 to 1.08) which was accounted for by the smaller imports of Sugar.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.--showed a falling off to the extent of 1.42 per cent. (43.61 to 42.19), Europe and Asia sharing in the decrease. Africa and America on the other hand exhibited small increases.

EUR JPE. —Although her percentage was lower by 1.72 per cent. than last year the value of the total trade actually rose from Rs. 1071 lakhs to 1140 lakhs. Germany and Belgium improved their positions from 9.74 and 8.43 per cent to 10.06 and 11.24 per cent. respectively, owing to large imports of Woollen Piece goods from the former and Iron and Steel and Cotton Coloured Piece goods from the latter and heavy exports of Barley, Gram and Wheat with a set back in Cotton and Tilseed to both countries and Rapeseed to Germany. The percentage of France declined from 6.93 to 4.28. The reduction was brought about by decreased exports of Wheat and Raw Cotton. Gram on the other hand showed an increase The import trade of this country was, however, larger in comparision with the year previous. The next country of importance is Austria-Hungary and her trade decreased 1.29 per cent. due to the much smaller imports of Beet-sugar and reduced exports of Raw Cotton and Tilseed. These were, however, partly counterbalanced by an increase in the sundry trade such as Yarn and Knitting Wool, Haberdashery and Millinery, Glass Bangles and Matches.

ASIA.—There was a slight decrease of .50 observable in all the countries excepting Java, which improved her position from 4.83 to 5.62 owing to larger exports of Sugar therefrom. The decrease in Japan is owing to smaller shipments of Raw Cotton thereto

AMERICA.—improved from 2.83 to 3.46. The trade is mostly with the United States of America. The increase is due to larger imports of Kerosene oil, Pepperill drills and Tin-Plates and enhanced exports of Hides and Sheep Skins and Raw Wool.

#### GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

21. The following table compares Government transactions with foreign countries during the two years 1910-1911 and 1911-1912 :--

							1910-1	1911.	1911-	1912.	INCREASE OVER 1	DE DES REAS
		Arti	C168.				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	munition and M		oris. tores			Value.	97,603	Rs. 12,18,231 1,50,725	133,223	Rs. 4,41,268 2,45,531	+ 35,620	- 7,16, + 94
cement Carriages i Demicals	and carts (excl.	uding the	ose for rail		1	Value.		20,114	-	72,679	- 33,620	+ 94, + 52, - 41,
Coal, Coke	and Patent Fu	.el				Tons. Value.	5,326 52,318	1.40,772 1,01,404	12,999	4,12,148 1,15,798	+ 10,673	+ 2,71, + 14,
Flax canva Hardware	and Cutlery	***	***			Yds, Vaiue.	02,315	61,147 4,85,949 4,18,728	135,376	1,689;8 8,9 80 5,46,001	+ 81,058	+ 1,07. + 4,12, + 78,
	and Millwork		***			"	***	8,29,:03		18,12, 51		+ 9,83,
Metals—	Copper Iron Steel Tin	***	4.60 8.00 9.00		444 898 898	Cwt.	3,40± 69,424 154,.23 809	1,64 871 5,95,511 9, 6,514 88, 153	2,789 51,033 140,136 1,265	1,26,193 3,48,247 8,17,583 1,65 185	- 913 - 19,592 - 14,287 + 459	- 39, - 2,47, - 1,38 + 77,
	Others	***		***		×*)	7,222 235,280	1,44,201	6,1.9	89,795	- 1,103 - 34,136	- 51,
Carriage	ant and Follin s and Trucks au tive Engines an	d Parts t	hereof	TOTAL		Value.		19,49,250 29,57,419 26,04,531		13,47,003 84, 3,127 36,14,128		- 4,02; + 54,95, + 10,09,
Materials f Rails no	or Construction I Fish Plates of	1-		4900		Cwt.	390.897 2,201	18,35,513	783,181	33,86,370	+ 397,284	+ 20,50,
	and Keys of Wood orts	**	10 107 107				70,7 2 103,196	15,779 1,84,939 6,89,375	2 87,779	15 9,01,971	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 2,259 \\ - & 76,742 \\ - & 15,718 \end{array} $	- 15, - 1,81, + 2.14,
			TOTAL R	AILWAT I'I	LANT,	åc		82,87,558	:264	1,08,33,611		+ 85,68,
Articles U	s, Materials for nmanufactured icles not inume				***	Value.		1,14,680 2,06,241 12,39,500		3,35,301 1,05,613 13,53, 87		+ 2,20 - 97, + 1,43,
Treasure				TOTAL	Ι Μ ΓΟ	value.		1,54,21,614 9,000		2,50,17,646	***	+ 96,28,
		Re-es	xports.	GRAD	ND POT	AL		1,54.30,614		2,50,47,644	444	+ 96,17,0
			ports.	Тота	L VAL	τε		30,307	***	2,16,481		+> 1,86.
					L VAL			32,683		40,583	***	+ 7,
Treasure	***	TOTAL	of RE-EXP	OBTS AND	Exroi	118	***	61,990 45,345		2,57,087 47,870	***	+ 1,94,0
				TOTAL E	IPOBT	8		1,00,335	***	3,04,937		<b>+</b> 1,96,0
		Тот	AL ENTIRE	FOREIGN	TRADI			1,55,38,949		2,53,52,583	***	+ 98,13,0

The rise shown above namely 63 per cent. seems large but last year's figures are the smallest since 1903-04. The item of most interest to the public is Railway Plant and Rolling Stock and in view of the complaint of a shortage in Rolling Stock it is pleasing to see the large imports of Carriages and Trucks but the figures do not reach those of 1908-09 for which year they were Rs. 1,80,23,026.

The Shorkot Road Taranwala section of the Shorkot Chichoki Railway was opened to passengers on the 2nd May 1911 and to traffic on 10th June and added 88 miles to the North-Western Railway mileage. The Khanpur and Chachran Railway belonging to the Buhawalpur Durbar was completed and opened on the 2nd July and taken over by the North-Western Railway on 31st October 1911. The North-Western Railway mileage is now 3,806 miles.

Under the management of the Jodhpur Bikaner Railway, the Degana Hissar Railway was opened throughout to Hissar on 5th July 1911 and the Mirpurkhas Khadro Branch of the Sind Light Railways on the 31st December 1911.

The construction of the Bikaner Ratangarh Chord end of 85 miles was commenced in May 1911 and is expected to be completed by November 1912. The total mileage of the Jodhpur Bikaner Railway up to date is 1,136 miles.

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

	ls	CLUDING GOVI	ENMENT TRANSACT	110 <b>78.</b>	EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.					
Years.	Jmports. Rs.	Exports, Rs,	Excess of exports on imports. Rs.	Excess of imports on exports, Rs.	Importe. Re.	Exports. Ra.	Excess of exports on imports. Bs.	Excess of imports on exports. Rs.		
1907-1908 1908-1909 1909-1910 1910-1911 1911-191 <b>2</b>	14, 8 70,59	18,25,18,031 8,69,04,632 22,41,11,568 21,51,кк,816 21,98,88,020	<b>4,3</b> 5,12,682 8,99,57,505 8,3°:,95,923 8,24,93,17 <b>3</b>	7,24,69,380  	11,50,95,653 11,91,33,429 10,79,98,2×0 12,64,40,276 14,21,47,202	18.24,08,131 8.67,96,180 22,40,23,376 22,59,59,481 24,95,83,083	6,73,12,478 11,60,25,098 9,86,18,205 10,74,35,881	3,23, <sup>37</sup> ,249		

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

PRIVATE MERCHANDISE.

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

			IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.				
		1910-1911.	191 <b>1-1912</b>	Increase or decrease in 1911-1912,	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.		
		Re.		Re.	Rs		Re.		
SIndian Produce		32,61,296	35, 21,747	+ 2,57,461	1,00,870	76 S	- 21,534		
Bongal (Foreign Merchandise		15,178	32,087	+ 16,909	74,:08	39,308	- 34,998		
Bombay		3,37,33,002	4,16,53,267	+ 79,20,265	1,25,52,125	1,50,78,566	+ 25,26,441		
Foreign Merchandise		1,38,85 827	1,41,74,185	+ 4,88,358	17,70,434	18,75,930	+ 1,05,496		
Burma {Indian Froduce Foreign Merchandise	· …	21,93,214 4,614	28,80.565 14,925	+ 6,87,921	1,86,827 13,471	8,19,448 3,225	+ 1,32,621		
		12,57,93	12,89,976	+ 10,311 + 32,038	49.65.4 3	42.64.571	- 10,240		
Madras		42,2.7	8,211	- 33,956	2,54,499	3, 16, 079	+ 61,580		
	• •••					0,10,010			
TOTAL [Indian Produce Foreign Merchaudise		4.04,48.470	4,93,45,555	+ 83 97,085	1,71,05,254	1,97,38,921	+ 26,33,667		
TOTAL (Foreign Merchaudise		1,37,57,546	1,42,29,438	+ 4,81,592	21,12,710	22,34,542	+ 1,21,832		
British Ports within (Indian Produce		2.98.821	3.84.868	+ 96,014	1.40.103	1.78.352	+ 38.249		
the Province. (Foreign Merchandise		670	• 130	- 540	1,40,773	1,83,972	+ 43,199		
(Indian Produce		23,868	49.549	+ 24.681	9,10,926	24.65.212	+ 15,54,286		
Cutch Foreign Merchandise			1,238	+ 1.031	6,81,997	4,06,293	- 2,75,69		
Kathiawar Kataiga Marshandiga		7,11,484	6,74,222	- 37,262	17,71,377	38,66,345	+ 20,94,96		
Croteign Metchandise			4,589	- 4, 130	11,24,239	8,71,911	- 2,52,34		
Gua Foreign Marchandise	•	23,-71	62,953	+ 34,112	2,28,7 <del>1</del> 4	2,71,626	+ 42,78		
( L'OICIED ALCICITATIONOU	• •••	28	367	+ 339	100	21,715	+ 21,61		
Diu Foreign Merchandige	• •	•••	1,015	+ 1,045	27,7⊱8	58,013	+ 30,22		
(Indian Produce	• •••	9 50 055			575	1,319 1,591	+ 74 + 1,59		
State of Travancore ) manual and a standard		3,03,000	3,94,009	+ 35,354		1,001	- 1,00		
Baluchistan Agency / Indian Produce		8.08.793	6,05,8 8	+ 2,97,105	2,33,750	3.35,386	+ 1.01.63		
Tract. (Foreign Merchandise		1 0 0 0 0	4,533	- 1,826	2,63,281	2,27,626	- 35,65		
Pondicherry Indian Produce		•			40,106		- 40,10		
Cindian Produce		14 31.671	17.86,706	+ 3.35.035	32,12,691	69.99.073	+ 57,85,38		
TOTAL { Indian Produce Foreign Merchan lise	••••••	18 019	11,027	- 4,886	20,70,205	15,25,864	- 5,41,34		
(Indian Produce		4,21.78,965	5,15,17,129	+ 93,39,164	2.01,58.018	2,69 15,346	+ 64.57,29		
GRAND TOTAL { Indian Produce Foreign Merchandise		1 07 04 404	1,42.40,595	+ 4,76,166	43,2%,588	39,47,378	- 3,76,31		
m	••••••	07 500	2,84,219	+ 2,16,623	2,18,20)		- 1,74,80		
GRAND	TOTAL	5,60,10,990	6,60,41,943	+ 1,00,30,953	2,49,99,936	3,09,06,124	+ 59,08,18		

The aggregate value of the coasting trade, exclusive of Government transactions, rose from Rs 810 lakhs in 1910-11 to Rs. 909 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs 159 lakhs or 19 per cent. Imports of Indian produce and Manufa-tures again exhibited an advance of Rs 93 lakhs or 22 per cent the figures for the two years being Rs. 422 and Rs. 515 lakhs. respectively. The trade with *Bengal* improved by Rs. 24 lakhs mainly due to imports on private account of coal  $(+3\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs) and Jute, Rope and Twine  $(+1\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs) with a set back in Gunny bags  $(-2\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs). Imports from *Bombay* again rose by 79 lakhs of rupees owing to larger receipt of Twist and Yarn  $(+13\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs) and Piece goods (+61 lakhs), Copra  $(+2 \ lakhs)$  and Gunny bags  $(+1\frac{1}{4} \ lakhs)$ . Under *Burma* the increase of 63 lakhs of rupees was brought about by the larger imports of Kerosene oil  $(+2\frac{3}{4} \ lakhs)$ . Dangerous Petroleum, Lubricating Oils and Mineral Grease  $(+1\frac{1}{4} \ lakhs)$  and Teak Wood  $+3 \ lakhs$ ). Under *Madras*, imports of Coroanut oil showed an advance of about  $\frac{1}{4} \ lakhs$  of rupees, while those of Copra, Black Pepper and Wood, Other Timber receded by 19, 16 and 13 thousands of rupees, welle those of Larger receipts of Rice. Under *Non-British Indian ports* the only contry which showed a remarkable increase was *Baluchistan Agency Tracts*. Rapeseed is the only article which is responsible for the increase under that country. Although the imports of Foreign Merchandise improved from 138 lakhs to 142 lakhs of rupees, yet they are lower than those of the year 1909-10, when they amounted to Rs. 150 lakhs. *Madras* alone showed a noticeable decline. The increase under this heading is attributed to larger receipts of Kerosene oil, Sugar and Tea green from *Bombay*. Cottou goods on the other hand declined. Exports of Indian produce and Manufactures advanced from 204 lakhs of rupees in the previous year to 269 lakhs of rupees during the year under review, showing an increase of  $64\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees or 31 per cent. The figures are the highest since 1902-03. All the Countries excepting *Bengal* and *Madras* participated in the increase. Exports of Cotton, Raw, increased by 34 lakhs of rupees solely to *Bombay* and are the highest on record. *Bengal*, however, showed a decline of over  $\frac{1}{2}$  a lakh of rupees. The following table shows the exports of cotton, raw to *Bombay* due to *Bombay* due to *Bombay* and *Bengal* and *Madras* participated in the increase. of cotton, raw, to Bombay during the last ten years.

Yeare.		 Quantity Cwts.	Value Bs.		Years.	Quantity Cwts.	Value Rs.	
1902-03 1903-04		 177,6/8 234,783	<b>43,4</b> 0,591 67,99,736	1907-03 19:08-09		 182,359	50,80,870	
1904-05	•••	 297,139	83,95,158	1909-10	•••	 124,1 <b>×2</b> 278,588	36,31,877 87,81,141	
1905-06 1906-07	•••	 210,175 55,274	60,27,485 16,47,834	1910-11	· •••	 2 2,315 371,912	83,58,832 1,22,33,670	

The other articles that contributed to the increase were Jowari and Bajra (+16] lakhs,) Pulse (+6] lakhs), Rice not in the husk (+15 lakhs), Wheat Flour (+2] lakhs), Fish dry unsalted and salted (+1 lakh) and Cotton seed (+2 lakhs). This enormous rise under Grains and Cotton Seed is due to scanty rains in *Cutch* and *Kathiawar*. The rise under Fish is due to greater demand from *Burma* Wheat, however, showed a contraction (-11 lakhs) mostly in exports to *Bombay* owing to a greater demand from foreign countries and to good crops in the *Bombay* presidency. The fall under Tilseed (-2 lakhs) is solely due to failure of crop.

Exports of Foreign Merchandise on the other hand decreased from  $43\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs to  $39\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs or by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs of rupees or 8 per cent, the ports of Cutch and Kathiawar being the chief places in which decreases occurred. Sugar alone is responsible for the decline under Cutch and Kerosene Oil and Sugar under Kathiawar. Bombay, however, showed an increase of one lakh of rupees due to larger shipments of Sugar Refined (+3 lakhs). On the other hand White and Coloured Piece Goods  $(-\frac{1}{2} \text{ lakh})$ , Matches  $(-\frac{1}{4} \text{ lakh})$  and Driel Fruits  $(-\frac{1}{4} \text{ lakhs})$ exhibited a decline. The decrease under the last item is attributed to the larger direct shipments to foreign countries instead of to Bombay.

#### TREASURE.

Imports this year rose by Rs. 2,16,623 wholly from *Kathiawar*. The increase was noticeable in Government of India Rupees which were received probably in payment of large purchases of grain for that country owing to the drought. Exports on the other hand fell by 13 lakhs of rupees, mostly in exports of Silver Bullion and Other Coin to Bombay.

#### GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

24. The value of stores imported and exported coastwise fell from Rs. 66,45,102 to Rs. 50,89,655.

Imports of Indian Produce and Manufactures again receded from Rs. 50,35,453 to Rs. 24,78,097, coal alone Imports of Indian Produce and Manufactures again receded from Rs 50,35,455 to Rs. 24,78,097, coal alone showing a decrease of Rs. 22,64,465. The imports under this article are steadily declining owing to, as stated in para 12 supra, the North Western Railway receiving its supply direct by rail from the mines. Imports of timber from *Burma* also decreased by Rs. 1,38,357. Imports of Foreign Merchandise rose from Rs. 13,68,631 to Rs. 21,23,926 principally in Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores from *Bombay* and *Bengal* and Clothing from *Bombay*. Exports of Foreign Merchandise more than doubled themselves, having risen from Rs. 241,018 in 1910-11 to Rs. 486,632 during the year under review. The increase is ascribed to larger exports of Arms, Ammunitions and Military Stores to *Bombay*. Ammunitions and Military Stores to Bombay.

#### TREASURE.

Imports of Gold coin from *Bombay* fell from Rs. 37,50,000 in 1910-11 to Rs. 3,00,000 during the year under review. Imports of Government of India Rupees also shrank by Rs. 28,000 from Rs. 3,00,000 to Rs. 2,72,000. Exports of Treasure rose from Rs. 72,243 to Rs. 114,513. The rise is chiefly due to exports of Rs. 50,000 to Baluchistan Agency Tracts against nil last year. Exports of Uncurrent Coin to Bombay on the other hand decreased.

#### SUBORDINATE PORTS.

25. Keti Bunder and Sirganda. The entire trade of both the ports combined during the year under report was Rs. 19,23,009 against Rs. 14,03,528, showing an increase of Rs. 5,19,481 or 37 per cent. Both imports and exports contributed to the increase.

26. Keti Bunder.-Coasting Trade.-The total value of both imports and exports including treasure amounted to Rs. 8,74,096 against Rs. 6,96,448. Imports of Indian Produce and Manufactures advanced from Rs. 90,456 in 1910-11 to Rs. 1,12,058 in 1911-12 owing to larger receipts of Coloured Piece goods, and Gunny bags. Imports of Foreign Merchandise on the other hand fell from Rs. 66,273 to Rs. 62,798 principally in cotton coloured Piece Goods, and Sugar. Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures again rose, from Rs. 5,31,890 to Rs. 6,85,104 owing to larger exports of rice to Karachi and Cutch ports and those of Foreign Merchandise advanced from Ks. 73 to Rs. 6,019 due to an old steam launch having been exported to Karachi during the year under notice. Under Treasure imports of Government of India Rupees exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 361. While import duty showed an increase of only one rupee having risen from Rs. 76 to Rs. 77, export duty exhibited a large improvement, the figures for the two years being Rs. 17,624 and Rs. 21,368, respectively. As there was less erosion during the year under review, it was not found necessary to remove the town to Hambus.

27. Sirganda.—Coasting Trade.—Imports of Indian Produce and Manufactures improved from Rs. 67,231 to Rs. 92,019 and those of Foreign Merchandise from Rs. 68,566 to Rs. 86,702 owing to the increased demand for Cotton Coloured Piece-Goods and Betelnuts in the former and Cotton Piece-Goods (Grey, White and Coloured) in the latter. Under exports the increase of Rs. 1,96,171 was noticeable in Indian Produce and Manufactures which was brought about by larger shipme. ts of rice not in the husk to *Cutch* ports. Export of Foreign Merchandise, however, showed a fall having declined from Rs. 132 to 128.

Imports of Government of Iudia Rupees rose from Rs. 96,762 to Rs. 1,99,504 from Cutch. The amount of duty recovered on *imports* during the year was Rs. 91 against Rs. 73 and that on *exports* amounted to Rs. 33,176 against Rs. 25.036 Owing to the opening of Gungro Canal sluices during the last two years the depth of water in the Sir Creek at and near Sirgunda is greater and allows of vessels lying alongside within easy reach of the Customs House whereas formerly they lay at Duhar Bunder five miles off.

#### The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

28. In the year 1910-1911 the number of cases dealt with rose to 337 from 193 in the previous year.

Appendix II. only Rs. 877 against Rs. 1161 in 1910-1911. There were no appeals. A summary of cases is appended (Appendix II).

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

Five consignments were detained under this head, one of gold braid, three of cotton loongis and one of matches. The last mentioned case is still pending and in the other cases the goods were passed with the consent of the complainants after the objectionable labels had been removed. No penalties were levied.

30. 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 63 cases of goods bearing the names or initials of well known British or British Indian dealers, 50 cases of goods bearing English or vernacular descriptions, and 9 cases in which the goods or labels thereon bore the Boyal Coat of Arms, portraits of Their Majesties, and figures of Indian deities. Two consignments of beer from the United Kingdom had labels with the word "Pilsener" unaccompanied by indication of origin. Two consignments of cigarettees from China bore English descriptions without any qualification; the goods were declared to be intended for export to foreign ports and were warehoused and subsequently reshipped. A consignment of whisky from Germany was found labelled "Blended with Scotch Whisky". Though the labels bore the words "Produce of Germany", the description was obviously intended to convey the impression that genuine Scotch Whisky had been blended with the liquor. The importers were given an opportunity of proving origin but took no steps and the consignment was abacdoned by them.

Three consignments of copper foil had the indication of origin shown on the labels "Made in Germany" in English and "Made in America" in Guzerati. Two lots of woollen shawls had "Made in Germany" stamped on the cloth while "Made in Austria" appeared on the labels. Three consignments of wire-nails, beer and brandy and sherry from Germany bore descriptions on labels indicative of other origin without qualification.

31. Class O.—(Application of a trade description false in other respects). The cases under this head consisted of one of Badami paper in which the weight was overstated, one of mercerised yarn short reeled, three of perfumed spirits in which the bottles were found to contain less than the quantity shown on the labels, and two of silver gilt thread wrongly described as "Superior Gold Thread standard 500-1000".

32. Class D.—(Piece goods not properly marked with lengths). The length was found omitted in 14 cases of woollen piece goods, one of mercerised cotton shirting and one of cotton piece goods.

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

#### ADMINISTRATION.

34. Receipts.—The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 78,65,698 against Rs. 73,62,046 in 1910-11, and the Appendix I. net receipts, after deducting drawback and refunds, Rs. 75,06,773 against Rs. 71,62,426. Gross receipts under Import Duty showed an increase of Rs. 4,87,791 and under export duty a decrease of Rs. 13,442.

35. Expenditure.—*Refunds* to the Kashmir Darbar during 1911-1912 on account of goods sent in bond amounted to Rs. 1,37,657, but this does not represent the total amount against the year as adjustments continue to be made through the Exchange Account. The total debited against the previous year wa Rs. 1,58,081.

Drawbacks.—Of seven-eighths of the Import Duty amounted to Rs. 2,05,407, against Rs. 47,959. The item mainly responsible for the increase was Java sugar of which large quantities were reshipped to the United Kingdom.

Salaries.—The increase in the Collector's salary is due to the undersigned's privilege leave allowance having been debited in addition to his locum tenens' salary on the Imperial Service scale. The establishment was revised generally last year which accounts for the increases noticeable against the several sections of the Department.

Contingencies — Boat Stores and Repairs show a decline of Rs. 6,329 owing to the previous year having borne the cost of the renewal of the boiler and engine of the Customs steam launch.

36. Customs Offences.—Offences against the Customs Act, other than those under the Merchandise Marks Act numbered 507. Of these 367 related to shortages not satisfactorily accounted for by importing vessels. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 3,638 including those levied under the Merchandise Marks Act.

37. Testing.—One hundred and ten samples were sent to the Chemical Analyser, Bombay, for test, of which nine were samples of methylated spirits. Of the latter only 6 passed the test. The remaining samples consisted of colours, cloth, toilet requisites and medicinal preparations. The testing officer at Karachi dealt with 136 samples of Petroleum and Explosives.

General.—The undersigned was in charge of the Department from 1st to 6th April and from the 4th December to the end of the year, and Mr. A. H. P. Wolferstan held charge in the interval.

#### F. S. PUNNETT,

Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

Karachi Customs House, 17th May 1912.

## APPENDIX I.

## STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Customs Department in Sind for the year 1911-1912 contrasted with those of the year 1910-1911.

	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	Inormas,	Decrease.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.		1911-1913.	1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase	Net Decrease
BECEIPTS.	<u>`</u>	-								I			
Imperial.	Be, a. p.	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Espenditure,	Rs. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Ba, a. p.
mperta, Sea Customs Exports Do Per-time Foes Lecoveries of Cost of Special Boad Establiab-	*75,95,910 9 2 2,24,161 3 5 29,505 0 0 1,120 4 8	71,07,539 12 2 2,37,893 5 2 23,373 12 0 1,020 0 3	4,87,720 13 0 7,191 4 0 10 4 5	13,442 1 9	  	···· ···	<i>Imperial.</i> Chief Collector of Customs	<b>26</b> ,118 5 0	17.796 14 0	8,321 7 0			
ment paid for by private Companies.							Asuistant Collectors Customs Establishment	18,351 12 6 1,05,685 10 7	19,316 5 7 64,585 3 7	21.050 7 0	994 9 1		
TOTAL	78,50,407 1 8	73,68,836 13 7	4,96,023 5 5	13,442 1 9	4,81,580 3 8		Statistical Do Do. (Temporary)	18,397 13 1 2,073 0 0	16,047 5 2 1,740 0 0	2,350 7 11 833 0 0			
Minuliansons Bearipte.		1					Preventive Establishment	47,716 3 3	34,747 3 0 12,274 3 3	12,909 1 2 5,959 12 1	•••		
arebouse and Wharf Bent	1,204 15 4 366 0 0 47 0 9	1,828 15 0 393 0 0 22 8 0	 24 8 0	634 3 8 27 0 0			Boat Establishment Bond Establishment paid by private Com- panies.	5,160 8 8 813 7 9	4,199 5 3 8'4 0 0	961 3 6 8 7 9			•••
ale Promote of Castoms Trade Beports Do. of Customs Manual, Transla- tion of G. B. No. 308-8. B., dated the	46 2 0	41 6 0	4 13 0				Temporary Establishment engaged at Kia- mari in connection with Sugar landed there.	969 2 11	1, <b>3</b> 77 11 10	•••	318 8 11	•••	
19th January 1900, and resume of Orders under the Arms Ast. Sale Proceeds of Tariff Ast	14 13 0	19 6 0		490	•••		Sea Coast Establishment	1,966 0 0	1,899 15 2	<b>66</b> 010	•••		
Do. of Unclaimed Goods Do. of Confiscated Goods Do. of Government Old Stores.	1.315 1 6 774 0 0 31 13 0	671 1 3 553 0 0 4 6 0	544 0 4 221 0 0 27 6 0			 	TOTAL	2,45,454 14 0	1.94,748 0 9	52,019 15 3	1,813 2 0	50,706 13 3	
on for Registration of Boats	125 0 0 8.3 13 0 0	72 0 0 3,204 0 0	<b>53 0 0</b>	41 0 0					•				
Do. granting duplicate Documents. Do. Selecting and Testing Petro-	830 0 0 464 0 0	529 0 0 890 0 0	291 0 0 94 0 0	 	•17	 	CONTINGENCIES.						
leum and non-potable Spirits, ines and Forfeitures under Sea Customs Act.	8,633 8 0	4,323 0 1		663 <b>U</b> 1	•••	•••	Travelling Allowances Boat Stores and Bepairs	1,966 3 7 3,990 10 7	1,434 6 0 10,318 10 10	531 13 7	6,828 0 3		
ranshipment Fees	8,904 9 0 34 0 0	1,034 8 0 24 8 0	2,180 1 0 9 8 0	•••	•••		Water Sapply Municipal House Taxee Do. Conservancy Charges	401 8 0 140 15 0 278 11 0	414 10 8 132 5 0 273 11 0		13 3 8	 •••	
See Customs Act. servet on the amount of Duty on Goods which remained in bond for over 3 years.	25 13 2	0 14 0	24 15 2		***	•••	Rewards in Customs Cases	876 13 0 325 6 0	2,465 14 0 1,800 0 0		1,599 1 0 1,474 10 0	 	
ale Promods of Goods under sec- tion 33, See Custams Act.		29 13 0	 6 6 0	28 13 0	***		Telephone Connection Charges Bent Toneys	930 0 0 360 0 0 40 0 0	992 8 0 366 10 8	 40 <sup>°</sup> 00	13 8 0 6 10 8	•••	
fiscellaneous other items comminion 71 per cent. on Great and Little Bases Light Dues.	9136 7189	876 6153	0 14 7	•••	•••		Purchase and Repairs of Dead Stock Petty Repairs	962 0 0 149 3 6 128 6 0	870 1 6 704 13 6 36 13 0	401 14 6 91 10 0	<b>556</b> 10 0	 	
TOTAL	15,292 3 3	13,318 11 11	3.462 7 1	1,409 0 9	2,073 6 4	·	Purchase of Books Petty Supplies Clothing to Peons	1,723 9 3 1,208 5 4	1,641 8 3 415 9 0	63 0 11 792 13 4	•••		
GRAFP TOTAL	78,65,699 3 6	73,83,045 9 6	4,118,501 13 6	14,851 2 6	4,93,659 10 0		Clothing to Peons Service Postage Stamps Over-time Fees	550 3 0 26,347 0 0	551 15 6 19,315 4 0	6,931 13 0	i 13 6		
det -							Clothing to Special Bond Establishment Plague allowance to Customs do	770	12 6 3 416 11 9		4 15 3 274 9 11		
Befanda, Imports Do. Exports	1,51,341 3 9 1,723 13 1 200 0 0	1,68,938 6 8 2,028 <b>3</b> 9	  200 0 0	17,697 3 6 369 6 8		•••	Do, to Special Bond do Bost-hire to Sea Coast Establishment	15 0 0 719 0 0	46 8 0 718 1 <b>3 9</b>	0 8 3	<b>31 8 0</b>		•••
Bo, Over-time Do. Miscellaneous Beceipts Drawbecks	353 5 0 3,05,405 13 1		1,57,417 11 2	<b>375</b> 10 9 			TOTAL CONTINENTCIES	<b>41,107</b> 7 0	42,429 2 8	8,970 12 7	10,293 8 8	 	1,8\$1 11
TOTAL BEFURDS AND DRAWBACKS	8,54,924 15 11	3, 19,619 9 8	1.57,647 11 8	18,343 4 11	1,39,306 6 3							}	
TOTAL NET BRVEFUE	75,06,773 3 7	71,63,425 15 10	, ····	•••	•••		TOTAL EXPANDITURE	2,96,563 5 0	2,37,177 3 5		•••		

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\* This includes Rs. 165, recovered by the Postal Authorities.

+ This includes Re. 1,88,080-13-6 on account of refunds made to Kashmir Darbar through the Exchange Accounts during 1910-1911.

\$ This includes Rs. 1,37,657-3-9 do, do. do, upto date.

'Karachi Customs House,

17th May 1912.

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

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## APPENDIX II.

## STATEMENT showing particulars of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1911-12.

	I.	II.	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 fiue 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.		4			4	(a) exclusive of the case pending.
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—						
(1) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country.		21	58 (b)	2	126	(b) 51 passed without cor- rection of marking.
(2) as between two foreign countries	1	6	1 (c)	1	9	(c) passed without correc- tion of marking.
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects—namely—						
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods.	4		1 (d)		5	(d) passed without correc- tion of marking.
(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.	•••	***	2.	•••	2	
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilega or copy- right.	· •••	•••	•••	•••		
DLengths not properly stamped on piece- goods.	2	r	1 <b>3</b> (e)	•••	16	(e) 6 passed without cor- rection of marking.
			-			
Total	52	32	75	3	162	(a) exclusive of one case pending:

Karachi Customs House, 17th May 1912.

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## F. S. PUNNETT,

Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

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