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Page

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE—*contd.*

——; Utilisation of captured enemy steamers for trade purposes 293
——; War in Europe 90
——; Working of steamers on holidays . . 294
BURMA; Cargo on enemy ships . . . 92
——; Commercial examinations . . . 334
——; ——— telegrams 447
——; cotton crop 335
——; enemy trade 447
——; export of tanned hides 92
——; fencing in of circular saws . . . 447
——, Finance Commission's report on gold mint for India 92
——; German and Austrian goods . . 91
——; hall-marking of gold and silver . . 447
——; illegible telegrams 334
——; Japanese Marine Insurance Scheme . 91
——; Manganese and Wolfram . . . 335
——; Merchandise Marks Act . . 92, 334
——; neglected oil-producing plant . 92, 335
——; Petroleum rules 447
——; Rice shipments to Ceylon . . . 447
——; Sugar trade 335
——; suggested extension of the "Force Majeure" period 91
——; taxation of Machinery 334
——; timber measurement 335
——; War risk and Customs duty . . . 334
INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER AND BUREAU; Cutting of Currency notes 296
——; tariff valuation 295
KARACHI; attempts of Germany to trade with India through neutral countries . . . 183
——; Code messages . . . 53, 182
——; Coal; state competition against private enterprise 54
——; cultivation of wheat in preference to seeds 14, 54, 183
——; Customs, revised form of import bills of entry 254
——; delivery of cargoes ex "Lichtenfels" and "Marienfels" 255
——; difficulty in obtaining berths for steamers 254
——; enquiry for cereal quotations . . . 335
——; exports of copra, coir and cocoanut oil . 335
——; export of tanned hides 53
——; exports of wool from India . . 409
——; extension of peice-goods contracts . 53
——; extension of inter-imperial Trade . . 255
——; financing of Cotton trade . . . 254
——; French made articles 184
——; impressment of vessels by Government 54, 255
——; increased shipping facilities . . . 183
——; irrigation in Sind 409
——; Merchandise Marks Act . . . 184
——; practice of cutting currency notes . 182, 335
——; refund of values of spoiled adhesive stamps 182
——; registration of Cotton bales pressed in India 14
——; revision of the system of fixing the tariff valuations under the Cotton Duties Act . 54, 183
——; safety of sea routes 182
——; tonnage scale for ore . . . 183, 254
——; Vessels for transport 53
——; War with Germany and Austria-Hungry . 183

Page

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE—*concld.*

MADRAS; annual report of — 527
——; British merchantmen sunk in the Bay of Bengal: Indian trade routes . . . 184
——; Cutting of Currency notes 184
——; income-tax returns 295
——; S. S. "Steinfarm" and "Moltkefels" . 184
——; State Technical Scholarships . . . 295
——; Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act . 295
MANCHESTER; meeting of the Emergency Committee 6
PUNJAB; report for 1913 48
UPPER INDIA; allowance for adhesive Revenue Stamps spoiled or misused 218
——; duties of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence 218
——; exemption of galvanised iron roofs from painting or whitewashing . . 218
——; private marks on Railway receipt 218
——; proposed legislation by Government against the usurious demands of money-lenders 410
——; proposed introduction of an anti-adulteration Act for the whole of India . 217
——; proposed prohibition of the Cutting of Currency notes 410
——; qualifications of Auditors under the Indian Companies Act 219
——; running train thefts . . . 217

CHEMICALS—
Increased production in America . . . 401
Industry in Germany 83
Inquiry into supplies for the use of British industry 9
Trade in — 163

CHINA—
Financial effects of the war 204

CINCHONA—
Government plantation and factory in Bengal; report for 1913-14 120

COAL—
Bengal — for the Straits 534
Dust; experiments regarding — 339
Mining Company; registration of a new — in Bengal 116
Rhenish-Westphalian Syndicate — . . . 325
State competition against private enterprise; views of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. 54
United States; production in — . . . 86

COAL-TAR —
Dye industry 138

COCAINE—
Java; manufacture in — 401

COCONUTS—
Federated Malay States; cultivation of — . 244
World's trade 65
Zanzibar; production in — 413

CODES—
Commercial — for telegrams . . . 522
See Chamber of Commerce

Page

COFFEE—
Costa Rica ; condition in — 285
Exports from Costa Rica in 1912-13 . . 83
Market condition 321, 365
Trade in — 115

COIR—
Exports from India ; views of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce 335
Large stocks in Southern India . . . 160

COKE—
United States'; production in — . . . 164

COMBS—
India ; importation into — 482

COMMERCE—
Stocks of articles of — 377

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—
Duties of Director General of — ; views of Upper India Chamber of Commerce . . 218

COMMISSION—
Royal — on Indian Finance and Currency ; views of Chambers of Commerce . . .92, 129

COMPANIES—
New ; registration in Bengal . . . 402

CONSULAR POSTS—
Creation of new — 417

CONTRABAND—
New list of — 382

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT—
Bombay Presidency ; report for 1913-14 . 532
Societies in Assam ; report for 1913-14 . . 121

COPPER—
Absolute contraband ; declaration by British Government 438
European visible supply 47
Market and the War ; reduced consumption . 223
Russia ; prohibition of exportation . . 438
United Kingdom ; trade in — . . . 439

COPRA—
Exports from India ; views of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce 335
——— from Cochin 520
——— from Federated Malay States . . 116
——— from the Society Islands . . 82, 398
Industry in Ceylon 124
Large stocks in Southern India . . . 160
Trade in — 344

CORN (BRITISH)—
Prices for week ending —
29th August, 1914 2
6th September, 1914 42
12th September, 1914 79
19th September, 1914 115
26th September, 1914 158
3rd October, 1914 203
10th October, 1914 242
17th October, 1914 282
24th October, 1914 319
31st October, 1914 364
7th November, 1914 396
14th November, 1914 435
21st November, 1914 475
28th November, 1914 519

COTTON—
Alexandria ; market condition — . . . 208
American crop 6, 44, 118, 436
——— reports 206, 246, 416, 497
Bales ; registration in India ; views of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce . . . 14
Bombay ; Mr. Howard's report on the situation 286
Crisis in India 93
Domestic relief for growers 285
Egypt ; area under cultivation . . 6, 161, 208
Egyptian crop 44, 207
Financing — in Egypt 367
Fires ; enquiry in Bombay 206
Industry in Italy 322
Japan ; shipments through the Panama Canal . 246
Japanese industry 256
Lancashire's exports 18
——— industry 416
Liverpool Exchange 368
Movements of the crops of 1913-14 . 268, 437
Osaka ; market condition 162
Proposed reserve in America 246
Russia ; increased taxation on imports . 436
Situation ; views of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce 528
Statistics of distribution and consumption . 247
Trade in — 45, 80, 141, 246, 322, 479
—— prospects ; Mr. Tattershall's report . . 437
United Kingdom ; imports and exports during week and —

35 weeks ending 27th August,	1914 .	5
36 weeks ending 3rd September,	1914 .	45
37 weeks ending 10th September,	1914 .	80
38 weeks ending 17th September,	1914 .	118
39 weeks ending 24th September,	1914 .	161
40 weeks ending 1st October,	1914 .	207
41 weeks ending 8th October,	1914 .	245
42 weeks ending 15th October,	1914 .	286
43 weeks ending 22nd October,	1914 .	321
44 weeks ending 29th October,	1914 .	368
45 weeks ending 5th November,	1914 .	399
46 weeks ending 12th November,	1914 .	436
47 weeks ending 19th November,	1914 .	478
48 weeks ending 26th November,	1914 .	420

United States ; consumption in — . . . 169
——— ; quantity ginned in 1914...44, 322, 399, 480
——— ; measures for absorbing a large surplus 45
Upper Egypt ; prohibition of cultivation in certain areas 437
Wild ; use as textile fibre 118
World's market 139
Yokohama ; shipments from — 60

——MILLS—
Consumption in Japanese — 117
Goods calendered in Indian Mills in —

June,	1914	207
July,	1914	247
August,	1914	285
September,	1914	437
October,	1914	479

Page

COTTON MILLS—*concld.*
Indian ; Spinning and weaving in — . . . 355
August, 1914 193
September, 1914 355
October, 1914 545

—— PIECE-GOODS —
Annual tariff revision ; views of Chambers of Commerce 54, 183, 494
India and — 459
Contract for Indian — 53, 220

—— SEED—
Prohibition of importation — into Peru from India and Egypt 5
Egyptian ; particulars of — . . . 323, 399

—— YARN—
British India ; imports in —
September, 1914 169
October, 1914 386
November, 1914 552

CROP(S)—
American cereals 203
——— cotton— . . . 6, 44, 118, 433
——— farm — 395
Argentina ; harvesting of — 319
———; sugar — in 1913 82
Bags for Argentine — 519
British ; condition of — 242
Burma rice — ; report for 1914-15 . . . 435
Canadian wheat — 44, 493
Egyptian cotton — 44, 207
Grain in Russia ; condition of — . . . 202
Italian rice — 43, 396
Japan rice — ; 79, 435
Linseed ; estimates for America . . . 243
Maize in the United States ; condition of — . 43
Production in certain countries . . 363, 395
Punjab wheat ; condition of — . . . 43
Rice in China and Italy ; condition of — . 158
Sugar in France ; condition of — . . . 365
——— in Queensland 320
Wheat in Argentina ; estimates of — . . 476
——— in France ; condition of — . . 475
World's cereal — 494

World's summary as on—
4th September, 1914 4
11th September, 1914 43
18th September, 1914 79
25th September, 1914 113
29th September, 1914 159
9th October, 1914 209
16th October, 1914 243
22nd October, 1914 283
30th October, 1914 319
6th November, 1914 363
13th November, 1914 395
20th November, 1914 434
27th November, 1914 475
4th December, 1914 518
World's wheat — 346

CROP FORECASTS—
Bhadoi in Bengal for 1914-15 ; particulars of— 2
——— ; preliminary memorandum in Bihar and Orissa for 1914-15 3
Cotton ; second general memorandum for 1914-15 170
——— ; third general memorandum for 1914-15 488
Groundnut ; first general memorandum for 1914-15 . . . . . 172, 394
Indian ; notice of dates of publications for 1914-15 . . . . . 9, 404
Indigo ; first general memorandum for 1914-15 125
Rice ; first general memorandum for 1914-15 .173, 316
——— ; first memorandum on winter crop of Bengal for 1914-15 78
Sesamum ; second general memorandum for 1914-15 175
Sugarcane ; second general memorandum for 1914-15 215
Summary of those published in *Indian Trade Journal* . . 2, 42, 78, 114, 158, 202, 242, 282, 318, 362, 394, 434, 474, 518

——REPORT(S)—
Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam ; for week ending—
28th September, 1914 13
5th October, 1914 52
12th October, 1914 90
19th October, 1914 127
26th October, 1914 169
2nd November, 1914 217
9th November, 1914 254
16th November, 1914 292
23rd November, 1914 332
30th November, 1914 376
7th December, 1914 409
14th December, 1914 446
21st December, 1914 487
28th December, 1914 526

CURRENCY—
Certificates of origin ; notice to exporters and importers 459
Indian ; report for 1913-14 45
See Chambers of Commerce

CUSTOMS—
House ; notice of holidays 482
Notifications regarding prohibition of exports from India 227

— REVENUE—
Indian ; in six months April to September of 1905-06 to 1917-15 69
——— in seven months April to October 1905-06 to 1914-15 277
———; in ten years from April to November of 1905-06 to 1914-15 432

D

DAIRY—
Industry in Bombay 262

Page

DATE—
Culture in the Bahawalpur State (Punjab) . 86

DEBTS—
Outstanding in Foreign Countries and Colonies 432

DIAMOND—
Industry in German South-West Africa . . 107

DRUG(S)—
Effect of the war on the — market . . 67
Inclusion in list of preparations containing opium and morphia 400
Market condition 209
War and the Persian—market . . . 290

DUTIES—
Colonial import — 425
Dutch export — 402
Import — in Turkey 86
Projected increase on foreign import — . . 403

DYES—
Aniline ; world's market position . . . 121
Army cloth ; standard for — 288
Coal-tar — industry 138
Cutch ; prospects of — 376
Dyestuffs and — ; prohibition of exports from United Kingdom ; modification of order relating to India 84, 179
Increased production in America . . . 401
Indigo ; standardization of — 332
Industry in Madras 137, 377
Inquiry into sources of supply for the use of British industry 9, 61, 225
Licenses for exporters in United Kingdom . 340
Prohibition of export ; views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce 179
Stuff and colours ; supply of — 411
Sulphur ; uses of — 401
Synthetic ; manufacture of — 441
Trade in — ; stoppage of the German supplies 255
United Kingdom ; exports from — . 164, 251

E

EARTHENWARE—
Indian import trade 417

ECONOMY—
Developments in Bihar and Orissa . . . 413

EDUCATION —
Technical — in Madras 522

EGYPT—
Trade in 1913 93

ELECTRICITY—
Energy in Bihar and Orissa ; generation of — 326

ELEVATORS —
Grain in Argentina 320

EMIGRATION—
Port of Calcutta ; annual report for 1913 . . 210

ENGINEERING—
Trade in India 221

ENQUIRIES—
Ajwain seeds ; exporters of — 442
Asbestos materials ; buyers of — . . . 327
Brushes, Hosiery, Tea shooks and sheep skins ; importers and exporters of — . . . 251
Cane ; exporters of — 443
Carbon products ; importers of — . . . 483
Cards ; buyers of — 166, 289
Cardboard boxes ; manufacturers of — . . 211
Cautchouc, gutta-percha and Balata ; exporters of — 251, 442
Celluloid ; buyers of — 289
Chemicals ; importers of — 442
——— , textiles, upholstery and machinery ; shippers of — 443
China clay ; buyers of — 483
Coconut oil ; exporters of — 49, 251
Coffee ; dealers in — 442
Commercial explosives ; agents for — . . 442
Corundum ore ; shippers of — 9, 87
Cotton ; imports of — 483
Cotton piece-goods ; firms interested in — . 9, 87
Cutlery ; agents for — 523
Cycle and cycle accessories ; agents for — . 405
Date gur ; buyers of — 289, 442
Disinfectants ; agents for — 327, 442
Drugs ; suppliers of — 211, 327
Electric accessories ; agents for — . . . 327
Engines ; agents for — 289, 405
Essential oils ; exporters of — 166
——— and perfumery ; agents for — . 405
Ferns and plants ; importers of — . . . 49, 166
Floor coverings ; importers of — . . . 442
Flour ; exporters of — 442
Fly catcher ; importers of — 251, 442
Folding tables ; importers of — . . . 442
Furniture ; importers of — 123, 251
Galvanized iron and tinplates ; agents for — . 442
Grocers' and druggists' sundries ; agents for — 405
Gum tragacanth and gum asafœtida ; sellers of — 405
Hair ; importers of — 402
Hides, shellac and linseed oil cakes ; purchasers of — 251
Hotel crockery ; agents for — . . . 251, 371
Indian madder ; exporters of — . . . 405
——— produce ; firms interested in — . . 87
Indigo, dyes and shellac ; exporters of — 251, 371
Iron, steel, and machinery ; buyers of — 251, 371
——— ware ; agents for — 49
Jute and other fibres ; sale of — . . . 443
——— goods ; agents for — 49
——— bags ; exporters of — 442
———, silk and piece-goods ; exporters of — . 169
Junk, rags and metals ; exporters of — 289, 405

Page

ENQUIRIES—*contd.*
Khoot ; buyers of — 327, 442
Laces ; importers of — 167
———, window curtains and drapery ; importers of — 442
Leather ; manufacturers of — . . . 167, 289
Lentils ; exporters of — 87
Letterpress printing ; firms interested in — . 123
——— ; orders for — . . . 9
Lime juice ; exporters of — 9
Machines ; agents for — 49, 289
——— ; manufacturers of — 167
——— and hardware ; agents for — . 123, 257
Mohwa ; exporters of — . . . 167, 123, 327
Malt extract ; traders of — 405
Manganese ore ; producers of — . . . 87
Miscellaneous goods ; agents for — . 9, 87, 167, 211
——— ; importers of — . . 49, 251
——— ; suppliers of — . . . 483
Oils ; importers of — 327, 442
Paints and enamels ; importers of — . . 523
Paper ; agents for — 251
Patent medicines ; manufacturers of — . . 87
——— ; firms interested in — . . 211
Pearl beads ; agents for — 49
Pianos ; agents for — 9, 87
Piece-goods and embroideries ; importers of — 251
Plumbing goods ; importers of — . . . 442
Preserved meat ; agents for — . . . 405
Press bagging ; manufacturers of — . . 327
Printing ink ; agents for — . . . 167
Raw hides and oilseeds ; agents for — . 443
Red garnet sand ; buyers of — . . 211, 327
Rice and gunnies ; exporters of — . . 167
——— spices and sweet oil ; exporters of — . 289
Rope ; importers of — 211, 327
Rosewood ; sellers of — 87
Saws ; importers of — 443
Screw stoppers and rings ; importers of — . 327
Scrutiny of — column 1
Senna and cannabis Indicus ; exporters of — . 251
Sheep castings ; manufacturers of — . 289, 405
——— dips ; agents for — . . . 327, 443
Shells and machinery ; agents for — . . 211
——— ; sellers of — . . . 327
Silver ware ; agents for — 9, 87
Soapstone and red oxide of iron ; sellers of — 123, 251
Speed meters ; agents for — . . . 211, 327
Sugar machinery ; agents for — . . . 87, 211
Tea oil meal ; suppliers of — . . . 405
Textiles ; manufacturers of — . . . 167
Timber ; exporters of — 443
——— ; importers of — . . . 167, 289
Tin cuttings ; buyers of — 49, 167
Towels ; agents for — 289
Typewriting supplies ; agents for — . 87, 211
Varnishes ; agents for — 9
Vegetable oil ; exporters of — . . . 443
Veterinary preparations ; agents for — . 443
Wool ; suppliers of — 167, 289

EXCISE—
Administration report in the Punjab for 1913-1914 261

EXHIBITION—
German and Austrian goods ; sample — . 214, 252, 292, 331, 375, 408, 525

EXPORTS—
Prohibition from British India ; Customs notifications 227

F

FACTORY—
Cordage and spinning —— in Johannesburg . 7

FERRO-MANGANESE—
Utility of —— 46

FIBRES—
Classification and inspection in Philippine Islands 80

FIJI—
Trade in 1913 504

FISH—
Use as cattle-food 337

FLOUR—
Exportation from Sweden ; prohibition of —— 362
Prohibition of exportation from Australia . 160

FREIGHT(S)—
Market condition 7, 441
Ocean ; payment of — 210

FRUIT—
Baluchistan ; industry in — 524
Preservation without sugar 12

G

GAMBIA—
Trade in 1913 142

GAS —
Mantles ; manufacture of — 325

GILGIT—
Harvesting in — 394

GLASS—
Imports into India 418
Ware ; importation into Japan . . . 123

GLUE—
Trade in India 85

GOLD—
Output in West Africa in October 1914 . . 481
Pool in New York 119
Prohibition of exportation from Germany . 481
Standard reserve 258
Transvaal ; output for August 1914 . . 47

GOLD COAST COLONY—
Trade report for 1913 383

GRAIN—
- Area sown in Argentina 202
- Argentina; condition of — 363
- ——; exports from — 164
- Canada: yield per acre in 1914 . . . 78
- Elevators in Argentina 320
- Exportation from Sweden; prohibition of —— 362
- Russia; condition of crop 202
- Sales 133
- United Kingdom; imports in the cereal year 1913-14 260
- Western Canada; handling of— . . . 319
- World's trade review 468

GROUNDNUT—
- Industry in India 187
- Inquiry into certain diseases affecting the cultivation of — 477
- Madras Presidency; export trade . . . 95
- Prices in Sudan 398

GUNNIES—
- Requirements of the Argentine; views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce . . . 181
- Shipments to Australia 333

H

HARDWARE—
- India; imports into —— 454

HEMP—
- Indian; position in the market . . . 7

HERD—
- Breeding experiments at Pusa . . . 552

HIDES—
- Exports from Punjab 120
- Export of tanned —; views of Chambers of Commerce 53, 92
- Madras; stock of — 369
- Market report on Indian —— . . . 76

—— AND SKINS—
- East Indian; London sales. . 54, 121, 208, 249, 288, 369, 400
- Raw; prohibition of exportation from India . 163

HOSIERY—
- Japanese trade 50

I

IMMIGRATION—
- Deck passengers from Madras; prohibition against — to Straits Settlements . . . 125
- Indian — to British Colonies . . . 536

INDIGO—
- Dye; standardization of — . . . 332
- Indian industry and the war . . . 290
- Investigations in Bihar 450
- Trade in — 340

INDUSTRIES—
- Artistic — of Kashmir 342
- Austria-Hungary; condition of — . . 205
- Chemicals in Germany 83
- Dyeing in Madras 137
- German; condition of— 210
- Indigeneous; stimulation of —— 27, 40, 77, 370
- Mysore —— and the war . . . 298, 498

INSTITUTE—
- Imperial; extension of scope of research work at — 392
- ——; commercial investigations at . . 372
- ——; technical information bureau at the — 309

INSURANCE—
- Companies in British India 288
- Government rate of — on cargoes . . . 441
- —— war risk — schemes . . . 121
- Japanese marine — scheme; views of the Burma Chamber of Commerce . . . 91
- Marine; rates for — 445
- Specie to the East 521
- War risks 276, 441

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS—
- Applications filed in the Patent Office, Calcutta; during week ending—
  - 17th September, 1914 . . . 9
  - 21st September, 1914 . . . 86
  - 5th October, 1914 . . . 123
  - 15th October, 1914 . . . 165
  - 23rd October, 1914 . . . 209
  - 29th October, 1914 . . . 250
  - 14th November, 1914 . . . 326
  - 20th November, 1914 . . . 370
  - 25th November, 1914 . . . 404
  - 3rd December, 1914 . . . 442
  - 12th December, 1914 . . . 483
  - 18th December, 1914 . . . 523

INVESTIGATIONS—
- Commercial — at the Imperial Institute . 372

IRON—
- Japan's industry 324
- Ore; deposits at Kiao-Chow 208
- ——; placing on the list of contraband war . 164
- Pig; production in the United States . . 47

——AND STEEL—
- Sweden; production in — 208
- Tata —— Co., working of and report for 1913-14 . . . . . 208, 259
- Trade in — 119

ITALY—
- Prohibition of exportation of certain articles . 403

J

JAGGERY—
- Improved method of making —; experimental plants in Mysore 57

JAPAN—
- Prohibition of exportation of certain articles . 400

JOINT STOCK COMPANY—
- British India; registered in —
  - August, 1914 152
  - September, 1914 316

JUTE—
- Dundee; delivery at — 81, 162
- Prohibition of export of raw — to Italy; views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce . 181
- Raw and manufactured —; prohibition of exportation from India . . . 163, 181
- Sacks; use of — 323
- Treatment with alkali solution . . . 81

K

KAPOK—
- Description and uses 118
- Samples from Sudan 521

KERNELS—
- Palm and cocoa; products in British West Africa 92
- "Raina" seeds and "Penang"— . . 252

KEROSENE OIL—
- Imports and exports for week ending—
  - 6th September, 1914 . . . 38
  - 3rd October, 1914 . . . 74
  - 10th October, 1914 . . . 110
  - 17th October, 1914 . . . 154
  - 24th October, 1914 . . . 193
  - 31st October, 1914 . . . 233
  - 7th November, 1914 . . . 278
  - 14th November, 1914 . . . 314
  - 21st November, 1914 . . . 358
  - 28th November, 1914 . . . 390
  - 5th December, 1914 . . . 430
  - 12th December, 1914 . . . 470
  - 19th December, 1914 . . . 574
  - 26th December, 1914 . . . 550

KHAKI—
- Demand for—cloth 399, 478
- Increased output by West Riding manufacturers for Army requirements 438

KIPS—
- East India; supply of 208

L

LABOUR—
- Market report 441

LAC—
- Central India; opening of a factory . . 440
- Experiments at Pusa 496

LAND TRADE—
- British India; imports and exports in—
  - April to June of 1912 to 1914 . . 36
  - —— July of 1912 to 1914 . . . 232
  - —— August of 1912 to 1914 . . 389
  - —— September of 1912 to 1914. . 548

LEATHER—
- Chrome sole — 132
- Effect of war on trade of the United States 163
- Purses; importation into India . . 482

LICENCES—
- For hostile foreigners; trading order . . 370
- Grant of trading ——to firms having enemy subjects as officers or members . . . 543
- United Kingdom; conditions governing — to export woollen goods 458

LINSEED—
- Area sown in Argentine . . . 202, 398
- Crop estimates for America 243
- Production and prospects . . . 46, 140, 440

M

MACHINERY—
- Germany's principal markets for brewing and distilling— 250

MAGNET—
- Ore; deposit of— 345

MAIZE—
- United States; condition of crop . . 43

MANGANESE ORE——
- British India; exports in—
  - September 1914 197
  - October 387

MANUFACTURES—
- Indian — and the war; proposed steps by the Commercial Intelligence Department . 168

MARGARINE—
- Manufacture of— 517

MATCHES—
- Indian import trade 481

MEAT—
- Prohibition of exportation from Australia . 160

MEDICINES—
- Japan; exports from — 401

MERCHANDISE—
- Argentina; imports of — 165
- Indian; exports from principal ports . 52, 121, 326, 482

METALS—
- Market report . . 287, 324, 366, 403, 480, 522
- London market 439
- World's statistics of production and consumption in 1913 19

	Page
MILK—	
Condensed—; views of the Bombay Chamber Commerce	91
MILLS—	
Short time among Bengal Jute—	51
Textile—in India; articles manufactured in—	69
MINERAL(S)—	
Output in Southern Rhodesia in October 1914	481
Production in India 1913	15
South Africa; output of—	323
Toronto; output of—	167
Victoria; value of—	287
Western Australia; production in 1912 and 1913	85
MINES—	
Outturn of Kolar Field—	403
West African Chamber; output of—	287
MINTS—	
Calcutta and Bombay; reports for 1913-14	48
Finance Commissioner's report on Gold—for India; views of Chambers of Commerce	92, 129
MONEY MARKET—	
Bank rates etc.,	1, 41, 77, 113, 157, 201, 241, 281, 317, 361, 393, 433, 473, 517
MORATORIUM—	
Prolongation in Italy	165

N

NETHERLANDS—	
Trade in 1913—	300
NITRATE—	
Trade in—	441

O

OIL—	
Coconut; market condition —	245
——; large stocks in Southern India	160
——; exports from Cochin	520
——; exports from India; views of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce	335
Fish; manufacture of—	96
Hull; state of market on—	
3rd September, 1914	5
10th September, 1914	46
17th September, 1914	82
24th September, 1914	116
1st October, 1914	161
8th October, 1914	205
15th October, 1914	245
22nd October, 1914	285
29th October, 1914	320
5th November, 1914	364
OIL—*contd.*	
Hull: state of market on—	
12th November, 1914	397
19th November, 1914	440
26th November, 1914	478
3rd December, 1914	579
Linseed: market position	477
Liquid; supply in Europe and United States	109
Pine—	469
Process of hardening	397
Sandalwood; prices of—	364, 494
Soy bean——; manufacture of—	82
——SEEDS—	
Industry in Marseilles	10
Russia; condition and cultivation of—	318, 477
United Kingdom; imports into—	299
OPIUM—	
Prices for week ending—	
26th September, 1914	8
3rd October, 1914	45
10th October, 1914	86
17th October, 1914	116
24th October, 1914	161
31st October, 1914	208
7th November, 1914	250
14th November, 1914	286
21st November, 1914	326
28th November, 1914	367
5th December, 1914	396
12th December, 1914	442
19th December, 1914	476
Quantities available for sale in 1915	476
Sales in Bengal	45
Straits Settlements; conditions of sale	46
Varieties available for sale during May—August, 1915	421
OXYGEN—	
Absorption by coal	303

P

PALM KERNEL—	
Cake; popularisation in the United Kingdom	398
PALMYRA FIBRE—	
Exports from the Madras Presidency	156
PAPER—	
American industry; effect of war on—	98
Canadian mills; manufacture of—	403
Indian industry	501
Printing ——; world's output and consumption	84
PATENTS—	
German and Austrian; copies of the Temporary Act, 1914, and of the rules issued by the Board of Trade	56
Renewal of designs	165
Specifications filed in India	86, 164, 250, 326, 370, 442

	Page
PENCIL—	
Possibilities of industry in India	380
PETROLEUM—	
Russia; production in —	364, 487
PHOSPHATES—	
Industry in Egypt	83
PIANOS—	
Requirements in India	240
PICTURE—	
Mouldings; imports into India	531
PIECE-GOODS—	
Shanghai; market report for week ending—	
3rd September, 1914	44
10th September, 1914	80
24th September, 1914	117
1st October, 1914	162
15th October, 1914	247
29th October, 1914	367
12th November, 1914	398
26th November, 1914	480
PINE—	
Oils of Cuban and long leaf —	469
PINE-APPLES—	
World's trade	112
PLAGUE—	
Burma ports; restrictions against	325
PLATINUM—	
Demand for—	403
PONDICHERRY—	
Trade in 1913	131
PORCELAIN—	
Indian import trade	417
PORT TRUST—	
Madras; Administration report for 1913-14	248
POST—	
Censorship of matter addressed to certain countries	326
Parcel service to certain countries; resumption of —	522
—— and Telegraph Department; report for 1913-14	223
PRICES—	
Australian wheat; effect of war on—	519
Berlin; movements of —	435
British corn for week ending—	
29th August, 1914	2
5th September, 1914	42
12th September, 1914	79
19th September, 1914	115
26th September, 1914	158
PRICES—*contd.*	
British corn for week ending—	
3rd October, 1914	203
10th October, 1914	242
17th October, 1914	282
24th October, 1914	319
31st October, 1914	364
7th November, 1914	396
14th November, 1914	435
21st November, 1914	475
28th November, 1914	519
Crude rubber	85
Groundnut in Sudan	398
Index number (Statist) up to—	
September, 1914	299
October, 1914	535
Indian grey yarn at Bombay on—	
29th September, 1914	2
7th October, 1914	41
20th October, 1914	113
27th October, 1914	157
3rd November, 1914	201
10th November, 1914	241
17th November, 1914	281
24th November, 1914	317
1st December, 1914	361
8th December, 1914	393
15th December, 1914	433
22nd December, 1914	473
29th December, 1914	517
Inquiry into—; resolution by the Government of India	185
Jute, Rice, etc., on—	
8th October, 1914	41
14th October, 1914	78
21st October, 1914	113
28th October, 1914	157
4th November, 1914	201
11th November, 1914	241
18th November, 1914	281
2nd December, 1914	361
9th December, 1914	393
16th December, 1914	433
23rd December, 1914	473
Milling wheat in New Zealand	476
Opium for week ending—	
26th September, 1914	8
3rd October, 1914	45
10th October, 1914	86
17th October, 1914	116
24th October, 1914	161
31st October, 1914	208
7th November, 1914	250
14th November, 1914	286
21st November, 1914	326
28th November, 1914	367
5th December, 1914	396
12th December, 1914	442
19th December, 1914	476

PRICES—*contd.* Page

Rice; Rangoon Special Straits on—
29th September, 1914 . . . 2
6th October, 1914 . . . 41
13th October, 1914 . . . 78
20th October, 1914 . . . 114
27th October, 1914 . . . 158
3rd November, 1914 . . . 202
10th November, 1914 . . . 242
10th November, 1914 . . . 282
24th November, 1914 . . . 318
1st December, 1914 . . . 362
8th December, 1914 . . . 394
15th December, 1914 . . . 434
22nd December, 1914 . . . 474
29th December, 1914 . . . 518
Rubber 85, 204
Sandalwood oil 494
Sesame seeds in Sudan 398
Turmeric 288
Wheat at Karachi on—
25th September, 1914 . . . 2
3rd October, 1914 . . . 41
10th October, 1914 . . . 78
17th October, 1914 . . . 113
24th October, 1914 . . . 157
31st October, 1914 . . . 201
7th November, 1914 . . . 241
14th November, 1914 . . . 281
21st November, 1914 . . . 317
28th November, 1914 . . . 361
5th December, 1914 . . . 393
12th December, 1914 . . . 433
19th December, 1914 . . . 473
26th December, 1914 . . . 517

PRICKLY-PEAR—
Report on experiments carried out at the Kirkee Dairy 280

PRIZE COURTS—
Constitution of — 402
Particulars of proceedings 248

Q

QUININE—
Factory at Bandoeng 516
Market for — 342

R

RAILWAY(S)—
Ahmadpur to Kaiwa; construction of — . 318
Barsi Light Railway Company, meeting of — . 283
Bengal Nagpur Railway Company; report of— 394
——— ; survey of — . . 302
Bengal and North-Western Railway; survey of — 115

RAILWAY(S)—*contd.* Page
Bengal Dooars Railway; construction of — . 520
Connection between Ports and — . . . 241
East Indian Railway Company; half-yearly report of — 435
Earnings from—
1st April, 1914 to 12th September, 1914 . 4
1st April, 1914 to 30th September, 1914 . 115
1st April, 1914 to 10th October, 1914 . . 158
1st April, 1914 to 17th October, 1914 . . 202
1st April, 1914 to 24th October, 1914 . . 242
1st April, 1914 to 31st October, 1914 . . 284
1st April, 1914 to 7th November, 1914 . 318
1st April, 1914 to 14th November, 1914 . 362
1st April, 1914 to 21st November, 1914 . 394
1st April, 1914 to 28th November, 1914 . 435
1st April, 1914 to 5th December, 1915 . 474
1st April, 1914 to 12th December, 1914 . 520
Goods locomotives; construction of — . . 343
His Highness Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company; meeting of — 283
Indo-Burma; survey of — 4
Marwar Durbar Railway; construction of — . 284, 474
North-Western; preliminary survey of — . 80
Pulgaon to Arir; construction of — . . 42
Reconnaissance survey of — in the Dacca District 242
Sainthia — Naya Dumka — survey of — . 115
Shahdara to Narowal; survey of — . . 42
South Indian Railway Company; report of — 394
Southern Punjab Railway; six-monthly report of — 4, 362
Station at Karachi 42

RESIN—
Industry in Kumaon 406

RICE—
Burma; condition of the crop for 1914-15 . 435
China and Italy; condition of — . . . 158
Consumption in Cuba 474
Estimated production in certain countries . 42
Exports from Bangkok 203
Italian crop 396
Japan; condition of the crop . 43, 243, 435
——— ; market condition . . 115, 282, 244, 203
Removal of the embargo on export from Bahrain 204
Shipments to Ceylon; views of the Burma Chamber of Commerce 447
Venezula; condition of — 158

ROUMANIA—
Prohibition of exportation of articles from — . 204

RUBBER—
Demand for — 209
Exports from Ceylon and the Straits 120, 325, 481
——— Federated Malay States . 162, 440
481
Federated Malay States; production in — . 209
Market report . . 325, 369, 400, 439, 482
Prices 85, 204
Prohibition of export from India except to the United Kingdom and British Possessions . 163
United Kingdom; prohibition of exportation of raw — 400, 481

RYE—
Estimated production in certain countries . 42

S

SACKS—
Germany; diminution of supply in — . . 520

SALT—
Administration Report on the Northern India — Revenue Department for 1913-14 . . 324
Russia; monopoly in — 250

SANDALWOOD—
Mysore; auction at — 285

SEA-BORNE TRADE—
British India; in —
September, 1914 144
October, 1914 347
November, 1914 506
Burma; returns for October, 1914 . . 402

SEEDS—
Castor; exports from India in —
September, 1914 153
October, 1914 305
"Raina" — and "Penang" kernels . 252
Sesame —; prices in Sudan . . . 398

SEYCHELLES—
Trade in 1913 67

SHANGHAI—
Trade in 1913 133

SHAWLS—
Woollen — in Mysore; experimental weaving . 7

SHIPPING—
British goods in German vessels . . . 85
Direct passenger service from New York to Greece; establishment of — . . . 165
Enemy vessels lying in neutral ports . 441
Increased — facilities; views of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce 183
Karachi —; harbour depth for — . . 521
Lloyd's register 486
Returns of Clyde Shipbuilding yards for November 1914 482

SILK—
Artificial; trade in — 286
Assam; industry in — 531
Experiments at Pusa 496
Industry at Lyons 544
——— in Mysore State 6, 286
Italian crop; yield in 1913 81
Raw; export trade in — 288
——; war and the situation . . . 220
Tussah; particulars of — 400
Yokohama; shipments of — . . . 60
World's production in 1913 . . . 117

SILVER—
Market condition . . . 47, 287, 366

SOAP—
Export trade of United Kingdom . . . 5
Soft; manufacture of — 205

SOY BEANS—
Northern Manchuria; harvesting of — . . 440
Oil and oil cake manufactured from — . . 82

SPECIE—
Insurance to the East 521

STARCH—
British made —; openings for — . . 483

STEEL—
Market condition 481
Rail; trade in — 439

STOCKS—
Shrinkage of value of representative — on the London Exchange 13

SUDAN—
Outlets for exports from — 326

SUGAR—
Argentine crop of 1913 — 82
Calcutta and Bombay; stock of — . 4, 48, 82, 115, 160, 204, 245, 364, 397, 435, 476, 521
Cuban crop 245
Despatches during week ending —
26th September, 1914 . . . 39
3rd October, 1914 . . . 75
10th October, 1914 . . . 111
17th October, 1914 . . . 155
24th October, 1914 . . . 199
31st October, 1914 . . . 239
7th November, 1914 . . . 279
14th November, 1914 . . . 315
21st November, 1914 . . . 359
28th November, 1914 . . . 391
5th December, 1914 . . . 431
12th December, 1914 . . . 471
19th December, 1914 . . . 515
26th December, 1914 . . . 551
Exports from Finland 115
France and Germany; prohibition of exportation from — 160
French; condition of — 365
Great Britain; scope of prohibition of importation from Holland 5

Imports for week ending—
26th September, 1914 . . . 39
3rd October, 1914 . . . 75
10th October, 1914 . . . 111
17th October, 1914 . . . 155
24th October, 1914 . . . 199
31st October, 1914 . . . 239
7th November, 1914 . . . 279
14th November, 1914 . . . 315
21st November, 1914 . . . 359
28th November, 1914 . . . 391
5th December, 1914 . . . 431
12th December, 1914 . . . 471
19th December, 1914 . . . 515
26th December, 1914 . . . 551

SUGAR—*contd.* Page

Imports in —
- September, 1914 . . . 196
- October, 1914 . . . 386
- November, 1914 . . . 552

Market report 284, 397
Production in European War Zone . . 4
Queensland; condition of crop . . . 320
Tariff valuation 200, 360, 576
Trade; views of Burma Chamber of Commerce 335
United Kingdom; exports from — . . 82
———; prohibition of importation of — 160, 336
———; withdrawal of prohibition of export of—extracts that cannot be tested by polariscope 316
———; supply of — . . 115, 160
Beet; continental crop 310
———; industry in Europe . . . 189

SUGARCANE—
United Provinces; yield of — . . . 88
Date; outturn in Bengal . . . 365

T

TANNING—
War and — materials 378

TARIFFS—
Changes and Customs Notifications as published on—
- 3rd September, 1914 . . . 13
- 10th September, 1914 . . . 51
- 17th September, 1914 . . . 89
- 24th September, 1914 . . . 125
- 1st October, 1914 . . . 176
- 8th October, 1914 . . . 214
- 15th October, 1914 . . . 253
- 22nd October, 1914 . . . 292
- 29th October, 1914 . . . 331
- 5th November, 1914 . . . 375
- 12th November, 1914 . . . 408
- 19th November, 1914 . . . 446
- 26th November, 1914 . . . 486
- 3rd December, 1914 . . . 526

Reduced values for cotton goods . . . 375
Revision of system of fixing — valuations under the Cotton Duties Act; views of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce 54
Valuation of — . 200, 294, 295, 345, 360, 516
———— (Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal* dated 24th December 1914) . .

TEA—
Admission by the Tibetan Government of duty free — 83
Calcutta; results of auction sales . 240, 276, 313, 360, 385, 425, 469, 516, 544
Ceylon; shortage of — 204
Foreign; exports of — 313
Holland; export of — 46
Indian; exports of — 312
———; prohibition of exportation of — . . 366
London sales . 5, 46, 82, 115, 161, 204, 250, 284, 321, 366, 397, 436, 477, 520

TEA—*contd.* Page

Prohibition of exportation from Denmark and Norway 476, 477
Reports on prospects 46, 204
"Report on the production of — in India" for 1913; published by the Statistical Department 435
United Kingdom; duty on — . . . 436

TELEGRAMS—
Addresses of — 210
For Barrah; notice for — 483
Foreign deferred —; rules for — . . . 227
Overseas communications — . . . 240
Postal and - Department; report for 1913-14 223
Use of codes 256

TEMPERATURE—
Data for week ending—
- 29th September, 1914 . . . 40
- 6th October, 1914 . . . 76
- 13th October, 1914 . . . 112
- 20th October, 1914 . . . 156
- 27th October, 1914 . . . 200

TENDERS—
Beef and mutton; supply of — . . . 49
Clothing and Equipment; supply of — . 289, 327
Coffee; supply of — 210
Country spirit; supply of — . . . 371
Flour and Bran; supply of — . . . 211
Grains; supply of — 210
Indian cotton yarn; supply of — . . . 483
Meat; supply of — 210
Mittens; supply of — 211
Sleepers; supply of — 166
Stores; supply of — . . . 327, 371, 405
Tea; supply of — 289

TEXTILES—
Industry at Amritsar 414
Mills in India; articles manufactured in — . 369
Outlook of the British Industry . . . 17

TIMBER—
Mining; supplies of — 163
Trade in — 249

TIN—
Market condition 184

TINPLATE—
United Kingdom; prohibition of exportation to certain countries 439

TOBACCO—
American crop 205
British India; imports of and the duty realised thereon during —
- September, 1914 . . . 116
- October, 1914 . . . 321
- November, 1914 . . . 476

TOYS—
Indian; import trade in — 379

TRADE— Page

Afghanistan *viâ* Nushki 122
British overseas — in war time . . . 257
——— returns 411
Competition with Germany and Austria-Hungary in neutral markets . . . 21
Effect of war on the world's — . . . 24
Foreign; Bangkok in 1913-14 . . . 131
———; British India in —
- September, 1914 143
- October, 1914 346
- November, 1914 504

———; China in 1913 . . . 99, 189
———; United Kingdom in —
- August, 1914 70
- September, 1914 . . . 219, 234
- October, 1914 . . . . 267, 426

Fluctuations in selected articles in —
- August, 1914 309
- September, 1914 421

German; capturing of —; steps taken by the Board of Trade 8, 122, 277
German exports 26
India's foreign — since outbreak of war . . 484
Indian; expansion of —; investigation by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence 86
Indo-Japanese; promotion of — . . . 410
Inland — of India; report on — . . . 192
Japan; export — in raw silk and cotton . . 288
Pan-germanic States; exports from — . . 253
Persian gulf; condition of — . . . 102
Principal countries; imports and exports in —
- June, 1914 280
- July 1914 392

Proclamation regarding—with enemy country 122, 381
Seychelles in 1913 67

——— MARKS—
British Empire; particulars of — . . . 288
German and Austrian —; copies of the Temporary Act, 1914, and of the Rules issued by the Board of Trade 55
Law in Siam 122

——— MOVEMENTS—
For week ending—
- 6th September, 1914 . . . 38
- 3rd October, 1914 . . . 74
- 10th October, 1914 . . . 110
- 17th October, 1914 . . . 154
- 24th October, 1914 . . . 198
- 31st October, 1914 . . . 238
- 7th November, 1914 . . . 278
- 14th November, 1914 . . . 314
- 21st November, 1914 . . . 358
- 28th November, 1914 . . . 390
- 5th December, 1914 . . . 430
- 12th December, 1914 . . . 470
- 19th December, 1914 . . . 514
- 26th December, 1914 . . . 550

TRADE REPORT— Page

Egypt in 1913 39
Fiji in 1913 504
Gambia for 1913 142
Havre in 1913 104
Korea in 1913 103
Netherlands in 1913 300
Pondicherry in 1913 131
Shanghai in 1913 133
Turkey in 1913 228
Yokohama in 1913 462

——— ROUTE—
Nushki-Siestan —; contract for supply of camels 210
Safety of —; views of Chambers of Commerce 177, 179, 182

TURKEY—
Trade in 1913 228

TURMERIC—
Prices 288

TURPENTINE—
Adulteration by petroleum pr oducts . . 81

U

UNITED KINGDOM—
Prohibition of exports from — . . . 47, 316, 422
Scope of prohibition of exportation of certain goods in regard to ship's cargo . . . 8

—— STATES—
Exports from — 403

USURY—
Proposed legislation against — in India; views of Chambers of Commerce . 492, 530, 410

W

WAR—
Between Great Britain and Turkey; Notification regarding— 210

——RISK—
Insurance against — 276
Premium for — issued by Japanese Government 404

WAX—
Vegetable; production in Japan . . . 552

WEATHER—
Conditions in India during week ending —
- 29th September, 1914 . . . 9
- 6th October 1914 . . . 49
- 13th October 1914 . . . 87
- 20th October, 1914 . . . 123
- 27th October, 1914 . . . 166
- 3rd November 1914 . . . 210
- 10th November, 1914 . . . 251
- 17th November, 1914 . . . 289
- 24th November, 1914 . . . 326
- 1st December, 1914 . . . 374
- 8th December, 1914 . . . 404
- 15th December, 1914 . . . 442
- 22nd December, 1914 . . . 483
- 29th December, 1914 . . . 528

	Page
WHEAT—	
Argentina; estimates of crop	476
Australian Government's scheme for increasing the production	320
Australia; prices due to war	519
——; prohibition of exportation from	160
Autumn; acreage in Canada	115
British India; exports from —	159, 319, 475, 525
Bulk handling of —	244
Canadian crop	44, 396
Cultivation of — in preference to seeds; views of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce	14, 54
England and Wales; production in —	362
Estimated production in certain countries	42
France; condition of crop	475
Harvests for 1915; risks of European scarcity	106, 164
Indian; *imports into Japan*	320
Industry in Western Australia	244
International trade in 1913-14	537
Investigations at Pusa	448
Market position	396
Milling; maximum prices in New Zealand	476
New South Wales; Bill empowering Government to purchase — at a statutory price higher than the market rates	435
Pacific Coast; condition of —	396
Prices at Karachi on—	
25th September, 1914	2
3rd October, 1914	41
10th October, 1914	78
17th October, 1914	113
24th October, 1914	157
31st October, 1914	201
7th November, 1914	241
14th November, 1914	281
21*st* November, 1914	317
28th November, 1914	361
5th December, 1914	393
12th December, 1914	433
19th December, 1914	473
26th December, 1914	517
Punjab; condition of crop	43
Removal of embargo on export from Bahrain	204
United States; exports from —	244
——; requirements of —	476
World's crop	364
WHEAT AND FLOUR—	
British India; exports in—	
April to September of 1909 to 1914	192
April to October of 1909 to 1914	384
April to November of 1909 to 1914	543
WINE—	
Estimated production in certain countries	42
WOOL—	
Australian sales	45, 438
Colonial; auctions of —	368
Embargo on exports from United Kingdom	368
Market situation	226
Mohair, skins and hides; value in South Africa	121
Raw; exports from India	286, 409
——; modification of prohibition of exportation from India	323, 369, 528
WOOLLEN GOODS—	
United Kingdom; conditions governing licenses to export —	458
YOKOHAMA—	
Trade in 1913	462

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INDEX.

	Page
NOTES	1
Money Market	*ib.*
NOTICES—	
Indian Crop Reports	9
Enquiries	*ib.*
MARSEILLES OILSEEDS INDUSTRY	10
TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS	13
WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS	*ib.*
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE	14
MINERAL PRODUCTION IN 1913	15
THE OUTLOOK FOR THE BRITISH TEXTILE INDUSTRIES	17
LANCASHIRE'S COTTON EXPORTS	18
METAL STATISTICS FOR 1913	19
THE GERMAN EXPORT TRADE	20
COMPETITION WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN NEUTRAL MARKETS	21
THE EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE WORLD'S TRADE	24
INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY	27
NEW REFERENCE BOOKS	35
TABLES—	
Land Trade of British India	36
Weekly Trade *Movements*	38
Data of Temperature, Humidity and Rainfall	40
DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS	iv

NOTES.

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday Evening.

PRESIDENCY BANK RATES	Calcutta	5 per cent. (Aug. 6, 1914).
	Bombay	6 per cent. (Aug. 20, 1914).
	Madras	5 per cent. (Aug. 21, 1914).
EXCHANGE	On demand	1-3⅞
	Telegraphic Transfers	1-3 1/16
	3 months	1-4⅛.

GOVERNMENT PAPER (3½ per cent.) Rs. 91-8-0 (*Nominal.*)

Subscribers to the *Indian Trade Journal* should make arrangements in their offices for the regular scrutiny of the **Enquiries Column**, and for following up week by week such enquiries as appear suitable. There is a steady increase in the number of enquiries received from firms of position in other countries who desire to find agents in India and who would naturally prefer to deal with a firm of high standing. But it is a rule in this Department not to suggest the name of any such firm in India unless expressly authorised by that firm to do so, the reason being that such selection might appear to give an opening for undue preference. It has been ascertained that the failure to respond to these enquiries is often due to a neglect to arrange for such a regular scrutiny of the Enquiries Column as is here suggested.

Certain newspapers in India now reproduce the enquiries in question. This practice has resulted in an increase in the number of enquiries from firms and merchants who do not realise the uselessness of enquiries of a very general and indiscriminate kind. For example, an Indian merchant will sometimes desire the publication on his behalf of an enquiry that amounts simply to an offer to do business of any kind that may be given to him; or he may apply to this Department for introduction to a number of enquirers who have severally notified their interest in as many lines of business entirely dissimilar and unrelated. But a serious business man would pay no attention to an enquiry of the former class. Moreover, the correspondents on whose behalf enquiries are published desire to be put in touch with firms that possess real qualifications and experience in the particular lines of business specified by them, and they would reasonably object to being involved in fruitless correspondence with firms and persons not so qualified. It is therefore necessary that such firms or merchants as desire introduction should restrict their enquiries to a line of business in which they are really fitted to engage and should, at the time of application, give satisfactory references, unless they have an established reputation in the particular line of business specified.

The spot price of wheat at Karachi on the 25th September was Rs. 36-6-0 per candy of 656 lbs. This is for white wheat on a basis of 30 per cent red wheat, 5 per cent barley and 3 per cent dirt; the price of bags included. The **price of Indian grey yarn** (20's) at Bombay on the 29th September was Re. 0-7-6 to Re. 0-8-0 per lb. and of **cotton (Fully Good machine-ginned Oomras)** ready goods Rs. 156 nominal per candy of 784 lbs.

The **Rangoon spot price of Special Straits Rice** on the 29th September was Rs. 262-8-0 per 100 baskets of 75 pounds each, against Rs. 250-0-0 on the 22nd idem.

The **prices of British corn** per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 29th August, 1914, were as follows:—Wheat 36*s.* 2*d.*; barley 30*s.* 3*d.*; and oats 23*s.* 5*d.*

The following particulars are taken from the **Preliminary Forecast of the Bhadoi (autumn) crops of Bengal** for 1914-15:—The rainfall in February was generally above the normal while in March the fall was slightly in defect. The rainfall in April and May was too heavy in some parts and was not therefore entirely favourable to the sowings and growth of the crops. The insufficient rainfall in June also adversely affected the crops; but the rainfall in July improved their prospects, although there was a certain amount of injury from insect pests. The crops usually recovered later. The total area sown this year with the different *bhadoi* crops is reported to be 6,076,300 acres against 6,103,700 acres of last year. Of this area 4,986,500 acres are reported to be under autumn (*aus*) rice this year against 4,992,100 acres last year. The decrease is due to unfavourable weather condition at sowing time and to extension of jute cultivation. Except in one or two districts the outturn is reported to have fallen below the normal. The low outturn is attributed chiefly to insufficient rainfall during the period of growth of the crops. According to the estimates of the District Officers the outturn of the different *bhadoi* crops works out to 79 per cent of the normal against 74 per cent last year and that of autumn rice to 79 per cent against 75 per cent last year. On the average of the five years ending 1912-13 the area under autumn rice in Bengal represents some 6·7 per cent of the total area under rice in British India.

The following is a summary of the various **crop forecasts** relating to the season 1914-15 issued by the Department of Statistics, India, and published in the *Indian Trade Journal* on the dates mentioned in the last column:—

Crop	Tracts comprised in the figures	Percentage of average Indian crop represented by the tracts mentioned in col. 2	Estimated Area	Ratio of reported area to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date	Estimated outturn	Ratio of estimated outturn to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres	Per cent			
Cotton	All cotton-growing tracts (except Sind, Gujarat, Karnatak and Baroda)	76	14,710,000	109	No information yet available	...	Aug. 26, 1914
Sugar-cane	U. P., Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Bombay, and Sind,* Assam, N.-W. Frontier and C. P. and Berar.	95	2,372,800	108	...	...	Do.
Sesamum	Madras, C. P. and Berar, Bombay and Sind,* Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab and Ajmer-Merwara.	79	1,896,000	99	...	...	Aug. 31, 1914

N.B.—The ratios in column 3 are calculated on the total acreage in all India in the case of cotton and on that in British India in the case of other crops.

* Including Native States.

The following particulars are taken from the **Preliminary Forecast of the Bhadoi (autumn) crops of Bihar and Orissa** for 1914-15:—In March the rainfall was below the normal in all districts except Gaya, Champaran, Palamau and Singhbhum where it was above the normal. In April it was above the normal in all districts except Champaran, Ranchi, Palamau, Manbhum and Singhbhum. In May the rainfall was above the normal in all districts except Muzaffarpur and Purnea, where it was slightly below the normal. In June the rainfall was below the normal in all districts except Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, where it was above the normal. In July the rainfall was above the normal in Shahabad, Monghyr, the Santal Parganas, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Sambalpur, Ranchi, Manbhum and Singhbhum and below the normal in the remaining districts. In August it was above the normal in all districts except Cuttack, Balasore, Angul, Puri, Hazaribagh, Manbhum and Singhbhum where the rainfall was in defect. The rainfall was scanty in Bihar during the early period of sowing. Heavy rain in parts of Orissa affected the growth of the crops to some extent. Some damage by floods is also reported from Cuttack. The present condition of the crop is fair to good. The total area sown this year with *bhadoi* crops is reported to be 8,007,200 acres against 8,379,100 acres, the revised figure for last year. The decrease in the area sown is principally due to scanty rainfall in Bihar at the time of sowing. The revised normal area under the crops is reported to be 8,226,600 acres. Sambalpur estimates a crop of 123 per cent. Saran, Champaran and Ranchi expect an average crop. Six districts report a crop between 90 to 99 per cent, six more between 70 to 82 per cent, and five districts between 62 to 69 per cent. According to the estimates of the District Officers the outturn of the different *bhadoi* crops for the province as a whole comes to 88 per cent of the normal. The crop has been under-estimated in some districts, and if the rainfall continues favourable in September and October, a better crop can be expected. On an average of the five years ending 1912-13, the area under autumn rice in the territory to which the forecast relates has represented some 4·87 per cent of the total area under this crop in British India.

The International Institute of Agriculture (Rome) estimates the total **production of Barley** in Hungary, Belgium, Spain, England and Wales, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, European Russia, Switzerland, United States, Japan and Tunis at 21,747,448 tons, or 93·8 per cent of last year.

The following information relating to the **world's crops**, as on September 4th, is summarised from *Dornbusch's Floating Cargoes List*:—*United Kingdom.*—Harvesting has continued under perfect conditions, clear skies and bright sunshine enabling farmers not only to carry their corn, but permitting threshing to proceed uninterruptedly. Offerings of New Wheat, however, have so far been restricted, but the 5 to 6 per qr. premium for Oats on last season's values is inducing growers to rush the lighter grain to the markets as evidenced by the returns of sales appended. The quality and condition of the Wheat offered attract Millers and the total production this season stands out not only one of the best for many years, but well above the average. *France.*—It is officially stated that the crops are normal and have everywhere been harvested without difficulty. *Sweden.*—Exceptionally dry weather has allowed Wheat and Rye to be harvested in fine condition and both quantity and quality give every satisfaction. On the other hand, the lack of moisture has caused disappointing yields of Barley and Oats. *Germany, Belgium and Russia.*—No crop news available from either of these countries, but latter were enabled last week to ship 5,000 qrs. of Linseed from Archangel—hopes are therefore entertained that this port may also export some Wheat and Oats. *Italy.*—Latest advices to hand, dated 19th ultimo, denote that threshings of grain were about finished. Early estimates of the yields hold good with the exception of Wheat which is now put down as producing 21,600,000 qrs. against 26,842,000 qrs. finally returned last year. Maize promises an outturn of 12,000,000 qrs., compared with 12,666,000 qrs. last year. *Rumania.*—Mail advices of three weeks or a month ago have recently come to hand, which report the Wheat crop as very poor, both in quality and quantity. Maize, however, was showing well. *Canada.*—Mail advices of 18th ultimo stated that harvesting in the West was already taking place, but owing to the rust and shrinkage by extreme heat before maturity Wheat will largely comprise the lower grades. Cables have since noted that the Government were urgently appealing to the farmers to enlarge their Wheat area this season owing to the mobilisation of 20,000,000 men seriously reducing the European Wheat area. *United States.*—The *Price Current* says that rains have delayed the harvesting of Spring Wheat of which the crop will be shorter than last year's and that the total Wheat crop is not likely to exceed 900,000,000 bushels. It further states that the late August rains have come too late to help the Maize crop in the big producing States. *Argentina.*—A Buenos Ayres correspondent cables that the quality of Maize is steadily improving on continued fine, cold weather, which is also favourable for autumn-sown crops. Wheat and Linseed prospects are good. *Australia.*—Rumours were current this week that grain exports had been prohibited except to Great Britain. Regarding the weather conditions no cable advices have come to hand, neither can we gather whether any shipments of Breadstuffs have been made during the last three or four weeks. A Sydney correspondent under date 28th July writes that the crops were looking well and everything pointed to a bumper Wheat yield.

Work in connection with **Indo-Burma connection railway survey** will begin early in November. Mr. G. Richards, Engineer-in-Chief, will be in charge of four parties, each about 100 strong. There are three possible routes to be surveyed, the coast route, the Manipur route and the Yukon valley route. Next season will be devoted to the survey of the first of these routes.

The total approximate gross **earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways** from 1st April to 12th September, 1914, are less by Rs. 24,21,890 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-1914.*

The interim report of the **Southern Punjab Railway** for the six months to March 31 last shows that the Company earned a profit largely in excess of the sum needed to pay the dividend of 10 per cent. The net revenue for the six months, after deducting administration expenses, interest on Debenture stock, and the share of surplus profits due to the Secretary of State for India, was £103,605. From this has to be deducted £40,693 in respect of the dividend, paid on June 1, on the proportion of the Four per cent Cumulative Preference stock chargeable to revenue, leaving a divisible balance of £62,912. The dividend of 5 per cent for the six months, or at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, on the Ordinary stock, absorbs £50,000, and there is thus a surplus of £12,912, a sum sufficient to have paid an additional dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum. The balance brought into the accounts from last year was £113,036, and the amount now carried forward is raised to the relatively large total of £125,948. No comparison can be made with the corresponding period a year ago, owing to the changed date of closing the accounts, but having regard to the growth of Rs. 8,95,493, or 27 per cent, in traffic receipts it is, the *Statist* remarks, apparent that the Company is making substantial progress, and that it is enjoying a period of considerable prosperity. The price of the Ordinary stock is 166.

The particulars below relating to **sugar production in the European war zone** are taken from Willett and Gray's Weekly Statistical *Sugar Trade Journal*, dated 20th August:—*France.*—Production 1913-14, 800,000 tons sugar. Sowing 1914-15, 205,000 hectares (one hectare is 2·47 acres). Almost all sugar is produced in the departments lying between the Belgium frontier and Paris. Several of the largest producers border on Belgium. Little sugar is produced on the Franco-German border. *Belgium.*—Production 1913-14, 230,000 tons sugar. Sowing 1914-15, 54,000 hectares. Liege province is the second largest sugar producer in the country, growing about one-quarter of the crop. Brabant province, containing Brussles, is the next largest, being a slightly smaller producer than Liege, About one-third of the crop is produced in Hainaut, south of Brussels on the French border. Namur and the other provinces produce but little sugar. *Holland.*—Production 1913-14, 230,000 tons sugar. Sowings 1914-15, 60,000 hectares. North Brabant which stretches along most of the Belgium border contains 16 of the 28 factories of Holland. Lemburg contains none, and there are but 4 other factories near the German border. *Germany.*—Production 1913-14, 2,738,000 tons sugar. Sowing 1914-15, 550,000 hectares. Alsace, Lorraine, and Baden produce little sugar, but Rheinland, which borders on Belgium, has about 18,000 hectares in beets this year, and last year produced 86,792 tons sugar. The four districts of Prussia bordering on Russia are large producers of sugar. The sowing in East and West Prussia totalled 35,165 hectares, in Posen 68,803 hectares and in Silesia 80.828 hectares, a total of 184,796 hectares or about a third of the German crop thus borders Russia. Each fall it is customary to bring large number of Russians into these districts to work in the beets. West of Posen is Brandenburg containing Berlin, where 23,360 hectares were planted this year. The other districts producing large quantities of sugar are Pomerania and Mecklenburg, on the Baltic Sea, the Province of Saxony, in which is Magdeburg, growing 124,124 hectares, and Hanover, Brunswick and Anhalt. All these are in the centre of the country. The Kingdom of Saxony and other states and provinces of the Empire produce small amounts. *Russia.*—Production 1913-14, 1,750,000 tons sugar. Sowing 1914-15, 840,000 hectares. The sowings in Poland constitute about a tenth of these, those in Podolia and Volhynie on the Galician (Austrian) border, about a fourth, and Kief adjoining these latter, inland, another fourth. *Austria.*—Production 1913-14, 1,710,000 tons. Sowing 1914-15, 440,000 hectares. Little sugar is produced near the Russian border. Galicia contains 2 factories and Bukowina 3. Hungary, further south, contains 32 factories. Bosnia and Salvonia each contain 1 factory. The other 188 factories are located mostly in Bohemia and other western sections bordering Germany. *Italy.*—Production 1913-14, 327,800 tons sugar. Sowings 1914-15, 38,600 hectares. Of its 39 factories 9 are located in the old Province of Venice, on which borders Austria and 2 in Lombardy, which borders on Austria and Switzerland; 15 are in Eimlia, the next province south of these. *Servia.*—Production 1913-14, 6,500 tons sugar. Sowings 1914-15, 9,000 hectares. Servia has only 2 beet sugar factories. *Roumania.*—Production 1913-14, 32,000 tons sugar. Sowings 1914-15, 20,000 hectares: Roumania has 5 factories. *Bulgaria:*—Production 1913-14, 7,800 tons sugar. Sowing 1914-15, 10,000 hectares. Bulgaria has 2 beet factories.

The **stock of sugar** at the various Port Commissioners' warehouses in **Calcutta** on the 29th September was 251,872 bags, while the stock in **Bombay** on the 25th September amounted to 75,000 bags.

*The mileage open to quarter ending 30th June, 1914, was 34,836.

It is understood that the announcement made at Home of the prohibition against the importation into Great Britain of **sugar** from Holland does not apply to sugar grown in the Dutch East Indies, and thence exported to Great Britain without touching at any Holland port.

The Hull correspondent of the *Oil and Colour Trades Journal* writing on September 3rd, regarding the **Hull Oil market**, says:—The oil market is dull, exports having been stopped by Government order. It is hoped, however, that the embargo will soon be removed. There is more freedom in trade, and prices show a marked easier tendency. **Linseed oil** on the spot has been reduced by 1*s.* per cwt., the fixed price now being 24*s.* per cwt. naked, and 25*s.* for late September delivery. Refined **cotton oil** is also 1*s.* lower at 27*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. spot and September. Crude Egyptian is only a fraction lower at 29*s.* 6*d.* spot while crude Bombay has declined 1*s.* to 25*s.* 6*d.* spot. **Soy bean oil** is also lower, being now quoted at 26*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. for extracted on the spot. **Rape oils** are steady at about late quotations, Jamba being worth 32*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., and brown East Indian 32*s.* 9*d.* Owing to cancelments of seed no Ravison rape oil is offering. **Olive oil** of which there has been an import of 530 tons, is purely nominal, sellers continuing to hold off the market. Pure East Coast **cod liver oil** is 1*s.* lower at 20*s.* per cwt. The exports of oil for the eight months to date are, linseed oil, 3,355 tons as compared with 5,234 tons in the same period of last year; cotton oil, 2,461 tons against 3,972 tons: and soy oil, 3,966 tons against 4,378 tons.

A circular issued by the Board of Trade, London, on the **soap export trade**, says:—"The United Kingdom is paramount in the manufacture of household and laundry soaps, and holds its own well as regards toilet-soaps. Our exports of all classes in 1913 were valued at £2,092,700, while Germany's in 1912 figured at £451,200 and Australia's at £108,200. It is evident that there is scope for increasing the shipments of British soap. This would seem to apply particularly to the finer kinds. For instance, Austria-Hungary sent fine soaps to British India in 1913 worth £23,000, to China worth £18,000, and to Turkey worth £11,100; while Germany's exports of soap-powder, moulded soap wares, etc., figured out in 1912 as follows: Australia £12,000, China £12,400, Japan £10,200, Turkey £5,000, Dutch East Indies £37,500, Argentina £14,400, Brazil £5,100, and the United States £7,600. In all these markets, with the exception of Turkey, the United Kingdom has an already well-established soap-trade, so that a good portion of the German and Hungarian deficit caused by the blockade should fall almost automatically into our hands."

The Government of India have received intimation that the Republic of **Peru** have by a Decree, dated the 13th June 1914, **prohibited** the **importation** into *Peru* of **cotton seed from India and Egypt.**

In their report on **London tea sales**, dated September 4th, Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, Ld., say:—Supplies of **Indian tea** were on a reduced scale, 33,135 packages being in print, as against 43,837 previously, but owing to late arrival at Warehouse 2,063 packages of this quantity were withdrawn from the Catalogues. At both Auctions there was a good demand, and prices generally were well maintained at last week's level of value, there being strong competition with an improving market for fine to finest descriptions. Several choice invoices were included from Darjeeling and Assam, quite a number of quotations being recorded from 2/ to 3/8½ per lb. Southern India was represented by some 2,469 packages which met with attention at late rates. There was also included an invoice of 181 packages of Sumatra Tea, which realised an average of 8¾*d.* Average for week 9·42*d.*, against 9·34*d.* last sale. Week's average of Tea sold on Garden Account, Season 1914-15, 30,462 packages average 9·42*d.*, 1913-14, 34,829 packages, average 10·12*d.* Season 1914-15 to date 226,665 packages average 8·97*d.* Season 1913-14 to date 214,589 packages, average 9·66*d.*

The following **return** shows the **number** of **bales** of **cotton imported** and **exported** at the **various ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 35 weeks ended 27th August, 1914:—

	Imports.		Exports	
	Week ended 27th Aug. 1914	35 Weeks ended 27th Aug. 1914	Week ended 27th Aug. 1914.	35 Weeks ended 27th Aug. 1914
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
American	6,999	1,933,600	1,027	108,504
Brazilian	—	204,606	—	14,063
East Indian	10,119	205,157	169	47,322
Egyptian	—	354,826	5,604	108,701
Miscellaneous	10,393*	165,718†	125	10,495
TOTAL	27,511	2,864,807	6,925	289,085

* Including 875 bales British West African, 2,485 bales British East African and 220 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,232 bales British West Indian, 13,127 bales British West African, 22,210 bales British East African, and 2,549 bales foreign East African.

Mr. Henry G. Hester, the Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, has once again prepared a complete and detailed statement of the American cotton crop, within a few hours of the closing of the cotton season. According to the statement the total crop of the season was 14,588,591 bales, or 421,476 bales larger than the immediate predecessor. As the average weight per bale is, however, only 514·34 lb., against 517·99 lb. in the previous season, the number of bales of equal weight would be 14,482,095, or only 315,000 more than in the season 1912-13. Total exports during the season amounted to 9,032,557 bales, against 8,757,871 in 1912-13 and 10,687,259 in the record crop year of 1911-12. Of this total 38 per cent, or 3,424,213, went to Great Britain, a decrease on the previous season of 172,428 bales. France obtained 12 per cent, or 1,068,896 bales, an increase of 73,304 bales; the rest of the Continent and the Far East received 49 per cent, or 4,390,884, an increase of 372,398 bales. and the remaining 1 per cent or 148,564 bales, were shipped to Canada, practically the same quantity as in the previous year. In 1912-13 the exports were 41 per cent to Great Britain, 12 per cent to France, 46 per cent to the rest of the Continent, and 1 per cent to Canada. The takings by Southern mills have crossed the three million bale mark for the first time, amounting this year to 3,037,308 bales; this constitutes an increase on the previous season of 67,749 bales in face of acute depression, especially in the second half of the season. Northern, mills have taken 24,931 bales more at 2,513,308 bales, although they suffered even more than the South from bad trade during the season.

The following is extracted from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Emergency Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce held on August 31st :—The Chamber's request for instructions with reference to the surcharge of 25 per cent which the Bombay Conference Lines proposed on the 8th July has brought the following reply from the Bombay Piece Goods Association, dated August 29th :—"Please pay or offer to pay Conference steamers increased freight of 25 per cent demanded, without prejudice to our rights under contract with them or with the vendors. Have offered the same to the negotiators here and intimated Conference steamers accordingly. Pray do not delay shipments, and ship within stipulated time." As previously announced, the Chamber requested the Government to authorise Code telegrams, it being provided that firms sending such telegrams should first receive licences from the Government, subject to guarantee, and should enter into bonds under heavy penalties against misuse. It was suggested that translations of all code telegrams should be signed by the sender and lodged with the telegraph company concerned. The Chamber further suggested that similar licences should be given in British dominions oversea and neutral countries. A letter has now been received from the Government Press Bureau to the effect that Mr. F. E. Smith hopes to be able to report some definite decision to the Chamber on the subject of the use of commercial codes immediately. The Chamber has received a copy of an order in Council, from which it appears that the various restrictions against the export of provisions and victuals to British dominions, whether self-governing or not, which were established by the Proclamations of the 5th, 10th, and 20th August, are withdrawn. A telegram received from the Colonial Office on 30th August states in particular that all restrictions on the export of food to the British West African colonies are removed. West African firms' difficulty in supplying their staffs with food is therefore at an end.

The **Karachi Indian Piece-Goods Merchants' Association**, in reply to representations from Manchester, regret that they cannot see their way to insist upon individual members of the association extending the time limit for shipment from Lancashire of current piece-goods contracts by two months in consequence of the war; but in view of the special circumstances they urge all members to do their best to extend the time when so requested.

According to a Reuter message from Cairo the Minister of Agriculture states that as probably only four million cantars of the present **cotton crop in Egypt** are likely to be sold, the next crop should not exceed this amount. Therefore a new law will be promulgated **reducing the area under cultivation** by a million feddans. The cultivation of cotton will be absolutely forbidden except in certain regions and any infringement of the law will be punishable by imprisonment. The liberated area will be devoted to the **growing of cereals**.

In his Report for the year 1913-14 the Director of Industries and Commerce in the **Mysore State** says :—The **silk industry** is of such great importance to the Mysore State as to justify bigger efforts to put it on a more modern footing than have hitherto been made. To improve the rearing of silk worms, the services of Signor Washington Mari, an Italian Expert in these matters, have been engaged, and although comment on his work does not fall within the scope of this report, the fact is mentioned to show that, both in the production of raw silk and in its subsequent manufacture, efforts are being made to introduce improvements. The work, however, so far undertaken at Channapatna is quite incommensurate with the magnitude of the interests involved, and plans and estimates are under preparation for the establishment of a modern silk filature in Bangalore to be equipped with 100 basins, and with all the finishing machinery necessary to put silk ready for the looms on the market. Whether this will actually include a dye-house has not yet been settled, but if it does not, arrangements will be made for the dyeing of the silk in Bangalore.

In their Fibre Market Report dated London, 24th August, Messrs. Hindley and Co., refer to the position of the market for **Indian Hemp** in the following terms :—In the absence of any supplies of Russian Hemp, manufacturers have been obliged to give serious attention to all grades of Indian, and a large clearance has been made during the past week. Naturally the finer qualities were quickly absorbed, and very little now remains in stock. Prices have shown an advance of about £4 per ton for dressed sorts, about £3 per ton in best grades raw Hemp, and £2 per ton in the lower qualities. These lower qualities have also been in good demand and stocks have been considerably reduced. Latest quotation :—£32 for fine Dressed Jubbulpore; £22 for Extra Fine Sewnee; £21 for Fine Jubbulpore; £16 5*s.* for Fine Philibit; £15 5*s.* for No. 1 Philibit. Tows, which have been neglected for some time, are being rapidly disposed of at £19 for Fine, and about £17 for Medium Sorts. A good demand for **sunn hemps** has been in evidence lately, and a large clearance has been made in spot parcels. Practically no No. 1 Benares is available, Nos. 2 and 3 are offering in retail lots and held for £15 and £11 10*s.*, respectively, No. 1 to the extent of about 1/200 bales available at £18 10*s.* Coconada quoted at £22 to £23 10*s.* Gopaulpore at £29 10*s.*

According to information received by His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for South Africa from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise at Pretoria, a **cordage and spinning factory** has been established in **Johannesburg**. Operations commenced in April last, and the works are now turning out 8 cwt. of twine and 6 coils of rope of 100 fathoms per day, and 4 tons of packing a month. The quality of the products is highly spoken of, and it is stated that they can be sold at a price to compete successfully against the imported article. At present the raw materials have to be imported, but it is hoped to use the fibre now produced in Natal, if it can be submitted locally to the processes necessary for its conversion into yarn.

According to a recent official report a considerable amount of experimental work has been done in **Mysore** in the weaving of **woollen shawls** from imported yarn, and the weaving of woollen kumblis from locally-spun yarn. The experiments have not led to any important results, as the shawls made from the imported yarn proved to be of somewhat too high a quality to readily sell in the local market, and efforts are now being made to procure a suitable yarn which will enable the shawls to be turned out at a lower price than that now charged for the imported German shawls. The experiments with kumbli weaving have, so far, led to no useful results, and it seems doubtful, says the report, if anything can be done to improve this indigenous manufacture without materially altering its character.

Discussing the **freight markets** on September 5th the *Times* says :—The tone of Eastern markets yesterday was decidedly more cheerful, the improved outlook of the last few days having been fully maintained, as in addition to further bookings by Karachi merchants for all positions up to October-November at from 18*s.* down to 17*s.* 3*d.*, the general inquiry has broadened; it included orders put forward by Bombay, Madras Coast, Calcutta, and the rice ports, but at shippers' present limits the short supply of boats is held for a further advance. America had also a fairly steady appearance, as while rates for grain were little changed the inquiry was fairly general, and for coal from 6*d* to 1*s.* more could be obtained. Deals from British North America, however, continued easy, and the lower price of 37*s.* 6*d.* was accepted for current month's loading in the Bay of Fundy. The Plate continued without change of note, 13*s.* 6*s.* still being the maximum for boats of from 5,000 tons to 5,500 tons, 10 per cent. Outside the usual business for United Kingdom ports a fixture was closed at 10*s.* 9*d.* New York. The North Pacific trades had also a steadier tendency as, following business done recently at 33*s.* 9*d.*, a transaction was effected at 35*s.* wheat or barley, with the option of general cargo at 2*s.* 6*d.* more. Coal chartering from the Bristol Channel and the East Coast ports was slow, but no further decline in rates was established, Cardiff having fixed for Genoa at 7*s.* and for Montevideo at 13*s.* 6*d.*

According to a Colombo correspondent an industry that may have a future in Ceylon appears to be the production of **acetic acid from the milk of coconuts**. If acetic acid can be obtained in an appreciable quantity from the milk in the coconut, or the water, as it is called, what is now reckoned a waste product will prove of some value. Thousands of gallons of this liquid go to waste, in splitting the nuts for desiccating, or drying into copra, in the coconut districts, and frequent investigations were made to ascertain if the milk in the coconut can be put to any definite use. In the "Lancet," December 1910, it is stated that this fluid contains 4 per cent of solids, consisting chiefly of sugars, the balance being made up of mineral matter and tartaric acid. An analysis made by de Kruyff (Bulletin Jard. Colon., 1907) shows that the coconut water contains saccharose which is inverted during maturation; that the inversion is carried out by the action of distance sucrase, which is dissolved in the water; that the water also contains oxydase and catalase; and that the water of a very young nut only contains the two latter. The analyst added that "the researches were carried out with the object of finding an use for the water in the young coconut, but none was discovered." The presence of sugars, saccharose, etc., indicate that the liquid can be converted to alcohol and acetic acid, but its value will depend on the percentage to be obtained.

The following Press *communiqué* is issued :—It is understood that notwithstanding anything contained in the Royal proclamations prohibiting and restricting the **exportation of certain goods from the United Kingdom**, prohibited and restricted goods, not being cargo originally destined for the United Kingdom, and not being enemy cargo in a British or allied ship which are brought to a port in the United Kingdom from a British, Colonial, Allied or neutral port in a British, Allied or neutral ship may be allowed to go forward to a British, Colonial, Allied or neutral destination provided that such goods are either, (1) reported as remaining on board for exportation in the same ship or (2) entered for immediate exportation in another ship under the transhipment regulations, and (3) provided they are not contraband or continual contraband.

The *Times of 4th September says* :—The volume of inquiry at the **Commercial Intelligence Department** of the **Board of Trade** in Basinghall Street for information about opportunities of **capturing German trade** shows no diminution. The office has been extended and the staff largely increased. The latter includes a number of experts in particular trades—men who have actually been engaged in these trades and know thoroughly the position in which they stand. The issue of bulletins, two daily, continues steadily, and is in itself a considerable work. These bulletins are not, as might be thought from their name, brief statements. They run on an average to about 25 printed pages. The subjects of those issued yesterday were (1) painters' colours and materials ; (2) buttons and studs. The bulletins lead to large numbers of inquiries at the bureau for further information. Much help is hoped from the formation of the Sample Exhibition and Catalogue Library. People who cannot exhibit samples may send to the library catalogues showing exactly what goods they want. The Chambers of Commerce have been asked to give their co-operation. The bureau has already issued a long list of articles which people wish to buy or sell. These particulars are being placed in the hands of Chambers of Commerce. Further lists will be issued in course of time. The London Chamber of Commerce and other bodies are also giving much direct information to business men who have been accustomed to get goods from Germany or other foreign countries and now need to get them elsewhere A gentleman in close touch with business circles in London, in conversation yesterday with a representative of the *Times*, said that though a certain proportion of German trade might be permanently captured, it would be a mistake to form too sanguine expectations. When peace was made it was absurd to suppose that the Germans would not succeed in doing business once more.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence was held in London on 27th August. The President of the Board of Trade (the Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P.) was present at the commencement of the proceedings and addressed the meeting. The chair was then taken by Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, and there were also present Sir Hugh Bell, Bart., Mr. Henry Birchenough, Mr. H. Brock, Captain Muirhead Collins, R.N. (Australia), Mr. G. H. Cox, Mr. T. Craig-Brown, Mr. F. C. Drake (India Office), Sir Algernon Firth, Bart., Mr. C. A. Harris (Colonial Office), Mr. A. J. Hobson, Sir H. W. Just (Colonial Office), Mr. E. H. Langdon, Mr. Stanley Machin, the Hon'ble T. Mackenzie (New Zealand), Mr. E. Parkes, M.P., Sir Hallewell Rogers, Lord Rotherham, Sir Albert Spicer, Bart., M.P., Mr. G. J. Stanley (Board of Trade), Mr. R. Thompson, M.P., Mr. T. Worthington, and Mr. Percy Ashley (Secretary). A statement was laid before the Committee as to the action now being taken by the Board of Trade to assist British merchants and manufacturers in an endeavour to secure that share of trade in colonial and neutral markets which has hitherto been in the hands of their German and Austro-Hungarian competitors. It was reported that arrangements have been made by the Board of Trade and Foreign Office for information to be furnished by the Trade Commissioners and Consular Officers in the various Dominions and other important oversea markets as to the commercial and financial position there, and to the likelihood of regular payments being forthcoming. A summary of the reports will be published from time to time. The number of enquiries received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch from 19th to 25th August in response to the circulars issued was 3,100. In order to cope with the greatly increased amount of work thrown upon the Branch immediate steps have been taken **to enlarge its staff and offices.**

The daily **prices of opium** per chest for the periods mentioned below were as follows :—

For the week ending 26th September, 1914 :—In the Calcutta market—

Bihar opium :—*1,615 ; 1,615 ; 1,615 ; 1,615 ; 1,615 ; 1,615 ; 1,615.

Benares opium :—*1,605 ; 1,605 ; 1,605 ; 1,605 ; 1,605 ; 1,605 ; 1,605.

No quotations have been received in regard to the prices in the time bargains for the Bihar opium of the 10th sale of 1914.

In the China market—
At Hongkong :—(Exchange, Rs. 133 per $100.)
Bihar opium :—† $9,300 (new) and $9,200 (old).
Benares opium :—No quotations received.
At Shanghai :—(Exchange, no quotations received.)
Bihar opium :—No quotations received.
Benares opium :—No quotations received.

* Uncertified. † Certified.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed a Committee to consider and advise as to the best means of obtaining for the use of British industry sufficient supplies of **chemical products, colours and dyestuffs**, of kinds hitherto largely imported from countries with which we are at present at war. The Lord Chancellor, Viscount Haldane of Cloan, is the Chairman of the Committee.

Applications in respect of the following **new inventions** were filed in the Patent Office, Calcutta, up to September 17th :—H. Braham.—An improved clothes washer. G. Musso.—Improvements in and relating to the transmission of electrical impulses over circuits of high electrostatic capacity. G. Musso.—Apparatus for the transmission of electric impulses. F. A. Haugh.—Improvements in and relating to under-reamers. P. J. Jack.—An improved spring cushioned tyre for wheels of motor cars or other road vehicles. J. A. Shorten.—Improvements in electrolytic interrupters for use with X-ray or other apparatus in which rapid interruptions of the primary current are necessary. I. M. Mullick.—Improvements in apparatus and methods of cooking and/or refrigerating food.

Weather in India during the week ended Tuesday last was marked by a storm which travelled from the Bay of Bengal north-westward to the Punjab, and broke up in the Kumaon Himalayas. The monsoon continues to be weak in the Peninsula though strong in Burma and the extreme north-east of India. The unsettled conditions in the Bombay coast are reported to have disappeared. Rainfall has been local in Bengal, Gujarat and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Burma, Assam, Bombay, Deccan, Mysore, South-East Madras and North Madras Coast.

NOTICES.

INDIAN CROP FORECASTS.

SEASON 1914-15.

It is expected that the General memoranda on various crops to be issued by the Department of Statistics during 1914-15 will be published in the *Indian Trade Journal* on the dates specified below :—

Rice—			
First memorandum	October	22,	1914
Second ,,	December	24	,,
Final ,,	February	25,	1915
Wheat—			
First memorandum	December	31,	1914
Second ,,	March	11,	1915
Final ,,	May	27	,,
Cotton—			
Second memorandum	October	15	1914
Third ,,	December	17	,,
Final ,,	February	18,	1915
Linseed, Rape and Mustard (Spring oilseeds)—			
First memorandum	December	31,	1914
Second ,,	March	11,	1915
Final ,,	May	27	,,
Sesamum—			
Second memorandum	October	24	1914
Final ,,	January	14,	1915
Supplementary memorandum	April	22	,,
Groundnut—			
First memorandum	October	22,	1914
Final ,,	February	18,	1915
Indigo—			
First memorandum	October	15,	1914
Final ,,	December	24	,,
Sugarcane—			
Second memorandum	October	22	1914
Final ,,	February	25,	1915

ENQUIRIES.

(For particulars address the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, New Imperial Secretariat, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

An asterisk (*) preceding an enquiry indicates that Bank references are offered.)

Corundum Ore.

(D304)—A firm in Pittsburgh, U. S. A., is desirous of communicating with shippers of brown corundum ore.

Cotton Piece-goods.

(D305)—A Manchester firm is desirous of communicating with firms in Bombay and Karachi doing business in cotton piece-goods with Bahrein, Muscat, and the Persian Gulf.

Letter Press Printing.

(D306)—A London firm seeks orders for letter press printing, lithographic printing and bookbinding.

Lime Juice.

(D307)—A firm in Massachussetts, U. S. A., is desirous of communicating with exporters of lime juice in the crude state.

Miscellaneous Goods.

(D308)—A London firm is desirous of acting as the buying agent for firms in India for such British goods as textiles, apparel, haberdashery, boots and shoes, fancy goods, hardware, earthenware, rubber goods, electrical machinery, bicycles, motor cars, chemicals and drugs.

Pianos.

(D309)—A firm in New York, U. S. A., is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of pianos.

Silver Ware.

(D310)—A firm in Connecticut, U. S. A., is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of electroplated silver ware.

Varnishes.

(D311)—A firm in Ohio, U. S. A., is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of varnishes and paint specialities for stucco or cement structures and for acid proof coating for iron or steel.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All correspondence and remittances relating to the supply of the "Indian Trade Journal" should be forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, to whom all bills are payable.

Correspondence regarding advertisements in the "Indian Trade Journal" should be addressed to Reuter's Telegram Co., Ld., but all advertisements, blocks, etc., must be approved by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence before insertion.

Retail trade advertisements cannot be accepted.

A full index is published as a quarterly supplement and should be filed for reference.

The annual rates of subscription to the "Indian Trade Journal" including quarterly index, are: Indian without postage, Rs. 12; with postage, Rs. 13; Foreign Rs. 18. Single copies 4 annas.

Subscribers, and advertisers in the United Kingdom may remit either through a bank or by money order. For the purpose of postal remittances one penny should be taken as the equivalent of one anna, and 1s. 4d. as the equivalent of one rupee.

Back numbers, when available, may be had at a cost of Re. 1, for any number more than a week old.

The Indian agents of the "Indian Trade Journal" are:—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. and Newman & Co., Calcutta; D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay; Higginbotham & Co., G. A. Natesan & Co., and Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras; Thacker, Spink & Co., Simla; Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Son, Lahore; and A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.

The Indian Trade Journal.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1914.

MARSEILLES OILSEEDS INDUSTRY.

Marseilles is the centre of the edible-oil industry of the Mediterranean district. More vegetable oil is produced there than in any other city in the world. Owing to the extremely high prices of oil and raw materials, last year appears to have been a trying one for both the oil and soap industries. Five firms are reported to have suspended payment, while two others were taken over by a British soap firm. During the last five years, 1909-13, the price of copra oils has risen from the average of 73 fr. 50c. to 108 fr. 80c. per 100 kilos. (£1 9*s.* to £2 3*s.* per cwt.), while during the same period the price of groundnut oil rose from 59 fr. 90c. to 76 fr. 50c. per 100 kilos. (£1 4*s.* to £1 10*s.* per cwt.). At one time last year copra oils and groundnut even fetched 124 and 88 fr. per 100 kilos. (£2 9*s.* and £1 15*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.) respectively. These high prices compelled the soap manufacturers to try and substitute tallow for these oils, and the demand for tallow caused the price of this article to rise from 10 to 47 fr. per 100 kilos. (4*s.* to 18*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.).

Mr. Consul-General Gurney, to whose report we are indebted for the facts summarised in this article, states that many reasons are adduced for the present high prices of the oils in question. The practical substitution of the gold standard for the silver one in India brought about an immediate rise in the price of oil seeds. Arachide (groundnut) seed, which used to sell at Marseilles at 8*s.* per cwt., rose to 14*s.* and 16*s.* per cwt. It might be thought that with the opening up and the exploitation of new countries of production, the price of oleaginous seeds would drop, but with the increased supply came increased demand. Oils were wanted for transformation into cocose, vegetable butter, table oil, etc. Their use was no longer confined to the manufacture of soap, and accordingly demand outpaced supply. The following are the figures of importation of oil seeds at Marseilles during the last four years. They show a gradual annual decrease :—

	Tons.
1910	665,679
1911	643,634
1912	600,149
1913	589,597

A noteworthy event of last year was the application to these industries of the **hydrogenation process** whereby inferior oils are hardened and transformed so as to take the place of fats in the manufacture of soap. The new process has, it is said, not met with a very enthusiastic reception, though it specially affects three industries, *viz.*, the provision, soap and stearine industries. Application of the process to the provision trade is hindered by the difficulty of obtaining a suitable catalyser to remove all injurious ingredients. In the manufacture of soap hydrogenised substances are good substitutes for tallow, but so long as the price of these substances remains at the level of that of tallow, there would appear to be no advantage in substituting the former for the latter. Moreover, at present only small quantities of tallow are employed in the manufacture of soap, otherwise the soap would not be sufficiently soluble. It is in the manufacture of stearine that the hydrogenation of fats and oils is likely to prove of the greatest utility, on account of their richness in stearic acid. There are firms already employing the process in the manufacture of this article with very satisfactory results. All oils are amenable to hydrogenation, but the ones generally used are those of inferior quality, and obtainable at low prices, such as fish oils. Fish oils

are greatly sought after, on account of their cheapness, but fish oil imported into France has to pay a duty of 6 fr. per 100 kilos (2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.). Attempts are being made to get this duty abolished, and a bill to this effect is already before the French Parliament. This bill, it is stated, has the support of the soap and stearine manufacturers, but is opposed by the oil manufacturers. Meanwhile the Minister of Finance has stated that if fish oils are granted free entry into the country, it may be necessary to place these oils, when hydrogenised, in a special category, and that it may be found expedient to put a duty on them of 6 fr. per 100 kilos. (2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.) with compulsory declaration of origin.

This announcement of the Minister, says the Consul-General, has caused profound dissatisfaction among oil manufacturers. They argue that oils, after having been subjected to the hydrogenation process, are so transformed that it is almost impossible to tell whence they originated, and that hydrogenised fats can be given all the characteristics of tallow. Accordingly it will be practically impossible to differentiate for tariff purposes between hydrogenised fish oils and other hydrogenised oils, and between tallow and hydrogenised fats. After long discussion the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce has decided to support the proposition of the Minister of Finance with regard to these oils. He proposes to tax them after hydrogenation, if intended for industrial purposes, to the extent of 9 fr. per 100 kilos. (3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.) maximum tariff. These are the duties levied on cotton and soy oils intended for soap manufacture.

The amount of **oil cakes** manufactured in Marseilles during 1913 fell below that of 1912—the number of tons for last year being 281,400 as against 285,900 in 1912, a difference of 4,500 tons. The following figures show that there has been an annual decrease since 1910 :—

	Tons.
1910	317,000
1911	312,100
1912	285,900
1913	281,400

It is interesting to learn that a British soap manufacturing company is building a factory in the Aygalades suburb of Marseilles for the hardening of oils by the hydrogen process invented by Monsieur Sabatier, Professor of Chemistry at Toulouse some 20 years ago, and now being adapted to the industrial treatment of oils. A French firm of candle makers has for two years past manufactured concrete oils by the hydrogenation process, for the use of their **candle-making** business. Up to the present this firm has only employed the process in a small way, but henceforward it will, it is said, probably go in largely for the hydrogenation of oils. The third concern about to be established, also in the Aygalades suburb, is that of a limited liability company founded in London, with a capital of 2,000,000 fr., and registered at Marseilles on February 20th, 1914; 20,000,100 fr. shares have been subscribed to by 11 shareholders. As set forth in its statutes, the aims of the company are to acquire all patents, licences, etc., to utilise all information and inventions relating to the hydrogenation, the solidification, or any other treatment of oils, fats or other similar substances, to buy, sell, manufacture, refine, prepare, solidify or treat in what manner soever all kinds of oils, fats, soaps, glycerine, cattle foods and all oleaginous substances.

The rise in price of copra oils, due to the enormous demand for edible coconut butter, has led to the hardening of all kinds of oils by the hydrogenation process on a large scale, notwithstanding the great initial cost of plant. Some 7,000 to 8,000 tons are being turned out weekly in Europe, and the output may, it is expected, be doubled this year. The oils treated by this process, which is not chemical but atomic, have all the qualities of copra oil, and can replace that concrete oil in the manufacture of soap. Like copra oil, they can absorb water (10 to 12 per cent) for inferior soaps, which contain 60 per cent instead of 72 per cent of oil as in the best qualities.

The concrete character of the oils (their high melting point) can be increased by intensifying the process, the oils becoming as hard as wood.

Being also deodorised and neutralised by the hydrogen process, all sorts of oils hitherto considered useless, even rancid evil-smelling fish oils, can be treated satisfactorily. A large firm of candle makers is importing largely Japanese fish oils for treatment by this process.

The hydrogenated oils are now commanding the high prices fetched by copra oils, but as an unlimited supply may soon be placed on the markets, a fall in price might be expected, yet the demand for copra oils is so great that it is hoped that prices will be maintained. The supply is not equal to the demand. The Philippines are now using copra very largely, causing a shortage.

Marseilles soap boilers, it is stated, still prefer the copra oil, if they can get it. They fear that with

time the smell of these hydrogenated oils may reappear in the soap, and that the colour may vary.

Imports of **copra** in 1913 were 103,136 tons, as compared with 115,117 tons in 1912 and 173,056 tons in 1911. The falling-off is attributed to the enormous rise in values. Copra, costing 120 fr. per ton at the close of 1913, is now at 95 fr. per ton. Under these circumstances the soap manufacturers restricted their purchases and consumption of copra oil to strictest requirements, and replaced this ingredient with tallows, greases and other raw materials which could be supplied at comparatively cheaper cost, but which proved rather prejudicial to the standard quality of Marseilles soap.

The crushing of copra was thus considerably reduced, and this industry was not profitable in 1913. Indeed, three of the mills closed or went into liquidation. Other large mills making special qualities of refined oils for edible purposes such as "Vegetaline" and "Cocose," have gained profitable results and maintain their importance.

The trade and crushing of **groundnuts**, decorticated and in shell, continues to increase steadily, and these form the largest and most important branch of the oil-crushing industry in Marseilles.

Imports for the year 1913 attained 241,882 tons decorticated kernels and 138,985 tons groundnuts in shell, as compared with 239,195 tons and 120,100 tons respectively in 1912, nearly the whole of these imports being crushed by local mills and the oils sold for edible purposes and for the soap industry.

A large portion of imports from the Madras and Coromandel coast, which in previous years all went to the soap kettle, in now being made suitable for edible purposes. This now forms a special and important trade in Marseilles, for French consumption, and also largely for export to other countries.

Imports of **Sesame or Gingili Seed** for 1913 show an increase on the previous year, *viz.*, 26,108 tons as against 18,798 tons in 1912, but are considerably below 1910-11, when the totals were 90,979 and 80,266 tons respectively. The reason given for this diminution is the comparative cheaper price of groundnut oils which are more largely taken and appreciated by consumers and margarine manufacturers.

The imports of **Castor Seed** in 1913 were 25,157 tons, as compared with 16,588 tons in 1912 and 11,509 tons in 1911. This branch of crushing has continued on profitable lines, and two leading crushers have gained high reputation and find a ready sale of their standard quantities, largely to the United Kingdom.

The following table, extracted from the "Return of Principal Imports at Marseilles during 1913," is self-explanatory:—

Imports of Principal Oilseeds and Oils.

	Total Imports from all Countries.	From India and Burma.
Oilseeds and Nuts—		
Copra . . . . Tons.	118,408	8,298
Gingili . . . . „	25,382	20,915
Groundnuts—		
Shelled . . . . „	249,807	144,216
Unshelled . . . „	144,753	24,535
Linseed . . . . „	28,147	24,810
Mowra . . . . „	233	99
Poppy . . . . „	1,026	5,805
Vegetable Oils—		
Castor . . . . „	2	Nil.
Coconut . . . . „	2,743	
Gingili . . . . „	36	
Groundnut . . . „	13	
Linseed . . . . „	560	
Poppy and other . . „	122	

—According to a Home correspondent **fruit** can be **preserved without sugar**, either by heating or by steaming the fruit in bottles and then sealing with air-tight lids. The idea is simply to destroy living germs and prevent the access of air. The fruit must first be sound and ripe, and then packed in bottles with boiled water. The heat applied must never reach the boiling point, and be slowly applied. In this way fruit can be preserved for years, with its natural flavour retained and free from preservatives. "The above methods," the correspondent adds, "are chiefly for the small fruit grower, but it would be much better if some co-operation could take place between fruit growers and jam manufacturers to provide the public with cheap sterilised fruit which would last indefinitely. Otherwise thousands of tons of fruits will go to rot in our orchards, as well as the humbler fruits of the wayside."

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

The *Board of Trade Journal* published on the 3rd September, relating to Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations, gives particulars about:—

Commonwealth of Australia.—Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation. Reports of Evidence—Proposed.

Dominion of Canada.—Declaration of Ownership required for German and Austrian Merchandise Imported from the United Kingdom.

Commonwealth of Australia.—Customs Decisions.

Gibraltar.—Governor Empowered to Prohibit Exportation of Arms, etc. Exportation of Skin and Plumage, etc., of wild Birds prohibited.

Bahamas.—"Copyright Act, 1914."

Egypt.—Prohibition of Exportation of Certain Articles.—Other Measures in Connection with War.

Norway.—Exportation of Certain Articles prohibited.

Netherlands.—Temporary Withdrawal of Prohibition of Exportation of Certain Goods.

Switzerland.—Exportation of certain Articles prohibited.

Spain.—Duty-free Admission of Wheat, Flour and Coal. Reduction of Customs Duties on Rye and Maize.

Ecuador.—Export Duties on Sugar Cane and Vegetable Wood.

Argentine Republic.—Consumption Tax on Beer in the Province of Buenos Aires. Customs Formalities in Connection with Taking of Samples for Analysis.

—The *Bankers' Magazine* states that from July 20th to the 30th, when the London Stock Exchange closed, the shrinkage which occurred in the value of 387 **representative stocks** exceeded any previous decline which has occurred even in a month. The net depreciation was no less than £188,000,000. The collapse was most pronounced in the markets directly affected by the chief cause operating, namely, the European political crisis. British Funds show a loss for the month of about £44,000,000 and foreign Government securities gave way to the extent of about £47,000,000. Next to those departments depreciation was specially pronounced in American railway securities, which were affected by Continental selling, while home railways and kindred stocks gave way in sympathy with gilt-edged descriptions. Railways in British possessions were also a very weak spot.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

Calcutta, Sept. 29th.

During the week ending September 28th seasonable rain fell throughout the province, doing much good to the standing crops.

Harvesting of *aus* (autumn) paddy has been finished in most places and that of jute is nearing completion.

Transplantation of winter rice is over. The crop is thriving well and prospects are promising.

Injury by insect-pests is reported from Midnapore only.

Cattle-disease is reported from eight districts.

The average price of common rice has fallen by about 0·4 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Ranchi, Sept. 29th.

During the week ending September 28th light to moderate rain was general over the province.

Harvesting of *bhadoi* (autumn) crops still continues; that of jute is approaching completion. More rain is wanted for the steeping of jute in Purnea.

Sugarcane and winter paddy are doing well. More rain is, however, wanted in several districts of Bihar and in parts of Palamau and Singhbhum.

Insects are causing some damage to paddy in parts of Balasore.

The average price of common rice has fallen appreciably as compared with that of the previous week.

The supply of fodder and water is sufficient.

Cattle-disease is reported from twelve districts.

Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

ASSAM.

Shillong, Sept. 29th.

During the week ending September 28th weather has been seasonable and favourable to standing crops. Moderate rain has fallen in all districts facilitating transplantation of winter rice, which is nearly finished, and improving prospects of crop.

Plucking and manufacture of tea and steeping of jute are going on.

Harvesting of autumn rice is nearly finished, outturn being fair.

Prospects of winter rice, cotton, tea and sugarcane are fair to good.

The average price of common rice is practically unchanged.

No cattle-disease is reported.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

KARACHI.

The following are excerpts from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce held on the 8th September, 1914 :—

Cultivation of Wheat in preference to Seeds.

Read Note by a Member of the Committee submitting a newspaper cutting regarding cultivation of wheat in preference to seeds and stating that his Firm has written to its agents and brokers upcountry to recommend cultivators to reduce seed area in favour of wheat, and asking the Chamber's support in the matter.

Also read telegram, dated 4th September, 1914, from the Chamber to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, as follows :—

Chamber urge Government to strongly recommend cultivators to decrease area of oilseeds in India and devote as large an area as possible to wheat and other food crops. Condition of seed crushing industry on Continent of Europe almost precludes export demand for rapeseed and will largely decrease demand for linseed while enormous demand expected for wheat and other food crops in 1915.

Also read draft letter as under to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry :—

Sir,—I am directed by my Committee to confirm the telegram sent to you on the 4th instant regarding the question of the coming season Oilseed Crop in India.

The early Rapeseed (Toria) crop is now about to be sown and may actually be commenced in some places. It is therefore very important that immediate action be taken to advise cultivators against the mistake of sowing a large area with oilseeds, expecting the usual export demand.

Even in the event of a speedy termination to the war in Europe it is improbable that Continental Seed Crushing Industries could be revived in time to make use of Indian surplus seed during 1915, and without such a revival it is hardly necessary to point out how valueless that surplus would be.

A reference to the interesting figures given in the *Indian Trade Journal* (No. 439) of 27th August, 1914, last will show how great a portion of the seed exported from India is consumed by these very countries that are now debarred from industry.

My Committee would submit the following figures showing the destinations of Rapeseed and Linseed exported during 1913-14.

	Rapeseed.	Linseed.
To Belgium	about 40%	10% of total export.
Germany	,, 25%	13% ,,
France	,, 25%	30% ,,
United Kingdom	,, 5%	40% ,,
Italy	,, 5%	7% ,,

The United Kingdom and, doubtfully, Italy, seem consequently the only sources from which demand may be expected.

It is hoped that the United Kingdom may somewhat increase its demand, but it is improbable that it can extend its capacity very largely at short notice.

At best therefore it may be concluded that the Rapeseed exports will not be more than 10% to 20% of its usual volume, while the Linseed export may perhaps be 50% to 60% of its normal, provided conditions are equal in the Americas.

On the other hand the demand for Rabi food grains—particularly Wheat—promises to be enormous.

The usual supplies of wheat from Russia will almost certainly be cut off, while the outlook for the Argentine Wheat Crop is anything but brilliant.

A bumper Wheat and Rabi Food Grain Crop is, under the circumstances, much to be desired, and my Committee feel confident, would yield to the cultivator, and to the country generally, most satisfactory results.

For these reasons my Committee trust that that Government will agree with their recommendation and urge cultivators to decrease the areas under Oilseeds while increasing those under Wheat and Rabi Food Grains for the coming season.

Resolution.—Copy of the above telegram to be wired to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The draft letter to be despatched.

Registration of Cotton Bales pressed in India.

Read letter, dated 26th August, 1914, from the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay, forwarding for the information of the Chamber, copy of Government Resolution No. 7913, dated 26th August, 1914, regarding the memorandum of instructions for the registration of cotton bales pressed in India.

Resolution.—To be acknowledged, circulated and recorded.

—The following are extracts from the *Administration Report of the Aundh State* in the Satara Agency for the year 1913-14 :—There is not much trade in the State. Rice, sugar, salt, spices, kerosene oil, coconuts, stationery, cotton yarn, cloth, metal pots and other articles required for daily use, are the principal heads of imports. The exports are cotton, wheat, gram, jowari, bajri, ground-nut, jaggery, linseed, safflower, seed and iron agricultural implements. The imports and exports are much on the increase. The Bazars at the Taluka stations are thriving very well. Trade in Khillar cattle and sheep prospered as usual. The **chief manufactures** are country blankets, khadis and saries. Atpadi is very famous for the manufacture of these articles. Weaving is carried on considerably at Kinhi, Kundal, Atpadi and Dighanchi. There were about 370 hand looms at work during the year of report. The **metal factory** at Aundh is not progressing so well but Messrs. Kirloskar Brothers are progressing satisfactorily in their Iron factory at Kirloskarwadi near Kundal. Agricultural implements of all kinds and improved cart wheels are manufactured in this factory. There was a large sale of the product turned out which testifies to the prosperity of the institution. Mr. Schutte, Agricultural Engineer, Bombay Presidency, Major W. K. Russel, Superintendent, Local Manufacture, and many other gentlemen of note, both officials and non-officials, visited the factory and their remarks reflect great credit on the proprietors of the firm. **A glass factory** was opened at Kirloskarwadi. It is still in its infancy. There are chances of its being developed into a big concern gradually. At present chimneys for lamps are only manufactured in it.

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN 1913.

The following are extracts from the Report of Mr. R. R. Simpson, M.Sc., Officiating Chief Inspector of Mines in India, for the year ending 31st December, 1913 :—

Persons Employed.

During the year 1913 the average number of persons working in and about the mines regulated by the Indian Mines Act was 181,260, of whom 116,492 worked underground and 64,768 on the surface. One hundred and eleven thousand, nine hundred and forty-six were adult males, 62,961 were adult females, and 6,353 children under 12 years of age. This is an increase of 16,958 workers or 10·32 per cent.

The increase related chiefly to those employed in coal mines, whose numbers increased by 11,650.

This increase is practically the same as that in the number of those working in the coal mines of Bihar and Bengal where, in 1913, 11,196 more persons were employed than in 1912. There was not much complaint of labour shortage in the Jharia coalfield but in the Raniganj coalfield the difficulty in securing a full complement tends to become more acute yearly.

At the Margherita coal mines in Assam increasing trouble in obtaining suitable recruits for the labour force is being experienced. The new recruits are chiefly Nepalese and Chinese, and their employment renders proper supervision extremely difficult, as they have no knowledge of the local dialects or of Hindi.

The same difficulty in respect of supervision is even more acute in Tavoy where practically all the underground mining is done by Chinese.

At Kalichedu mica mine in the Nellore district of Madras the experiment of settling a criminal tribe at the mine has been made. The community numbers about 1,500 persons, including women and children, and it forms the largest penal settlement in India. At first it was found that they did not take kindly to manual labour, but as they gained experience they became more willing and proficient. The men are paid from 3 to 5 annas daily and although they do not do as much work as ordinary free labourers yet, in view of the labour scarcity prevailing, their employment is considered to be a success.

Coal.

The output again constitutes a record, being 15,486,318 tons. This is an increase of 10·27 per cent over the output for 1912 when 14,044,368 tons were raised from the mines. Since 1909, when a decrease of 7 per cent was recorded, the successive annual increases have been 0·83, 5·80, 16·56 and 10·27 per cent. The drop in the rate of increase is probably accounted for by the restricted raisings consequent on the flooding of many mines in Bengal and Bihar during the year when abnormal floods were experienced in the coalfields. The loss of output directly due to the floods will probably be again reflected in the figures for 1914 as many mines are still suffering from the effects of inundation.

Judging from the present prices of first class coal in the market, and from the fact that many coal companies are contracted forward for long periods at remunerative rates the coal industry appears to be in a remarkably healthy condition.

Of the total output 14,876,241 tons or 96·06 per cent were raised in Bihar and Bengal ; the percentages in the previous three years being 94, 94·64 and 95·19, respectively. The increase in these two provinces was 1,446,675 tons, or slightly greater than the increase for the whole of India which was 1,441,950 tons. The increase come mainly from the Jharia coalfield where there was an increase of nearly one million tons or 12·48 per cent.

Owing to the extent to which the deeper lying areas of the first class seams of coal are burnt by igneous intrusions, as proved by recent sinkings and borings, the rapid expansion of the output of the Jharia coalfield is not likely to be maintained in the near future. There were increases 7·75 and 10·44 per cent, respectively, in the Raniganj and Giridih coalfields.

The output of the Bokaro-Ramgarh coalfield declined from 5,310 tons to 2,855 tons. The new extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is, however, being rapidly pushed forward, and a large output may be expected from this field within the next few years.

In the provinces other than Bihar and Bengal the only decrease in output occurred in Assam where 270,364 tons were raised. The decrease was 8·85 per cent, and it was due to scarcity of suitable labour. The increased percentages in the other provinces were :—

Central Provinces 0·71 per cent, Baluchistan 15·74 per cent, Panjab 32·59 per cent and North-West Frontier Province 80 per cent. In the last mentioned province the output is negligible.

The output per person employed during the year was (*a*) below ground 183 tons, and (*b*) above and below ground 116 tons. The figures for the five years preceding were (*a*) 169 and (*b*) 108. Taking each group of coalfields separately these figures were as follows :—Bengal and Bihar (*a*) 186 and 172, (*b*) 118 and 110 ; the Central Provinces (*a*) 126 and 123, (*b*) 88 and 86 ; Assam (*a*) 163 and 246, (*b*) 110 and 155 ; Baluchistan (*a*) 74 and 69, (*b*) 49 and 46, and the Panjab and North-West (*a*) 85 and 45, (*b*) 57 and 27. The output in England in 1912 was 311 tons per person employed below ground, and 251 tons per person employed above and below ground.

Mica.

The increase was not so marked as in the two previous years. The output was 43,650 cwts. as compared with 41,660 cwts. in 1912. The Madras output, in spite of an increase of 816 cwts. from the Salem district, declined by 15·07 per cent. The increase comes mainly from the province of Bihar

and Orissa, but the production of Ajmer-Merwara increased from 641 cwts. to 1,673 cwts.

The market for large slabs of good quality and for splittings of fine quality was well maintained, but towards the end of the year the value of smaller grades of stained quality declined. The year closed with heavy stocks of inferior splittings in Europe, and no business in that grade was carried through during the latter half of the year.

The electrical industry, on which the mica market is so largely dependent, was little affected by the general industrial depression in Europe, but appears to be lagging now.

The improvement in mining methods referred to in previous reports is maintained. The superficial nature of the mining is giving way to deeper and more systematic working which is proving that the deposits are not confined to the surface. The uncertainty as to persistency of the deposits which has prevailed in the past is being gradually dissipated by the continuance in size and richness of the veins in depth. This fact is lending stability to the industry, and encouraging capitalists to make permanent provision for the future.

Labour-saving devices are being introduced to supplant the old fashioned methods of raising rock and water by manual labour. It is not uncommon to see a string of some twenty coolies raising the produce of three drills whereas by means of simple machinery three coolies might deal with the rock produced by twenty chisels.

Hand drilling continues to find favour with the operators and it seems unlikely to be superseded by mechanical means owing to the damage to the crystals that may follow the use of machine drills, but there is no doubt that the use of double handed drills employing two strikers and a turner would effect greater speed than is possible at present without increasing the risk of damaging the crystals.

In the Hazaribagh district the careful nursing of the industry by the Kodarma Mica Mining Association is having beneficial results, and the Association is proving a valuable instrument for protecting the interests of the owners.

Manganese.

The output of manganese ore increased by one-half, being 637, 891 tons as compared with 423,464 tons in 1912, but it was still 0·73 per cent below the record year of 1907 when the Russian output fell away by reason of the war with Japan, and there was a greater demand for Indian ores.

From the point of view of the producer the state of the trade was much the same as in 1912, for although the average price per unit was as high as eleven pence yet the abnormally high ocean freights absorbed all the additional profit. During the latter half of the year freights improved, but at the same time the price of ore dropped to ten pence per unit.

Gems.

The increase of 12·15 per cent recorded last year has been wiped out by a decrease of 13·78 per cent in the output of gems during 1913. The figures are 278,706 carats as compared with 323,247 carats in 1912. The whole of the output comes from Mogok mines in Upper Burma and consists of rubies, sapphires and spinels.

Any change which there was, in the market for these gems was for the worse both in demand and prices. The boom in sapphires was not altogether maintained though cut stones of the best quality continued to fetch remarkable prices.

Gold.

The output increased from 7,269 ounces to 11,019 ounces, all of which comes from the Anantapur district in Madras.

The increase is 51·59 per cent. Except for 244 ounces from the Jibutil mine the production was entirely from the North Anantapur mine, which continues to show high values.

Wolfram.

This valuable mineral is used in the manufacture of the specially hard steel used as armour plate in war-ships and in the tungsten filament lamp. The district of Tavoy in Lower Burma is now the largest producer of wolfram in the world. The possession of these deposits is a valuable asset to the Empire.

The output was 27,520 cwts. This represents only the small increase of 8·34 per cent on the figures for the previous year, but there is every indication that there will be a more substantial increase in future years.

The direct revenue from wolfram collected by Government amounted to 1¼ lakhs, whilst the indirect revenue probably was much greater.

Up till the present time large capitalists have, except in one instance, held aloof from the industry, but the facility with which certain owners have been able to develop their mines from revenue has attracted attention and it appears probable that before long firms of considerable financial standing will exercise options over certain mines.

There has been a considerable increase in underground mining and at one mine not less than 20,000 feet of driving has been done.

Chromite.

There was renewed activity in chromite mining in the Zhob district in Baluchistan where of recent years the production has steadily dwindled. The output was 3,414 tons. The production in 1912 was only 6 tons and this came from the Quetta-Pishin district.

The mineral is chiefly used in the manufacture of specially hard steel, and it commands a high price.

Other Minerals.

There were increases in iron, slate, tin, clay, fullers' earth, steatite and salt, and decreases in copper ore, limestones, galena, corundum, magnesite and samarskite.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE BRITISH TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

European Export Trade.

In the course of an article on this subject the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts* of 14th August says :—The outbreak of war creates difficulties for the textile industries upon a scale of which the direct business with European countries gives no measure. There are perhaps no industries more dependent on the smooth working of credit and the easy transport of goods. The mills rely hardly at all upon home production for their supplies of raw material, and the home market does not consume more than half of their manufactured goods. The vitals of the industries are touched with more calamitous effect by the general disordering of communications than by the simple prevention of business with the Continent. The course of events during the last thirty-five years has diminished the relative importance of the European markets, at least for the sale of piece goods, and has increased that of the more distant countries. It may none the less be worth while to notice the comparative importance of the European countries for certain of the great staples. Germany and the Netherlands, for example, received nearly half last year's export of cotton yarn, of which article two-thirds of the export is to the Continent. European countries apart from Turkey took about 5 per cent of the 7,075 million yards of exported cotton piece goods. Turkey receives much that might be credited to Asia, and this addition would bring the proportion up to ten per cent. Practically the whole of the foreign business in combed wool tops and the seventy-five million pounds of worsted yarn went to European mills—principally German—for consumption. Approximately one-quarter of the woollen cloth and one-sixth of the worsted and stuff goods sent abroad last year were for European destinations. The business runs into large amounts, and its stoppage is of an unquestionable seriousness, but the cessation affects neither individual concerns nor particular industrial sections evenly. Some have no Continental relations at all, and some have none other.

Imports from the Continent.

The Continent furnishes upon a large scale certain raw materials. Flax and hemp to a value of some five million pounds, and woollen rags worth about one million pounds arrive normally from the Northern parts of Europe, and raw silk to a value of about £200,000 comes from France and Italy. A certain amount of cotton yarn is brought from Belgium, usually when English prices are high, but that supply is in no sense irreplaceable. Dutch printed cottons and some German and French dyed goods are brought over, and other goods of the same kind are bought and delivered abroad from Continental ports by British firms. The cotton, hosiery, and gloves, which are imported by the five million pounds worth per annum, are derived in the main from Chemnitz. There are about three and a half million pounds' worth of cotton lace, ribbons, trimmings, and sundries, all of which come from countries now at war or under arms. Woollen yarn to a similar amount comes normally from Belgium, Germany, and France to feed the shirting and dress goods looms. French and German dress goods, which have latterly been standing at some advantage in our own and other markets, represent some four and a half million pounds, or fifty-six million yards—enough, perhaps, to make eight million dresses. The fifteen million pounds worth of foreign silks are nearly all Continental, as are some two million pounds worth of linen yarn and cloth. Impediments other than those of transport stand in the way of the importation of these articles, and even short hostilities may be followed by a lengthy period of the disorganisation of industry in the countries of production.

The Immediate Outlook.

Speculation upon the industrial outcome of the vast calamity would be gratuitous, and if the economic stakes were less considerable, calculation of the chances would savour of bad taste. It is, however, the business of manufacturers to calculate carefully, and their heads have been kept admirably cool at the critical point. In the general dispositions thus far taken for the curtailment of consumption there have been friendly signs of consideration for the work-people, and as between manufacturers and distributor it is well understood that there must be give and take. Experience gained in wars in which British arms were not engaged favours a supposition that the industrial consequences will not be entirely unredeemed. The direct outcome of hostilities in the form of contracts for military clothing may be of use to the few rather than to the many. The indirect results should easily be greater, and in respect of such trade as may be done during the war and in the period immediately following upon it, British manufacturers will have either a working monopoly or a useful start. When the atmosphere is clearer and raw materials are purchasable at an attractive price, manufacturers with means will see the force of accumulating stocks of goods in anticipation of requirements. It is fervently hoped that the hostilities will imply less disorganisation of the industrial machine than is involved by the Continental military system, and in that event our readiness, financial resources, and commercial connections must prove of great use in restoring many mills to work. It is, unhappily, possible to predict with full confidence the form that some demand will take. The South African War is remembered in the dress industry as the efficient cause of large transactions in black.

Subsidiary Supplies.

Textile industry is dependent to a greater extent than is invariably realised upon supplies of oil for lubrication, leather for strapping and belting machines, timber for bobbins and shuttles, and upon an indefinite number of sundries. Some disturbance in the supply of these is inevitable. The **heavy chemicals** used in dyeing and finishing, although preponderantly of British manufacture, are in numerous cases made with the assistance of imported ores and gross materials. The **dyes** used are, of course, largely German, but two German firms, to preserve their patents, opened English works; and there are English colour makers whose wares should receive serious attention in view of the changed state of affairs. Textile machine making is in a double sense an allied trade, occupying in textile centres the fathers, brothers, and husbands of those who work in the mill. The situation of the machine makers has been gravely affected, for they live upon foreign orders, and the war has cut off at a blow half their foreign trade.

LANCASHIRE'S COTTON EXPORTS.

The article below is from the *Manchester Guardian*:—It may be interesting at this juncture to review the statistics of exports of Lancashire cotton goods to the chief belligerent and other countries. The following table, taken from the Board of Trade returns, gives the values of our exports of yarn for the three years 1911, 1912 and 1913:—

Exports of Yarn.

	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£
Russia	371,279	323,345	261,518
Norway	102,207	103,270	124,957
Germany	5,172,764	5,196,945	5,141,022
Netherlands	1,975,784	1,902,666	1,796,744
Belgium	293,743	321,342	342,564
France	545,411	590,033	614,922
Austria-Hungary	511,886	475,971	394,495
Roumania	490,658	468,116	346,786
Turkey	437,341	588,110	439,720
China (including Hongkong).	150,317	129,645	109,956
United States of America	761,794	765,811	688,099
British India, *viâ* Bombay, *viâ* Karachi.	99,671	86,143	92,523
Total to Bombay	880,490	876,683	941,713
Madras	626,326	641,702	727,800
Bengal (including Eastern Bengal and Assam).	531,290	657,131	433,767
Canada	204,847	249,802	289,183
Other countries	1,722,526	1,882,783	1,759,215
Total (with others)	15,663,435	16,222,150	15,007,017

It will be seen that Germany is our best customer for yarn, and that a very large proportion of our export is for European countries. There is, however, a considerable trade with the various Indian markets. In comparison with cloth, however, the yarn exports are a small affair, as the following table shows:—

Exports of Cloth.

	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£
Denmark	402,915	379,752	303,957
Germany	2,094,321	2,058,061	1,802,087
Netherlands	989,274	1,169,410	1,389,290
Belgium	769,900	797,300	744,616
France	423,652	405,129	377,073
Switzerland	1,594,025	1,557,237	1,608,025
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.	437,350	436,237	443,478
Italy	341,110	298,838	287,229
Greece	376,620	395,422	463,456
Turkey	5,416,362	4,564,050	4,216,825
Egypt	4,109,953	3,275,288	3,285,329
Foreign West Africa	1,485,166	1,469,820	1,439,376
Persia	690,789	679,406	491,618
Dutch East Indies	3,306,684	3,248,047	4,014,459
China (including Hongkong).	9,868,902	8,104,755	11,733,357
Japan	1,384,181	3,339,089	1,050,613
United States of America	1,858,753	1,717,861	1,572,202
Brazil	2,455,060	2,013,021	1,650,976
Argentine Republic	2,911,194	3,142,886	3,103,407
British West Africa	1,943,326	2,306,701	2,406,468
British South Africa	1,283,830	1,260,317	1,233,239
Bombay	10,395,396	11,156,835	14,259,323
Madras	1,890,954	2,116,153	2,760,467
Bengal (including Eastern Bengal and Assam).	13,096,187	15,122,878	16,818,194
Burma	1,495,027	1,579,879	2,140,733
Straits Settlements	1,396,555	1,719,379	1,828,752
Australia	3,527,219	3,586,785	3,394,251
New Zealand	781,815	757,997	808,631
Canada	1,440,472	1,711,039	1,981,218
Total (with others)	90,512,899	91,624,257	97,820,623

It appears, therefore, that more than a third in value of our cotton cloth exports goes to India, and large proportions to China, the Dutch East Indies, Africa, the United States, Australia, Canada and the South and Central America markets. What are known as the Near Eastern markets, including Turkey and Egypt, are also large customers, and, of course, the Mediterranean must be pretty safe before much can be done with them.

—Unwrought copper, pig, sheet, and pipe lead, glycerine, ferro-chrome haematite iron ore, magnetic iron ore, rubber and raw or rough hides and skins (not including dressed leather) are added to the list of **articles to be treated as conditional contraband.**

METAL STATISTICS FOR 1913.

The annual statistics of the Metallbank und Metallurgische Gesellschaft, of Frankfort-on-Main, just published, give particulars of the production and consumption of the principal base metals in the various countries of the world. In each case the *tonnage* is calculated on the *metric system*.

The total copper production amounted to 1,005,900 tons in 1913, compared with 1,018,600 tons in 1912, and 893,800 tons in the previous year. Of this quantity Europe produced 186,500 tons, compared with 195,300 tons in 1912, and America 692,900 tons, against 708,400 tons in the previous year. The following table gives the production of the chief countries for the past two years:—

	1913	1912		1913	1912
Germany	41,100	38,900	Russia	34,300	33,500
Great Britain	52,100	63,100	Spain	23,600	23,300
France	12,000	11,900			

Consumption of Copper.

The world's consumption of copper in 1913 amounted to 1,044,500 tons, compared with 1,038,700 tons in 1912. The consumption in Europe amounted to 643,100 tons, against 623,500 tons in 1912, the principal consuming countries for the past two years being as follows:—

	1913	1912		1913	1912
Germany	259,300	231,700	Austria-Hungary	39,200	48,200
Great Britain	140,300	144,700	Russia	40,200	40,000
France	103,600	98,500			

America's consumption amounted to 351,100 tons, against 374,800 tons in 1912.

Tin Statistics.

The total tin production in 1913 amounted to 128,900 tons, compared with 124,700 tons in 1912, and 117,600 tons in the previous year. The Straits shipments amounted to 65,640 tons, against 61,528 tons in 1912. Great Britain produced 5,300 tons from inland ore and 16,700 tons from imported ore. Germany produced 11,500 tons; France 1,200 tons (against 500 tons in 1912). The Banca sales in Holland were 15,173 tons, and the Billiton sales in Holland and Java 2,243 tons. The world's tin consumption totalled 124,900 tons in 1913, compared with 127,700 tons in 1912. The European consumption amounted to 68,900 tons, against 65,500 tons in 1912, the following being the principal European consuming countries:—

	1913	1912		1913	1912
Great Britain	24,400	21,800	Austria-Hungary	3,200	3,800
Germany	19,300	20,200	Russia	2,700	2,600
France	8,300	7,500	Italy	2,900	2,500
Belgium	2,300	1,500			

Production of Lead.

The world's production of lead in 1913 amounted to 1,186,700 tons, compared with 1,181,800 tons in 1912, and 1,136,000 tons in 1911. Of this quantity Europe produced 574,000 tons, against 547,000 tons in 1912, and North America 486,900 tons, against 511,600 tons in the previous year. The production in Mexico fell from 108,000 tons in 1912 to 63,000 tons in 1913, while in Spain the output rose from 186,700 tons in 1912 to 203,000 tons in 1913. The output of the principal European countries in 1913 and 1912 was as follows:—

	1913	1912		1913	1912
Germany	181,100	176,600	Italy	21,700	21,500
France	28,000	31,100	Austria-Hungary	24,100	21,400
Great Britain	30,500	29,200	Russia	1,000	1,000
Belgium	50,800	51,200			

Lead Consumption.

The total consumption of lead amounted to 1,196,200 tons in 1913, compared with 1,201,800 tons in 1912. The European consumption totalled 713,900 tons, against 711,500 tons in 1912. The chief consuming countries were as follows:—

	1913	1912		1913	1912
Germany	223,500	232,100	Belgium	42,900	44,900
Great Britain	191,200	196,300	Italy	32,600	33,000
France	107,100	104,700	Austria-Hungary	35,500	37,800
Russia	58,800	45,600			

The consumption in other countries during 1913 was as follows:—United States, 401,300 tons, against 398,400 tons in 1912; Canada, 22,900 tons, against 30,000 tons in 1912; Japan, 18,500 tons, and Australia, 9,600 tons, against 21,800 tons and 10,100 tons in 1912, respectively.

Spelter Statistics.

The world's production in 1913 amounted to 997,900 tons, compared with 977,900 tons in 1912 and 902,100 tons in 1911. The European production totalled 673,912 tons, against 661,081 tons in 1912, and that of America 320,283 tons, against 314,512 tons in the previous year. The production in tons of the principal European countries was as follows, the figures in brackets referring to 1912:—Germany, 283,113 (271,064); Belgium, 197,703 (200,198); Great Britain, 59,146 (57,231); Holland, 24,323 (23,932); France and Spain, 71,023 (72,161).

The total consumption amounted to 1,012,700 tons in 1913, compared with 996,900 tons in 1912. The principal consuming countries were the United States with 323,300 tons (312,900 tons); Germany, 232,000 tons (225,800 tons); Great Britain, 194,600 tons (185,200 tons); France, 81,000 tons (82,000 tons); Belgium, 76,400 tons (77,200 tons); Austria-Hungary, 40,400 tons (46,800 tons); Russia, 33,300 tons (27,900 tons).

Production and Consumption of Aluminium.

The world's production in 1913 amounted to 68,200 tons, against 62,600 tons in 1912 and 45,000

tons in 1911. The United States produced 22,500 tons, compared with 19,500 tons in 1912; Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Switzerland, 12,000 tons; France, 18,000 tons; and England, 7,500 tons. The total consumption amounted to 66,800 tons in 1913, compared with 62,900 tons and 46,800 tons in 1912 and 1911 respectively. The principal consuming countries were the United States with 32,800 tons, against 29,800 tons in 1912; France, 7,000 tons, against 6,000 tons in 1912; England, 5,000 tons, and Italy 1,000 tons.—*Ironmonger.*

THE GERMAN EXPORT TRADES.

Great Britain's Opportunity.

Mr. E. Enver Todd writes to the *Manchester Guardian* of 28th August:—Though it would be mere Protectionist folly to assume that the destruction of the oversea commerce of Germany during the period of the war would be a benefit to this country, yet in a number of industries, and notably in iron and steel goods, machinery, chemicals and electrical products, in which Germany has been our greatest competitor, British manufacturers are now given an opportunity of supplying markets which are usually supplied by Germany, and which are themselves not directly affected by the war. To that extent the loss which we incur from the cessation of the purchasing power of a large part of the Continent—and of India, in addition, for the power of India to take British goods depends largely on her ability to sell to Europe—may be recouped in other directions; and on the conclusion of the war we shall have the opportunity of retaining the new market thus gained.

In 1912 German products were exported to Africa to the extent of, roughly, £9,000,000 (taking twenty marks to the pound), to Asia to the extent of £21,000,000, to America to the extent of £74,000,000, and to Australasia to the extent of £49,000,000. The majority of this trade consists of manufactured articles similar to those made in Great Britain. The total German export of manufactures was in 1912 £284,600,000, to which should be added for the purposes of this article the yarns, coal and coke, crude and semi-manufactured iron and steel, chemicals and manures, which are included in the £116,600,000 of German exports of "raw-materials and articles partly manufactured." In addition the exports of Austria-Hungary include £7,037,000 of products of the mining and metals industries, £21,297,000 of partly manufactured articles, including coal, coke, pig iron and steel, and £52,559,000 of fully manufactured goods.

The Colonial Office has already taken steps to bring before the notice of British manufacturers samples of the German and Austrian products imported by the British Possessions.

The extent of this trade, the bulk of which is in goods in which we can and do compete, is shown by the following table:—

Imports into British Possessions.

Imported into—	From Germany. £	From Austria. £
United Kingdom	71,238,083	7,745,166
British India	6,874,472	2,544,578
Aden	16,429	263,717
Australia	7,153,609	381,956
New Zealand	653,230	15,959
Canada	2,975,177	344,172
Canada	6,664	113
Newfoundland	3,327,471	140,960
South African Union	138,030	6,042
Southern Rhodesia	13,413	314
Nyasaland	37,949	602
Uganda	53,307	2,473
East Africa Protectorate	156,310	31,697
Straits Settlements	785,709	241,209
Ceylon	343,690	57,049
Mauritius	23,596	1,310
Southern Nigeria	734,147	17,302
Gold Coast	379,028	...
Sierra Leone	166,671	198
West India Islands	174,957	533
Cyprus	27,202	91,031
Malta	75,933	101,973
Total including others	95,522,000	11,989,000

In addition to this export to British Possessions, Germany sends roughly £70,000,000 of the manufactures to countries outside of the Empire and Europe, including £25,000,000 to the United States; and Austria sends £31,000,000 of goods, mainly manufactured, to Russia, Belgium, France, the Balkan States, Turkey, Egypt, the United States, South America and Japan. The principal articles of German and Austrian export are given below:—

Export from Germany.

—	Mill marks.
Cement	34·1
Chemicals	838·5
Coal and coke	563·0
Copper manufactures	107·5
Cotton manufactures	485·7
Glass and glasswares	119·5
Mucical instruments	77·9
Iron and steel, incl. cycles and cutlery	1,201·2
Leather goods	328·6
Machinery	696·5
Paper	130·3
Rubber goods	133·3
Silk manufactures	205·2
Toys	92·3
Wearing apparel	118·3
Wooden wares	95·0
Woollen goods	337·5

Export from Austria.

—	Mill. kronen (24 to the £).
Ready-made clothing	45·2
Coal	94·0
Cotton goods	75·2
Glass wares	77·3
Iron and steel	57·0
Leather goods	54·0
Linen manufactures	54·1
Paper	39·7
Silk manufactures	22·9
Woollen goods	70·6

In 1909 the Tariff Commission published an estimate of the amount of German trade with various groups of countries in 16 main departments of industry. From this account the following is abstracted:—

German Exports to

—	The Empire. 000£	United States. 000£	All other countries outside Europe. 000£
Iron and steel, inc. hardware, cutlery, tools, implements, arms, cycles, wire, etc.—			
(*a*) Semi-manufactured	3,516	105	2,088
(*b*) Fully manufactured	4,389	1,023	7,483
Machinery, inc. motors and vehicles	1,647	393	3,705
Cotton manufactures, exc. yarn	6,505	4,512	4,960
Woollen manufactures, exc. yarn	3,413	1,094	2,763
Linen manufactures	152	583	121
Apparel, haberdashery, and millinery, incl. hats	2,637	816	1,113
Leather	1,131	500	614
Manufactures of leather	768	1,185	366
Rubber and gutta-percha goods	618	77	390
Paper	2,209	1,486	1,368
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.	5,095	4,741	3,800
Manufactures of wood and other carving materials	689	223	289
Glass and glass wares	1,003	417	928
China and earthenware	991	1,688	631
Musical instruments and parts	1,151	280	595

We have a total here of £86,257,000 in all of which this country can effectively supplant German trade.

COMPETITION WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN NEUTRAL MARKETS.

According to a pamphlet issued by the Board of Trade, London, in the series they are now printing, dealing with the possible acquisition of German and Austro-Hungarian trade in neutral markets by British manufacturers, the railway axles, railway-wheel parts (hubs, tyres, frames, etc.), railway wheels, and sets of railway wheels exported from Germany to all destinations in the year 1912 amounted in value to £1,377,000. The values of such exports sent to the principal markets and to the United Kingdom in the same year were as follows, the corresponding figures for the United Kingdom being given for comparison:—

Railway Wheels and Axles (complete) and Tyres and Axles.

—	Exports by United Kingdom.	Exports by Germany.
	£	£
To British India	461,000	60,000
„ Canada	38,000	90,000
„ Australia	284,000	199,000
„ Norway	1,000	14,000
„ Denmark	...	28,000
„ France	5,100	40,000
„ Spain	8,000	39,000
„ Portugal	2,000	10,000
„ Italy	200	275,000
„ Turkey	1,000	12,000
„ Egypt	12,000	13,000
„ Dutch East Indies	700	32,000
„ China	30,000	82,000
„ Japan (and Formosa)	11,000	88,000
„ Argentina	285,000	16,000
„ Brazil	50,000	63,000
„ Chile	21,000	14,000
„ United Kingdom	...	40,000
Total	1,210,000	1,095,000

The aggregate British exports to the above markets therefore exceed those of Germany, but while the United Kingdom easily takes the first place in supplying these goods to British India and Argentina, Germany takes the bulk of the trade in the other markets specified.

The aggregate value of Germany's exports to the above markets amounted to 80 per cent of her total exports of this class of railway material.

Canada.

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, in his last annual report, states that of the gross imports of railway material, the British imports represent a proportion of 7·6 per cent, but over 90 per cent of the railway material has been classed as "non-competitive," *i.e.*, rails, etc., which for various

reasons British firms do not normally supply to the Canadian market. Of the balance, which consists of axles and parts, springs and parts, switches, crossings, and tyres in the rough for locomotives, tenders and cars, imports show a proportion for the United Kingdom of 11·5 per cent, while Germany secured 20·18 per cent. The bulk of the orders go, of course, to the United States.

Australia.

The Board of Trade have heard by cable from His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in Melbourne that the Federal Government have decided to continue the execution of their Public Works.

Some few months ago the contract for the supply of locomotives and of engine, tender, carriage and wagon tyres for the Victorian State Railways for the three years commencing July 1, 1913, excited special interest in view of the Government enquiry last year as to the purchase of railway material by the Railway Commissioners. For the period from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1913, Messrs. Krupp tendered for tyres manufactured from three grades of steel—open-hearth, Krupp's crucible, and Krupp's special—but for the last contract they tendered only for tyres manufactured from the special steel. For the period 1910-1913 Messrs. Krupp obtained orders for their crucible-steel tyres to the value of approximately £30,000. They were also successful in obtaining considerable contracts for material for the period 1913-1916.

The Trade Commissioner has forwarded a list of the orders given against these contracts to March 31, 1914. The following were the orders placed with Messrs. Krupp :—

Item No.	Tyres.	Price each.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	109	12 6 3	1,342 1 3
1A	43	12 4 3	525 2 9
2	66	6 18 0	455 8 0
7	29	7 1 0	204 9 0
9	24	9 5 0	222 0 0
10	12	9 4 0	110 8 0
42	8	4 3 0	33 4 0
43	4	4 8 3	17 5 0
45	33	5 3 3	170 7 3
47	29	5 3 0	149 7 0
48	1,754	4 10 9	7,958 15 6
			11,188 7 9

In Adelaide the Municipal Tramways Trust purchased by tender from oversea manufacturers to the value of £77,000, of which an order for *wheels and* axles for maximum traction trucks accounted for £1,057 10*s.*, and orders for 275 gear wheels and 250 *axles for £945 6s. 3d. and £810 8s. 4d.*, respectively. Messrs. Krupp tendered as follows for the wheels and axles for maximum traction trucks :—(1) To *specification*, plus £60 for Krupp's special light-weight centres—mileage guaranteed as follows : drawing tyres 60,000 miles ; pony tyres, £1,333 ; (2) axles, special steel, centres and tyres to specifications, plus £60 as above, £1,374 ; (3) axles and centres to specification, special steel, plus £60 as above, £1,471 ; (4) axles and tyres, special steel, plus £60 as above, £1,612 5*s.* Messrs. Krupp did not secure this contract, but succeeded in obtaining that for the supply of 250 axles, their price being £3 4*s.* 10*d.* per axle with delivery in 25 weeks, against £3 10*s.* with delivery of 125 in 12 weeks, the lowest British tender.

The following are further extracts from communications received from His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in Australia.

Wrought-Steel Half Patent Axles.—There is a large demand for these in the Commonwealth, the American pattern being preferred. A Sydney firm informed me that instead of ordering 500 sets from the United Kingdom as at present, they would order 3,000 sets if British manufacturers would closely follow the American pattern and quote a lower price. At present the difference in price amounts to about 30 per cent in favour of the American axle.

Light Springs.—This trade is of the same extent as that for the half patent axles, and is mostly with the United States.

Heavy Axles and Springs.—The trade in these is very largely with the United Kingdom.

India.

Railway wheels, axles, and tyres are not separately distinguished in the trade volumes of India. The imports of railway carriages and wagons and parts thereof are almost entirely from the United Kingdom.

According to a German Consular Report on the trade of Bombay Presidency for 1910-11, the German exports of railway tyres amounted in that year to 3,700 metric tons, and of railway axles to 1,400 metric tons. Wheels are imported for the most part from the United Kingdom.

The following information has just been received regarding contracts which have been quite recently secured by Messrs. George Wills & Company on account of Messrs. Krupp :—48 best straight driving axle forgings—20 at £4 6*s.* 9*d.* each ; 28 at £3 7*s.* 6*d.* each ; 400 cast-steel wheel centres at £2 12*s.* each ; 1,100 carriage and wagon tyres at £19 7*s.* per ton.

Cotton and Woollen Clothing, Brass and Brasswares.

Other pamphlets deal with men's cotton and woollen clothing and brass and brasswares.

Clothing.

The following table shows the principal markets to which men's and boys' woollen clothing were exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary. The first column refers to Germany (1912), and the second to Austria-Hungary (1913) :—

	£	£
British India	2,100	2,200
Canada	3,000	...
Denmark	25,400	...
France	1,800	7,900
Italy	8,600	1,300
Norway	11,000	...
Russia	20,100	1,300
Sweden	9,500	...
Bulgaria	350	14,500
Roumania	1,700	7,000
Turkey—European and Asiatic	5,700	179,500
German South-West Africa	6,700	300
China	7,200	50
Argentina	20,200	200
Bolivia	4,600	
Brazil	2,700	4,600
Chile	5,900	100
Uruguay	7,300	...
Total to above markets	143,850	218,950

The value of the exports of men's and boys' cotton and woollen clothing sent to the principal neutral markets and the United Kingdom in a recent year from Germany and Austria-Hungary may be summarised as follows :—

	Cotton. £	Woollen. £
From Germany (1912)	257,250	143,850
From Austria-Hungary (1913)	20,500	218,950
From United Kingdom	998,800	470,000

There would appear, therefore, to be a considerable opening for the export of British-made *cotton* clothing at the expense of German trade, and for the British-made woollen clothing at the expense of both German and Austrian trade. In addition similar clothing hitherto sent to the United Kingdom market from Germany and Austria-Hungary (valued at about £60,900 annually) might be displaced by British-made *clothing*.

Brass and Brasswares, etc.

The following statement shows the value of brass and other copper alloys, and wares thereof, exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary to all *destinations*, in a recent year, so far as the particulars are available. Figures for the United Kingdom have been added for purposes of comparison :—

	£
Exported from Germany	6,428,550
Exported from Austria-Hungary	1,057,750
Exported from United Kingdom	1,653,000

Both the German and Austrian figures unavoidably include a number of articles not strictly brass, and the figures given are therefore somewhat more favourable to them than to those for the United Kingdom.

Exports from Germany, 1912.

	£
Brass, tombac, and similar metallic alloys	549,650
Bronze and other copper alloys	134,200
Rods, sheets, plates, and other forms, hammered or rolled—of brass, tombac, etc.	1,058,700
Wire of copper alloys, etc.; iron wire with *such wire plaited or twisted around it*	314,200
Wire rope and cable, neither lacquered nor polished, coated with aluminium or nickelled, coloured or "verniert"	30,800
Cemented wire	23,100
Cylinders of copper or copper alloys, etc., for textile dressing works or printing, including the machines and parts thereof connected	24,100
Printing plates of all kinds of common metals or alloys thereof	93,700
Gauze for industrial purposes; drying cylinders for printing establishments	190,800
Coarse wares, *not specified elsewhere*, of cast brass (including kitchen and domestic utensils); upholstery springs of brass wire, unpolished, not lacquered	228,100
Brass tubes of all kinds	208,000
Wares, *other* than coarse, of cast brass, not specified elsewhere; lacquered or polished wares of cast brass (including kitchen and domestic utensils); wares of sheet brass and brass wares not specified elsewhere; wares of tombac; brass foil, etc.	2,368,200
Wares of copper, tombac, and brass, "verniert," coloured, coated with aluminium or nickel	1,075,000
	6,428,550

The aggregate value of this class of goods exported from Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom to the undermentioned markets in a recent year is as follows :—

Country to which Exported.	Exported from Germany (1912).	Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913).	Exported from United Kingdom (1913).
To—	£	£	£
United Kingdom	452,000	88,700	...
British India	483,700	36,600	129,900
Australia	44,100	500	304,200
Norway	104,500	5,000	15,900
Sweden	170,100	20,800	14,600
Denmark	166,200	6,700	25,900
France	618,500	26,300	88,200
Spain	144,400	17,300	26,600
Italy	408,500	9,400	23,700
Roumania	106,900	79,000	900
Russia	691,900	98,700	18,200
Turkey	52,200	37,700	6,100
Egypt	28,800	20,300	3,500
Dutch East Indies	51,000	20,000	5,000
China	53,200	5,200	18,000
Mexico	38,000	*	5,100
Brazil	112,700	4,400	58,400
Uruguay	24,000	*	10,200
Argentina	165,000	12,400	98,700
Chile	49,500	*	31,900
United States of America	146,200	14,000	34,500
	4,111,200	584,000	864,500

As already stated, the German and Austrian figures unavoidably cover a somewhat greater range than those for the United Kingdom; but even when a large allowance is made for this it is evident that German competition is very severe in all the Colonial and neutral markets specified.

As regards the United Kingdom. It appears that in 1907 the output of brass and other copper alloys, coppersmiths' and braziers' work, machinery parts of brass, copper, and alloys, and finished brass goods of all kinds amounted to approximately £13,000,000. So that German competition in the United Kingdom cannot be regarded as severe.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE WORLD'S TRADE.

The article below is from the *Statist* of 22nd August:—The leading maritime nations may be likened unto huge octopuses, with tremendous tentacles reaching out to grab trade in all parts of the world. Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and France are the largest octopuses of this description, while other countries are of a more or less smaller kind. All the octopus nations thrive according to the amount of trade they carry on with each other all over the world. At the present time six of the largest octopus nations are at deadly war with each other, and the trade tentacles of two of them—Germany, a very large one, and Austria a smaller kind—are completely cut off, while the other fighting octopuses have their trade tentacles injured to a greater or less extent, the least affected being the United Kingdom. Five of the great nations at war with each other in normal times carry on an enormous aggregate trade with each other and the rest of the world, but each one of them purchases from the world goods greatly exceeding in value the goods they sell to other countries. In other words, their imports are much larger than their exports. The irresistible conclusion is that the great war now raging on the Continent will have a serious effect on the trade not merely of the nations involved, but of the whole world. For the time being there will be feverish activity in trades and industries supplying army and navy requirements, and temporarily also other countries may be able to sell goods hitherto obtained by the world from Germany; but the after-math of the war can only be trade inactivity all over the world, greatest sufferers naturally being the countries that are defeated. The principal belligerents are the richest and most powerful countries in the world. They buy produce, foodstuffs, and raw material from, and sell their manufactured goods to, every quarter of the globe, and a little reflection will convince everyone that the great lessening of their purchasing power that must inevitably ensue will leave a deep mark on the prosperity of every country, no matter how far removed from the scene of hostilities. In the past decade the prosperity of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and little Belgium, too, has increased enormously, and these nations have in consequence become exceptionally large markets for the world's products, in part exchange for which they have supplied cotton and woollen goods, iron and steel manufactures, and many other articles of commerce required by the younger food and raw material producing countries. The enormous extent of the business transacted with each other and with the rest of the world by the powerful warring nations can be gauged from the figures of their foreign trade as shown by the totals of their imports and exports set out in the table given below. The returns, which cover the year 1912 in the absence of any later information in regard to all the countries are not compiled on exactly the same basis, but the difference is not material when merely considering the magnitude of the volume of trade:—

(000's omitted).

	Imports.	Exports.	* Excess of Imports.	* Excess of Exports.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	744 641	487,223	257,418	...
France	329,232	268,504	60,728	...
Russia (excluding Finland)	123,687	160,318	...	36,631
Belgium	198,320	158,059	40,261	...
Total Entente Power	1,395,860	1,174,104	311,736	...
German Empire	525,661	440,376	85,285	...
Austria	148,200	113,911	34,289	...
Total Alliance Powers	673,861	554,287	119,574	...
Grand Total	2,069,741	1,728,391	331,310	...

* No deduction made for re-exports.

It will be seen that even in 1912—and in 1913 the volume of trade was larger—the value of the imports of the belligerent nations in the aggregate exceeded £2,000,000,000, while the value of their exports reached nearly £1,700,000,000, so that the value of the imports exceeded the value of the exports by over £300,000,000. Another important point to be noted in that the volume of the trade of the Entente Powers is about double that of Germany and Austria.

Having thus shown the immensity of the trade interests now flung into the melting-pot at the instance of Germany, we may proceed to show what proportion of the foreign trade of the belligerents is carried on between themselves and what

proportion with the rest of the world. This is set out in the following table:—

	Trade with all the Direct Belligerent Countries. Imports.	Exports.	Excess.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	186,724,000	106,823,000	79,901,000*
(Excluding Germany and Austria).	(109,657,000)	(61,517,000)	48,140,000*
France	125,086,000	127,510,000	2,424,000†
Russia	77,157,000	101,213,000	24,056,000†
Belgium	96,125,000	99,361,000	3,236,000†
Total Entente Powers	485,092,000	434,907,000	50,185,000*
German Empire	208,830,000	207,100,000	1,730,000*
Austria	85,667,000	69,669,000	15,998,000*
Total Alliance Powers	294,497,000	276,769,000	17,728,000*
Grand Total	779,589,000	711,676,000	67,903,000*
	Trade with all Other Countries (including Colonies & Possessions of Belligerents.) Imports.	Exports.	Excess.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	557,917,000	380,400,000	177,517,000*
(Excluding Germany and Austria).	—	—	—
France	204,146,000	130,994,000	73,152,000*
Russia	46,530,000	59,105,000	13,375,000†
Belgium	102,195,000	58,698,000	43,497,000*
Total Entente Powers	910,788,000	629,197,000	281,591,000*
German Empire	316,871,000	233,276,000	83,595,000*
Austria	62,533,000	44,242,000	18,291,000*
Total Alliance Powers	379,404,000	277,518,000	101,886,000*
Grand Total	1,290,192,000	906,715,000	383,477,000*

* Imports.
† Exports.

It will be perceived that the United Kingdom's trade with other than direct belligerent countries is of enormous volume, and hugely exceeds the volume of her foreign trade with the direct belligerent countries. Germany's trade with the direct belligerent nations is more than half as large again as the United Kingdom's, but her trade with other countries is but little more than half as large as that of the United Kingdom. Thus Germany's loss of Continental trade is far greater than the United Kingdom's. Another point is that while the Entente Powers in 1912 purchased from other than direct belligerent countries goods of a value of about £281,500,000 in excess of goods sold, the two Alliance Powers on balance purchased goods of a value of about £102,000.

As to the volume of trade carried on by individual countries with the warring nations, the United States takes first place. The direct belligerent countries in 1912 imported on balance United States goods value £197,000,000 in excess of the value of their own exports to the States, the United Kingdom accounting for as much as £104,000,000 and Germany for £34,000,000 of the total. Of Australasian produce the direct belligerents in 1912 imported on balance goods of a value of £36,000,000 in excess of the value of their exports to Australasia; for India the corresponding figure was about £50,000,000, and Argentina £44,000,000. As to other countries, the across page statement herewith shows their trade with the direct belligerent nations for 1912.

It is obvious that the bulk of the huge volume of trade shown in the tables has been completely disorganised. In the case of Germany and Austria business is practically stopped; while in respect of France and Belgium, with practically every able-bodied man fighting for his country, it is plain that factories must be shut down and nearly all productive work brought to a standstill. The same remarks apply to Russia, though probably to a less extent. In regard to the United Kingdom it is greatly different, at any rate for the time being. We have complete control of the sea, our ships can pass backwards and forwards, and it may be that in the immediate future we shall be able to share with the United States a large proportion of the world's trade that in the past has gone to Germany and other Continental countries. But how long will the recent big demand for goods for the rest of the world be maintained? With money now being wasted on a vast scale for unproductive purposes it requires little imagination to see that the consequent withholding of capital from the younger and developing countries and the withdrawal to a great extent of the hitherto large European markets for their products, must inevitably heavily react on the ability of all nations to purchase the goods of their neighbours. Immediately after the war goods and manufactures may be in demand for the victorious countries who receive huge indemnities, wherewith they are able to replace damage and depreciation caused by the war. But the reduction to poverty of the losing nations, and the waste of wealth and consequent diminution of purchasing power all round, cannot but adversely affect for a long time the prosperity of the whole world.

*Trade of Direct Belligerent Nations with other Countries in 1912.**

—	Countries of Origin and Destination.									
	United States.	Canada.	Australasia.	South Africa.	India.	Argentina.	Brazil.	China.	Japan.	Other Non-Belligerent Countries.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom—										
Imports	134,579,000	26,881,000	56,414,000	11,412,000	52,149,000	40,808,000	9,360,000	4,933,000	3,933,000	217,446,000
Exports	30,066,000	23,531,000	45,241,000	22,287,000	57,626,000	20,550,000	12,658,000	10,780,000	12,229,000	145,432,000
Excess	104,513,000*	3,350,000*	11,173,000*	10,875,000†	5,477,000†	20,258,000*	3,298,000†	5,747,000†	8,296,000†	72,016,000*
France—										
Imports	35,612,000	385,000	10,492,000	2,053,000	14,237,000	13,339,000	7,918,000	8,713,000	4,145,000	107,250,000
Exports	17,254,000	1,160,000	507,000	496,000	1,350,000	7,747,000	3,533,000	586,000	600,000	97,755,000
Excess	18,358,000*	775,000†	9,985,000*	1,555,000*	12,887,000*	5,592,000*	4,385,000*	8,127,000*	3,545,000*	9,495,000*
Russia—†										
Imports	8,743,000	...	...	...	2,984,000	...	...	7,625,000	...	27,178,000
Export	1,807,000	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	3,688,000	...	53,704,000
Excess	6,936,000*	...	...	...	2,978,000*	...	...	3,937,000*	...	26,526,000†
Belgium—										
Imports	16,553,000	1,143,000	6,587,000	960,000	9,982,000	12,221,000	1,978,000	1,630,000	1,178,000	50,905,000
Exports	5,805,000	765,000	1,221,000	666,000	1,795,000	3,706,000	3,582,000	1,377,000	1,405,000	38,376,000
Excess	10,748,000*	378,000*	5,366,000*	294,000*	8,187,000*	8,515,000*	1,604,000†	253,000*	267,000†	12,527,000*
German Empire—										
Imports	79,300,000	2,900,000	14,570,000	3,360,000	29,870,000	23,245,000	15,860,000	5,740,000	2,655,000	140,671,000
Exports	34,780,000	2,715,000	4,850,000	2,225,000	6,286,000	11,970,000	9,840,000	4,385,000	5,530,000	150,901,000
Excess	34,520,000*	185,000*	9,720,000*	1,135,000*	23,590,000*	10,275,000*	6,020,000*	1,355,000*	2,875,000†	10,330,000†
Austria-Hungary—										
Imports	14,524,000	...	...	...	8,305,000	...	3,333,000	...	348,000	26,023,000
Exports	2,862,000	...	...	...	3,030,000	...	575,000	...	481,000	37,504,000
Excess	11,862,000*	...	...	...	5,285,000*	...	2,758,000*	...	133,000†	1,481,000†
Totals—										
Imports	299,311,000	31,309,000	88,063,000	17,785,000	117,527,000	88,613,000	38,249,000	28,641,000	12,219,000	579,373,000
Exports	92,374,000	28,666,000	51,819,000	25,676,000	70,077,000	43,973,000	29,986,000	20,816,000	20,245,000	523,672,000
Excess	196,937,000*	2,621,000*	36,244,000*	7,891,000†	47,450,000*	44,640,000*	8,261,000*	7,825,000*	8,026,000*	55,701,000*

* Imports. † Exports. * Colonies and possessions of belligerent nations included in non-belligerent countries. † Excluding Finland.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

General Review.

The following are extracts from the Report of the Director of Industries (Mr. K. T. B. Tressler) for the year 1913-14 :—

The first beginnings of the department are to be traced to the year 1898 when, as Superintendent of the School of Arts, Mr. Chatterton began his experiments with aluminium.

In 1901 work was begun in connection with the weaving industry and the year 1902 marks the initial experiments on lift irrigation. In the following year the chrome-tanning industry was started. Two years later boring work was taken up. Up to this point therefrom the introduction of new ideas and processes had proceeded very rapidly. As the work developed, the necessity for an adequate organisation was becoming increasingly apparent and towards the end of the year 1909, proposals for the reorganisation of the department on a permanent basis were submitted. Instead of sanctioning them, the Secretary of State at the end of 1910 abolished the department altogether.

Since that date uncertainty regarding the future of the department has made it practically impossible to take up any further "pioneer" work and the apparent decline of the department after a brilliant beginning has elicited a good deal of unfavourable criticism. Much of this criticism is due to a lack of understanding. The uninitiated public appear to judge the work of the department by the amount of "pioneer" work done and unless some startling novelty is sprung on them annually they consider that the department has lost its vitality. Such a point of view ignores the fact that "pioneer work" merely demonstrates the advantages of certain novel methods or processes but, although perhaps fraught with possibilities, has in itself no actual economic value. It is only in the course of a further "maturing" process that these possibilities materialise and it is only when the merits of the improvements suggested are attested by their spontaneous adoption that they begin to assume economic importance. The "pioneering" process may make a greater appeal to the public imagination, but it is the "maturing" process, and that alone, which lends economic value to the work began in the pioneer stage.

Pioneer work is not always easy, but in such work the department can at any rate rely on its own resources. In the "maturing" stage direct action is precluded and the department has to work through a medium. Such success as may be achieved by instruction or assistance the department can command, but these things are not the controlling factors in the situation and ultimate success depends mainly on the "receptivity" of the medium through which the department works. Unfortunately the medium —be he a ryot or a leader of industry or merely an industrial worker—is constitutionally of a conservative and suspicious disposition. To influence such individuals great patience is required and progress must thus of necessity be laborious and slow. Nevertheless, this is the work that really counts, and if we are to do more than merely philander with industries; if we are to achieve practical economic results, every short and brilliant period of "pioneer" work must be followed by a long and tedious "maturing" period.

The Secretary of State's orders certainly did paralyse the department in many ways but even had its development been unhampered it could not have satisfied the public appetite for novelty. The policy followed during the last four years has been to bring to maturity and establish on a sound economic basis the work "pioneered" in the earlier years of the department and this work has so completely occupied the attention of the departmental staff that there has been little to spare for anything else. Even had "pioneer" work been possible during the recent period of temporary eclipse it would have been, and will in the future be, subordinated to the "maturing" of established lines of work. In due course every extra piece of "pioneer" work undertaken adds its quotum to the already heavy routine duties associated with the maturing process, and since the resources of the department are limited, "pioneer" work will, under the new conditions, be possible only on a limited scale. The importance of this class of work is fully recognised and there need be no fear that pioneer work will not in future receive due attention: at the same time it is vain to imagine that the reconstitution of the department will usher in a period of pioneer development at all comparable with that which distinguished the early days of the department. To those critics who expect a perennial display of industrial fireworks, the future policy of the department will appear disappointing, nor is it likely to satisfy the impatient spirit of those who complain of what to them appears absence of results. Regarding such complaints it may, however, be explained that so far from reflecting on the department, the testimony they bear to the inertia of the industrial public furnishes the best possible argument in justification of the departmental policy.

The point I particularly wish to make clear is that in the last four years, the character of the department has undergone a fundamental change. "Pioneer" work will not be neglected, but it has ceased to be the principal plank in the departmental platform. The period of undiluted "pioneering" is over and the "maturing" period has set in. Individual effort no longer suffices: what is now required is organised effort. It is a comparatively easy thing to collect a handful of enthusiasts: the infinitely more difficult task now to be undertaken is to secure and maintain an efficient staff to perform work requiring such special qualifications as does that of the Department of Industries.

The change alluded to is clearly illustrated by the following comparison. At the beginning of 1910 the sanctioned staff consisted of 6 boring maistries, 7 supervisors and 8 mechanics. Both pumping and boring work was practically confined to three or four

districts. About 200 pumping plants had been put down by the department and a few by private agency: a similar number of borings had also been made. The work done during this period was undoubtedly of a very valuable character, but results were obtained only by dint of the greatest individual effort; they were artificial and could not by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as of anything more than potential economic value.

At the end of the period under review the sanctioned establishment consisted of 40 boring maistries, 24 mechanics and 14 supervisors. In the Pumping Department work had been extended over the whole of the Presidency and the latest returns show over 1,000 small power plants in operation: about half for irrigation and half for industrial purposes. Of the total about half have been erected by private agency. There is still a good deal of difficulty in guiding the demand along common sense lines, but a spontaneous demand has undoubtedly been created. Indeed, in one district it has grown to such an extent that the gradual withdrawal of the department from this particular field has been decided upon.

In the Boring Department work has also been extended all over the Presidency, and by the end of the year 1913-1914, over 2,000 boreholes had been put down. In 1910 there were 8 hand-boring sets in use. To-day there are 30, besides three power drills with a long string of applicants for each. Four years ago there was no departmental plant available for public use: now there are nine portable pumping plants all of which are at the present moment in use and for which there is a long waiting list also.

All these things bear evidence to the growth of a spontaneous demand and although it is not claimed that finality is as yet even in sight, it may be fairly asserted that in the directions stated the work of the department has at least begun to assume economic importance.

In the weaving branch—the only other branch of work that has until now reached the "maturing" stage—there is less progress to record. After the compulsory closure of the Salem Weaving School in 1910 it was decided to transfer the headquarters of the weaving section to Madura and the proposals for the reconstruction of the Madura Institute, which were submitted shortly afterwards, provided for the accommodation of this section. The Madura proposals have not yet been sanctioned and in default of a *pied-à-terre* no regular work could be undertaken. During the past year a peripatetic party was, however, formed for the purpose of demonstrating to weavers the advantages of fly shuttles and pattern weaving mechanisms, and considerable success is to be recorded. So far, the policy of the Weaving Department has been directed towards the improvement of the processes of manufacture, and according to a recent computation there are now at least 12,000 fly shuttles in operation, a loom thus fitted having about double the capacity of an ordinary hand shuttle loom on coarse counts and one and a half times the capacity on finer ones. The introduction of pattern weaving mechanisms is of more recent date, and though such mechanisms have a much more limited field of application than fly shuttles, a certain demand has sprung up. The more difficult problem of preparatory processes has not as yet been taken up, nor can any attempts be made to do so until regular accommodation is provided for the weaving section.

In the way of experiment, the working of the jaggery-boiling station at Singanallur (Coimbatore) was continued during the year and a new station was sanctioned at Hospet. Towards the close of the year a motor tractor was imported for ploughing purposes. Trials were made but before the close of the year no actual experiments were undertaken. Before going home on leave I submitted proposals for the purchase of an experimental brick plant and of an equipment for test purposes, but the latter proposal was rejected and the former is still under consideration.

Work connected with the Bureau of Industrial Information could only be carried on an extremely limited scale owing to the hopeless want of accommodation in the present buildings, but as soon as it was known that the department was to be reorganized, proposals for an extension of accommodation were submitted. Further proposals for the provision of permanent accommodation for supervisors were also sent up and both these proposals are now under consideration.

On the education side there is nothing new to report. Before going on leave I submitted complete plans for the proposed Madura Institute and Madras Leather Trades School. The latter was sanctioned towards the end of the year; on the former no orders have as yet been passed. The system of industrial education in the Presidency requires thorough revision, but pending orders on the reconstitution of the department it has been impossible to deal with this matter adequately. On receipt of orders on the proposals I have already submitted to Government the whole question will be thoroughly examined.

Pumping Branch.

Coming now to a detailed consideration of the different branches of departmental work, it will be observed that in the so-called pumping branch the sums advanced by ryots to the department for the purchase of machinery again increased by 50 per cent during the year and reached a total of Rs. 2,36,005 as against Rs. 1,61,711 last year. The total value of machinery installed by the aid of the department amounted to nearly 4 lakhs as against rather more than 2½ in 1912-1913.

Hitherto it has been considered desirable to do the whole of an applicant's business for him departmentally, but private enterprise has now developed to a point when such assistance is no longer necessary nor with the staff at my disposal, even possible. Under the existing system applicants have come to regard this department as a sort of universal provider. They think nothing of pondering on a scheme for six months, but when they once make up their minds they expect an installation to be arranged for and erected in a fortnight. It is obvious that machinery agents cannot deliver complete plants over the counter, so to speak, and in excess of the normal time required for delivery, delays may and do occur. For such delays the department is clearly not to blame. Again, it stands to reason that the partial erection of a plant does not in any way benefit an applicant and that it is a mere waste of energy to begin erection before deliveries are complete. Nevertheless, applicants have come to regard the department as responsible for every kind of delay that may occur and to consider themselves neglected if a departmental subordinate does not run round to them every time a partial consignment of machinery is received.

Whatever may have been the case in the past, the expansion of work has now made it absolutely impossible for my limited staff to go on acting the part of combined guardian angel and *deus ex machina* to the ryot, and as the necessity for such a role has ceased to exist, a change has been introduced into the departmental system. Whilst every effort will be made to retain consulting control, that is, to investigate schemes, specify the character of plant required and see that obligations are duly fulfilled, applicants will be encouraged to deal direct with the machinery agents in the matter of the supply of plant.

Erection work will however still have to be undertaken as before by the department. The foolish practice of entrusting work to incompetent persons I have already alluded to; in certain parts, the practice is particularly prevalent. In the Kistna district, for instance, nearly everybody seems to consider himself a qualified engineer. The condition of some of the engines I have seen, I should without hesitation describe as dangerous. As, however, most of the minor concerns where oil-engines are used do not fall within the definition of a factory, no control is exercised over them.

Some of the more startling engineering feats that have been brought to my notice may be mentioned. One man in order to save the cost of proper circulating tanks constructed a masonry tank 8 feet square by 9 feet high with brick and a half walls. On filling, the tank burst. Another man, going to the opposite extreme, put in four circulating tanks for a 24 horse-power engine and supplemented these with a 3" centrifugal pump capable of discharging 180 gallons per minute. The pump was however fixed 38 feet above water level in which position suction would only be possible with an atmosphere having about twice the density of the one we live in.

In one factory a line of shafting put up was pulled clean off its bearings when the machinery was started, whilst in another case an engine jumped completely off its bed when put on load.

To these cases I may add a personal experience when visiting a certain rice mill. The owner assured me that he required no departmental assistance: that he and his driver knew all there was to be known about internal combustion motors. During inspection I saw the driver meddling with the governor and warned him against interfering with things he did not understand. A legal gentleman who formed one of the visiting party however considered himself competent to give advice and under his instructions the driver continued to "adjust" the engine. I left the place, but was urgently recalled a few moments later by a cooly to find that the engine had got out of hand. The driver was standing helplessly by: the legal gentleman, his confidence somewhat shaken, had stopped giving advice and had taken up a strategic position in the rear. As it seemed to me probable that if the plant were entrusted any longer to the unaided technical skill of the driver, the fly-wheel would go through the wall, the supervisor and myself shut down the engine.

Examples like this could be multiplied indefinitely and I quote the above merely as illustrative of some of the difficulties that are experienced by the department in its attempt to ensure a reasonable standard of efficiency in connection with the installation and working of power plant.

Hitherto the sums received from ryots for the purchase of plant have conveyed a good idea of the development of the pumping branch. Under the new system these figures no longer represent a fair criterion to judge by. The fee receipts constitute a more correct indication of the actual amount of work done, though on account of the very low scale of charges and the amount of free service rendered they are out of all proportion to the value of the work done and do not cover more than a fraction of the cost of the establishment. Even admitting that the cost of establishment is at present abnormally high and inspections are abnormally expensive and wasteful of time, it is nevertheless evident that the fees now charged are totally inadequate. This department is not intended to become a source of revenue, and when a new idea is introduced concessions are clearly necessary. But the rendering of service for indefinite periods at a price much below its market value is economically unsound and tends to postpone the attainment of the object in view, *viz.*, the creation of a field for private enterprise. During the past year fees were slightly revised, but they will probably have to be revised again considerably in the near fure.

The following table shows the number of plants put in up to date. Those designed and erected by the department during the year number 132 as against 106 last year. The former figure very nearly represents the limit of capacity with my present staff. The figures in the table which have hitherto been published every year, have been arrived at additively. Considerable care has been taken to avoid

double counting and the figures as they stand are substantially correct :—

Year.	Government installations.		Private installations.			
			Erected with Government aid.		Erected without Government aid.	
	Pumping plants.	Industrial plants.	Pumping plants.	Industrial plants.	Pumping plants.	Industrial plants.
1902-03	1	...	...	...	...	...
1903-04	7	...	3	...	...	...
1904-05						
1905-06	3	...	21	...	7	...
1906-07	...	...	21	...	...	...
1907-08	2	...	38	...	9	...
1908-09	...	...	51	...	11	...
1909-10	...	...	28	5	28	...
1910-11	...	...	37	4	20	167
1911-12	..	...	43	21	39	73
1912-13	2	3	56	50	41	29
1913-14	...	2	62	70	20	87
Total	15	5	360	150	175	356

N.B.—Eight steam plants which were installed during the year for industrial purposes are omitted.

Pumping Plants.

So far as pumping is concerned I estimate that the aggregate discharge of all the plant installed in the Presidency (excluding Divi) is nearly 1,200 cusecs capable of irrigating, say, 100,000 acres. Most of the plant is private and of small capacity : in fact the Divi project and a small station at Kodur (Cuddapah) represent the only Government pumping stations in Madras. The former has a discharge of about 350 cusecs ; the later of about 6. These figures fall into insignificance when compared with the Government projects in Egypt where the combined discharge of the Government stations is about 30,000 cusecs, capable under Indian conditions, of irrigating, say, 2,000,000 acres. The opportunities for lift irrigation on a large scale may not be so great in Madras as in Egypt, but they exist all the same : their neglect is apparently due to an idea that water must not be used for lift irrigation under any circumstances if it can possibly be utilized for flush irrigation and that the existing rates represent the highest rates it is permissible to charge. It is not known on what those views are based, but the evidence of Egypt—and indeed of other parts of India —is all against them.

Industrial Plant.

Last year's report draws attention to the great development in the use of industrial machinery. The demand for such machinery has continued, more especially in Tanjore, where rice hulling plant is being put down all over the district. This rapid development I view with some apprehension. For the time being the multiplication of plant may be economically advantageous, but the spirit of blind imitation is very strongly developed in India and people do not always know when to stop. In Bezwada the rice hulling industry has been practically ruined owing to the insensate competition arising from the establishment of an excessive number of factories, and I should not be surprised if the same thing happened in Tanjore also. Moreover, in my opinion the small hulling plant is only an intermediate stage and I consider it as of economic value merely to the extent to which it paves the way for a larger central factory. Regarded as an end in itself, which is the way in which the people in Tanjore short-sightedly look upon the installation of such plant, it is not only devoid of advantage, but must, on account of its tending to arrest development, be regarded as positively harmful. For these reasons I have decided to withdraw gradually from the rice hulling industry in Tanjore.

Boring.

During the year 494 borings were put down of which about 68 per cent were successful. There remained 102 pending applications. The percentage of successes is a little above the average. Most of the borings were shallow, only 12 per cent exceeding 60 feet in depth and 5 per cent 100 feet in depth. Until about four years ago, and so long as boring was confined to the deltaic districts, boring by hand satisfied all requirements, but since boring has been extended over the Presidency difficulties have arisen with increasing frequency. It is now evident that hand boring sets are unsatisfactory in hard and rocky formations or when the depth to be bored exceeds 100 feet. Nevertheless it is usually just where these conditions prevail—as for instance in Cuddapah, the ceded districts and Coimbatore—that borings are most required. Apart from practical considerations the system of hand boring is unsatisfactory in hard soils also on account of its cost. With the present rate of hire (1/8 per day) I estimate that, even assuming regular employment, the department loses about Rs. 250 per annum on each set. Ryots, on the other hand, complain of the difficulty of finding labour (which they have to supply) and of its cost. At least six coolies costing, say 2/4 daily, are necessary to work the plant, and in hard soils 3″ or 4″ is as much as a drill can do daily.

I have therefore decided to limit hand-boring. In alluvial soils and for shallow wells it is useful enough, and I am retaining 30 hand-boring sets to deal with work of this kind, but all the sets to be added in future will be power driven. I have already three power sets and two more are under order.

For the reason stated, the progress of boring work in the districts where hard formations prevail was not satisfactory. In other districts also the total amount of boring done did not quite come up to expectations, but as I was on leave during the geater part of the year I cannot explain the shortage. Some of the results obtained by boring proved extremely interesting. In one place in the Kistna district a supply was met with which rose to within 15 feet of ground level, but after running a short time stopped altogether. In several cases different water bearing strata were met with at varying depths. Many of the springs were, however, of a saline character. If a scientific record of all these data were maintained, a map of underground water could be drawn up which would, with accumulating data, gradually reveal the location of underground supplies and make possible the prediction of probable sources with some degree of certainty. Information of this kind would be invaluable : unfortunately I have not the staff to work it up. On every boring a report is submitted, but without levels, which my executive staff has not the time to take, the report is meaningless and without classification, for which I have no establishment, it is also valueless. I have made several attempts to get this work done, but without much success. Now that the department is reconstituted I am applying for a special staff to deal with this matter.

In the past year the rules for the levy of fees by the department were revised, and amongst other things a fixed transport charge was introduced with the object of equalising this charge as much as possible. In the sanctioning order I was asked to report how the arrangement worked. Before going on leave I introduced certain modifications into my accounts system with a view to obtaining working costs, but during my absence this work was somewhat neglected. I am not therefore in a position to give the information required. I have, however, now obtained sanction for an extra accounts establishment and shall shortly be able to furnish a statement on this question of transport charges.

Departmental Plant.

The arrangement started last year of leasing out portable plant to ryots for well sinking purposes, etc., and semi-portable plant for purposes of experimental lift irrigation, proved so popular that two more pumping sets were ordered, making a total of nine now available for hire. During certain periods of the year the demand is somewhat slack, but when the rush does come even the present total is insufficient to meet the demand, and at the time of writing, with all the available plant out in the district, there is a "waiting list" of over 40. Proposals are being submitted for the purchase of four more sets.

This plant is leased out at the lowest possible figure. It is not intended to yield a profit. I look upon it as my advertisement branch, and in this capacity the plant has proved very effective in making the public familiar with the advantages of lift irrigation. What is still required is some easy means of testing the discharge from boreholes No pump has as yet been found that will perform this duty satisfactorily, and some sort of air-lift will probably have to be tried.

At the beginning of the year there were two power drills at work. At the end of the year a third arrived. Progress was not altogether satisfactory as a power drill seems to represent a proposition rather beyond the average fitter and a good deal of time is required to train men to its use. As the number of power drills is likely to increase largely in the near future a proposal has been submitted to Government for the appointment of a Boring Expert.

The plant belonging to the department has been accumulating so rapidly that it has now become necessary to introduce standardization. This is a big task and will take some time to complete, but a satisfactory start has been made, and I hope that in six or eight months' time everything will be in order.

The Development of Industrial Occupations.

Before 1911-12 no regular record of industrial plant was maintained. A register was kept of all plant erected by the department, and in this register were also entered particulars of such other installations as happened to come to notice. At that time there were comparatively few installations, and the information thus recorded, though not absolutely complete, was sufficiently exhaustive for practical purposes. During the last few years, however, development has been so rapid that it has proved impossible to keep the information up to date by means of so fortuitous a system of registration. For this and other reasons I therefore proposed that some system of compulsory registration shoud be introduced. My proposals were not approved by Government, although in G. O. No. 1900, Revenue, dated 26th June 1913, instructions were issued that in future a short review of the development of industrial occupation should be submitted annually for incorporation in the Presidency Admininstration Report—for which purpose accurate information would seen to be indispensible. In order to obtain the information required, I instructed my subordinates to try and locate all the plant in their districts

by a personal survey. During my absence on leave little was done, but after my return the survey was taken in hand and completed.

The lists thus prepared which are, to the best of the Supervisor's knowledge, exhaustive, give a total of 627 installations whereas the totals arrived at from the departmental records and the census report amount to nearly 1,000. These figures are for internal combustion motors only.

So far as totals are concerned the census and register together probably account for about 80 per cent of the plant actually installed, but the details furnished, being insufficient for the identification of individual installations, are probably considerably in error. The attempted survey on the other hand is substantially accurate as regards details, but is deficient in respect of totals. The margin of error in the data available is so large that they are practically useless for purposes of statistical deduction.

According to the census and register, only three industries developed appreciably during the year, *viz.*, rice milling, cotton ginning and groundnut decorticating. In the rice milling industry 95 new installations of an aggregate horse-power of 2226 were erected : the total up to the end of the previous year being 118 installations with an aggregate horse-power of 2526. From personal observation I should say that the latter total (118) is much too low, but there can be no doubt that rice milling has extended enormously during the year. The number of cotton ginneries has increased by 26 aggregating over 1000 horse-power during the year the previous totals being given as 34 installations and 747 horse-power respectively. The latter figures are obviously much in error. Groundnut decorticating plants show an increase of 18 with an aggregate horse-power of 377 as against three plants of 35 horse-power installed at the end of last year. Groundnut decortication is a new idea and the figures given are probably substantially correct. To the class of oil mills 6 additions aggregating 122 horse-power are shown for the year, the previous totals being given as 15 aggregating 212 horse-power. From personal knowledge I regard these statistics as hopelessly inaccurate. Two electric generating stations, two saw mills, two Engineering works, one flour mill, one sugar mill and one aerated water factory aggregating 100 horse-power make up the total number of installations which have, to the knowledge of this department, been put down during the year.

In so far as the above statistics can be held to convey any meaning at all they do not reveal a very satisfactory state of affairs. As I have already explained, the rice milling industry is being done to death and a similar craze for cotton gins appears to be developing in Coimbatore. Most of the plant that the department is now installing or encouraging is of an intermediate character : as a first step in the direction of industrial development it has its value but as an end in itself it is the reverse of desirable. The more extensive use of Groundnut decorticators tends to perpetuate what is, from the economic point of view, a most objectionable practice : that of exporting oil in the form of seed—a practice which the six new oil mills installed do not go very far towards checking.

As however explained, the facts and data at my disposal are so indeterminate and at times so contradictory that it is quite impossible to regard them as a basis for accurate statistical analysis. The census and department figures for instance give the number of ginneries at 60 aggregating 1791 horse-power the survey accounts for only 30, but these aggregate 2103 horse-power. Similarly the first set of figures gives the number of oil mills as 21 aggregating 334. the survey accounts for 17 aggregating 341 horse-power. So long as I have no prescriptive right to information I cannot reconcile such discrepancies and so long as there is a 25 to 50 per cent margin of error on figures, they are meaningless from the statistical point of view.

Sugarcane Experiments.

The sugar mill erected at Singanallur in 1912 continued to work during the past year. Out of a total working season of 130 days the mill was in operation for 102 : unfortunately the amount of raw material brought in was insufficient to keep it busy for more than an average of six hours a day. On account of a fall in the price of jaggery the area under sugarcane was considerably reduced in the Coimbatore district, but even so the raw material available within a reasonable radius was quite sufficient to keep the mill busy. The shortage of supply I attribute principally to the difficulties of transport. In my previous Administration Report I drew attention to the necessity for the provision of greater facilities in this respect. My proposal for the purchase of an experimental light railway was not however sanctioned. There is only one metalled road near the mill and most of the cane has to be brought across country difficult for wheeled traffic. In these circumstances ryot sshow the greatest reluctance to undertake the extra carting necessary to bring in cane to the central mill and until improved facilities are offered in respect of carriage I am inclined to doubt if an adequate supply of raw material will be obtained.

A further difficulty experienced during the past year was the attitude of the jaggery merchants. For reasons which need not be detailed here these men decided to boycott the mill and refused to purchase any jaggery made there. Consequently many of the ryots who previously brought in their cane reverted to the old system of boiling.

As regards quality, it is generally admitted that the jaggery made in the Government mill is superior to that made by country methods and the cost of production appears to be somewhat lower. The chief item of expenditure in connection with jaggery boiling is firewood and a considerable number of experiments were made with different types of furnaces with a view to reducing the consumption of fuel. Finality has not yet been reached, but it is believed that the later types which Mr. Chatterton has introduced into Mysore will enable a still more substantial reduction to be made in this item than was made last year. The working of the installation during the current year will furnish definite evidence on this point.

Shortly before the end of the year a new station was also sanctioned at Chittavadigi near Hospet. The machinery only arrived at site at the end of the January 1914, by which time the season was practically over. It was therefore impossible to obtain any results but work will be continued during the present year.

Peripatetic Weaving Party.

As explained in a previous paragraph, the work of the weaving branch proper had to be entirely stopped during the past year owing to lack of accommodation and the Weaving Assistant Mr. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar was accordingly put on special duty to conduct a peripatetic weaving party. During the year the party visited the districts of Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, but the work in the Trichinopoly district had not been completed before the close of the year. As a direct result of the party's work 331 fly-shuttle slays and 28 dobbies have been introduced. It is not improbable that many more slays and dobbies have been made locally after the pattern introduced by the party. Besides the slays and dobbies mentioned above, the party has also introduced a large number of improved weaving accessories, such as mail healds, brass reeds, boxwood shuttles, etc. Orders have also been received for a few jacquard machines.

In Salem the demonstration was confined to the jacquard machines, as the Government factory located there until 1911 had already sufficiently acquainted the weavers with the advantages of the fly-shuttle and of the dobby.

In places other than Salem the demonstration was not confined to any particular appliance, but the work of the fly-shuttle, the dobby, the warping mill, and the jacquard were all demonstrated. The introduction of slays and dobbies by the party has mostly been in places where the weavers have never before seen or heard of such appliances and it can fairly be claimed that the work of the party has been productive of considerable results.

From the reports received by the Superintendent from village officers, it appears that almost all the slays introduced by the party are still at work. In some few villages, however, it is said that the slays are not giving satisfaction ; such complaints I attribute to two things, one the impatience of the workmen, the other the attitude of the middlemen who, as a class, are opposed to any measures that might lead to the emancipation of the weaving class. This attitude of the middlemen is a source of much trouble and during the year the Superintendent has made attempts to induce them to adopt a more rational attitude towards the weaving problem. These efforts have in some instances proved successful and in this connection the Superintendent wishes to acknowledge the willing assistance rendered him by Revenue officers.

The Superintendent has also devoted some attention to the economic side of the problem, as for instance the question of the development of trade organisation and so forth.

Several enquiries and applications for technical advice were received during the year from local bodies and municipalities as well as from private individuals.

Madura Institute.

The plans submitted for the reorganization and reconstruction of the institute had not been sanctioned by the end of the year and the conditions of work remained unchanged. At the beginning of the year there were 60 students on the rolls. During the year 36 new students were admitted and 43 left. Of these seven had completed their course, nine left before the end of their course, 25 were dismissed for repeated and continued absence whilst two left on the ground of ill-health. In the absence of a hostel premature defection or irregularity in attendance is likely to continue. The average daily attendance was 80 per cent of the average number of pupils on the rolls. This percentage is substantially lower than last year, the reason being the great inconvenience to which students are now put in having to work in temporary sheds and having no regular accommodation for feeding purposes. etc. The decrease in the number of students is due to the fact that on account of want of space and appliances—that is, on account of the thoroughly unsatisfactory conditions under which work has had to be carried on in the institute for the last two years—admission has had to be refused to a considerable number of applicants. Under these extremely trying circumstances I consider that a word of praise is due to the Superintendent for having succeeded in carrying on the work at all.

Tinctorial Branch.

The following report by the dyeing expert gives a brief resumé of the year's work in the tinctorial branch which it is proposed to establish in connection with the institute.

During the year 1913-14 a class was held in the Tinctorial Laboratory, Madura, and was attended fairly regularly by the five students who were admitted. The interest was well maintained even though, as in the previous year, the students suffered from the lack of a sufficient preliminary training, or acquaintance with the nature of common objects and phenomena. They realized this and were anxious to know whether (although they had

not the school training I considered necessary) they would be permitted to attend any class held in the future in the New Technical Institute.

Of the enquiries undertaken during the year, I would refer to the matter of the dyeing of Madras handkerchiefs for here the old question of value of natural and synthetic dye stuffs was revived. In my recent tour in the northern part of the Presidency I find the people engaged in the carpet industry have heard so much of the unsuitability of the synthetic dyes that they believe the myth. Unfortunately the "authorities" who have fostered the idea have done nothing to teach the workers how to produce fast vegetable dyes at a cost which will permit of their use on all classes of carpets and it appears to me that the development of the industry has been retarded rather than helped by the intervention of people who know nothing about dye-stuffs and their behaviour, or the conditions of trade. It is my intention therefore during the next few months to obtain a series of shades, dyed with vegetable colours by a representative carpet manufacturer, to match these—

(1) With synthetic dyestuffs of a character suitable for the highest class carpet trade.

(2) With others of a kind suited to a cheap carpet trade and then expose all to the action of sunlight simultaneously, that the question of suitability may be put to a definite test. Only in some such way can reliable information be obtained.

The difficulty I find in dealing with the dyers generally is their mental attitude. The cotton dyers are more open to receive impressions than the silk dyers for example, and this I think is due to the influence of competition with imported goods contact with the cotton industry of Bombay and other mill centres, and more direct contact with the agents and travellers of the colour manufacturers. Their general knowledge of the behaviour of materials and nature of dyeing processes is very defective and although from a few trials on a small scale I am confident that improvements could be made in certain directions I have not been able to move any dyer to take the question up practically. With soda ash, for instance, although the results I saw from the efforts of Messrs. Parry & Co., were good, the very dyer who made the trial with the help of their representative (and at their expense) could not be induced to take up the product. The dyers will not undertake any experimental work which entails expense, even though they themselves are to be the gainers, and it is my intention to take up this question again, make my own trials on a larger scale and subject the finished materials to a thorough comparative test.

Recent developments in Madura show that progress is being made and that the better class dyers are keen upon improvement. At the small industrial Exhibition held at the time of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Madura there was quite a good exhibit of shades with the newest class of synthetic dyestuffs, shades faster to all influences than those with indigo even.

It is different with the silk dyers. During the year some floss silk was sent to me and the statement made that it was impossible to dye this in the same way as ordinary silk. I showed by practical trial that this was not true and then had a parcel dyed in what were, for silk, fast shades. The silk dyer is generally about the most suspicious, uneducated and unsatisfactory man to deal with that I have met. He is convinced that his trade is full of secrets and I have found him too ignorant to appreciate even elementary facts; the value of the material he deals with is such that it will stand the employment of round about and expensive processes and the profit still appears to be such, that the loss by damage which arises now and again will not move him to adopt safer methods of treatment. I had to deal with a case in which the silk instead of being bright, soft and lustrous was dull and harsh. It was simply because the boiling off the silk gum had not been sufficiently thorough, as I showed by treating the same silk in a hot solution of soap. Still, the purchase of soap means a direct expenditure and the ordinary dyer rather than incur a direct expense by purchasing a safe material like soap, will much prefer to spend far more, in a round about way, in producing a material which, although it cleanses the silk, will irretrievably damage it if not carefully employed.

I found in one silk centre a variation of the usual degumming agent (chunam and dhobies' earth liquor); here they used the ashes from the hearth sprinkled with cow-dung water. A decoction of the ashes was made with boiling water, strained, and the silk turned in the hot liquor. The colour was not good and I pressed the man to repeat the operation; as I expected, he objected and admitted that the silk might be spoiled. To show that the silk might still be improved without risk, I sent for some soap and in a fresh vigorously boiling bath, I turned the silk myself and after rinsing it was seen to be much improved both in colour and lustre. The decoctions of country alkali which are used are in general too severe for silk and demand too great care, whereas a mild scouring agent like a good neutral soap is without danger. Such questions as these belong really to the technology of textile fibres and can only be explained with advantage to men who know the nature of the materials they handle, for variations will arise according to the nature of the water employed and other causes and unless these are taken into account a receipe which gives excellent results in one case, will quite fail in another.

Government Tannery, Washermanpet.

The plans for this tannery were sanctioned at the end of March. The execution of the work was entrusted to the department. By the middle of May the land had been teken over, excavations finished and concrete-laying begun and if the estimate for fittings is sanctioned soon the tannery will be ready for use about October or November 1914. The following report by the leather expert deals with the work done in the past year.

During the first few months of the year I was engaged in supervising the drawings of plans and estimates for the proposed tannery school to be erected at Washermanpet and shortly after the completion of these plans, permission was granted to furnish one of the rooms in the department as a temporary laboratory for use till the tannery was built. An order was thereupon despatched to England for the necessary apparatus, the furniture to be made locally being also ordered.

During the hot weather I visited a few tanneries in different places in order to find out what work was most urgently required when the laboratory was fitted and I was able to undertake research. Later on permission was given me to work in the chemical laboratory at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, and during my stay there I did a considerable amount of preliminary work on the manufacture of tanning extracts trying to find methods more suitable to Indian conditions than those usually employed which generally give with Indian materials extracts of little value either because of their dark colour or because they contain large quantities of fermentable and other non-tanning substances. As there are now numbers of extracts of known value on the European market it is no use trying to introduce others unless they can compete in quality and price with those already known. Further if extracts are to be of any commercial value, it must be possible to guarantee regular supplies, since tanners obviously will not employ any new material unless they can rely on the supply being regular. As yet there is no demand for tanning extracts in India so that any preparations manufactured will on the first instance have to be exported and before they can be placed on a competitive footing a great deal of experimental work is required. It was only many years after their first introduction into Europe that tanning extracts came into general use by the European tanners and I see no reason to suppose that the Indian tanners will be less conservative than the European tanners were. Still if a suitable extract could be manufactured locally, it might very gradually take the place of avaram bark for certain classes of leather particularly if this bark remains as expensive as it has been during the past year. Almost every material has certain peculiarities which make it necessary to vary slightly the methods of extraction or manufacture and on this account it is impossible to generalise. Most of the work already published on Indian tanning materials is of so scrappy a nature that it is of little use and as the methods of analysis used are seldom stated it is almost impossible to make a satisfactory comparison between one material and another.

Recently a considerable number of improved methods of analysis have been published by leather trades chemists in Europe and America but as methods suited to those countries are not always practicable here I have tested several and found some at least to be of value even under Indian conditions. At the same time I have studied the effect of changes in the character of the water used in one of the local tanneries and also the differences caused by slight changes in the processes employed.

On the return of Mr. Tressler from furlough I returned to Madras, and there continued my enquiries regarding the commercial possibilities of extract manufacture in South India. When the chemical apparatus ordered earlier in the year arrived I began the examination of a large number of samples of various tanning materials I had collected or had received for analysis. Unfortunately the apparatus did not arrive till almost the end of January so that very little time was left before the end of the year and only a small amount of work was possible.

The work carried out in the laboratory at Coimbatore and in Madras during the past year was only of preliminary character, but when the tannery at Washermanpet is built it may be expected to lead to further practical tests which are likely to prove of commercial value. Without practical facilities, no work can be brought to a satisfactory conclusion and the work so far done must be regarded as of a preparatory nature, or as a check of work already published but which cannot be entirely relied upon unless confirmed by further tests and trials.

NEW REFERENCE BOOKS.

INDIAN FINANCE AND CURRENCY.

A Note on the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, 1913-14. By M. de P. Webb. 13 × 8¼, 35 pp. . . . . 2s. 6d.

Karachi: The "Mercantile" Steam Press.
London: P. S. King.

LINEN.

From the Raw Material to the Finished Product. By A. S. Moore. (Common Commodities of Commerce). 7½ × 5, 132 pp. . . . . 1s. 6d. net.

Pitman.

LAND TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

I.—Total Value of Imports from, and Exports to, each country in the three Months, April to June of each year.

Name of Country	Imports			Exports			Total		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lus Bela—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	1,84,941	2,18,925	2,68,926	47,904	53,455	43,749	2,32,845	2,72,380	3,12,675
Khelat—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	57,094	56,688	63,146	6,711	2,333	1,016	63,805	59,021	64,162
Persia—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	50,887	30,868	47,463	2,01,673	4,26,576	2,46,706	2,52,560	4,57,444	2,94,169
Afghanistan—									
Northern and Eastern (including Kabul and Ghazni)—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	7,01,041	...	...	1,34,997	...	...	8,36,038
North-West Frontier Province	4,38,790	4,78,951	5,16,863	50,30,192	52,93,726	38,40,719	54,68,982	57,72,677	43,57,582
Southern and Western (including Kandahar and Herat)—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	16,54,333	25,14,721	13,28,069	15,89,560	17,72,554	13,46,605	32,43,893	42,87,275	26,74,674
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	80,962	2,60,492	1,51,451	80,962	2,60,492	1,51,451
Panjab	...	...	...	1,28,737	49,061	48,596	1,28,737	49,061	48,596
Total	20,93,123	29,93,672	25,45,973	68,29,451	73,75,833	55,22,368	89,22,574	1,03,69,505	80,68,341
Tirah—									
North-West Frontier Province	1,63,646	1,71,193	1,64,455	2,10,748	2,76,042	1,89,421	3,74,394	4,47,235	3,53,876
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur—									
North-West Frontier Province	19,36,829	15,46,360	15,21,923	22,91,667	19,33,526	18,85,340	42,28,496	34,79,886	34,07,263
Buner—									
North-West Frontier Province	...	53,447	63,386	...	65,039	80,175	..	1,18,486	1,43,561
Waziristan—									
North-West Frontier Province	1,52,074	2,66,126	3,78,860	70,033	2,27,221	2,93,648	2,22,107	4,93,347	6,72,508
Kurram Valley—									
North-West Frontier Province	48,478	54,245	64,048	3,59,440	3,65,824	3,74,428	4,07,918	4,20,069	4,38,476
Badakhshan—									
Kashmir	...	1,710	3,353	...	2,573	3,682	...	4,283	7,035
Kashgar Yarkand—									
Kashmir	...	...	2,967	...	580	...	...	580	2,967
Chinese Turkistan—									
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	2,924	10,889	...	2,924	10,889
Central Asia—									
Panjab	2,960	...	3,105	27,909	26,687	2,04,443	30,869	26,687	2,07,548
Tibet—									
Kashmir	...	6,925	14,108		90,281	1,28,052	...	97,206	1,42,160
Panjab	15,449	12,474	17,328	1,46,332	35,063	46,443	1,59,781	47,537	63,771
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	25,702	17,987	22,080	1,55,426	1,94,087	2,54,881	1,81,128	2,12,074	2,76,961
Bengal	3,52,623	4,75,935	6,73,716	2,24,649	5,20,870	3,82,547	5,77,272	9,96,805	10,56,263
Total	3,91,774	5,13,321	7,27,232	5,26,407	8,40,301	8,11,923	9,18,181	13,53,622	15,39,155
Nepal—									
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	35,70,116	30,42,298	36,08,694	8,11,027	8,98,657	8,28,955	43,81,143	39,40,955	44,37,649
Bihar and Orissa	97,37,424	75,43,153	72,20,279	36,04,436	39,64,535	32,51,069	1,33,41,860	1,15,07,688	1,04,71,348
Bengal	4,72,366	8,36,344	5,94,894	4,59,254	3,99,669	1,27,751	9,31,620	12,36,015	7,22,145
Total	1,37,79,906	1,14,21,795	1,14,23,867	48,74,717	52,62,861	42,07,775	1,86,54,623	1,66,84,656	1,56,31,142

N.B.—The figures against Central Asia represent practically the trade of the Panjab with Central Asia and Ladakh; the imports however some consignments actually retained for consumption in Ladakh

LAND TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA—*continued*

I.—Total Value of Imports from, and Exports to, each country in the three Months, April to June of each year—*continued*

Name of Country	Imports			Exports			Total		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1 14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sikkim—									
Bengal	3,12,148	5,12,345	6,41,841	4,61,776	3,62,244	5,25,459	7,73 924	8,74 589	11.67.300
Bhutan—									
Bengal	15,639	29,831	37,581	28,115	25,417	29,255	43,754	55,246	66,836
Assam	15,496	16,966	25,174	8,300	20,725	16,120	23,796	37,691	41.294
Total	31,135	46,797	62,755	36,415	46,142	45,375	67,550	92.939	1,08,130
Towang—									
Assam	6,782	9,654	402	...	1,953	926	6,782	11,607	1,328
Nágá and Mishmi Hills—									
Assam	81,541	5,014	11,001	1,678	835	6,487	83,219	5,849	17,488
Duffla and Aka Hills—									
Assam	12,066	455	1,340	...	888	747	12,066	1,343	2,087
Western China—									
Burma	8,70,254	11,55,533	17,59,279	15,76,347	19,63,655	16,02,578	24,46,601	31,19,188	23.61,857
Unadministered Kachin Country—									
Burma	54,494	66,675	1,52,495	66,872	1,02,888	2,12,683	1,21,366	1,69,563	3.65,178
North Siam—									
Burma	8,24,850	6,98,621	8,91,782	8,83,885	7,50,728	11,66,234	17,08.735	14,49,349	20.58 016
South Siam—									
Burma	3,17,833	3.69,415	8,40,892	3,48,890	2,82,922	4,46,316	6,66,723	6,52,337	12,87,208
N. Shan States—									
Burma	33,84,762	35,86,490	36,81,226	35,33,701	27,56,281	28,09,966	69,18,463	62,92,771	64,91,192
S. Shan States—									
Burma	15,49,244	18.43,951	18,56,911	27,50,837	20,97,375	26,58,937	43,00,081	39,41,326	45,15,848
Karennee—									
Burma	6,81,401	8,58,900	7,26,729	3,83,807	4,67,851	3,79,342	10,65.208	13,26,751	11,06,071
GRAND TOTAL	2,69,88,222	2,64,32,200	2,79,04,857	2,54,90,868	2,56,95,537	2,37,30,613	5,24,79.090	5,21,27,737	5,16,35,470
Share of each Province in the total trade—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	19.47,255	28,21,202	24,08,645	18,45.848	22,54,918	17,73,073	37,93.103	50,76,120	41,81,718
North-West Frontier Province	27,59,817	25,70,322	27,09,535	80,43,042	84,21,870	68,15,182	1,07,82,859	1,09,92,192	95.24,717
Kashmir	...	8,635	20,428	...	96,358	1,42,623	...	1,04,993	1,63,051
Panjab	16,409	12,474	20,433	3,02,978	1,91,811	2,99,482	3,19.387	1,23,285	3,19,915
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	35,95,818	30,60,285	36,30,774	9,66,453	10,92,744	10,83,835	45,62,271	41,53,029	47,14,610
Bihar and Orissa	97,37,424	75,43,153	72,20,279	36,04,436	39.64,535	32,51,069	1,33,41,860	1,15,07,688	1,04,71,348
Bengal	11,52 776	18,54,455	19,47,532	11,73,794	13.08,200	10,65,012	23 26,570	31,62,655	30,12,544
Assam (a)	1,15,885	32,089	37,917	9,978	24,401	24,280	1,25,863	56,490	62,197
Burma	76.82,838	85,29,585	99,09,314	95,44.339	84,21,700	92,76,056	1,72.27,177	1,69,51,285	1,91,85,370
GRAND TOTAL	2,69,88,222	2,64,32,200	2,79,04,857	2,54,90,868	2,56,95,537	2,37,30,613	5,24,79,090	5,21,27,737	5,16,35,470

(a) Prior to 1911-12 there was no special agency for registering the frontier trade of Assam. The information was collected by frontier Mauzadars and Police Officers from local Marwari merchants and as no special remuneration was given the work was, in most cases, badly done and the statistics were not quite reliable. In 1911-12 two paid Registrars were appointed. In 1913-14 four new stations with paid Registrars were opened.

WEEKLY TRADE MOVEMENTS.

For the week ending 6th September, 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

COTTON GOODS.

Twist and Yarn.

			1913	1914
Foreign—Imports by sea into	Calcutta	lbs.	486,503	†
	Bombay	,,	605,237	104,981
	Madras	,,	34,900	220,607
Indian—Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	629,153	†
	Bombay	,,	1,171,228	1,324,300
	Madras	,,	4,800	...

Grey Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	14,240,979	†
	Bombay	,,	6,200,004	2,562,609
	Karachi	,,	814,269	13,300
	Madras	,,	516,783	1,512,784
	Rangoon	,,	305,744	...

White Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	3,710,705	†
	Bombay	,,	6,746,260	2,210,572
	Karachi	,,	5,830,454	613,511
	Madras	,,	356,207	585,846
	Rangoon	,,	662,012	9,430

Other Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	3,281,885	†
	Bombay	,,	15,436,538	3,163,361
	Karachi	,,	5,415,714	289,748
	Madras	,,	588,578	633,146
	Rangoon	,,	2,002,268	28,348

Piece Goods.

(Indian and Foreign.)

Despatches by rail from	Calcutta	cwt.	28,335	†
	Bombay	,,	28,688	12,980
	Karachi	,,	25,641	12,148
	Madras	,,	7,094	5,989

Raw Cotton.

Imports into Bombay	By sea	cwt.	640	29
	Coastwise	,,	15,396	9,860
	By rail	,,	45,258	3,397
Imports into Karachi by rail		,,	1,295	..
,, ,, Calcutta by rail and river		,,	4,845	†

JUTE.

			1913	1914
Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	805,665	392,008*
Exports by sea from Calcutta	Gunny bags	No.	11,842,708	†
	cloth	yds.	27,863,890	†
	Jute, raw	cwt.	482,637	†
Chittagong—Jute		,,	16,996	†

COTTON SEEDS.

Exports by sea from Bombay		cwt.	126,486	62,034

OIL SEEDS.

Linseed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	7,427	5,483*
	By sea	,,	1,008	...
	Coastwise	,,	150	...
	By rail	,,	51,933	2,750
	Karachi by rail and river	,,	4	...
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	145,001	†
	Bombay	,,	125,229	16,061
	Karachi	,,	...	...

Rape and Mustard Seed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	2,387	1,643*
	By sea	,,	...	...
	Coastwise	,,	...	...
	By rail	,,	4,354	79
	Karachi by rail and river	,,	10,444	125
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	1,001	†
	Bombay	,,	13,524	24,000
	Karachi	,,	8,477	59,091

RICE.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	231,780	11,012*
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	81,634	†
	Chittagong	,,	1,097	†
	Bombay	,,	9,095	1,961
	Karachi	,,	20,353	34,866
	Madras	,,	28	...
	Rangoon	,,	364,317	124,298

TEA.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		lbs.	10,592,586	7,064,157*
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	8,571,331	†
	Chittagong	,,	4,243,120	†

WHEAT.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	10,500	1,180*
	Karachi by rail	,,	176,565	550,015
	By sea	,,	...	...
	Coastwise	,,	3,282	52,303
	By rail	,,	105,314	20,413
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	...	†
	Bombay	,,	129,403	1,548
	Karachi	,,	70,986	440,480

* Incomplete † Figures not received

KEROSENE OIL, WEEK ENDING 6th SEPTEMBER, 1914, AND CORRESPONDING WEEK OF 1913.

Imports by sea into—	From Russia.		From America.		From all other Foreign countries.		Total.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Calcutta	...	†	1,267,432	†	...	†	1,267,432	†
Bombay	...	...	...	442,800	...	...	...	442,800
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	120,826	...	...	...	120,826	...

Exports by sea from Burma to			
	Bengal	2,018,217	15,992
	Bombay	...	...
	Sind	...	...
	Madras	...	...
	Indian Ports, Non-Br.	...	...
	Foreign Ports	...	200

[Note.—The weekly trade movements are compiled in the Department of Statistics from the figures obtained from the Railway Traffic Offices, Steamer Companies, Kidderpore Docks, Superintendent, Inland Vessel Wharves, Supervisor, Calcutta Canals, registering stations of road traffic, and the Collectors of Customs.]

† Figures not received

EXPORTS—RUNNING TOTALS (INCLUDING FIGURES RECORDED ON PAGE 38) FROM JANUARY.

	Twist and Yarn (Indian)		Jute, Raw		Jute Manufactures: Gunny bags		Jute Manufactures: Gunny cloth		Cotton seed	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	7,204,754	1,769,137	11,997,141	6,057,391	263,977,847	239,166,259	792,675,230	702,345,797	—	—
Bombay	139,174,044	120,156,265	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,410,108	5,454,897
Karachi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras	64,945	70,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	429,594	162,139	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Linseed		Rape and Mustard		Rice		Tea		From April: Wheat	
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	2,650,911	3,915,593	167,328	143,811	6,218,754	4,066,604	121,522,699	108,001,736	1,428,247	16,242
Bombay	2,882,963	2,123,191	978,104	714,030	434,693	437,980	—	—	4,609,059	166,829
Karachi	28,220	49,611	2,870,709	2,344,143	786,346	656,145	—	—	15,502,802	9,762,102
Madras	—	—	—	—	6,933	526	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	22,287,762	17,151,298	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	62,577	1,732	31,876,191	24,115,741	—	—

Note.—The dash against some of the ports indicates that figures for these ports have not been called for and published in the *Indian Trade Journal*.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR, WEEK ENDING 26th SEPT, 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

	Refined Sugar imported into: Calcutta		Bombay		Karachi		Madras		Rangoon		Total	
	1913	†1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom	61	...	20	...	111	14	60	...	63	...	315	14
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	...	...	..	...	1,049	...	...	...	...	...	1,049	...
Other European Countries.	5,254	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,254	...
Java	250,696	...	93,158	8,126	147,420	103,104	1,003	...	28,050	1,508	520,327	112,738
Mauritius	10,008	...	9,955	43,415	80	...	...	...	...	...	20,043	43,415
Other non-European Countries.	...	...	...	1,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,007
Total Refined											546,988	157,174
Total Unrefined											85	...
Grand Total											547,073	157,174

† Figures not received.

DESPATCHES OF SUGAR DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26th SEPT., 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

		1913 cwt.	1914 cwt.			1913 cwt.	1914 cwt.
From Calcutta	By rail	31,338	257*	From Bombay	By Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	34,163	8,510
	,, river	43,056	8,127*		Great Indian Peninsula Railway (figures are not furnished by this Railway).		
	,, road	2,472	663*				
	,, sea (foreign)	...	†				
	,, ,, (coastwise)	1,423	†	From Karachi	By rail	85,270	17,769

† Figures not received. * Incomplete.

DATA OF TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY AND RAINFALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, THE 29th SEPTEMBER, 1914.

—	Station.	Temperature (mean of maximum and minimum).		Humidity (percentage of amount for saturation).		Rainfall.		
		Actual.	Departure from normal.	Actual.	Departure from normal.	Total during week.	Total since 1st June.	Departure of latter from normal.
		°	°			"	"	"
Burma.								
Lower Burma	Mergui	79	+1	91	−1	3·1	120·9	+ 4·7
	Tavoy	80	+1	91	−2	0·7	195·7	+24·8
	Moulmein	81	+1	95	+3	2·1	198·1	+46·4
	Rangoon	81	0	91	−2	1·9	85·2	+11·8
	Bassein	81	+1	92	0	1·0	102·7	+16·9
	Akyab	80	−3	93	+1	8·4	184·1	+21·8
	Toungoo	83	0	86	−4	1·5	82·3	+19·5
Upper Burma	Thayetmyo	82	−1	83	−1	1·8	32·0	+6·4
	Yamethin	81	−2	86	−1	0·3	23·5	+1·6
	Mandalay	85	0	76	−8	0·1	19·0	+0·4
	Bhamo	80	−2	95	+5	2·2	57·6	+1·6
Assam	Dibrugarh	78	...	95	...	3·4	60·6	−10·6
	Tezpur	80	...	95	...	2·7	50·0	+3·8
	Dhubri	79	−1	93	+2	4·1	63·0	−4·8
	Shillong	66	...	88	...	3·7	50·2	−9·3
	Silchar	81	−1	94	+3	4·1	57·3	−18·1
Bengal	Chittagong	79	−2	90	+1	2·7	78·7	+ 7·7
	Barisal	81	−2	91	+3	5·5	60·6	+ 5·5
	Narayanganj	81	−3	90	+2	3·7	44·8	−1·6
	Mymensingh	80	−1	95	+4	11·4	50·7	−13·7
	Jalpaiguri	?	?	91	0	2·3	81·5	−19·0
	Darjeeling	59	+1	96	+5	3·4	107·4	+ 7·4
	Berhampore	83	0	90	0	0·7	46·8	+ 5·1
	Calcutta	83	+1	91	+4	2·5	42·7	−3·9
Bihar and Orissa.								
Orissa	Balasore	83	0	91	+3	0·9	51·3	+7·3
	Cuttack	83	−1	81	−1	1·3	49·8	+4·3
	Sambalpur	81	−2	86	+6	0·6	53·2	−6·0
Chota Nagpur	Chaibasa	82	−1	86	+3	2·5	30·9	−10·2
	Purulia	83	...	87	+6	1·0	44·5	+3·2
	Ranchi	78	0	79	−1	0·6	36·6	−10·0
Bihar	Darbhanga	83	0	83	−3	0·5	48·7	+6·5
	Patna	82	−2	84	+3	1·5	47·2	+7·1
	Buxar	82	+1	88	+7	2·9	29·5	−5·6
	Naya Dumka	82	+1	84	−2	1·0	47·9	+2·5
United Provinces.								
United Provinces, East	Gorakhpur	82	−2	83	0	0·9	36·7	−6·1
	Allahabad	83	0	77	0	0	36·1	+2·1
	Bahraich	83	−1	82	+2	0·6	34·7	−3·7
	Lucknow	84	0	75	−3	0	31·1	−2·4
United Provinces, West	Jhansi	85	+1	63	−6	0	24·7	−9·7
	Agra	84	0	67	−2	0·1	28·7	+4·6
	Bareilly	83	0	80	+1	0	39·6	+0·2
Punjab.								
Punjab, East and North	Delhi	88	−2	72	+9	0	29·2	+5·9
	Hissar	83	..	72	...	0	18·7	+7·6
	Ambala	81	−1	80	+2	0	37·6	+14·1
	Lahore	82	−2	75	+11	0	18·0	+2·9
	Rawalpindi	?	?	67	−1	0·3	18·2	−4·2
Punjab, South-West	Multan	88	0	65	+3	0	10·3	+5·6
Kashmir	Srinagar	61	−1	76	−13	0	4·3	−4·4
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	79	−2	58	−4	?	?	?
	D. I. Khan.							
Sind	Jacobabad							
	Karachi							

—	Station.	Temperature (mean of maximum and minimum).		Humidity (percentage of amount for saturation).		Rainfall.		
		Actual.	Departure from normal.	Actual.	Departure from normal.	Total during week.	Total since 1st June.	Departure of latter from normal.
		°	°			"	"	"
Rajputana.								
Rajputana, West	Bikaner							
	Jodhpur							
Rajputana, East	Ajmer							
	Jaipur							
	Kotah							
Bombay.								
Gujarat	Bhuj							
	Deesa							
	Ahmedabad							
	Rajkot							
	Veraval							
Konkan	Bombay							
	Karwar							
Bombay, Deccan	Malegaon							
	Ahmednagar							
	Poona							
	Bijapur							
	Belgaum							
Central India.								
Central India, West	Neemuch							
	Indore							
Central India, East	Sutna	81	0	85	+8	1·4	44·7	+6·1
Central Provinces.								
Berar	Akola							
Central Provinces, West	Sangor							
	Jubbulpore	81	+1	82	+4	0·9	47·0	−3·4
	Seoni							
	Nagpur							
Central Provinces, East	Chanda							
	Raipur	82	0	88	+9	0·2	41·4	−2·7
	Jagdalpur (Bastar)							
Hyderabad.								
Hyderabad, North	Nizamabad							
Hyderabad, South	Gulbarga							
	Hyderabad							
	Raichur							
Mysore	Bangalore							
	Mercara							
Madras.								
Malabar	Cocnin							
	Trivandrum							
Madras, South-East	Pamban	84	+1	79	+1	0·1	0·1	−2·3
	Negapatam	84	0	75	−2	1·5	11·5	+0·9
	Coimbatore							
	Cuddalore	83	0	79	−4	0·8	25·8	+9·9
	Salem							
Madras, Deccan	Madras	84	−1	83	+3	0·2	19·5	+3·7
	Cuddapah							
	Bellary							
Madras Coast, North	Nellore	83	−3	86	+8	5·5	19·1	+7·2
	Masulipatam	83	−1	84	+1	2·1	23·2	+0·1
	Waltair	81	−2	82	+3	0·3	33·9	+12·7
	Gopalpur	83	0	84	0	1·7	46·0	+18·1

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INDEX.

	Page
Notes	41
Money Market	*ib.*
Notices—	
Calls for Tenders	49
Enquiries	*ib.*
Books of Reference	*ib.*
Japanese Hosiery Trade	50
Tariff Changes and Customs Notifications	51
Weather and Crop Reports	52
Chambers of Commerce	53
German and Austrian Patents and Trade Marks	55
An Improved Method of Making Jaggery	57
The War and Dyestuffs	61
Europe and its Raw Cotton Supply	62
The World's Trade in Coconuts	64
The Drug Crops and the Drug Market	67
Trade of Seychelles	*ib.*
New Reference Books	69
Tables—	
Indian Customs Revenue	*ib.*
Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in August, 1914	70
Weekly Trade Movements	74
Data of Temperature, Humidity and Rainfall	76
Departmental Publications	iv

NOTES.

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday Evening.

Presidency Bank Rates

- Calcutta 5 per cent. (Aug. 6, 1914).
- Bombay 6 per cent. (Aug. 20, 1914).
- Madras 5 per cent. (Aug. 21, 1914).

Exchange

- On demand 1-3 7/8
- Telegraphic Transfers 1-3 15/16
- 3 months 1-4 3/8.

Government Paper (3½ per cent.) Rs. 91-8-0 (*Nominal.*)

The **spot price of wheat at Karachi** on the 3rd October was Rs. 35-0-0 per candy of 656 lbs. This is for white wheat on a basis of 30 per cent red wheat, 5 per cent barley and 3 per cent dirt; the price of bags included. The **price of Indian grey yarn** (20's) at Bombay on the 6th October was Re. 0-7-6 to Re. 0-8-0 per lb. and of **cotton (Fully Good machine-ginned Oomras)** ready goods Rs. 156 nominal per candy of 784 lbs.

The Calcutta **wholesale spot prices** of the undermentioned articles (so far as in season) on the 7th October were as follow :—

Jute—C. D. M. and Co. (Red) Group per 400 lbs.	Rs. 42-0-0.
" M. per 400 lbs.	Rs. 34-0-0.
Rice—Ballam No. 1 per B. md.	Rs. 5-6-0 to Rs. 5-14-0.
" Moonghy	*No business recorded.*
Linseed—Bold 4% per B. md.	*Not received.*
Rapeseed—Yellow, mixed, medium, Patna, 4% per B. md.	*Nominal.*

The **Rangoon spot price of Special Straits Rice** on the 6th October was Rs. 267-8-0 per 100 baskets of 75 pounds each, against Rs. 262-8-0 on the 29th September.

Estimates have been approved for providing **Karachi harbour** or Keamari with a **railway station** at a cost of Rs. 17,60,000.

The total approximate gross **earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways** from 1st April to 19th September, 1914, are less by Rs. 39,52,730, than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.*

The Railway Board have sanctioned the construction, by the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on behalf of the Central Provinces Railways Company, of a **line of railway** on the 2′ 6″ gauge from **Pulgaon** on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to **Arvi**, a distance of 21·75 miles.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a **detailed survey** being carried out, by the agency of the North Western Railway, for a line of railway on the 5′ 6″ gauge from **Shahdara** on the North Western Railway to **Narowal**, a distance of about 48 miles.

The **prices of British corn** per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 5th September, 1914, were as follows:—Wheat 36*s.* 5*d.*; barley 30*s.* 6*d.*; and oats 23*s.* 9*d.*

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome publishes the following information regarding the estimated production of the undermentioned crops in various countries:—**Wheat.**—For the following countries in the Northern Hemisphere the production is estimated at 668,088,331 quintals or 96·3 per cent of last year's production:—Hungary, Belgium, Spain, England and Wales, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Russia-in-Europe, Switzerland, United States, India, Japan and Tunis. **Rye.**—For the following countries the production is estimated at 361,419,879 quintals or 97·8 per cent of of the production in 1913:—Prussia, Hungary, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Russia-in-Europe and Switzerland. **Barley.**—For the same countries as in the case of wheat, but omitting India, the production is forecasted at 217,474,477 quintals, or 93·8 per cent of last year's production. **Oats.**—For the same countries as in case of wheat, but omitting India and Japan, the production is forecasted at 343,930,770 quintals, or 92·2 per cent of the 1913 production. **Maize.**—The production is forecasted at 26,000,000 quintals in Italy, or 94·4 per cent of that in 1913; at 18,308,113 quintals (99 per cent) in Russia-in-Europe; at 26,000 quintals (86·7 per cent) in Switzerland; and at 728,500,680 quintals (117·2 per cent) in the United States. **Rice.**—The production is forecasted at 5,000,000 quintals in Italy and at 4,694,760 quintals in the United States, or 92·0 per cent and 89·3 per cent respectively of that in 1913. Regarding other products, the harvest forecast figures for **potatoes** are given for Switzerland as 8,200,000 quintals, or 96·5 per cent of the production in 1913, and for the United States as 96,888,960 quintals, or 107·4 per cent; the figures for **wine** production in Italy are given as 52,000,000 hectolitres, or 99·5 per cent of the 1913 production, and in Switzerland as 520,000 hectolitres or 197·0 per cent. (Quintal=220·46 lbs.; Hectolitre=22 Imperial gallons.)

The following is a summary of the various **crop forecasts** relating to the season 1914-15 issued by the Department of Statistics, India, and published in the *Indian Trade Journal* on the dates mentioned in the last column:—

Crop	Tracts comprised in the figures	Percentage of average Indian crop represented by the tracts mentioned in col. 2	Estimated Area	Ratio of reported area to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date	Estimated outturn	Ratio of estimated outturn to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres	Per cent			
Cotton	All cotton-growing tracts (except Sind, Gujarat, Karnatak and Baroda)	76	14,710,000	109	No information yet available	...	Aug. 26, 1914
Sugarcane	U. P., Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Bombay, and Sind,* Assam, N.-W. Frontier and C. P. and Berar.	95	2,372,800	108	...	...	Do.
Sesamum	Madras, C. P. and Berar, Bombay and Sind,* Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab and Ajmer-Merwara.	79	1,896,000	99	...	...	Aug. 31, 1914

N.B.—The ratios in column 5 are calculated on the total acreage in all India in the case of cotton and on that in British India in the case of other crops.

* Including Native States.

* The mileage open to quarter ending 30th June, 1914, was 34,836.

Writing about the **United States Maize crop**, a Kansas correspondent says:—Early promise has again been followed by drought just when, over much of the country, rains were necessary if the ears were to fill with kernels. The Government estimate as of the first of August indicated a crop of 2,634,000,000 bushels, but every day for some time after the first cut down the prospective yield. Rains fell last week in much of the maize territory, however, particularly east of the Mississippi river; and last year's crop will be exceeded. An average crop is, however, no longer possible. Maize is now worth almost as much as wheat on the farms, and the Atlantic States may have to bring in maize from Argentina, as they did to a small extent after the drought of last year. There will certainly be none to export.

The following information relating to the **world's crops**, as on September 11th, is summarised from *Dornbusch's Floating Cargoes List*:—*United Kingdom.*—Harvesting in the British Isles is proceeding apace and while many countries have cleared the fields of standing corn, others report the securing of a considerable portion under most excellent weather conditions. The good prices ruling are inducing farmers to sell more freely, and native Wheat, Barley and Oats deliveries are all much in excess of the last two seasons. The Board of Agriculture estimates the Wheat yield at 4 per cent above the average and 10 per cent more than last year, when increased acreage is taken into account. Barley and Oats improved during last month although the probable yields will be about 1 per cent and 5 per cent respectively below the normal. Beans are reckoned at a full average, but Peas a poor yield and worse than prospects of the month previous. *France.*—Weather conditions similar to United Kingdom are being experienced by our near neighbours which enable the remnant of the harvest to be secured where labour is available and the military position permits, meanwhile the Government have voted 10,000,000 fcs. to procure grain and other foodstuffs to keep down prices and prevent scarcity. *Belgium.*—No crop news is filtered through, but it is feared that ploughing operations this Autumn will be seriously hindered by the military invasion. *Italy.*—Complaints are heard that the weather is too dry for ploughing. *Russia.*—Advices regarding the crops up to 26th August have been received. Rains have retarded the harvest in the North-eastern districts and caused the quality of grain to deteriorate, but the weather was very favourable for new Winter seeding. Despite the mobilisation, fears are no longer held concerning the successful ingathering of the crops. Archangel having declared a prohibition of exports of grain, all hopes from that port are abandoned of Wheat and Oats being shipped. *Canada.*—Latest official crop estimates are for a Wheat crop in the West no larger than 134,500,000 bushels or about 20,000,000 bushels smaller than originally expected and much under that of last year. Excessive heat and continuous drought during July seriously prejudiced all the grain crops. About 85 per cent of the Wheat has been cut and the surplus reckoned available for export is put down at 90,000,000 bushels. Of other crops cut Barley represents 60 per cent, Oats 65 per cent and Linseed 30 per cent. *United States.*—The *Price Current* states that rains during the last fortnight have been the best since early last Spring, and while they have come too late to benefit the Maize crop they are helping Winter Wheat seeding. There is now little hope of an improvement in the Maize crop owing to its ripened state over the greater part of the belt. *Argentina.*—According to this morning's cable advices from a Buenos Ayres' correspondent the weather continues fine and the quality of Maize is steadily improving. *Australia.*—Prospects on the whole are favourable, rains this week having considerably brightened the crop outlook.

It is officially estimated that the *next* **Rice crop in Japan** is expected to exceed 57,000,000 koku, say (at 7½ koku per ton) 7,916,667 tons. This compares with 50,229,935 koku for 1913, say 6,976,380 tons, and an average of 71,024,046 tons for the five preceding years. The first official estimate of the **Korean Rice crop** is put at 12,010,000 koku, say (at 7½ koku per ton) 1,669,056 tons. This compares with the following figures for previous years:—

	Koku		Tons
1913 . . .	10,083,284	or say	1,400,456
1912 . . .	8,969,620	,,	1,245,780
1911 . . .	10,070,312	,,	1,398,654
1910 . . .	8,142,852	,,	1,130,952
1909 . . .	7,457,916	,,	1,035,822

The following Note on the position of **wheat in the Punjab** has been issued by the local Director of Agriculture and Industries:—The following figures show that when the 1914 wheat crop came on the market in last April and May the stock of wheat in the province was low chiefly owing to large exports to the United Provinces. This year's crop was smaller than the crops of 1912 and 1913, but by no means a poor crop. Exports up to the outbreak of war were unusually small, as prices were higher than exporters could offer. Accordingly the stock of wheat in the Punjab on August 1st 1914 was considerably higher than on August 1st 1913. There is therefore no local shortage of wheat. The kharif harvest now being gathered is fully up to the average and, except in a few districts in the north, will be good. The recent rain has ensured the sowing of a large area of *rabi* crops. Accordingly the Punjab should have considerable supplies of foodstuffs, of which she has not need herself, available for export either to less favoured parts of India or to England.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau gives the condition of **spring wheat** on the 1st of September at 68, a deterioration of 7·5 points on the month, and now estimates the yield at 221,000,000 bushels, against 239 819,000 bushels last year; the yield of winter wheat is estimated at 675,000,000 bushels, making a grand total of 896,000,000 bushels, against 763.380.000 bushels last year, and a ten year average of 671,000,000 bushels. The **Canadian crop** is estimated at 155,500,000 bushels, against 231,500,000 bushels last year. The total yield for the two countries is, therefore, 1,051,500,000 bushels, against 994,500.000 bushels in 1913, or an increase of 57,000,000 bushels. North America carried forward fairly liberal reserves at the end of the season and, with every probability that prices will rule much higher than for years past, it is quite possible that exports during the coming season, if the wheat be wanted, will amount to from 45 to 50 million quarters, of which 35 to 40 million quarters from the United States, and 10,000,000 qrs. from Canada.

In their weekly report on the **Shanghai piecegoods market**, dated September 3rd, Messrs. Noel, Murray and Company, Ld., say: A solitary sale of 20 bales of **Indian yarn** No. 12's Dawn Mill at Taels 91·00 for Tsingtau, is reported. Arrivals during the interval, are:—The P. and O. str. Arcadia with 692 bales and N. Y. K. str. Rangoon Maru with 2,674 bales, respectively. Sales of **Japanese spinnings** amount to 1,600 bales at two to three taels lower prices, namely:—No. 16's Taels 88·00/92·00 and No. 20's Taels 95·00/101·00. The latest quotations from Osaka Exchange, are:—Yen 92·80 for the current month, Yen 93·00 for October, and Yen 94·00 for November. The details are, as under:—No. 16's 1,150 bales, Bakai Taels 88·00, Woman Taels 90·50, 3 Horses Taels 91·00, Standing Horse Taels 92·00 and Blue Fish Taels 94·00. No. 20's 450 bales, Red Sycee Joss Taels 95·00, and Bird Taels 101·00. A sale of 500 bales of **local yarn** 3 Gold Stars Chop No. 20's *is reported at Taels 100·00.* There has been another decline in the retail market for bundles, quotations being:—No. 10's Taels 78·75/81·75, No. 12's Taels 80·75/85·75, No. 14's Taels 82·75/88·25 and No. 16's Taels 84·75/90·75. New Crop parcels of **cotton** have appeared on the market and have been offered at Taels 18·60 for Tungchow forward delivery, Ningpo Taels 20·40, 4 Chop Taels 20·00 and Northern Seed $9·50 prompt delivery.

The Census Bureau of the **United States** Department of Commerce and Labour has issued the first report of the amount of **cotton ginned** of the growth of 1914. The returns are made up to September 1, and show an aggregate of 475,000 bales ginned, which is the smallest amount for the same period since 1910, when the total was 353,000 bales. Last year 794,000 bales were ginned to the same date, in 1912, 731,000, and in 1911, 772,000 bales. The following table gives full details with comparisons of quantities ginned to September 1 in 1000's of bales:—

—	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
N. Carolina	1,000	...	1,000	1,000
S. Carolina	15,000	7,000	4,000	19,000
Georgia	156,000	73,000	35,000	134,000
Florida	4,000	3,000	2,000	4,000
Alabama	47,000	44,000	13,000	40,000
Mississippi	3,000	2,000	...	2,000
Louisiana	4,000	8,000	2,000	8,000
Texas	264,000	650,000	674,000	558,000
Arkansas	1,000	2,000	...	...
Tennessee	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	...	5,000	...	4,000
All other States	...	...	...	...
Total	475,000	794,000	731,000	772,000

The Alexandria General Produce Association in its monthly report, dated 4th September on the **Egyptian cotton crop**, says:—*Lower Egypt.*—The temperature during August has been favourable to the crop. Plants have progressed normally and are in satisfactory condition. Boll worm appeared to small extent in all districts and caused some damage. Slight fogs are reported from all districts, but the amount of damage done is insignificant. Water has been sufficient and the fields have been given a normal amount. First picking should be general the first fortnight in September, that is to say as early as last year, except in certain districts where the crop is eight to fifteen days late. It is very probable that the present abnormal situation will retard picking. Prospects of the crop are slightly better than they were at the same time last year. *Upper Egypt and Fayoum.*—The temperature has been favourable. Boll worm has been reported in certain provinces without causing any appreciable damage. During the first fortnight of the month humidity was rather excessive, but there were no fogs. Water has been sufficient. First picking should commence during the first days of September; the condition of the plants is satisfactory.

Particulars have just been received of the **American cotton crop** for the season which ended on August 31st, the total growth being 14,588,591 bales, against 14,167,115 bales in 1912-13, and 16,138,426 bales in the previous season. It may be said that the cotton authorities in the United States have decided to alter the season, and henceforward the year will be from August 1st to July 31st instead of from September 1st to August 31st as hitherto.

A Reuter message dated 5th October, London, states:—In order to facilitate the absorption of a large surplus of **cotton** which normally would be expected, a campaign throughout the nation has been started in the **United States** to help the situation by individuals purchasing a single bale. President Wilson has inaugurated the movement which is growing daily, and promises largely to relieve the situation. The bales cost fifty dollars and they will probably sell at a profit at the end of the war.

The following **return** shows the **number** of **bales** of **cotton imported** and **exported** at the **various ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 36 weeks ended 3rd September, 1914:—

—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Week ended 3rd Sept., 1914.	36 Weeks ended 3rd Sept., 1914.	Week ended 3rd Sept. 1914.	36 Weeks ended 3rd Sept., 1914.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	8,249	1,941,849	850	109,354
Brazilian	—	204,606	250	14,313
East Indian	15,843	221,400	—	47,322
Egyptian	3,652	358,488	230	108,931
Miscellaneous	10,167*	175,885†	—	10,495
Total	37,921	2,902,228	1,330	290,415

* Including 7 bales British West Indian, 251 bales British East African, and 24 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,239 bales British West Indian, 13,127 bales British West African, 22,461 bales British East African, and 2,573 bales foreign East African.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce in its "Monthly Record" for August says:—During July the **cotton trade** was depressed but normal; during August its history is merged in the experiences of the nation. The cotton markets closed on 31st July with the object of preventing a great and *immediate* depreciation, and the business they have done since has been carefully restricted. Lancashire at present is most concerned with fulfilling its contracts, paying and being paid. The valuable assistance given by the Government is everywhere recognised. The measures taken include the proclamation of a Moratorium on bills of exchange; a general Moratorium; the opening of an office for the insurance of war risks; an emergency currency; special licences to enable German banks to liquidate accounts; the guaranteed discount of bills of exchange; a system of State credit for banks. These have done a great deal to mitigate the inevitable and widespread dislocation of the ordinary means to business, but they are, of course, temporary expedients, and the commercial community is confronted with difficulties under which many of its members must succumb. Almost the whole of its efforts are now directed to arrangements in connection with contracts that are in the past; the attempt to initiate fresh business has hardly begun. Credit has been so far shaken that it would be impossible, for many months to come, to finance a normal demand even if this should be possible.

In their weekly report on **Australian wool sales**, dated, Melbourne, September 2nd, Messrs. Dalgety and Company, Ld., say:—Owing to the war the sales in all Australian centres have been indefinitely postponed, whilst the September series of sales, which were to have opened in London on the 29th instant, have also been postponed. In the meantime, business is at a standstill, with the exception that there is a good demand for certain classes of wool in London, such as scoured crossbreds and crossbred slipe wools suitable for Army requirements; these wools are being sold at slightly above July rates. For the great bulk of wool, and particularly fine wools, there is practically no demand at the moment. Though over half of the usual buying strength for wool has been cut off as a result of the war, a fair weight of wool will be required before long for Great Britain, America, and Japan, and for our local manufacturers, so that there is every reason to suppose that auction sales will be held on a limited scale, commencing probably in November. In this connection, however, nothing has been definitely settled, and if a great slump in values is to be anticipated supplies will require to be very carefully regulated.

It is notified that in the calendar year 1915 not more than 100,080 certified chests of **Bengal opium** will be offered for sale and not more than 840 chests in each month of the year. All chests will be of Benares opium. Government reserves to itself the right to alter the quantity and class of opium to be offered for sale in each mo th. No reduction in the quantities to be sold, however, will be made without three months' previous notice.

The daily **prices of opium** per chest for the periods mentioned below were as follows:—

For the week ending 3rd October, 1914:—In the Calcutta market—

Bihar opium:—*1,605; 1,605; 1,605; 1,605; 1,605; 1,605; 1,605.

Benares opium:—*1,600; 1,600; 1,600; 1,600; 1,600; 1,600; 1,600.

No quotations have been received in regard to the prices in the time bargains for the Bihar opium of the 10th sale of 1914.

In the China market—

At Hongkong:—(Exchange, Rs. 134 per $100.)

Bihar opium:—† $9,300 (new) and $9,200 (old).

Benares opium:—No quotations received.

At Shanghai:—(Exchange, no quotations received.)

Bihar opium:—No quotations received.

Benares opium:—No quotations received.

* Uncertified. † Certified.

At the request of the Government of the **Straits Settlements**, the Government of India have arranged that, with effect from January 1st next, the quantity of **opium** required for consumption in the Colony shall be sold direct to the Colonial Government, subject to certain subsidiary conditions. The agreement will remain in force for five years, and a fixed price will be paid by the Colonial Government. The number of chests of uncertified Bengal opium to-day notified as to be offered for sale by public auction during 1915 (*viz.*, ten thousand and eighty) is accordingly exclusive of the quantity required by the Colonial Government during that year, namely, three thousand one hundred and twenty chests.

In their report on **London tea sales**, dated September 11th, Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, Ld., say :—Imports of **Indian tea** catalogued 45,786 packages (including 6,681 packages from Southern India), as against 31,072 packages last week. There was strong competition at both auctions for good to fine liquoring descriptions, which may generally be quoted fully firm to rather dearer. For common kinds, of which quite a large proportion of the offerings consisted, there was less enquiry, and quotations often showed fractional declines; this was especially noticeable at Wednesday's auction, when several parcels were withdrawn. A rather unusual and detrimental feature for so early in the season was the number of parcels containing stalk, and this in many instances accounted for the lower quotations recorded. For next week the larger quantity of 53,091 packages is in print. Week's average of tea sold on Garden Account, season 1914-15, 42,801 packages, average 9·14*d.*, 1913-14, 46,872 packages, average 9·79*d.* Season 1914-15 to date 269,466 packages, average 9·00*d.* Season 1913-14 to date 261,461 packages, average 9·68*d.*.

A message from Reuter says that there has been a remarkable increase in the **export of tea to Holland**. London sent Amsterdam and Rotterdam in September 687,394 pounds, as compared with 110,634 in September 1913.

A telegram, dated 1st October, 1914, from the **Indian Tea Association**, Calcutta, to the Association in London, reads:—"Assam, Dooars, Sylhet, Darjeeling, Terai outturn normal. Cachar poor, uncertain."

In discussing **linseed prospects** *Beerbohm's Evening Corn Trade List* writes on 11th September :—Crop prospects in Argentina are reported to be favourable, but the latest official estimate for America gives the prospective yield at only 15 million bushels. The Canadian crop is estimated at under 6 million bushels, making a total yield for North America of only 21 million bushels. The normal consumption is about 30 million bushels, so that, were it not for the war, the position would be a very strong one, and prices very much higher than they are now. Under the present abnormal conditions it is impossible to say what the consumptive requirements amount to, but imports have fallen off decidedly of late, especially at Continental ports, so that stocks of **seed** must be very small.

The Hull Correspondent of the *Oil and Colour Trades Journal*, writing on September 10th, regarding the **Hull oil markets**, says :—There is very little doing in the oil market, the demand not being very extensive. Prices of **Linseed oil** have again been fixed at 24*s.* per cwt. naked spot and to the end of next week; 24*s.* 6*d.* last two weeks September, and 25*s.* October. Refined **cotton oil** is again lower and easier, having declined to 26*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. spot, and 27*s.* September-October. Crude Egyptian cotton oil is unchanged at 29*s.* 6*d.* spot, and 27*s.* 3*d.* December-April, and Bombay crude lower at 24*s.* 3*d.* spot to December. **Soy oil** unaltered at 26*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. spot for extracted. **Rape oils** slightly firmer at 33*s.* per cwt. for Jamba and brown East Indian, no Ravison offering. The market for **olive oil** continues strong, but there is practically none on offer. Pure East Coast **cod oil** is cheaper, 19*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. being the quoted value. The exports for the week were : Linseed oil, 241 tons as compared with 268 tons in the same week last year; cotton oil, 37 tons against 54 tons; soy oil, 46 tons against 230 tons.

In its issue of 29th August the *Ironmonger* says :—Steel cannot be made without **ferro-manganese** and, while most steel-making countries are well supplied with the other raw materials of manufacture from native sources, they are practically dependent upon Russia in Asia, British India, and Brazil for manganese ore from which the ferro-manganese is made. The alloy itself is produced almost entirely by British and German works, who depend absolutely on imported ores. In these circumstances some anxiety is being felt by British, and still more by United States, steel-makers as to the effect of the present war on the supply of this essential ingredient of steel. There is no doubt that the mining of manganese in Russia will be considerably reduced if not entirely suspended, while the German export of ferro-manganese will be completely cut off. Although the recent development of the Indian manganese industry has been rapid it should also be noted that the year 1912 was a record one for Russian manganese mining, the total production being 1,000,000 tons. While the supplies of ore from India and Brazil are likely to be substantially maintained, it will be seen, therefore, that a somewhat serious shortage of ferro-manganese will probably occur. British ferro-manganese producers are not likely to suffer owing to the stoppage of the German works; indeed, they will probably be kept particularly busy. Steel-makers will have to pay more for the alloy, however, and British exports will no doubt undergo a diminution which may cause some solicitude to overseas steel-makers. The rise in price is already evident. The *Ironmonger* quotations for July 30th and August 6th, which may be regarded as normal, were £8 5*s.* On August 13th the Home price was £10 (less the usual 2½ per cent), on August 20th, it was £11, and at the time of writing (August 27th), it stands at £12. During the Russo-Japanese war, United States steel-makers had to pay £30 per ton for their ferro-manganese, and then the German production had not stopped.

The **production of pig iron in the United States** in the first half of the current year decreased largely from that of preceding six months' period in the last two years, according to the official report issued by the American Iron and Steel Institute. The output of all kinds of pig iron in the six months' period ended June 30th, 1914, was 12,536,094 tons, a decrease of 1,941,456 tons, or 13·4 per cent from the last half of 1913; and a decrease of 3,952,508 or 23·9 per cent from the first half of 1913. The figures include a few thousand tons of ferro-phosphorus, ferro-titanium, ferro-vanadium and other ferro alloys. The following table shows the half-yearly production for four years :—

Tons.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
1st half .	12,536,094	16,488,602	14,072,274	11,666,996
2nd half .	...	14,477,550	15,654,663	11,982,551
Total .	...	30,966,152	29,726,937	23,649,547

As shown above, the maximum production of pig iron in any two half-yearly periods was reached in the twelve months from July 1st, 1912, to June 30th, 1913, when the output amounted to 32,143,265 tons. The next largest output was in the twelve months of 1913, when 30,966,152 tons were made. The output in the first six months of 1914 was the smallest in any half year since the last half of 1911. The output of Bessemer pig iron alone, not including low phosphorus pig iron, amounted to 4,247,464 tons in the first half of 1914, as compared with 5,146,247 tons in the last half of 1913, a decrease of 898,783 tons, and 6,127,048 tons in the first half of the year. The production of low phosphorus pig iron alone in the first half of 1914 amounted to 130,634 tons, as compared with 157,900 tons in the last half of 1913, a decrease of 27,266 tons. In the first half of 1913 production was 158,918 tons.

According to Messrs. Henry R. Merton & Co., Ltd., the **European visible supply of Copper** on August 31st amounted to 34,806 tons, against 33,612 tons a month previous. The stocks in England and France were returned as 23,108 tons, against 22,314 tons on July 31st. All the Continental stocks were given as a month previous, as no returns have been received. During August there has been a decrease of 600 tons in the afloats from Chili, but an increase of 1,000 tons in those from Australia. The total supplies for August are given as 26,623 tons, and the total deliveries as 25,429 tons, which compares with 43,310 tons and 25,429 tons respectively for the previous month.

In their bullion circular dated 10th September, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., discuss the **silver market** as follows:—The tone of the market has somewhat improved. The cause has been a reduction in the amount of supplies coming forward from America, rather than an increase in the urgency of demand which continues to be confined principally to the requirements of coinage. No business has been reported in forward Silver. With regard to the trade demand, we hear on expert authority that "Silver is practically a drug in the market, and until shipping freights are again more normal, we do not look for a stir among the silversmiths." The total import of silver since the beginning of the year is only 60,420,385 ozs., as compared with 79,561,836 ozs. during the similar months of 1913. A shipment of £28,000 has been reported from San Francisco to Hongkong. The quotation to-day is one penny higher than that fixed a week ago.

The London office of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines has received a telegram from Johannesburg stating that the **total gold output** of the mines of the **Transvaal** for August amounted to 634,607 oz. for the Witwatersrand district, value £2,908,025; 27,311 oz. for the outside districts, value £116,012—711,918 oz. of fine gold, total value £3,024,037. The production in July was £3,111,398, and in August, 1913, £3,092,754. In comparing the figures of last August it must be borne in mind that the industry was then suffering from the after effects of the white miners' strike.

The "London Gazette" contains a further Order in Council under the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, varying the Orders previously made in regard to **prohibition of exports from the United Kingdom.** The exportation of iron ore, raw rubber, bladders, casings, and sausage skins, and castor oil is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal. A long list of articles, mostly chemicals, industrial and medicinal, is added to the prohibitions to all destinations, contained in former proclamations. Field glasses and telescopes head the list, which include dyes and dyestuffs obtained from coal tar, oil of turpentine, liquid medicinal paraffin, saccharin, sulphate of zinc, chloral and its preparations, neo-salvarsan, aspirin and salicin, citrate of magnesia, citric acid, phenacetin, potassium and its salts and preparations, and numerous other chemicals.

According to the *Chemical Trade Journal* (London) the question as to whether the few British manufacturers of **acetic acid** will be able to meet the *domestic* demands now that the supplies from the Continent have been *practically* cut off, is attracting a considerable amount of attention. Messrs. Clayton, Beadle, and Stevens, the chemists to the Rubber Growers' Association, are of the opinion that English manufacturers would be prepared to put down plant for making the acid if they were assured of a steady demand at a reasonable price. There appears to have been a considerable over-production in Europe during recent months before the war broke out, and as a result of this export, the manufacture of the acid in the United Kingdom was rendered unremunerative. A warning is issued to the plantation companies that with the shortage of acid there is also a possibility of impure and unsuitable acid being sold. Acid containing copper and other impurities will be offered in the place of the purer forms of acid previously in use and not now obtainable. Probably most of the Continental plant has been shut down owing to the war. When this plant is started up again there will be very little acid not contaminated with copper, and special precautions must be taken by plantation companies to stipulate that the acid is free from copper or to have it analysed before shipment. As to the question of substituting other coagulants for acetic acid, it is pointed out that the various organic acids, such as formic, lactic, oxalic, and tartaric, are all of foreign make and have all increased in price. Formic acid appears to be the most satisfactory substitute, but the difficulty in obtaining acetic applies equally to formic acid. But where the latter can be obtained in the absence of the former it may be safely substituted. Failing the supply of any of the acids mentioned there are two alternatives before planters. Either the latex can be allowed to coagulate spontaneously or with the help of smoke, or a mineral acid can be used. The former has many disadvantages from the plantation standpoint. Sulphuric acid appears to be the most suitable of the mineral acids. One disadvantage that it possesses, however, is that the operation of diluting the acid is dangerous if not performed in the right manner. Although some difficulty might be found in getting shipping firms to carry sulphuric acid to the East, it is pointed out that increased freight charges could be borne, as the sulphuric acid is both cheaper and more effective as a coagulant than acetic acid. In the place of acetic acid "acid salts" could also be used, such as bisulphate of soda and sulphate of soda or alum.

In the *Indian Trade Journal* (page 458) of 17th September, 1914, particulars were given of imports of **glass bangles**, mostly from Austria, into India. Twenty-two samples of Austrian-made bangles that are in fashion in Bombay have been obtained for exhibition by this Department and may be seen during office hours.

The following statement taken from the Review of the Reports on the Administration of the **Mints at Calcutta and Bombay** for the year 1913-14 shows the details of the **silver coinage** executed for the Government of India in the two mints during 1913-14 :—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Value in rupees.	Value in rupees.	Value in rupees.
Rupees . .	6,01,00,000	6,12,60,506	12,13,60,506
Half-rupees .	13,61,706	9,12,394	22,74,100
Quarter-rupees .	31,71,616	19,87,193	51,58,809
One-eighth-rupees	17,02,736	10,72,386	27,75,122
Total .	6,63,36,058	6,52,32,479	13,15,68,537

New rupee coinage was again necessary, and the outturn from Rs. 6,75 lakhs worth of silver was 10,19 lakhs of rupees. The figures in the above statement also include the usual re-coinage of withdrawn and uncurrent coins, and, in addition, the re-coinage into Government rupees of Chaubisania coins of the exchange value of Rs. 5¼ lakhs received from the Kishangarh Durbar in connection with the conversion of the currency of the State. **Nickel one-anna coins** numbering 46,320,000 pieces and of the nominal value of Rs. 28,95,000 were coined at the Bombay Mint against 39,776,000 pieces of the nominal value of Rs. 24,86,000 coined in the preceding year. The **bronze coinage**, which was as usual carried out entirely at the Calcutta Mint, consisted of pice, half-pice and pie-pieces of the aggregate value of Rs. 20,85,439 as compared with Rs. 19,18,461 in the previous year. The **copper coinage** consisted of cents to the value of Rs. 30,000 for the Ceylon Government.

The **stock of sugar** at the various Port Commissioners' warehouses in **Calcutta** on the 6th October was 279,186 bags, while the stock in **Bombay** on the 2nd October amounted to 55,000 bags.

The *Report of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce* for 1913, which has just come to hand, deals with the work of the Chamber during the past year. Among the subjects that engaged the attention of the Chamber are the Indian Companies Bill, Motor Vehicles' Bill, Gold Coinage in India, State Banks for India, Barley Crop Forecasts, British Empire Trade Mark, Hemp preparation in India, Standardization of Weights and Measures, etc. The Chamber's correspondence relating to these and other subjects are published in the Report.

Weather in India during the week ended Tuesday last was marked by the activity of the monsoon in the south of the Peninsula, in the Central Provinces and Burma and round the head of the Bay of Bengal. A disturbance in the Bay developed into a storm which raged about three hundred miles south-south-west of Calcutta, causing fairly heavy rain along the Burma coast and passing inland near Chittagong. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma excluding Tennasserim and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Malabar and south-east of Madras. A few falls have occurred in Assam, Orissa, the hills of the United Provinces, Kashmir and Mysore. It is reported that a severe storm broke on the 4th October about a hundred and fifty miles west of Diamond Island off Burma.

NOTICES.

CALLS FOR TENDERS.

Beef and Mutton.

The Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, Burma Division, Maymyo, is calling for tenders till the 7th January, 1915, for the supply of beef and mutton during 1915-16. Further particulars may be obtained from that officer.

ENQUIRIES.

(For particulars address the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, New Imperial Secretariat, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

An asterisk (*) preceding an enquiry indicates that Bank references are offered.)

Coconut Oil.

(D312)—A merchant in San Francisco, California, is desirous of representing exporters of coconut oil.

Ferns and Plants.

(D313)—A London firm is desirous of communicating with importers of preserved ferns, plants, grasses, mosses, flowers and sprays for decorative purposes.

Ironware.

***(D314)**—A firm of manufacturers in Somerset, England, is desirous of appointing agents in Calcutta or Bombay for the sale of retort fittings, condensers, roofs, scrubbers and exhausting plant purifiers, gas holders, tank castings, etc.

Jute Goods.

(D315)—A firm in Perth, Western Australia, is desirous of acting as the agent for jute goods on behalf of Calcutta manufacturers who wish to extend their business to Western Australia.

Machinery.

(D316)—A firm of manufacturers in Leicester, England, is desirous of appointing an agent for the sale of fibre-extracting and sugar machinery.

Machinery.

(D317)—A firm of engineers in Middlesex, England, is desirous of communicating with merchants or manufacturers interested in a new machine for brushing and dressing sisal and kindred fibres after decortication and drying.

Miscellaneous Goods.

***(D318)**—A firm in Kobe, Japan, is desirous of communicating with importers of cottton hosiery, basketware, porcelain, bronzeware, camphor, copper ingots, menthol crystals, sulphur, vegetable wax, etc

Pearl Beads.

(D319)—A merchant in Osaka, Japan, is desirous of appointing a sole agent for Calcutta for the sale of imitation pearl beads.

Tin Cuttings.

(D320)—A local merchant is desirous of communicating with buyers in the United Kingdom of 50 to 200 tons of new tin cuttings.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The following publications have been received and may be consulted by any desirous of studying them at the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, where they will be displayed in the waiting room till Wednesday, the 14th October, 1914 :—

Parliamentary Publications.

Colonial Reports—Miscellaneous—No. 89—Nigeria—Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey of Southern Nigeria, 1913; No. 807—Northern Territories of the Gold Coast—Report for 1913. Miscellaneous No. 9 (1914)—Despatches from His Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin respecting an official German Organisation for Influencing the Press of Other Countries.

Treasury Assistance to Banks and Discount Houses, Continuance of Moratorium, and Nature of Banking Facilities Available—Return of. West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Ltd.—Return of. The Annual Local Taxation Returns (Scotland), for the year 1912-13; (England and Wales) for 1912-13—Parts I and VI.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

Canada—Monthly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce of—April, 1914. Weekly Report—August 24th and 31st, 1914. Italy—International Institute of Agriculture—Bulletin Bibliographique Hebdomadaire—Annee V—Numeros 27 and 28—4 and 11 Juillet, 1914.

Indian Publications.

Administration Report of the Sachin State for the year 1913-14. Annual Report of Archæological Department, Southern Circle, Madras, for 1913-14. Report on the Administration of the Excise Department in Burma for the year ended the 31st March. Reports on the Administration of the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay for the year 1913-14 with a review. Public Works Department—Annual Administration Reports for Roads and Buildings, Irrigation and Railway for the year 1912-13. Administration Report of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan for the year 1913-14.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All correspondence and remittances relating to the supply of the "Indian Trade Journal" should be forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, to whom all bills are payable.

Correspondence regarding advertisements in the "Indian Trade Journal" should be addressed to Reuter's Telegram Co., Ld., but all advertisements, blocks, etc., must be approved by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence before insertion.

Retail trade advertisements cannot be accepted.

A full index is published as a quarterly supplement and should be filed for reference.

The annual rates of subscription to the "Indian Trade Journal" including quarterly index, are: Indian without postage, Rs. 12; with postage, Rs. 13; Foreign Rs. 18. Single copies 4 annas.

Subscribers, and advertisers in the United Kingdom may remit either through a bank or by money order. For the purpose of postal remittances one penny should be taken as the equivalent of one anna, and 1s. 4d. as the equivalent of one rupee.

Back numbers, when available, may be had at a cost of Re. 1, for any number more than a week old.

The Indian agents of the "Indian Trade Journal" are:—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. and Newman & Co., Calcutta; D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay; Higginbotham & Co., G. A. Natesan & Co., and Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras; Thacker, Spink & Co., Simla; Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Son, Lahore; and A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.

The Indian Trade Journal.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1914.

JAPANESE HOSIERY TRADE.

In his "Review of the Trade of India in 1913-14" the Director of Statistics remarks that the import trade in hosiery, which is considerable, is practically monopolised by Japan and Germany. Japan supplied hosiery to the value of Rs. 83 lakhs against Rs. 62 lakhs in 1912-13, and goods to the value of Rs. 43,000, which came *viâ* Hongkong and the Straits, were probably also of Japanese origin. Japan's share is about 12 times that of the United Kingdom. Japan's best customer is British India, 70 per cent of the total imports being Japan's share, a triumph as compared with the condition ten years ago, when Japan did not meet more than 10 per cent of her total demand. The loose method in which this commodity has hitherto been treated, says Mr. Findlay Shirras, is now greatly improved, and in accordance with the general growth of India's requirement for knitted cotton undershirts, etc., the positive steps adopted by the Japanese merchants insure the future greatness of this trade. Germany's share was Rs. 23 lakhs as against Rs. 18 lakhs in 1912-13.

Some additional particulars showing the great strides made by the hosiery and knitted goods industry in Japan, within recent years, have just been issued by the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce. It is stated that the export of these goods about ten years ago was valued at not more than £150,000 a year, but increased to £440,000 in 1909 and to £1,061,000 in 1913. The market for Japanese knitted goods abroad is being steadily extended, as demonstrated by the following table, which shows the progress of the exportation of the goods during the past five years :—

	Volume dozens.	Value £	Rate of progress per cent.
1909 . .	3,387,804	441,085	+30
1910 . .	5,486,328	687,642	+56
1911 . .	5,154,643	661,479	— 4
1912 . .	6,120,731	866,589	+31
1913 . .	7,770,669	1,061,055	+20

Before the war with Russia the figures stood at a little more than £150,000. In 1909, as mentioned above, the figures leaped up to £440,000 and upwards. After another five years, in 1913, they were doubled at £1,061,000. The largest part of these exports is knitted cotton undershirts, drawers, socks and stockings. Silk, woollen, or mixed goods are very little shipped, though there are tangible signs of steady increase. Japanese knitted goods are in most request in British India. In China and the South Sea Islands they still have formidable rivals in British or German goods, though they are steadily gaining ground. The growing popularity of Japanese goods with the Indian or Chinese public, it is remarked, is evidently accounted for by the fact that for their comparatively good quality they are cheap. Goods of intermediate grades or upwards are chiefly exported to China, while cotton goods of inferior quality are shipped to India and the South Sea Islands.

While thus Japan sends out her goods to China and British India, her receipts from Europe and America are by no means meagre. The following figures show the progress of imports during the last five years :—

	Dozens.	£	Rise or fall per cent.
1909 . . .	28,582	18,126	——
1910 . . .	31,555	22,001	+21
1911 . . .	33,813	30,620	+39
1912 . . .	17,240	17,061	—75
1913 . . .	24,502	20,380	+09

They are mainly supplied by the United Kingdom and Germany, being goods of superior quality, the former sending nine-tenths of the whole amount. The Customs tariff on hosiery is very high in Japan, *i.e.*, 40 per cent *ad valorem* and the import will be largely checked, the latest figures showing that goods to the value of only about £20,000 are now being imported. Moreover, the manufacture of hosiery of a quality not in the least inferior to that of imported goods has recently become possible in Japan, and it is expected that the import will, in the near future, be further minimized.

The Report concludes: "In Japan the manufacture of this description of goods is a comparatively new industry. Before the wars with China and Russia the industry was run on a very small scale and the annual output was insignificant. On the outbreak of these wars the demand for knitted goods suddenly increased and with it a complete change came over the industry. Manufacturers began to show themselves active and extended their plants. The expansion of the industry during the wars was so great that toward the end of the wars the supply was seen to exceed the demand to a considerable degree despite the steady inflation of demand at home. In 1907, directly after the Russo-Japanese war, the inevitable result of this over-stocking came and manufacturers generally fell into difficulties. This adversity proved in the end a stroke of fortune. For the first time, in 1907, Japanese knitted goods were sent abroad. The original purpose of manufacturers was only the disposal of the accumulated stock. Once the exportation was started the progress has been quite striking, and now the Indian market is being monopolized by them. In the meanwhile the demand at home has been multiplied and given a new encouragement to the industry."

—With the end of September the renewed **short time agreement** among **Bengal jute mills** to work five days a week **came to a conclusion**. It has, it is stated, been found impracticable to continue it, owing to lack of unanimity among the mills. As a result, from Saturday (3rd October) the mills commenced running a six-day week, some of them on the full double shift of thirteen and a half hours and others on the eleven hour shift. Many of the principal mills are convinced that the curtailment which prevailed up to the end of September should continue. But the necessary amount of co-operation could not be obtained with the result that mills have commenced working full time.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

The *Board of Trade Journal*, published on the 10th September, relating to Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations, gives particulars about:—

Commonwealth of Australia.—Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation. Reports of Evidence—Proposed.

Dominion of Canada.—Increased Import Duties on certain Articles. Exportation of Coal now permitted to certain Foreign Countries. Importation, etc., of White Phosphorus Matches prohibited. New Regulations respecting Special (or Dumping) Duties. Customs Decision regarding White Cotton Bobbinet.

Union of South Africa.—Exportation of Foodstuffs and Coal. Amended Regulations. Nigeria.—Exportation of Warlike Stores prohibited. Exportation of certain Military and Naval Stores prohibited.

Sierra Leone.—Revised Import Duties on Wine.

Cyprus.—Exportation of Certain Foodstuffs, etc., prohibited.

Russia.—Exportation of certain Goods from Russia.

Denmark.—Exportation of certain Articles Prohibited.

Netherlands.—Exportation of Certain Goods.

Netherlands East Indies.—Exportation of certain Articles prohibited.

France.—Importation into and Sale in Paris and Marseilles of Frozen Game.

French Indo-China.—Increase of Import Duty on Coffee and Tea.

France (Mayotte).—Increase of Import Duty on Coffee.

Portugal.—Decree respecting a Free Zone at Lisbon.

Portugal (Angola).—Decree respecting Export Duties on Coffee.

Greece.—Prohibition of Exportation of Certain Goods. Prohibition of Importation, Manufacture and Sale of Weapons.

Roumania.—Exportation of certain Articles prohibited.

Turkey.—Prohibition of Importation and Sale of Certain Cigarette Papers.

United States of America.—Prohibition of Importation of Ruminants and Swine from the United Kingdom.

United States of America (Panama Canal).—Customs Regulations. Executive Order relating to the Customs Service.

Japan.—Abrogation of the Rates of Duty established by the Customs Agreement of 1911 between Japan and Germany.

We give the following particulars of changes interesting to Indian trade :—

RUSSIA.

Certain Goods from Russia—Exportation of.

With reference to the notice which appeared in the *Indian Trade Journal* of 24th September, 1914, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Russia, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the undermentioned goods may be exported from *Archangel* in ships of *allied* nations to ports of *allied* countries *without special permits in each case* :—*Wheat in the grain, flour*, barley, potatoes, *vegetables, bacon, poultry*, game, eggs, butter, tobacco, timber, and coal for bunkers. In all other cases, the shipment from Russia of goods of the prohibited kinds can only be effected in virtue of a special permit in each case. His Majesty's Ambassador at Petrograd can, it is understood, obtain permission for the shipment on *British* vessels of goods of the prohibited kinds which are destined for specified *British* ports. In the case of goods which it is proposed to transport from Russia on *neutral* vessels, either direct to the United Kingdom or to a neutral port for transhipment to the United Kingdom, application to the Russian authorities for permission to export must be made by the Embassy or Legation of that country under whose flag the vessel sails. Such application will be supported by His Majesty's Embassy at Petrograd at the request of the consignees of the goods in the United Kingdom provided that such request is addressed to the Embassy, not direct, *but through the Foreign Office*.

—The following statement shows the value of the **exports of Indian merchandise** from the **principal ports** during the four weeks ending 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th August, 1914 :—

Port.	Week ending 8th Aug.	Week ending 15th Aug.	Week ending 22nd Aug.	Week ending 29th Aug.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta . .	48,24,118	28,63,472	1,19,47,881	1,33,10,909
Bombay . .	35,78,246	11,73,058	84,80,692	21,21,482
Karachi . .	37,15,169	8,79,277	12,67,928	1,94,506
Madras . .	1,36,031	1,15,534	5,79,857	53,590
Rangoon . .	7,72,180	23,24,811	13,16,554	7,81,074
Chittagong . .	15,10,269	...	...	29,86,147
Total .	1,45,36,013	72,56,152	1,85,93,912	1,94,47,708

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 6th.

During the week ending October 5th light showers fell generally throughout the Province. More rain is wanted for winter rice.

Harvesting of jute is nearly finished.

Preparation of lands for *rabi* (spring) crops has commenced.

Weeding of winter rice is in progress. Prospects are good so far.

Injury by insect-pests is reported from Midnapore only.

Cattle-disease is reported from nine districts.

The average price of common rice for the Province has a slight tendency to rise as compared with that of the previous week.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Ranchi, Oct. 6th.

During the week ending October 5th there was practically no rain except a few scattered showers in parts of the Orissa and Bhagalpur Divisions.

Harvesting of jute and other *bhadoi* (autumn) crops is nearing completion.

More rain is wanted for steeping of jute in Purnea.

Preparation of lands for *rabi* (spring) sowings has commenced in some districts.

Winter paddy is doing well but more rain is required for the crop in most districts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

Some damage to paddy by insect-pests is reported from Balasore.

The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week.

The supply of fodder and water is sufficient.

Cattle-disease is reported from fourteen districts.

Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

ASSAM.

Shillong, Oct. 5th.

During the week ending October 5th weather has been seasonable with continuation of moderate rain which has improved condition of standing crops.

Transplantation of winter rice and harvesting of autumn rice and jute are practically finished. Outturn of autumn rice is fair; prospects of winter rice, cotton and tea are fair to good.

The average price of common rice has risen slightly in Sylhet.

Cattle-disease is reported from three districts.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

KARACHI.

The following are excerpts from the Minutes of meetings of the Managing Committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce held on the 15th and 22nd September, 1914 :—

Vessels for Transport.

Read letter, dated 7th September, 1914, from the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, stating that the approval of the Committee of his Chamber was then being sought to the following telegram which it was proposed to be despatched to the Karachi Chamber on the 8th instant :—

> "Please inform those concerned that if owners will supply Director of Indian Marine, Bombay, with particulars of their steamers, he will be able to let them know which of them are not suitable for Government purposes and can consequently be relied on for trade."

and giving details of the particulars and adding that if the said telegram does not reach this Chamber his letter is to be considered cancelled.

(Telegram as above was duly received by this Chamber on the 8th instant.)

Resolution.—To be acknowledged and circulated to all Steamship Agents and Export Houses.

Extension of Piece-Goods Contracts.

Read letter, dated 9th September, 1914, from the Secretary, Karachi Sat Narian Indian Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, stating in reply to this Chamber's letter of 28th August that his Committee regret that they cannot see their way to insist upon individual members of the Association extending the time limit for shipment of current piece goods contracts by two months, but that in view of the special circumstances they have urged all members to do their best to extend the time when requested to do so by their respective firms.

Also read as under copy of letter No. 513, dated 11th September, 1914, addressed to the Commissioner-in-Sind :—

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 509 of the 21st ultimo and reminder of 9th instant on the subject of the proposed extension of time for shipment of cotton goods from England, I have the honour to state that my Committee at once gave the representations of Manchester their most sympathetic consideration. A reference was made to the local Indian Piece-Goods Merchants' Association who were informed that, in the opinion of my Committee, the Home Chambers' request for a two months' extension of time in which to carry out cotton goods contracts was fair and reasonable; and it was hoped therefore that, in the very special circumstances of the case, members of the Indian Piece-Goods Merchants' Association would see the matter in the same light.

2. The reply of the Karachi Sat Narian Indian Piece-Goods Merchants' Association has just been received. The reply states that after due and careful consideration the Committee regret to say that they cannot see their way to insist upon individual members of the Association extending the time limit for shipment of current contracts by two months. At the same time the Committee have urged all members in view of the special circumstances to do their best to extend the time when requested so to do by the European and other Importing Firms with whom they have made contracts.

3. I may add that the Hon'ble Mr. Gillan, Member for Commerce and Industry, telegraphed on the 29th ultimo to the undersigned asking for an early reply as the matter was most urgent. I should esteem it a favour, therefore, if the sense of this letter could kindly be transmitted to the Government of India by wire.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Export of Tanned Hides.

Read telegram as under from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, forwarded for the information of the Chamber by the Commissioner-in-Sind under endorsement No. 607, dated 10th September, 1914 :—

> "Reference this Department telegram 8600-8605, dated 1st instant. Relaxation of prohibition on export of tanned hides. Secretary of State now telegraphs that War Office requirements of harness, saddlery and boots are very large and that shortage of leather is anticipated. They do not propose importing hides on account of Government, but through the medium of private firms and suggest that shipments from India to the United Kingdom should be accelerated. Secretary of State adds that it is very desirable to meet their wishes as fully as possible. Government of India recognise that tonnage is at present scarce, but hope that this will shortly be remedied. Chamber of Commerce may be informed accordingly."

Resolution.—To be acknowledged, circulated and recorded.

Code Messages.

(*a*) Read letter, dated 10th September, 1914, from the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, referring to the disappointment caused to the commercial community that, in spite of the efforts of the Government of India to procure for trade and finance the privilege of using public and private codes for telegrams between India and the United Kingdom, the Secretary of State has been unable to grant anything more than the concession of telegraphing through the Government codes—concession which is found to be of little value; stating that for reasons explained the Secretary of State after a little time may find himself in a position to grant an extended and more useful concession, and that therefore his Committee have thought it well to approach the British Chambers of Commerce by mail and ask their co-operation in the matter; and enclosing a draft of a letter which his Committee contemplate sending home by the mail of 19th September to the London Chamber of Commerce and to the Manchester and Glasgow Chambers of Commerce, and asking this Chamber to give its approval and support to this letter.

* * * *

(*c*) Read letter, dated 12th September, 1914, from the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,

Bombay, stating that it has been ascertained that the Chief Censor of London refuses to pass one word remittance cables unless plain language follows the code word.

Resolution.—(*a*)—The Bombay Chamber to be informed by wire that the Committee entirely share the Bombay Chamber's views and that letters supporting the Bombay representation will be despatched by the outgoing mail to the London, Manchester and Glasgow Chambers.

* * * * *

(*c*)—To be acknowledged, circulated and recorded.

Cultivation of Wheat in preference to Seeds.

Read telegram, dated 11th September, 1914, from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, as follows:—

"Your telegram of 4th instant. Government of India already had under consideration this suggestion and have decided that it would be inadvisable at present to give advice officially to cultivators regarding the crops which should be grown."

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read telegram, dated 15th September, 1914, from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, as follows:—

"Your telegram of 8th regarding decrease area oilseeds and increase wheat and other food grain crops, Committee have wired Government of India strongly supporting your recommendations."

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Revision of the system of fixing the tariff valuations under the Cotton Duties Act.

Read letter No. C-129, dated 9th September, 1914, from the Assistant Commissioner-in-Sind, forwarding copy of Government Resolution No. 7782, dated 21st August, 1914, on the subject of the proposed revision of the system of fixing the tariff valuations under the Cotton Duties Act, and requesting this Chamber to express its views on the proposal to have the tariff rates fixed in February instead of November as at present.

Resolution.—To be referred to the Standing Piece-Goods and Yarns Sub-Committee for favour of early report.

Coal—State competition against private enterprise.

Read letter, dated Sharigh 12th September, 1914, from the Baluchistan Coal Company, Ld., stating that since his last letter of complaint regarding the sales of coal dust by the N. W. Railway State Colliery at Khost, the sales to the public have continued in spite of all remonstrances and contrary to the orders of the Secretary of State for India.

Resolution.—The Government of India's reply to the Chamber's telegram of 3rd August to be awaited.

Impressment of vessels by Government.

Read letter, dated 22nd September, 1914, from a member, stating that seven steamers in their care have been impressed by Government and that at the time when these steamers were taken it was announced that compensation would be paid either by agreement or failing such agreement in such manner as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council by rules in this behalf; pointing out the difficulties experienced in obtaining repayment of some of the heavy cash outlays that have been incurred in connection with the work required to be done by Government on the steamers impressed; and suggesting that the Government of India be asked to appoint an Arbitration Board on the same lines as the Home Legislation so as to facilitate the early disposal of all claims arising out of the impressment of steamers in Indian waters.

Resolution.—The following telegram to be despatched to the Government of India, Marine Department, Simla:—

"Committee would urge the early creation of an Arbitration Board and the framing of rules under Indian Ordinance No. 2 of the 14th ultimo so as to facilitate the early disposal of all claims arising out of the impressment of steamers in Indian waters."

Copies of the above telegram to be sent to the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce.

* * * *

—Messrs. Dyster, Nalder and Co., in their report dated September 4th, on **London sales of East Indian tanned hides**, state:—Supply was slightly below the already small offering available at the auctions of three weeks ago. There was a good attendance of buyers, and with an active demand value was again enhanced. The bought in portion is practically composed of calf skins. Demand continues to be most strongly directed to heavy-weights. Madras tannages of kips sold at an advance of ¼*d.* to ½*d.* per lb. on "light" and "3rd light," while "heavy," "extra heavy" and thirds of same weight are fully 1*d.* per lb. higher. Calf skins, on the other hand, sustained a further reduction of 2*d.*, and in some cases 3*d.* per lb. The small collection of Bombay tannages was cleared at an all-round advance of fully 1½*d.* per lb. In the case of heavy and extra heavy-weights the prices forthcoming indicate an increase of 3*d.* per lb. Ceylon tannages advanced about ½*d.* per lb. Buffalo kips advanced ½*d.* per lb., while buffalo calf are unchanged.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

The following is a copy of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914, and of the rules issued by the Board of Trade, London, under the provisions of the Act.

Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914.

4 and 5 Geo. V. Chap. 27.

An Act to extend the powers of the Board of Trade during the continuance of the present hostilities to make Rules under the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, and the Trade Marks Act, 1905.

Dated 7th August, 1914.

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1) The power of the Board of Trade under section eighty-six of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, and section sixty of the Trade Marks Act, 1905, to make rules and to do such things as they think expedient for the purposes therein mentioned shall include power to make rules and to do such things as they think expedient for avoiding or suspending in whole or in part any patent or licence granted to, and the registration of any trade mark the proprietor whereof is, a subject of any State at war with His Majesty, and any proceedings on any application made by any such person under either of the said Acts and for extending the time within which any act or thing may or is required to be done under those Acts.

(2) In relation to rules made under this Act the provisions of subsection (3) of section sixty of the Trade Marks Act, 1905, shall not apply.

(3) If the rules made under this Act so provide the rules or any of them shall have effect as from the passing of this Act.

2. This Act may be cited as the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914.

3. This Act and the rules made thereunder shall continue in force during the continuance of the present state of war in Europe and for a period of six months thereafter and no longer.

Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary) Rules, 1914.

Dated 21st August, 1914.

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914. No. 1255.

By virtue of the provisions of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914, the Board of Trade hereby make the following Rules:—

1. The Board of Trade may, on the application of any person, and subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as they may think fit, order the avoidance or suspension, in whole or in part, of any patent or licence, granted to a subject of any State at war with His Majesty, and the Board, before granting any such application, may require to be satisfied on the following heads:—

(*a*) That the patentee or licensee is the subject of a State at war with His Majesty;

(*b*) That the person applying intends to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the patented article, or to carry on, or cause to be carried on, the patented process;

(*c*) That it is in the general interests of the country or of a section of the community, or of a trade, that such articles should be manufactured or such process carried on as aforesaid.

The fee to be paid on any such application shall be that specified in the First Schedule to these Rules, and the fee payable on depositing foreign documents or other papers for the purpose of a record not already provided for under the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, and the Trade Marks Act, 1905, shall be that specified in the First Schedule to these Rules.

An application under this section must be made on Patents Form No. 36 contained in the Second Schedule to these Rules, and shall be filed at the Patent Office.

The Board of Trade may at any time, in their absolute discretion, revoke any avoidance or suspension of any patent or licence ordered by them.

For the purpose of exercising in any case the powers of avoiding or suspending a patent or licence, the Board of Trade may appoint such person or persons as they shall think fit to hold an inquiry.

Any application to the Board for the avoidance or suspension of any patent or licence may be referred for hearing and inquiry to such person or persons who shall report thereon to the Board.

Provided always that the Board of Trade may at any time if in their absolute discretion they deem it expedient in the public interest, order the avoidance or suspension in whole or in part of any such patent or licence upon such terms and conditions, if any, as they may think fit.

2. The Comptroller may, at any time during the continuance of these rules, avoid or suspend any proceedings on any application made under the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, and the Trade Marks Act, 1905, by a subject of any State at war with His Majesty.

3. The Comptroller may also at any time during the continuance of these Rules extend the time prescribed by the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, or the Trade Marks Act, 1905, or any Rules made thereunder, for doing any act or filing any document, upon

such terms and subject to such conditions as he may think fit in the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) Where it is shown to his satisfaction that the applicant, patentee, or proprietor as the case may be, was prevented from doing the said act, or filing the said document, by reason of active service or enforced absence from this country, or any other circumstances arising from the present state of war, which, in the opinion of the Comptroller, would justify such extension ;

(*b*) Where the doing of any act would, by reason of the circumstances arising from the present state of war be prejudicial or injurious to the rights or interests of any applicant, patentee or proprietor as aforesaid.

4. The term "person" used in these Rules shall, in addition to the meaning given thereto by Section 19 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, include any Government Department.

5. All things required or authorised to be done by to or before the Board of Trade may be done by to or before the President or Secretary or an Assistant Secretary of the Board, or any person authorised in that behalf by the President of the Board.

All documents purporting to be orders made by the Board of Trade and to be sealed with the seal of the Board or to be signed by a Secretary or an Assistant Secretary of the Board or by any person authorised in that behalf by the President of the Board shall be received in evidence and shall be deemed to be such orders without further proof unless the contrary is shown.

A certificate signed by the President of the Board of Trade that any order made or act done is the order or act of the Board shall be conclusive evidence of the fact so certified.

6. These Rules shall come into operation as and from the Seventh day of August, 1914.

First Schedule.

	£	s.	d.
Fee payable on application under Rule 1 to Board of Trade to avoid or suspend patent rights or licence	2	0	0
Fee payable on depositing Foreign Documents or other papers for the purpose of a record not already provided for under the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, and the Trade Marks Act, 1905	0	2	6

Dated the 21st day of August, 1914.

Second Schedule.

Patent £ 2.

Patents Form No. 36.

Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914.

(*a*) I (or We) .....

.....

.....

hereby request the Board of Trade to order the avoidance or suspension of the Letters Patent No. (*b*) ..... of .....or the Licence granted to (*b*).....
under Letters Patent No. (*b*) .....
of .....

Dated this.....day of.....

(Signed) .....

Dated the 21st day of August, 1914.

(*a*) Here insert (in full) name, address, and description or calling of person or persons applying.

(*b*) Here insert number and year of Patent or particulars of Licence as the case may be.

Trade Marks (Temporary) Rules, 1914.

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914. No. 1256.

Dated 21st August 1914.

By virtue of the provisions of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914, the Board of Trade hereby make the following Rules :—

1. The Board of Trade may, on the application of any person, and subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as they may think fit, order the avoidance or suspension, in whole or in part, of the registration of any Trade Mark the proprietor whereof is a subject of any State at war with His Majesty, and the Board before granting any such application, may require to be satisfied on the following heads :—

(*a*) That the proprietor is the subject of a State at war with His Majesty ;

(*b*) That the person applying intends to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the goods or any of them in respect of which the Trade Mark is registered ;

(*c*) That it is in the general interests of the country or of a section of the community, or of a trade, that the registration of the Trade Mark should be so avoided or suspended.

The fee to be paid on any such application shall be that specified in the First Schedule to these Rules.

An application under this section must be made on Form T. M. No. 36 contained in the Second Schedule to these rules, and shall be filed at the Patent Office.

The Board of Trade may a any time, in their absolute discretion, revoke any avoidance or suspension of any registration of a Trade Mark ordered by them.

For the purpose of exercising in any case the powers of avoiding or suspending the registration of a Trade Mark the Board of Trade may appoint such person or persons as they shall think fit to hold an inquiry.

Any application to the Board for the avoidance or suspension of any registration of a Trade Mark may be referred for hearing and enquiry to such person or persons who shall report thereon to the Board.

Provided always that the Board of Trade may at any time, if in their absolute discretion they deem it expedient in the public interest, order the avoidance or suspension in whole or in part of any such registration of a Trade Mark upon such terms and conditions, if any, as they may think fit.

2. The term "person" used in these Rules shall, in addition to the meaning given thereto by Section 19 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, include any Government Department.

3. All things required or authorised to be done by to or before the Board of Trade may be done by to or before the President or a Secretary or an Assistant Secretary of the Board, or any person authorised in that behalf by the President of the Board.

All documents purporting to be orders made by the Board of Trade and to be sealed with the seal of the Board or to be signed, by a Secretary or an Assistant Secretary of the Board or by any person authorised in that behalf by the President of the Board shall be received in evidence and shall be deemed to be such orders without further proof unless the contrary is shown.

A certificate signed by the President of the Board of Trade that any order made or act done is the order or act of the Board shall be conclusive evidence of the fact so certified.

4. These Rules shall be called the Trade Marks (Temporary) Rules, 1914, and shall come into operation as and from the Seventh day of August, 1914.

First Schedule.

	£	s.	d.
Fee payable on application under Rule 1 to Board of Trade to avoid or suspend the registration of a Trade Mark . . .	2	0	0

Dated the 21st day of August, 1914.

Second Schedule.

Trade Mark £ 2.

Form T. M. No. 36.

Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914.

(*a*) I (or we).....

.....

.....

hereby request the Board of Trade to order the avoidance or suspension of the registration of Trade Mark No. (*b*).....registered in Class.....for.....

.....

Dated this.....day of.....

(Signed).....

Dated the 21st day of August, 1904.

(*a*) Here insert (in full) name, address and description or calling of person or persons applying.

(*b*) Here insert number and class in which the Trade Mark is registered.

AN IMPROVED METHOD OF MAKING JAGGERY.*

Experimental Plants in Mysore.

Mr. Alfred Chatterton, C.I.E., Director of Agriculture and Industries in the Mysore State, writes as follows :—During the past few years, the Indian Sugar Industry has been a source of much anxiety to the Government of India. There has been a slow but steady decrease in the area under cultivation accompanied by a rapid increase in the amount of sugar imported from other countries. The demand for sugar in India is steadily increasing, but year by year the proportion grown and manufactured in the country is getting smaller. How rapid of late the growth of imports has been may be seen from the following statement which gives the weight and value thereof for the last three years :—

Imports of Sugar into India.

1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.	
Weight in tons.	Value Rs. lakhs.	Weight in tons.	Value Rs. lakhs.	Weight in tons.	Value Rs. lakhs.
500,533	1,112·35	667,372	1,349·04	795,100	1,417·06

Experimental work with a view to ascertaining the best method of dealing with the problem has proceeded along two main lines. The first, with which this paper is not now concerned, relates to the improvement of the processes of cultivation, and includes the introduction of new and better varieties of cane. The second deals with the extraction of the juice from the cane and its conversion into marketable products. The indigenous methods of manufacture result in the North of India in the production of either *rab* or *gur*, and in the South of India in the production of *jaggery*, which is practically the equivalent of gur. It is generally believed that there is in progress a gradual change in the taste of the people of India in favour of refined sugar in place of jaggery or gur. In support of this contention it may be observed that imports of sugar into India now approximate to eight hundred thousand tons a year, and there is a large quantity manufactured in the country in the various sugar works and refineries scattered over the country. But even now by far the greater proportion of the sugar cane grown in India is manufactured into jaggery. It is at least open to question whether this supposed preference for refined sugar is of spontaneous origin or whether it has not been forced upon the people by the fact that the excess of demand over supply could only be met by the import of refined sugar. At any rate it is obvious, in the

* Bulletin No. 21 of the Mysore Economic Conference.

South of India, that till cane cultivation can be concentrated round modern sugar works, the manufacture of jaggery is the only method by which the ryot can put his crop upon the market.

It is admitted by every one that the ordinary country methods of crushing cane are primitive and inefficient. Moreover, they are extremely costly whenever the scale of working necessitates the hiring of cattle to turn the mills. Numerous tests made in the South of India show that the average country mill can deal with about 400 lbs. of cane per hour, which means that, for a crop of 20 tons to the acre the milling of one acre of cane will take 110 hours. A pair of bulls cannot be expected to work the mill for more than 5 hours a day, so that an acre of cane will take at least 22 days to mill if only one pair of bulls is employed. Where the cultivation is of a high order the cane crop may be as much as 40 tons to the acre and the time taken will then be proportionately increased. If a ryot has to hire cattle and men to crush his cane he will have to pay at least As. 12 per day for each pair of bulls and at the utmost he will get a ton of cane crushed. A small power driven mill, with rollers 12″ × 18″, will easily deal with a ton of cane per hour and the actual cost of working including interest and depreciation, with an oil engine using liquid fuel or with a gas engine running on suction gas produced from charcoal, will not exceed As. 6 per hour. The cost of milling by power in this case is therefore only one-half that of working with cattle and the time required is only one-sixth. Where a country mill is worked day and night, four and sometimes five pairs of cattle are employed. Under similar conditions the engine of the power driven mill is equivalent to from 24 to 30 pairs of cattle. At the current prices for bulls in Mysore, the capital outlay on the engines is about one-half the value of the cattle that would have to be employed to do the same work.

If the cane crushing season lasts three months a power driven mill will be capable of dealing with about 1,800 tons of cane and in the cost of the milling, alone, will effect a saving of As. 6 per ton or Rs. 675. But to this advantage must be added the gain due to the larger amount of juice extracted. This is much more than the results of tests indicate, due to the fact that whilst the power driven mill can always be worked at its highest efficiency, the cattle driven mill seldom is. Comparative tests show that the superiority is about 5 per cent, when both mills are in good working order and properly adjusted, but in actual practice the ryot sacrifices a certain amount of juice to ease the burden on his cattle and a further amount because his mill is seldom in perfect condition. The advantage due to the power driven mill averages at least 10 per cent. If a ton of cane be valued at Rs. 15, an increased extraction of 10 per cent on 1,800 tons will be worth Rs. 2,454. This is very much more important than the saving in cost of crushing and becomes increasingly so when the value of cane rises much above Rs. 15 per ton.

The ryots' mill is set in the cane field and the cost of bringing the cane to the mill is small; the power driven mill requires say 100 acres of average cane to keep it fully employed and the bulk of the cane will have to be carted some distance. The lead will depend upon the concentration of cane growing round the mill. Under favourable conditions it would not average more than half a mile; usually however it will be more and from the advantages due to the use of the power driven mill a deduction of As. 4 to As. 8 a ton should be made to cover the expense of carting. For practical purposes we may assume that the saving in cost of milling is balanced by the cost of carting and that so far the power driven mill may be credited with the value of the extra quantity of juice which it is able to extract. There is however another very important advantage to be gained from the use of power driven mills.

When the area of sugar cane grown in any district is large, and still more so when it is concentrated, the ryot has extreme difficulty in getting enough cattle power to mill his crop at the proper time. The result is, that most of his cane is over-ripe before it comes to the mill, and its value is, in consequence, greatly depreciated. In not a few instances in the Mysore State, ryots are compelled to burn their cane fields through inability to get the cane milled. From this cause, the percentage of loss is not great, but from the deterioration of cane due to over-ripeness, it is enormous. With the power driven mill such losses need not occur. The mill may be of any size, and the larger the mill the more economically and the more efficiently can it be worked. The actual size of mill which should be put down depends upon the average lead of the cane brought to the mill. So long as jaggery is produced, it will certainly be most economical to instal comparatively small plants, and to have a number of them scattered throughout the cane-growing areas, so as to diminish the cost of carting. There is no doubt that, at the present time, the cultivation of sugar cane in the South of India is greatly restricted owing to these milling difficulties, and the introduction of power plants will lead to the concentration of cane growing and to a considerable extension of the area under this crop.

The extraction of the juice from the cane is only the first stage in the manufacture of jaggery. The juice has to be boiled down to such a consistency that, when poured into moulds, it will set hard on cooling. The ryot invariably employs a large shallow pan placed over a fire place constructed of mud, and for fuel uses the dried megasse from the cane crushing, and the trash from the cane field. With fibrous canes, this is usually sufficient, but when it is not so, he scours the neighbourhood for combustible material, and seldom, if ever, incurs any direct expenditure on fire-wood. The size of these open pans varies greatly in different parts of the country, ranging from a capacity for 250 lbs. of juice, to as much as 1,100 lbs. The usual time

taken to convert the juice into jaggery is from five to seven hours. With a bullock mill yielding less than 300 lbs. of juice per hour, two pans will suffice; but, with a power driven mill treating one ton of cane per hour, and worked both day and night, at least 12 pans will be required involving the employment of one fireman to each pan, and two shifts of firemen in the course of 24 hours. Our experience with cane milling under such conditions has been extremely unsatisfactory; it proved impossible to properly control the firemen, the boiling was irregular, and the megasse from the mill insufficient, so that a very large expenditure on fire-wood had to be incurred. During the year 1913, at the three experimental plants in Mysore situated at Kunigal, Haravu and Chicksagere, for the manufacture of slightly under 15,000 maunds of jaggery, the expenditure on fire-wood was over Rs. 3,000, whilst the cost of working each jaggery boiling plant was so great that it was evident that, notwithstanding the advantages to be derived from the use of power driven mills, they could not be worked at a profit by any outside agency unless very material modifications were made in the process of boiling the juice and converting it into jaggery. The system of working adopted at the experimental plants was to invite the ryots to bring their cane to the Mill, where it was crushed and the juice boiled down to jaggery. The ryots took back this jaggery paying from annas four to six per maund of 25 lbs. to cover the cost of manufacture.

Between the crushing season of 1913 and that of 1914 several experimental furnaces were built and tried. Three pans were arranged in series as a cascade and the megasse burned on an inclined grate. The final form adopted is shown in the attached drawings, in which the grate slopes upwards and backwards from the front of the furnace and the megasse is fed into the furnaces through a transverse slot, placed just below the finishing pan. The grate may either be made of cast iron fire bars or of specially moulded tiles of fire clay. The upper pans may be either round or rectangular but the lowest pan is preferably rectangular, hinged in front on the bottom and provided with a sloping lip so that when the pan is tilted by hoisting it from the back the contents can easily be discharged into a wooden trough.

For a 12″ × 18″ Mill, driven by a 12 H. P. engine, three sets of three pans are required and to allow of one set being cut out from time to time for repairs it is convenient to instal four sets of pans in pairs back to back. Worked night and day the capacity of each set of pans may be taken as 75 maunds of 25 lbs. each, and with good cane, working three shifts with the mill, about 200 maunds of jaggery should be manufactured every 24 hours. In Mysore these furnaces are built of mud and the flues are lined with burnt bricks; preferably fire bricks should be used, especially in the combustion chamber. The roof is of galvanized iron supported on light trusses carried by steel rolled beams. Attached to the mill is a small pump which raises the juice from an aluminium sump into one or other of two cylindrical aluminium storage tanks, each having a capacity somewhat greater than that of the evaporating pans. These tanks are chiefly of value for storing juice when extraction at the mill is faster than evaporation in the pans; in which case the mill can be stopped for cleaning up without interfering with the continuous working of the furnaces. They are also convenient when dealing with canes belonging to more than one ryot on the same day. The juice from each ryot's cane has to be worked off separately and a certain amount of storage capacity outside that of the pans is essential. Starting with the furnaces cold and freshly extracted juice the first pan of jaggery can be turned out in about 2½ hours, subsequent pans at intervals of from 1¼ to 1¼ hours. Ebullition is very rapid in the lower pan, gentle in the middle pan and occurs only at intervals in the top pan.

The present season has been a very bad one for sugar cane growers and in many places the crops have been entirely lost. Everywhere the percentage of sucrose has been low and the amount of inversion very large. Under favourable conditions these experimental plants yield 12 maunds of jaggery per hour, but the average results obtained are much smaller as will be seen from the following table which shows the number of maunds of jaggery made at each station, the number of hours the mill worked and the average output per hour:—

Stations.	Maunds of Jaggery made.		No. of hours Mill worked.		Output per hour.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Kunigal .	4,201	6,444	589	958	7·14	6·74
Chik Sagere .	5,845	2,624	628	320	9·32	8·17
Harayu .	4,135	2,411	683	375	6·04	6·14

In a normal year, with good cultivation and crushing the cane when it is ripe an average outturn of over 10 maunds of jaggery per hour can be obtained. The deficiencies revealed in the above tabular statement indicate the losses the ryots submit to owing to this primitive methods of working. The principal sources of loss are; (1) Planting out at the wrong season of the year; (2) Failure of irrigation water; (3) Cutting the cane sometimes when it is immature but more frequently when it is over-ripe. The introduction of the improvements now advocated will eliminate No. 3, entirely and to some extent No. 1. A deficient water supply will not be affected but in a year when that does not occur it may be safely claimed that the universal use of power mills would increase the production of jaggery by fully one-third. On a small private estate where the cultivation is excellent and where a power driven 12″ × 18″ roller mill

is used the average outturn of jaggery per hour of mill work last year was 13 maunds, more than double that obtained at Haravu during the last two years.

The results achieved during the present season at all three experimental stations with the new furnaces have conclusively demonstrated the possibility of successfully working small power driven sugar cane crushing plants. During the dry weather which prevails in Mysore from January to June, the megass alone has proved more than sufficient to boil down the juice, but in the damp monsoon weather it has been necessary to bring in part of the trash from the cane fields. This is due to the difficulty in drying the megass in dull weather, with a light drizzle most of the time and occasional showers of rain. There has been no expenditure on fuel outside the cost of carting a few bandy loads of trash from the cane fields. There has also been a very large saving in the labour requisite to work the plant; night work has proved practicable and there has been no trouble in making the class of jaggery the local market demands.

I have already claimed that the power driven mill extracts at least 10 per cent more juice than the ryots three rollers iron mill worked by cattle and a further claim may be made on behalf of the new design of furnace. At Haravu large quantities of jaggery have been made from cane of so inferior quality that the ryots were unable to make jaggery from it themselves. At Kunigal recently at the request of the ryots a comparative test was made between the old and the new methods. In each case 750 lbs. of cane was weighed out and whilst the ryots obtained from their cane 83 lbs. of jaggery, the Superintendent of the Kunigal mill obtained 97 lbs.; an excess of 14 lbs. equivalent to 16·8 per cent.

In respect to working expenses the cost of manufacture including supervision, labour and cost of power works out at As. 2 per maund of 25 lbs. The capital outlay involved will be approximately Rs. 12,000 and the charges for interest and depreciation will depend on the length of the season and the amount of jaggery made. A fair allowance for interest and depreciation will be 12½ per cent or Rs. 1,500 per annum, and on an output of 12,000 maunds this will be As. 2 per maund. A capitalist therefore would have to charge about As. 5 per maund to realize a reasonable return on his investment. With a larger output than 12,000 maunds a year the profits would be greater or the rate charged could be reduced. Dealing with 1,800 tons of cane in a season, which should yield 20,000 maunds of jaggery, at the rate which the royts now readily pay, *viz.*, Rs. 4½ per maund, the gross income would be Rs. 5,000 per season, the working expenses Rs. 2,500, interest and depreciation charges Rs. 1,500 and surplus profit Rs. 1,000.

Where the weight of sugar cane to be dealt with in a season is less than 1,000 tons it will hardly pay any outside agency to take over the manufacture of jaggery from the ryots; but it will pay individual owners or associated ryots to instal engines and mills for crops of not more than 400 tons. Small mills with rollers 10″ × 8″ and driven by an engine of about 5 H. P. will effectively keep one set of pans at work and turn out up to 75 maunds of jaggery per day. The capital outlay on such small plants need not exceed Rs. 2,500 which does not include any special provision for buildings. These plants could easily be run in the same way that the ryots now run their country mills. The only out-of-pocket expenditure would be on liquid fuel and lubricating oil for the engine, and against this would be set the saving in the cost of keeping at least 10 pairs of cattle. The depreciation in the value of the cattle would certainly be much greater than that of the engine and mill and the interest charges on the capital involved would be approximately the same. A certain number of these smaller mills have already been installed in the Madras Presidency and they are particularly suited for employment in conjunction with irrigation pumping plants. In such instances where power is already available, the cost of putting in a mill and furnace need not exceed Rs. 1,000, and the initial cost will easily be recouped in one good season's work.

Experience is lacking as to the largest size of mill that can be economically installed to make jaggery as the final product. It all depends upon the distance the cane would have to be carted and the cost of this operation; with high prices the range would be much greater than with low. In the South of India there are very few places where it would be practicable to cart the cane grown on areas of more than 200 acres and such a crop might well be crushed with a five rollers mill, with rolls 16″ × 24″ driven by an engine of 20 H. P. at least eight furnaces would be required to deal with the juice and probably in a modified degree the same kind of labour troubles would be experienced as occurred in the initial experiments when it was necessary to keep from 10 to 12 furnaces going. The present system has therefore only a limited range of utility, but that range covers probably three-fourths the area under sugar in India to-day. When it will prove practicable to bring larger areas of cane to a single mill but where the areas are still not large enough to make it worth while to consider the question of making crystalline sugar, it will probably be found that steam heating will prove a more satisfactory method of making jaggery than by direct heating in open pans. An experimental plant working on these lines has been ordered, and it is hoped that it will be ready in time to be worked during the next cane season.

—His Majesty's Commercial Attaché at **Yokohama** reports that shipments of **silk** continue to show a falling-off, while **copper** shipments are at a standstill. Exports to China of **cotton yarn** for the manufacture of gun-cotton have fallen off 50 per cent. It is officially stated that the **rice crop** is expected to exceed 57,000,000 koku (about 282,885,000 bushels).

THE WAR AND DYESTUFFS.

Possibility of British Supplies.

Mr. Everett H. Hinckley, Head of the Chemistry and Dyeing Department of the New Bedford Textile School, Massachusetts, U. S. A. (says a correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*) is of the opinion that English manufacturers of dyestuffs will be able to supply fairly satisfactory substitutes for fast German dyes. Mr. Hinckley believes that the problem which confronts the American textile industries through the cutting off of the German fast vat dyes is to be regarded as very serious if the United States is to be left entirely to its own resources, but if American manufacturers and dyers can look to England for dyestuffs during the next six months he anticipates only a short period of troublesome readjustment.

Mr. Hinckley, in discussing the dyestuff situation, is reported to have said: "I do not believe there is more than a two months' supply of fast German dyes in the United States. If the United States is to be cut off from all of the European countries engaged in war for several months or a year, the dyestuff situation is very serious, for it would be a matter of a few years before American manufacturers could produce satisfactory synthetic dyes. Of course, the few small American dyestuff manufacturers who are already in the business would reap a harvest and would make every effort to expand their production to meet the situation, but these manufacturers in general limit themselves to the simpler dyes used for coarser, rougher work, and they could do little to meet the demand for high quality fast dyes such as the textile trades require.

"But it is not generally believed that we will be cut off from all Europe for many weeks. There are good reasons to expect that England will regain control of the seas comparatively soon and that commerce between this country and England, and possibly France, will be resumed. If this is so I think we will find that English dye manufacturers will make a strong bid for the American market, and that they will be able to supply us at once with fairly satisfactory substitutes for the German vat dyes, and in the course of a few months will be able to furnish fast vat dyes practically equal in every respect to those which we have been securing from Germany.

"English dye stuff manufacturers have in the past brought out excellent vat dyes which they have patented, but they have never been able to market them successfully against German competition. The English government sought to help them by passing a law which provided that an English patent would be valid in England only on goods made in England, but the German manufacturers met this law by opening branch plants in England, managed and largely manned by Germans. The English manufacturers consequently have neglected the new fast vat dyes and confined themselves largely to such older dyes as the natural indigo, logwood, and aniline black, and the old synthetic dyes belonging to the classes known as direct, developed, and sulphur dyes.

"It is these older dyes which English manufacturers will first be able to furnish us. As they are already equipped to manufacture them the problem will be merely one of expanding the present industry to meet the great demand from the United States. These older dyes are not as satisfactory as the new vat dyes, principally because they belong to several classes, each of which has to be treated differently in the bleaching process. A bleach which will give a satisfactory white ground and leave all of the dyed yarns in the proper balance of colour in one shade will not do for another shade. In the fast vat dyes there is a complete range of shades in one class of dyes, and the same bleaching process can be applied to any of them. Consequently American dyers having become accustomed to using the more easily handled vat dyes, will find it difficult to apply these older dyes. They will be able to do it, however, in many shades, and get good results. They will find it necessary to restrict themselves, probably to the more staple shades, which are more easily handled, but I believe the dry goods markets will adjust themselves to these restrictions in order to get satisfactory workmanship during the period of transition.

"On the staple shades, such as dark blue, browns, and black, American dyers should be able to switch quickly and with comparative ease to the older English dyes, when the stock of German dyes has been exhausted, provided they can get the English dyes, but on the fancy shades, such as pinks, light blues, purples, etc., they will encounter difficulties in applying the English dyes. I anticipate that when German competition has been eliminated in England and the United States, the English dyestuff manufacturers will bring on to the market their own vat dyes, which they have never exploited because of German competition It will take them a few months to bring out these new vat dyes in any quantity, and so, if the present stock of German dyestuffs in the United States lasts two months, I expect that that period will be followed with a period of about four months when our dyers will have to use the older English dyes. At the end of six months from now we should be able to secure satisfactory vat dyes from England equal in all essential respects to the German dyes.

"The question will be asked, how is it that England and Germany can develop a dying industry and the United States cannot? The answer is found in the difference between the quality and the price of labour in these countries. The German workman is phlegmatic, plodding, willing to stick to one job year in and year out until he has mastered all of the details, which mark the way to perfection. The English workman is very much like the German. The American workman is restless, nervous, too ambitious to stay at one occupation long; one day he is a carpenter, the next a plumber, the next a painter. In dye making more than in most industries close, persistent attention to details and

thorough knowledge of one's work through long experience is absolutely essential.

"If the United States were to be entirely isolated from the rest of the world for any great length of time we would doubtless build up our own dying industry, but I rather believe that we would soon invent automatic machinery to do the work which our own workmen refuse to do. The price of labour would not enter into the matter if we were really forced to rely on our own resources, but under normal competitive conditions the English and German manufacturer, paying much lower wages than are paid in the United States, has a distinct advantage.

"I do not look for any great expansion of the dye manufacturing industry in the United States as a result of the extraordinary conditions in Europe. The dye manufacturers established here, now making the simpler dyes, will undoubtedly expand to some extent and help to meet the demand for dyestuffs for the coarser, rougher work, such as the paper industry requires, but I do not believe that American financiers will invest their capital in a new industry which would have to fight for its life when the European war is ended. If commerce can be opened up with England, and English industries are not too severely crippled by the war, the English dyestuff manufacturers will doubtless receive a great impetus which may put them in a position to offer serious competition to the Germans when normal trade conditions are restored."

EUROPE AND ITS RAW COTTON SUPPLY.

The following summary of the possible European demand for raw cotton appears in the *Textile Mercury* :—The raw cotton season for 1913-14 terminated on the 31st August, up to which date the annual returns of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations are made up every year. In ordinary circumstances there would have been sufficient cotton to meet the requirements of consumers during the coming year ; and in view of the general disturbance of trade throughout Europe the supply for the time being is likely to be far in excess of the demand. Growers and speculators have thus been put in a quandary, and while the new crop promises to be good in quantity and quality, very little of it is likely to be asked for in European countries outside Great Britain. Indeed the situation in Europe has embarrassed most trading countries, and unless greater confidence be established in regard to safety at sea, the operations of sellers and purchasers of raw material are likely to be slow and irregular.

At any rate there cannot be much of a demand for raw cotton on the Continent, apart from the difficulty of its transmission. There may be, at the same time, a fair demand for fabrics manufactured from American cotton, and this may considerably benefit the United States manufacturers, as well as British and French spinners and manufacturers, if other conditions necessary to a continuance of trade can be maintained. The cotton ports of Liverpool and Havre may be kept open with safety to ships carrying raw material from American shores, but Bremen is likely to remain closed for some time to come.

One may judge to what extent consumption may be affected by a review of the statistics that have been published, hitherto, on the world's supply and use of raw cotton—omitting the figures for Great Britain. The largest user of American cotton on the Continent is Germany ; in August of last year her estimated spinning spindles were 11,186,023. The returns of consumption forwarded to the International Federation were based on 10,393,928 spindles, which had worked up 1,258,507 bales. Germany had 156,120 bales then in stock ; she is hardly likely to have any in stock at the end of the present month, and it is hardly probable that anybody will run the risk of sending her any. Austria is fixed in a similar position. Her consumption of American cotton for the year 1912-13 was 626,704 bales, on a spindleage of 4,909,458 ; her stock consisted of 76,628 bales. The consumption of American cotton in other European countries that will be affected wholly or partially by the present situation in Europe, was as follows :—

Country.	Consumption in bales.	Stock.
Russia . . .	376,886	99,663
France . . .	787,594	86,650
Italy . . .	537,917	77,854
Spain . . .	261,611	27,472
Switzerland . . .	58,833	9,076
Belgium . . .	171,010	18,915
Sweden . . .	78,465	12,804
Portugal . . .	59,125	6,025
Holland . . .	67,713	6,183
Denmark . . .	24,549	1,204
Norway . . .	9,416	1,262

There was, therefore, a total consumption in European countries outside Great Britain of 4,328,330 bales, the most of which will be now uncertain for the coming season. If we add our own English spinning of 3,281,569 bales, a total European consumption (on the Federation's spindles that made returns) of 7,609,899 bales is arrived at. This is less than the actual quantity of cotton that was used, as many spindles made no returns at all—notably in Great Britain, where owners of 49,805,768 out of 55,652,820 spindles responded to the Federation's request for figures. The consumption of all countries (including 5,553,000 bales in the United States) was 13,760,261 bales, this total being based on 129,895,651 spindles out of the world's estimated number of 143,452,659.

Thus it will be perceived that growers and dealers will be in an uncertain state of mind with regard to a considerable quantity of cotton usually sold and despatched to Central Europe. The situation has no parallel, for previous disturbances due to war operations have been of a more limited and a much less serious character. The cotton markets of the world were greatly disorganised and thrown into wild excitement on the outbreak of the Franco-German War in July and August of 1870. On the declaration of war there was a rise of cotton prices in New York to 20¼ cents per lb., after which quotations gradually fell (during the next three months) to 18 cents. Grave fluctuations continued for several months. At that time the annual crop of American cotton was not much more than one-quarter of the production to-day. For instance, in 1870-71 the commercial crop amounted to 4,347,000 bales, as compared with the yield of 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 bales of recent years. In 1871-72 the crop fell to 2,974,000 bales, and the total exports to Europe (including Mexico and Japan) were reduced in the two years from 3,168,000 to 1,957,000 bales. The United States then consumed a comparatively small quantity of her own production of raw material, but it is noteworthy that during the years from 1870-71 to 1871-72 the percentage of her takings of the crops increased from 27 to 37. United States spinners are looking forward to an increase arising out of circumstances associated with the present war, and experts have suggested that during the coming year the consumption of raw material in the States will rise to 7,000,000 bales, or more ; it is expected that there will be a demand from American manufacturers for cloth that has has been previously obtained from Germany and Austria and other European countries. American manufacturers intend, at any rate, to make a bid for an extension of their export cloth trade. Our trade evidently increased during the progress of the Franco-German War. While our takings of raw cotton dwindled in 1871-72 as compared with 1870-71, it is remarkable that during the latter cotton season there had been an increase of takings from 1,475,000 bales in 1869-70 to 2,368,000 bales, when prices for "middling" varied from 14 to over 20 cents per lb. ; in fact, it was not till ten years later that our annual consumption of American cotton exceeded that of 1870-71—the year of the War and the fall of Paris. Of course, the disturbance in Europe 44 years ago was not to be compared with the extensive conflagration of to-day, with its lessened security at sea and reduction of international credit. Concerning cotton supplies, however, Russia is in a favourable position ; her total consumption was 1,941,762 bales of all kinds of cotton in 1912-13, and she drew about 1,481,778 bales of this from her own fields in Asia.

Germany will be handicapped in respect of supplies of cotton other than American. Next to us, she is the greatest user of Egyptian staples in Europe. Last year she consumed 102,241 bales, compared with our 351,406, both figures being quoted from the returns of the International Federation. Austrian mills spun 32,910 bales. Germany is the largest user of **East Indian cotton**, next to India and Japan. Austria is the third largest user in Europe, Italy being second. However, of recent years, the tendency in Germany has been to lessen her purchases of East Indian fibres, and increase her annual takings of American varieties. Obviously, if the war continue, and with it a blockade of German ports, there will be a large quantity of cotton left over from the new season's crop, while at the same time the cotton industry of Central Europe will become stagnant through lack of raw material. All the world's grades of cotton will be affected, not only by the state of affairs in Germany and Austria, but by the disturbed trade and financial conditions in other countries. And in view of the large quantities of cotton for which there will be no call, the trade may reasonably look forward to a reduction in the high prices that have prevailed in recent years. Cheaper cotton would do much to restore the spinning and manufacturing trades to a fair state of activity. Coal should be also cheaper, as there will be in this country a supply far beyond the demand, on account of the stoppage of exports to foreign countries. With these two commodities at reasonable prices, the cotton industry of Lancashire should have a fair chance during the coming twelve months. Cotton, however, is a commodity that will keep without losing its quality, and speculators may take advantage of this fact to hold it back in order to prevent a fall in prices. Let us hope not.

Having seen to what an extent Germany is dependent upon raw cotton, let us now observe the extent of her dependence on other countries for the sale of her surplus textile goods. Last year she exported the following values :—Silks and silk goods 256,000,000 mks. ; cotton and cotton goods, 535,000,000 mks. ; wool and woollen goods 444,300,000 mks. She also exported 49,029 tons of textile machinery. Doubtless she will lose much of this trade if the war be of long duration, while she will experience grave difficulties in securing raw materials for the production of goods consumed at home.

—The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the British Chamber of Commerce, 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris, that, in order to alleviate any anxiety which may be felt by **British firms having interests in France** as to the situation of their stock, book debts, etc., the Chamber has formed a special department to respond promptly to all enquiries received from the United Kingdom in this respect. The Chamber also has a list of responsible men who could be employed, in case of need, for safeguarding as far as possible the individual interests of British firms.

THE WORLD'S TRADE IN COCONUTS.

Mr. John J. Macfarlane contributes to the "Tea and Coffee Trade Journal" an interesting account of the Coconut Palm and its products. The following summary of the article appears in the *West India Committee Circular* :—

The largest centres of cultivation are in the Eastern Hemisphere—in Ceylon, Dutch East Indies and the Philippines. An estimate of the number of acres devoted to coconuts and the average number of nuts produced annually by the different regions, as given by the Eastern Palm and Trading Syndicate, is probably as correct as it can possibly be.

	Acres.	Nuts.
British India and Dependencies .	380,000	1,400,000,000
Central America . . .	370,000	300,000,000
Ceylon	800,000	2,200,000,000
Eastern Archipelago, including Philippines, New Guinea and Straits Settlements . .	260,000	2,000,000,000
Java and Sumatra . . .	220,000	500,000,000
Mauritius, Madagascar, Zanzibar, Seychelles, and Reunion	130,000	50,000,000
Pacific Islands including Fiji and New Caledonia . . .	270,000	350,000,000
Siam and Cochin China . .	100,000	100,000,000
South America . . .	500,000	700,000,000
West Indies	110,000	125,000,000
West and East Africa . .	100,000	150,000,000
Total .	3,240,000	7,875,000,000

This table does not include the vast tracts of land in the different countries where the coconut grows wild in quantities that can scarcely be ascertained.

Allowing 4,000 nuts to a ton of copra, the above quantity of nuts would make about 2,000,000 tons as the world's output, while in fact less than one-half of this amount is consumed, the value being about $65,000,000.

It is estimated that of the world's product of coconuts 50 per cent is consumed in the East and elsewhere as food ; 20 per cent is transformed into oil for use in the above regions, so that only 30 per cent finds its way into the European and North American markets.

The varied products of the Coconut Palm.

So far as Western commerce is concerned, the principal products derived from the coconut palm are coconuts ; copra, the dried kernel of the fruit, from which coconut oil is expressed ; desiccated coconut prepared from the fresh kernel and largely employed for confectionery purposes, and coir fibre, which is prepared from the husk of the fruit. In tropical countries where it is grown, nearly every part of the tree is utilised by the natives. A favourite native drink, known as "tuba" in the Philippines and as "toddy" in the East, is obtained from the inflorescense before the flowers expand. As much as 6 pints a day is sometimes obtained from a single tree. After standing it ferments and becomes a beverage known as "palm wine." From the fermented liquid a spirit "arrack" is obtained by distillation, the yield being about 25 per cent of the palm wine distilled. It is produced in large quantities in Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula and elsewhere in the East, where there is an important trade in it. By evaporating toddy before fermentation, "jaggery", or palm sugar, is formed.

Coir fibre obtained from the fibrous husk of the coconut fruit, is practically indestructible, does not harbour vermin and is free from offensive smell. It is used for the manufacture of door mats, carpets, brooms, brushes, bags and cordage. The refuse of the husk is used by gardeners to cover soil in bedding. The shell of the nut found within the husk is used for fuel, for drinking cups, spoons, lamps, etc.

The kernel or white flesh of the nut contains a high percentage of fat—about 70 per cent—which is now largely used in various manufacturing industries, causing an increased demand. Coconut oil, as this fat is generally called, comes here, as a rule, in the form of white fat. It is extracted from the white flesh and has the taste and odour of the coconut. Cochin oil, prepared in Cochin India, is the whitest and finest in colour. Ceylon oil ranks next, and is expressed in large quantities.

Copra is the commercial name given to the sun-dried or kin-dried strips of flesh, or kernel, of the coconut previous to the oil fat being extracted, and is exported in enormous quantities to Europe, where the oil is extracted It is imported in sacks of 200 pounds. Malabar copra gives 68 per cent of fat; Ceylon, 65 per cent ; Java, 62 per cent, and Manila, 59 per cent. The residue, sometimes called "Poonac", is manufactured into cattle food cake. Four to five thousand full-sized coconuts yield about a ton of copra, which in turn yields 1,500 pounds of oil or fat.

Oil intended for food purposes is cold pressed, but when it is intended for manufacturing purposes heat is employed in the extraction. Copra oil is not as high-priced as the coconut oil, which is expressed on the spot where the nuts are grown. The oil or fat is extensively used in the manufacture of butter, margarine and other butter substitutes and soap. Fresh nuts are largely imported to manufacture desiccated coconut and for eating raw. Coconut butter is already in great demand in England, France and Germany. Its advantages are its purity, digestibility and the long time it can be kept. In England it is sold for from 12 to 15 cents a pound.

The Dutch East Indies exports more coconut products that any other country. In 1911 there were 266,578 tons of copra exported, valued at $21,000,000. In 1912 the quantity fell off to 206,000 tons, and in 1912 to 190,000 tons. Of the 266,000 tons exported in 1911, the exports from Java amounted to 99,000 tons, and those from the other islands to 167,000 tons. The quantities exported to the leading countries were as follows : France, 78,536 tons ; Netherlands, 73,425 tons ; Singapore, 51,240 tons ; Germany, 38,639 tons ; Penang, 10,738 tons, and Austria, 6,773 tons.

The Philippines exported 115,602 tons of copra in 1911, valued at $9,899,000 ; 169,342 tons in 1912, valued at $16,514,000, and 113,053 tons in 1913, valued at $11,647,000. This was a loss of nearly 30 per cent, and was caused by the serious damage to the coconut plantations in 1911 and 1912 by severe typhoons and unprecedented drought. The exports to France, which is the leading buyer, fell off 30 per cent in quantity and 25 per cent in value ; those to the United States fell off two-thirds both in quantity and value.

Only a trifling portion of the copra output of the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines is shipped other than in the raw state. In 1913, however, 2,871,201 pounds of coconut oil valued at $315,000, were exported from the Philippines. There has been established at Manila a large oil factory with modern equipments, and it is probable that the exports of the oil will steadily increase.

Ceylon, with an area of over 800,000 acres devoted to coconuts and an output of nuts estimated at over 2,200 million, exports a great variety of coconuts products. The total value in 1912 was $10,784,000, distributed as follows : Coconut oil, $3.520,000 ; copra, $3,360,000 ; desiccated coconut, $2,230,000 ; coir and manufactures, $1,010,000 ; fresh coconuts, $411,000 ; poonac, $253,000. There was an increase in 1913, but the quantities only and not the values are available at present. In 1913 there were 27,287 tons of coconut oil exported, an increase of 7,500 tons over 1912, of which 15,918 tons were to the United States and 2,227 tons to the United Kingdom. Of copra there were 57,706 tons exported in 1913, an increase of 26,300 tons. The principal purchasers were as follows : Germany, 40,314 tons ; Russia, 12,094 tons. The exports of desiccated coconut amounted to 17,167 tons, an increase of 1,500 tons. The United Kingdom took 7,100 tons ; the United States, 4,241 tons ; Germany, 2,578 tons. The exports of fresh coconuts amounted to 16,858,000, an increase of about one million. Of the total, 11,294,000 were sold to the United Kingdom : 1,734,000 to Germany ; 1,402,000 to Egypt, and 1,118,000 to Belgium. There was an increase in the exports of coir and manufactures of 1,600 tons, making the total for the year 18,613 tons. Of this amount the United Kingdom took 7,100 tons ; Germany, 3,400 tons ; Belgium, 2,600 tons. These increases in quantity will naturally make a large increase in the total value. Based on the prices of 1912 it would amount to about $15,000,000 in 1913.

The coconut palm in India is found in the lower basin of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Irrawaddy Rivers and also along the Malabar and Coromandel coasts and adjacent islands. It is also found growing luxuriantly in the interior from 50 to 200 miles from the coast and at elevations of 2,000 to 3,000 feet. In the Bombay Presidency it is found in the south, and its chief value is in the rich supply of toddy it affords.

In Cochin and Travancore along the Malabar coast is found the chief seat of the coconut industry of India. From Cochin, Calicut and ports of this region 99 per cent of the copra and poonac, 96 per cent of the coconut oil, and 75 per cent of the coir exported from India is shipped. Very few coconut are exported from India. In 1913 there were only 407,967, valued at $7,500. The value of the copra was $4,896,000. Of the total quantity exported—36,840 tons—28,287 tons were to Germany ; 2,242 tons to Russia ; 1,492 tons to the United Kingdom. There were 1,111,112 gallons of coconut oil exported, valued at $773,000, of which one-half was to the United States, 20 per cent to the United Kingdom, and 14 per cent to Germany. Of coir manufactured, 77,432 cwts were exported, valued at $2,976,000, of which 238,304 cwts were to the United Kingdom and 195,078 cwts to Germany. The total value of the exports of all coconut products from India is $9,000,000.

These four countries are the leading exporters of coconut products. The Straits Settlements exported $8,000,000 worth, but this is made up almost entirely of the products of the Dutch East Indies and the Malay States. Most of the islands of the Pacific included under British Oceania (Australia, Christmas Island, Papua and Borneo), German Oceania and French Oceania export copra, and in some of them it is the principal export. There are also small quantities exported from West Africa. In South America, Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela are the largest exporters. In North America, Mexico, Central America and some of the West India Islands export the nuts mainly to the United States. Jamaica exported 23,000,000 nuts in 1912, valued at $543,000. Trinidad and Tobago exported 17,000,000 nuts, valued at $321,000, also $144,000 worth of copra. Of the nuts exported 11,000,000 were shipped to the United States. 4,600,000 to Canada, and 608,000 to the United Kingdom. Porto Rico exported nuts to the value of $321,000 ; Cuba, $109,784, and Santo Domingo, $22,023. These values indicate how insignificant the trade is in comparison with the Eastern countries, and also brings out the fact that most of the trade is in nuts.

As already said only about 30 per cent of the coconut products are consumed in Europe and North America, yet this is a large amount. The imports of these products into the five leading countries are valued at $100,000,000. In some of these exact values are not given in the official statistics. In Germany, France, Holland and the United Kingdom, copra is the leading item, while in the United States coconut oil is the chief product.

Germany's demand for copra.

In 1913 the value of the imports into Germany was $27,000,000, of which copra amounted to $24,000,000, or more than double what it was in 1909. There were 196,449 tons of copra imported,

the countries of origin being the Dutch East Indies, 80,883 tons; India, 53,392 tons; Ceylon, 27,624 tons; Philippine Islands, 12,905 tons; German Oceania, 7,323 tons; Christmas Island, etc., 4,013 tons; Malay States, 3,666 tons; Samoa, 3,059 tons; French Oceania, 1,349 tons; British West Africa, 506 tons, and Colombia, 168 tons. Germany also imported 5,476 tons of nuts, of which 80 per cent came from Ceylon; 2,114 tons of coir fibre, of which nearly two-thirds came from India and one-third from Ceylon, and 10,000 tons of yarn, of which 80 per cent came from India. Only 594 tons of coconut oil were imported into Germany, while 24,877 tons, valued at $5,000,000, were exported, 80 per cent being shipped to the United Kingdom.

France ranks second as an importer of coconut products, the value in 1913 being estimated at $22,000,000. The French official statistics do not give copra as a separate item, so that it is necessary to depend upon the reports of the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce for the amount of copra imported. In 1913 there were 3,856 tons of coconut oil imported, two-thirds of which came from Germany, and 5,744 tons of nuts, of which 40 per cent came from Colombia. There were 175,000 tons of copra imported into Marseilles in 1912, from which 100,000 tons of oil and 64,000 tons of oilcake were produced. Thirty per cent of the oil manufactured is for edible purposes, as coconut butter, of which the principal brands are Vegetaline, Coco Fruitine, Cocosene, Cocogene, and 70 per cent is used for soap making. Marseilles is the great centre for making oil from seeds and fruits. There are four large copra crushing plants in Marseilles, besides a number of smaller ones. Large quantities of oil are exported, and 9,520 tons of coconut butter were exported in 1912.

Holland imported, under the head of general imports, 149,959 tons of copra in 1912. The quantity from the leading countries of origin were: Dutch East Indies, 121,349 tons; Straits Settlements, 13,146 tons, and India, 7,873 tons. The total value of the imports was about $20,000,000. In 1912 the value of the 102,330 tons imported for use was $15,000,000, and that of the 20,000 tons of oil was $4,000,000.

The value of the imports into the United Kingdom was $19,000,000. There were 622,801 cwts of unrefined oil imported, of which 397,016 cwts. came from Germany 140,771 cwts from Ceylon, 26,000 cwts from Australia, 20,000 cwts from India, and 21,000 cwts from Denmark. There were also 546,742 cwts of refined oil imported, of which 210,604 cwts came from Germany; 194,000 cwts from France; 66,000 cwts from Denmark, and 53,000 cwts from Belgium. The value of the oil imported was $3,600,000. The United Kingdom imported only 30,868 tons of copra, valued at $4,480,000. Of this 7,377 tons came from Australia, 6,126 tons from the Straits Settlements, 5,404 tons from New Zealand, 3,410 tons from the Philippines, 3,185 tons from India, and 1,094 tons from French Oceania. There were 332,234 cwts. of coir yarn imported, valued at $1,663,000, of which 251,571 cwts. came from India and 75,221 cwts. from Ceylon.

The United States imported in the fiscal year 1913 coconuts in the shell to the value of $1,781,377, of which $1,625,000 came from North America and $106,000 from South America. The values by countries were: Jamaica, $593,060; Trinidad, $274,208; Honduras, $259,199; Panama, $244,901; Cuba, $118,373; British Honduras, $10[illegible],340; Colombia, $100,382; French Oceania, $30,384. There was also $324,000 worth imported from Porto Rico not included in the above. There were 17,000 tons of copra imported valued at $1,531,000, of which 11,763 tons came from the Philippines, 3,342 tons from French Oceania, 1,000 tons from British Oceania, 686,000 tons from German Oceania, 212 tons from Trinidad. Of desiccated or prepared coconut meat 3,300 tons valued at $493,768, were imported. Of this 2,928 tons came from the British East Indies and 341 tons from the United Kingdom. Of coir yarn 3,661 tons were imported, valued at $312,049, of which 2,760 tons came from India and 750 tons from Ceylon.

Indication of a boom in coconut lands.

Owing to the growing scarcity of animal fats the United States, as well as Europe, is turning its attention to the coconut. Along the Florida Keys are found the largest plantings of coconut trees in North America. Almost every house has a grove and they form a striking feature of the horizon line. Very few coconuts are, however, shipped away, all the fruit gathered being consumed locally. Cheap labour is needed for husking the nuts and lower freights for shipping them in order to make their cultivation profitable. It is an open question whether coconut cultivation will ever become profitable in Florida, although there are some who think it will.

Porto Rico, Cuba and other West India Islands and other countries of North and South America grow coconuts, but the supply from these sources is not sufficient to meet the growing demand. At present the United States imports about 50,000,000 nuts and 50,000 tons of copra annually. This is used mainly by the confectioners, soap makers and other manufacturing industries. In Europe the use of coconut oil in the manufacture of butter is adding to the already great demand for these nuts. It is estimated that the total value of the output of coconut products of all kinds in all countries amounts to over $300,000,000, and this value is growing at a rapid rate, because of the increase in price as well as in quantity. There is every indication that there will soon be a boom in coconut lands just as there has been lately in rubber lands.

Over 25 per cent of all the coconuts raised in the world is grown in America, but as these are scattered over a larger area than in Asia, the collecting and shipping of them is more difficult and expensive. On this account the large stretches of coconut groves in America have never been largely exploited for coconuts. It is probable, however, that the completion of the Panama Canal and increasing demand, causing higher prices for coconuts than in former years, will result in a large increase of the trade in coconuts raised in America.

THE DRUG CROPS AND THE DRUG MARKET.

The *Economist* of 29th August says:—One of the most striking immediate effects of the war on a neutral country like the United States was an immediate and rapid rise in drugs, of which some interesting details were published in the *American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record*. The war occurred at a time when three-fourths of the European botanical drug crops were being harvested, and when Asiatic and African drug crops were generally waiting shipment through the Suez Canal and Mediterranean Sea. America, it seems, produces very few drugs of any consequence except cascara sagrada bark, fir balsam, saw palmetto berries, golden seal root, senega root, ginseng root, peppermint, spearmint, and tansy oils. The difficulty of making and obtaining shipments is thus explained:—

Even such European ports as have not already been shut off are not shipping their principal drug commodities, because of prohibitive war risks, marine insurance rates, the danger of seizure by war vessels, and the refusal of the banks in these centres to discount bills for lading, as hitherto.

Glycerine, potash, saltpetre, and carbolic acid cannot be shipped, under any circumstances, as they are deemed "contraband of war." The prices of these and many other chemicals have been so much affected by the war that no quotations are made on them at all. Most of the German synthetic preparations have advanced in price, and all quotations are made subject to change without notice, no contracts of any sort for future delivery being accepted, whether on chemicals, proprietaries, or botanical drugs.

In addition to these troubles arising from blockaded shipments of drugs from and to Europe the worries of the drug market were aggravated by the continuance of revolutionary disturbances in Mexico, which check the importation from Mexico of beans, chicle, jalap root, Tampico sarsaparilla root, and the so-called "American" saffron flowers from Mexico. Almost the only drugs according to the *Record*, which were reaching the United States after the outbreak of war were those from Japan, China, India, and other Oriental countries across the Pacific Ocean. Although the Suez Canal, adds our contemporary, will probably remain open for a long time to come, shippers of drug products in Northern Africa, Arabia, Syria, and Persia are afraid to risk their cargoes in the Mediterranean Sea, and, in fact, the fear of seizure and confiscation of all cargoes, even on the high seas, is growing to such proportions as to curtail shipments from all parts of the globe to minimum proportions.

Unless, therefore, some arrangement is speedily made, through Congressional enactment, for the American registry of foreign-owned ships, traffic in drugs, as well as all other marine commerce, is likely to come to a stand-still. Until cabling and shipping facilities, which are now withdrawn, have been at least partially restored, the United States will, therefore, be deprived of new supplies of many leading drugs. Although this shutting off of the supplies has occurred too quickly to permit of extensive speculation by domestic drug handlers in foreign stocks, it is expected that considerable speculating in existing supplies here will take place before all American-held stocks are exhausted. Meanwhile, extraordinary and well nigh prohibitive prices will probably prevail. At the moment, it is impossible to name a price for any of the foreign-produced drugs which will hold for an hour, as market quotations for all such articles are being advanced every minute.

London and Hamburg are the two great drug markets of the world. It seems at least possible that in this matter London may make up for some of its losses through the closing up of Hamburg during the period of the war.

TRADE OF SEYCHELLES.

A Colonial Report (Cd. 7050-42), just issued, states that the gross value of imports into Seychelles in 1913 and their distribution according to countries of origin were:—

	Rs.
From United Kingdom	4,22,754
From British Colonies	5,89,208
From Foreign Countries	2,67,979
	12,79,942

being an increase of Rs. 1,03,431 compared with the imports of 1912.

The most important increases during the year are:—From the United Kingdom (Rs. 74,703), India (Rs. 41,045), Arabia (Rs. 22,350), France (Rs. 14,685), and the United States of America (Rs 12,764).

The imports from the United States of America and Arabia are for the first time shown separately. Kerosene oil and coffee have previously been shown under the countries from which they were imported and not under the country of origin.

The principal countries from which our imports are derived are:—

	Rs.
India	**5,00,140**
United Kingdom	4,22,754
France	1,84,829
Mauritius	77,136
Arabia	22,350
French Colonies	16,419
United States	12,764
Germany	11,682

The principal items of imports include:—

(1) Foodstuffs, Rs. 5,29,231. A large proportion of the above is rice, which is imported from India.

(2) Cotton goods, Rs. 2,03,305. The consignments are divided between United Kingdom (Rs. 98,323), India (Rs. 80,376) and France (Rs. 24,331).

(3) Haberdashery, Rs. 48,865. Principally obtained from the United Kingdom (Rs. 28,667) and France (Rs. 16,802).

(4) Hardware and Ironware. The turnover in these two items amounted to Rs. 15,091 and

Rs. 30,086, respectively. The larger proportion of these amounts came from the United Kingdom, France being the next in importance.

(5) Machinery, Rs. 33,880. Rs. 11,647 was obtained from the United Kingdom and Rs. 22,040 from France, the latter being the value of an essential oil plant imported from that country.

(6) Sugar, Rs. 53,350. Obtained entirely from Mauritius.

(7) Specie, Rs. 30,000. Imported from Mauritius.

(8) Spirits, Wine and Beer :—Wines, Rs. 53,092; Spirits, Rs. 32,183; Ale and Beer, Rs. 4,754.—Total Rs. 90,029.

The amount of customs duties collected on spirits, wine and beer in 1913 was Rs. 1,11,935.

There has been of late years a decided falling off in the importation of rum, due no doubt, in a great measure, to the preparation of "Bacca," the popular drink of the peasantry. "Bacca" is the fermented juice of the sugar-cane. Proposals are now under consideration for the proper control of the manufacture and sale of this beverage.

Exports.

The total value of the exports in 1913 amounted to Rs. 24,84,202, showing the substantial advance of Rs. 7,27,154 over the previous year and being the highest value on record.

The distribution of the exports was as follows :—

	Rs.
United Kingdom	6,53,076
British Possessions	1,43,273
Foreign Countries	16,77,852
	24,84,202

The items which show increases are :—Copra, Guano, Tortoise-shell, Green Turtle Shells, Essential Oils, Rubber, Salted Fish, Fibre Coir, Turtle Bones, and Boats and Accessories. The noteworthy decreases are :—Vanilla, Cinnamon bark, Mangrove bark, Coconut oil, Soap, Coconuts, Whale oil, Calipee and Coco de Mer.

The subjoined table gives the value of the export of the staple articles, Copra and Vanila, during the last five years :—

	Copra.	Vanilla
	Rs.	Rs.
1909	5,33,714	2,00,345
1910	8,62,857	4,50,239
1911	7,71,694	2,23,198
1912	8,01,196	1,51,331
1913	10,80,736	1,01,847

Copra shows a very large and steady advance. Vanilla has largely declined, but there are indications that the crop this year will be an improvement on recent years.

Agricultural Conditions.

The crop of **coconuts** in 1913 reached the estimated figure of 26,036,206 nuts, being the highest number ever produced in the Colony. This shows an increase of 1,163,082 nuts over 1912. Nearly 21,000,000 nuts were manufactured into copra.

It is estimated there are over 12,000 acres of land under coconut cultivation in the Colony.

Coconuts were sold locally during the year at the high rate of Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 per thousand. Copra was quoted at the average rate of £30 a ton in Europe.

Some of the larger estates have adopted improved methods of cultivation, and it is hoped in time their example will be followed by the smaller planters.

Attempts have been made to interest planters to take up the culture of the palm oil-nuts in districts unsuitable for coconut-growing. This oil plant is not only considered useful as providing a residual food for animals in place of poonac, but also as supplying an excellent oil for the manufacture of soap and other industries. The manufacture of both coconut oil and soap has suffered from that of copra, and a raw material other than the coconut, as good and as cheap, is required for the manufacture of soap and for supplying poonac for cattle and animals.

The crop of **vanilla** was even less than that of 1912, and was the lowest on record since 1895. It amounted to a little over 5 tons. The prices, which ruled high throughout the year, have induced planters to devote more attention to that vine. The question of the manuring of vanilla has been seriously taken up by a few prominent planters and with promising results. A complete set of experiments is being arranged at the Botanic Station to assist planters in the selection of the cheapest and most efficient method of manuring. It is also contemplated to carry out field trials with the object of determining the best physical and bacteriological conditions of the soil and the best method of irrigation and selection of vines to be used as cuttings. It is hoped these experiments will be watched with interest and followed by the planting community and that good will result therefrom. There are indications of a better crop in 1914.

The distillation of **essential oils** from the lemon grass, cinnamon leaves, and cloves, etc., has made great strides. A new still, capable of large distillations, was erected during the year on Barbarons Estate by the enterprise of Mr. d'Emmerez de Charmoy. Specimens of lemon grasses were obtained from Ceylon and distributed among planters. A sample of ylang ylang oil was analysed by the Imperial Institute and favourably reported upon.

A small supply of **citrate of lime** was made at Silhouette Island, mostly from bigarades. The cultivation of citrus fruits also received some attention during 1913, but they are very liable to the attacks of the scale insects now prevalent.

The rubber industry is slowly showing signs of improvement. The total acreage under cultivation was estimated at 1,100 acres. The price, however, has been so unremunerative that much tapping of trees has been left in abeyance.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue). [In thousands of rupees.]

SEA CUSTOMS.	In the Six months April to September, of									
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
IMPORTS.										
Special Import Duties.										
Arms, ammunition and military stores	1,72	1,72	2,41	2,33	2,32	2,31	2,11	2,71	3,16	2,99
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	1,35	1,44	1,38	2,49	2,43	3,87	3,75	4,27	3,98	3,29
Spirits and liqueurs	38,59	34,34	44,24	45,77	45,03	51,43	50,74	49,52	54,33	55,11
Wines	1,75	1,60	1,75	1,73	1,62	2,47	2,30	2,29	2,46	2,18
Opium and its alkaloids*	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	4	2
Petroleum	19,33	17,01	22,24	26,84	22,87	26,72	36,64	34,27	30,57	40,21
Silver, bullion and coin(a)	15,36	21,93	26,95	35,74	31,88	96,95	50,67	63,28	45,76	79,39
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco(a)	1,48	1,41	1,79	1,69	2,23	13,84	12,30	12,76	14,29	13,10
General Import Duties.										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	8,10	8,16	10,16	11,58	10,32	10,93	10,72	11,99	12,96	11,97
Sugar (ordinary duties)	11,94	23,85	19,39	19,96	26,80	26,67	26,49	30,46	39,85	21,68
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding opium and its alkaloids* and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials	5,26	5,52	7,11	6,34	6,76	7,92	7,61	8,39	9,29	7,79
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece-goods, grey	31,44	32,99	34,07	26,64	29,22	28,60	30,13	42,46	44,69	38,36
" white	14,18	12,03	18,84	15,50	10,78	15,31	17,67	21,61	25,48	20,17
" coloured	15,09	15,53	18,02	19,35	12,10	19,45	20,06	22,66	33,02	20,73
Other goods	2,78	2,70	2,99	3,12	2,71	3,74	3,69	4,08	6,04	3,42
Metals (excluding silver, bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof	14,93	15,13	19,14	25,22	20,73	24,54	24,54	23,14	33,75	32,46
Oils (excluding petroleum)	56	1,10	1,30	78	60	73	56	70	87	87
Manufactured articles	39,45	37,95	45,58	49,10	43,17	53,58	57,11	63,30	76,01	60,10
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	5,72	5,17	6,55	8,57	7,19	7,29	6,95	8,75	6,65	7,67
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,29,66	2,39,60	2,83,93	3,02,84	2,79,37	3,96,40	3,64,07	4,06,78	4,43,18	4,21,51
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	11,42	10,96	13,64	13,68	15,06	15,93	18,43	20,81	21,73	17,91
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour	53,11	48,34	45,89	32,89	39,57	52,40	59,43	66,31	56,39	37,95
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	4,12	4,77	5,18	4,37	4,95	4,89	5,58	6,39	6,56	6,56
GRAND TOTAL	2,98,31	3,03,67	3,48,64	3,53,78	3,38,95	4,69,62	4,47,51	5,00,29	5,27,86	4,53,93

* The duty on alkaloids of opium for the years previous to 1910-11 is included under the head "Chemicals, drugs, etc."
(a) Figures for the years previous to 1910-11 represent "*General Import Duties*"

NEW REFERENCE BOOKS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE CITY COUNCIL OF LEEDS UPON SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Sewage Engineer's Office, Leeds.

PROSPECTUSES OF PUBLIC COMPANIES, ETC.

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FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN AUGUST, 1914.

I.—GENERAL.

The trade returns for August, 1914, when compared with those for August, 1913, show decreases in the value of the **Imports into the United Kingdom**, the **Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom**, and of the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

The value of the **Imports** in August was £42,362,034, a decrease of £13,613,670 or 24·3 per cent, as compared with August, 1913; whilst the total **Exports** amounted to £28,631,104, a decrease of £23,630,214. The **Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** show a decrease of £19,899,458, or 45·1 per cent, as compared with August, 1913; whilst there is a decrease of £3,730,666, or 45·8 per cent, in the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

II.—IMPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the **Imports** for August, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, according to the different categories of merchandise:—

Imports (Value C.I.F.*).—August.

	Month of August			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	8,682,770	7,342,864	8,120,928	+ 778,064	— 561,842
B. Meat, including animals for food	4,624,342	4,718,740	4,688,967	— 29,773	+ 64,625
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	5,907,552	6,080,856	5,065,245	— 1,015,611	— 842,307
2. Dutiable	5,067,228	4,854,615	3,184,677	— 1,669,938	— 1,882,551
D. Tobacco	603,176	532,090	437,387	— 94,703	— 165,789
Total, Class I £	24,885,068	23,529,165	21,497,204	— 2,031,961	— 3,387,864
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	3,245	1,679	595	— 1,084	— 2,650
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	656,873	520,252	369,507	— 150,745	— 287,366
C. Other metallic ores	843,432	742,285	1,060,985	+ 318,700	+ 217,553
D. Wood and timber	3,911,753	4,337,523	2,134,622	— 2,202,901	— 1,777,131
E. Cotton	1,646,705	1,217,703	1,689,333	+ 471,630	+ 42,628
F. Wool	2,001,971	1,560,624	1,467,400	— 93,224	— 534,571
G. Other textile materials	754,058	614,063	519,315	— 94,748	— 234,743
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	3,148,361	3,449,483	3,472,573	+ 23,090	+ 324,212
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,207,073	1,066,509	887,903	— 178,346	— 319,110
J. Paper-making materials	525,732	464,789	292,521	— 172,248	— 233,211
K. Miscellaneous	3,492,605	2,785,137	2,038,076	— 747,061	— 1,454,529
Total, Class II £	18,191,808	16,759,827	13,932,890	— 2,826,937	— 4,258,918
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	1,184,105	1,134,187	400,383	— 733,804	— 783,722
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	2,746,261	2,492,046	1,698,841	— 793,205	— 1,047,420
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	581,490	585,805	252,735	— 333,070	— 328,755
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	103,327	120,108	37,451	— 82,657	— 65,876
E. Machinery	525,631	530,632	308,299	— 222,333	— 217,332
F. Ships (new)	9,228	6,874	12,955	+ 6,081	+ 3,727
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	264,599	312,882	111,445	— 201,437	— 153,154
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	1,135,069	1,093,366	286,023	— 807,343	— 849,046
2. Wool	840,516	862,847	191,682	— 671,165	— 648,834
3. Silk	1,244,553	1,271,848	274,486	— 997,362	— 970,067
4. Other materials	756,770	710,906	242,707	— 468,199	— 514,063
I. Apparel	548,777	490,444	114,316	— 376,128	— 434,461
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	1,147,944	963,948	698,428	— 265,520	— 449,516
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	1,304,320	1,151,778	719,416	— 432,362	— 584,904
L. Earthenware and glass	412,252	352,050	97,496	— 254,554	— 314,756
M. Paper	695,904	657,318	344,785	— 312,533	— 351,119
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, etc.	698,911	669,657	172,654	— 497,003	— 526,257
O. Miscellaneous	2,186,551	2,055,609	788,434	— 1,267,175	— 1,398,117
Total, Class III £	16,386,208	15,462,325	6,752,536	— 8,709,789	— 9,633,672
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	222,228	224,387	179,404	— 44,983	— 52,824
Total value £	59,685,312	55,975,704	42,362,034	— 13,613,670	— 17,323,278

The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods

III.—EXPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the **Exports** of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for the month of August, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

(Value F.O.B.*).—August.

	Month of August			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	367,527	301,793	117,270	— 184,523	— 250,257
B. Meat, including animals for food	91,547	95,150	48,059	— 47,091	— 43,488
C. Other food and drink	2,376,358	2,151,733	1,118,480	— 1,033,253	— 1,257,878
D. Tobacco	205,365	285,845	248,091	— 37,754	+ 42,726
Total, Class I £	3,040,797	2,834,521	1,531,900	— 1,302,641	— 1,508,897
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	4,250,887	4,242,381	2,132,329	— 2,110,052	— 2,118,558
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	33,979	28,769	21,986	— 6,783	— 11,993
C. Other metallic ores	13,216	12,177	13,474	+ 1,297	+ 258
D. Wood and timber	30,573	28,631	14,093	— 13,958	— 16,480
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	472,205	336,228	299,992	— 36,236	— 172,213
G. Other textile materials	44,324	23,129	11,043	— 12,086	— 33,281
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	342,489	344,859	165,962	— 178,897	— 176,527
I. Hides and undressed skins	132,845	98,416	60,902	— 37,514	— 71,943
J. Paper-making materials	82,549	61,099	47,472	— 13,627	— 35,077
K. Miscellaneous	224,022	192,296	106,444	— 85,852	— 117,578
Total, Class II £	5,637,069	5,367,405	2,873,697	— 2,493,708	— 2,763,372
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	4,169,549	4,117,366	2,295,351	— 1,822,015	— 1,874,198
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	1,014,932	986,921	549,899	— 437,022	— 465,033
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	695,381	629,197	395,744	— 233,453	— 299,637
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	352,668	285,191	145,683	— 139,508	— 206,985
E. Machinery	2,734,028	2,885,774	1,708,073	— 1,177,701	— 1,025,955
F. Ships (new)	577,259	2,823,855	250,307	— 2,573,548	— 326,952
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	164,168	166,134	102,823	— 63,311	— 62,045
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	11,020,366	10,469,920	5,839,981	— 4,629,939	— 5,180,385
2. Wool	4,012,613	3,570,529	2,136,029	— 1,434,500	— 1,876,584
3. Silk	284,492	211,651	133,754	— 77,897	— 150,738
4. Other materials	1,268,384	1,089,478	680,475	— 409,003	— 587,909
I. Apparel	1,873,992	1,526,387	1,084,966	— 441,421	— 591,026
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	1,603,246	1,548,181	935,893	— 612,288	— 667,353
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	462,340	455,004	245,329	— 209,675	— 217,011
L. Earthenware and glass	455,976	436,527	268,826	— 167,701	— 187,150
M. Paper	291,286	279,970	212,397	— 67,573	— 78,889
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, etc.	811,787	824,676	616,025	— 208,651	— 195,762
O. Miscellaneous	2,812,291	2,821,456	1,776,735	— 1,044,721	— 1,035,556
Total, Class III £	34,366,458	35,129,177	19,378,290	— 15,750,887	— 14,988,168
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) £	734,397	779,626	427,384	— 352,242	— 307,013
Total value £	43,778,721	44,110,729	24,211,271	— 19,899,458	— 19,567,450

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—August.

Total value	£ 9,957,760	£ 8,150,499	£ 4,419,833	— £ 3,730,666	— £ 5,537,927

*The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

IV.—TRADE DURING THE EIGHT MONTHS, JANUARY-AUGUST.

The following table shows the value of the **Imports** of foreign and colonial merchandise during the eight **months** ended August, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912 :—

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)— Eight months, January-August

	Eight months, 31st August			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	53,837,049	56,472,727	47,863,885	— 8,608,842	— 5,973,164
B. Meat, including animals for food	35,620,591	38,017,430	41,904,104	+ 3,886,674	+ 6,283,513
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	50,372,677	51,762,749	52,616,688	+ 853,939	+ 2,244,011
2. Dutiable	36,665,889	35,395,754	34,419,874	— 975,880	— 2,246,015
D. Tobacco	3,496,838	4,219,852	4,626,081	+ 406,229	+ 1,129,243
Total, Class I £	177,993,044	185,868,512	181,431,232	— 4,437,280	+ 3,438,188
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	200,373	24,102	37,140	+ 13,038	— 223,233
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	3,911,308	5,250,000	3,938,358	— 1,311,642	+ 27,050
C. Other metallic ores	5,634,309	6,922,443	7,042,840	+ 120,397	+ 1,408,531
D. Wood and timber	16,112,207	20,796,260	16,024,628	— 4,771,632	— 87,579
E. Cotton	42,837,610	36,029,321	43,694,588	+ 7,665,267	+ 856,978
F. Wool	27,986,361	29,505,090	27,221,336	— 2,284,354	— 765,025
G. Other textile materials	11,326,214	12,512,954	11,350,650	— 1,162,304	+ 24,436
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	25,326,756	27,000,895	28,408,320	+ 1,607,425	+ 3,081,564
I. Hides and undressed skins	8,843,685	10,075,869	9,708,913	— 366,956	+ 865,228
J. Paper-making materials	3,348,707	3,630,491	3,319,088	— 311,403	— 29,619
K. Miscellaneous	25,173,820	27,379,778	21,016,171	— 6,363,607	— 4,157,649
Total, Class II £	170,961,330	179,127,803	171,962,032	— 7,165,771	+ 1,000,702
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	8,062,227	10,000,475	9,314,604	— 685,871	+ 1,252,377
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	19,893,207	21,571,818	20,359,976	— 1,211,842	+ 466,169
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	4,308,623	4,637,550	4,490,117	— 147,433	+ 181,494
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	921,807	958,925	951,442	— 7,483	+ 29,635
E. Machinery	4,506,817	4,922,334	5,085,575	+ 163,241	+ 578,758
F. Ships (new)	24,907	24,223	18,999	— 5,224	— 5,908
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,825,495	2,366,999	1,964,179	— 402,820	+ 138,684
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	7,863,078	8,275,903	7,825,582	— 450,321	— 37,496
2. Wool	6,787,251	7,323,265	6,831,180	— 492,085	+ 43,929
3. Silk	9,747,861	10,059,893	10,098,543	+ 38,650	+ 350,742
4. Other materials	6,033,117	6,348,794	5,365,020	— 983,774	— 668,097
I. Apparel	3,900,834	4,109,922	3,365,506	— 744,416	— 535,328
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours	8,146,941	8,474,858	8,548,996	+ 74,138	+ 402,055
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	9,377,273	8,909,487	8,641,173	— 268,314	— 736,100
L. Earthenware and glass	2,730,705	2,946,165	2,696,217	— 251,948	— 34,488
M. Paper	4,634,549	5,050,243	4,751,298	— 298,945	+ 116,749
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, etc.	5,339,363	5,781,276	5,959,156	+ 177,880	+ 619,793
O. Miscellaneous	16,862,303	17,659,339	15,789,078	— 1,870,261	— 1,073,225
Total, Class III £	120,986,893	129,436,469	122,086,641	— 7,346,828	+ 1,099,743
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) £	1,877,092	2,018,629	2,099,723	+ 81,094	+ 222,631
Total value £	471,818,364	496,448,413	477,579,628	— 18,868,785	+ 5,761,264

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

IV.—EXPORTS.

The value of the **Exports** of home produce, and of foreign and colonial produce, during the **eight months** ended August, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912, is as shown in the following table :—

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.
(Value F.O.B.*)—Eight months, January-August.

	Eight months, January-August			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	2,851,776	2,416,096	1,889,009	— 527,087	— 962,767
B. Meat, including animals for food	694,255	785,471	717,086	— 68,385	+ 22,831
C. Other food and drink	14,919,491	13,822,013	13,376,558	— 445,455	— 1,542,933
D. Tobacco	1,650,739	2,066,851	2,676,091	+ 609,240	+ 1,025,352
Total, Class I £	20,116,261	19,090,431	18,658,744	+ 431,687	+ 1,457,517
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	25,936,337	35,201,466	31,863,624	— 3,337,842	+ 5,927,287
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	255,635	283,472	263,638	— 19,834	+ 8,003
C. Other metallic ores	79,665	82,846	107,385	+ 24,539	+ 27,720
D. Wood and timber	205,192	229,758	223,098	+ 6,660	+ 17,906
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	3,119,496	2,894,533	4,007,783	+ 1,113,250	+ 888,287
G. Other textile materials	312,753	294,691	303,567	+ 8,876	— 9,186
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	2,931,303	2,870,702	2,757,180	— 113,522	— 174,123
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,342,134	1,260,039	1,108,350	— 151,689	— 233,784
J. Paper-making materials	563,848	621,997	607,591	— 14,406	+ 43,743
K. Miscellaneous	2,073,225	1,963,515	1,955,464	— 8,051	+ 117,761
Total, Class II £	36,819,528	45,703,019	43,197,680	— 2,505,339	+ 6,378,152
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	29,896,894	36,841,732	31,319,593	— 5,322,139	+ 1,422,699
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	7,498,416	8,949,586	7,508,947	— 1,440,639	+ 10,531
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	5,199,672	5,301,411	4,906,180	— 395,231	+ 293,492
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	2,712,414	3,477,085	2,204,317	— 1,272,768	— 508,097
E. Machinery	21,181,719	24,442,003	24,482,516	+ 40,513	+ 3,300,797
F. Ships (new)	3,712,249	8,318,951	5,174,910	— 3,144,041	+ 1,462,661
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,253,890	1,296,301	1,163,983	— 132,318	— 89,907
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	80,461,094	85,546,814	80,320,637	— 5,226,177	— 140,457
2. Wool	25,630,520	26,237,888	25,400,466	— 837,422	— 230,054
3. Silk	1,449,018	1,355,754	1,377,813	+ 22,059	— 71,205
4. Other materials	9,403,696	9,752,776	9,086,058	— 666,718	— 322,638
I. Apparel	10,275,507	11,081,043	10,270,448	— 810,595	— 5,059
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	13,886,784	15,125,988	13,830,501	— 1,295,487	— 56,283
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	3,317,850	3,619,843	3,720,611	+ 100,768	+ 402,761
L. Earthenware and glass	3,058,008	3,512,072	3,019,687	— 492,385	+ 1,679
M. Paper	2,252,281	2,503,231	2,244,775	— 258,456	— 7,506
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, etc.	6,270,591	7,221,477	7,937,938	+ 716,511	+ 1,667,397
O. Miscellaneous	20,539,468	22,413,498	21,503,102	— 910,396	+ 963,634
Total, Class III £	248,005,071	276,997,363	255,712,532	— 21,284,831	+ 7,707,461
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) £	6,137,266	6,539,932	6,505,306	+ 34,626	+ 368,040
Total value £	311,078,126	348,330,745	324,074,262	— 24,256,483	+ 12,996,136

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—Eight months, January-August.

Total value	£ 74,885,150	£ 75,517,419	£ 71,522,165	£ — 3,995,254	£ + 3,362,985

* The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

WEEKLY TRADE MOVEMENTS.

For the week ending 3rd October, 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

COTTON GOODS.

Twist and Yarn.

			1913	1914
Foreign—Imports by sea into	Calcutta	lbs.	298. 19	...
	Bombay	,,	251.272	222,436
	Madras	,,	338,218	17,190
Indian—Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	507.950	...
	Bombay	,,	3,025,500	78,400
	Madras	,,	...	...

Grey Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	29,021,692	2,372,088
	Bombay	,,	4,573.796	2,791,026
	Karachi	,,	593,651	18,886
	Madras	,,	3,598.065	537,841
	Rangoon	,,	236,529	...

White Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	5,395,513	449,147
	Bombay	,,	4,514 968	3,125,092
	Karachi	,,	3,072,929	630,626
	Madras	,,	1,770.549	171,375
	Rangoon	,,	534,021	8,955

Other Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	5,070,968	453,792
	Bombay	,,	8,760,814	2,677,415
	Karachi	,,	4,070,778	231,684
	Madras	,,	891,384	145,201
	Rangoon	,,	1,559,385	73,290

Piece Goods.

(Indian and Foreign.)

Despatches by rail from	Calcutta	cwt.	30,440	26,929
	Bombay	,,	26,758	12,580
	Karachi	,,	21,208	12,708
	Madras	,,	7,513	3,739

Raw Cotton.

Imports into Bombay	By sea	cwt.	478	45
	Coastwise	,,	17,859	4,391
	By rail	,,	77,622	2,500
Imports into Karachi by rail		,,	2,084	...
,, ,, Calcutta by rail and river		,,	5,056	...

JUTE.

			1913	1914
Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	589 501	593,738
Exports by sea from Calcutta	Gunny bags	No.	10,091.343	7,312,850
	,, cloth	yds.	33,417.191	28,205,160
	Jute, raw	cwt.	819,074	214,946
Chittagong—Jute		,,	62,532	53,900

COTTON SEEDS.

Exports by sea from Bombay		cwt.	178,167	119,398

OIL SEEDS.

Linseed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	63,731	12,597
	By sea	,,	736	...
	Coastwise	,,	353	192
	By rail	,,	31,445	2,708
	Karachi by rail and river	,,	...	24
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	74,202	...
	Bombay	,,	103,769	...
	Karachi	,,	...	7,000

Rape and Mustard Seed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	45,043	15,318
	By sea	,,	...	...
	Coastwise	,,	19	...
	By rail	,,	6,665	...
	Karachi by rail and river	,,	8,511	342
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	193	...
	Bombay	,,	2,416	1,146
	Karachi	,,	...	31,887

RICE.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	38,555	318,358
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	197,082	13,778
	Chittagong	,,	6,724	33
	Bombay	,,	16.113	2,784
	Karachi	,,	8.711	11,676
	Madras	,,	...	...
	Rangoon	,,	192,814	205,250

TEA.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		lbs.	3.265.038	5,966,038
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	9,841.268	4,544,196
	Chittagong	,,	2,655.334	2,347,000

WHEAT.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	29,460	33,560
	Karachi by rail	,,	181,476	369,282
	By sea	,,	...	...
	Coastwise	,,	1,610	5,214
	By rail	,,	42,390	29,678
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	...	2679
	Bombay	,,	28,435	7,440
	Karachi	,,	261,569	384,359

KEROSENE OIL, WEEK ENDING 3rd OCTOBER, 1914, AND CORRESPONDING WEEK OF 1913.

Imports by sea into—	From Russia.		From America.		From all other Foreign countries		Total.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi	...	...	316,594	...	...	...	316,594	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Exports by sea from Burma to		
	Bengal	64,600
	Bombay	969,708
	Sind	372,096
	Madras	553,300
	Indian Ports, Non-Br.	...
	Foreign Ports	...

[NOTE.—The weekly trade movements are compiled in the Department of Statistics from the figures obtained from the Railway Traffic Offices, Steamer Companies, Kidderpore Docks, Superintendent, Inland Vessel Wharves, Supervisor, Calcutta Canals, registering stations of road traffic, and the Collectors of Customs.]

EXPORTS—RUNNING TOTALS (INCLUDING FIGURES RECORDED ON PAGE 74) FROM JANUARY.

	Twist and Yarn (Indian)		Jute, Raw		Jute Manufactures: Gunny bags		Jute Manufactures: Gunny cloth		Cotton seed	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	7,712.704	1,769.137	12,816,215	6,385,857	274,069,190	259,215,959	826,092,421	739,562,397	—	—
Bombay	142,199,544	120,234,665	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,588,275	5,565,295
Karachi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras	64,945	70,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	492,126	218,428	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Linseed		Rape and Mustard		Rice		Tea		From April: Wheat	
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	2,725,113	3,915.593	167,521	143,811	6,415,836	4,102.509	131,863,967	115,510,240	1,428.247	19,442
Bombay	2,986,782	2,123,191	930.520	715.176	459,806	440.764	—	—	4,637.494	174.269
Karachi	28,220	56,611	2,870,709	2,376,035	795,057	667,8:1	—	—	15,764.371	10,147,041
Madras	—	—	—	—	6.933	526	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	22,480.576	17,356.543	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	69,301	1,765	34,531,525	26,462,741	—	—

*Note.—The dash against some of the ports indicates that *figures for these ports* have not been called for and published in the *Indian Trade Journal*.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR, WEEK ENDING 3rd OCT. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

	Refined Sugar imported into: Calcutta		Bombay		Karachi		Madras		Rangoon		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom	176	...	127	...	15	...	16	...	...	...	334	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	250	...
Other European Countries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	155,311	100,529	100,882	18,600	190,663	75,612	...	22,226	3,595	...	450,451	216,967
Mauritius	260	...	28,465	694	2	1,426	...	...	...	...	28,727	2,120
Other non-European Countries.	...	...	119	20	...	...	...	...	2,891	...	3,010	20
Total Refined											482,772	219,107
Total Unrefined											...	...
GRAND TOTAL											482,772	219,107

DESPATCHES OF SUGAR DURING THE WEEK ENDING 3rd OCT., 1914, and corresponding week of 1913

		1913	1914			1913	1914
		cwt.	cwt.			cwt.	cwt.
From Calcutta	By rail	110,354	36,637*	From Bombay	By Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.	28,979	9,842
	,, river	38,505	13,608		Great Indian Peninsula Railway (figures are not furnished by this Railway).		
	,, road	1,885	4,723				
	,, sea (foreign)	...	24,996				
	,, ,, (coastwise)	545	...				
				From Karachi	By rail	94,962	26,466

* Incomplete.

DATA OF TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY AND RAINFALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, THE 6th OCTOBER, 1914.

—	Station.	Temperature (mean of maximum and minimum).		Humidity (percentage of amount for saturation).		Rainfall.			Station.	Temperature (mean of maximum and minimum).		Humidity (percentage of amount for saturation).		Rainfall.		
		Actual.	Departure from normal.	Actual.	Departure from normal.	Total during week.	Total since 1st June.	Departure of latter from normal.		Actual.	Departure from normal.	Actual.	Departure from normal.	Total during week.	Total since 1st June.	Departure of latter from normal.
		°	°			"	"	"		°	°			"	"	°
									Rajputana.							
Burma.									Rajputana, West	Bikaner	87	-	38	—19	0	13·0	+3·4
Lower Burma	Mergui	80	+1	92	+2	2·6	123·5	+ 3·2		Jodhpur	86	+	42	+1	0	15·3	+3·1
	Tavoy	81	0	91	0	5·2	200·9	+25·4	Rajputana, East	Ajmer	82	+	61	—1	0	18·0	—0·9
	Moulmein	82	+1	87	—4	1·4	199·5	+44·7		Jaipur	82	—1	56	—2	0	17·8	—4·0
	Rangoon	81	—1	94	+1	8·6	93·8	+17·9		Kotah	84	—1	57	+4	0·5	22·6	—3·5
	Bassein	81	—1	94	+2	6·4	109·2	+20·9	Bombay.								
	Akyab	82	—1	90	—1	11·4	195·5	+30·1	Gujarat	Bhuj	83	—1	71	+4	0	14·2	+0·9
	Toungoo	83	0	90	0	2·1	84·4	+19·2		Deesa	83	—1	70	+6	0	29·1	+5·9
Upper Burma	Thayetmyo	82	—1	83	—2	2·0	34·0	+7·1		Ahmedabad	84	—2	74	+7	0·4	38·2	+9·3
	Yamethin	83	—1	91	+5	1·7	25·2	+1·5		Rajkot	82	—1	73	+1	0·1	32·1	+6·5
	Mandalay	84	0	82	+6	2·3	21·3	+1·7		Veraval	80	0	83	+5	0	40·6	+23·5
	Bhamo	76	—3	96	+7	3·8	61·4	+4·1	Konkan	Bombay	84	+3	87	0	0	79·7	+10·3
Assam	Dibrugarh	79	...	91	...	0·3	60·9	—12·3		Karwar	?	?	92	+1	0·2	129·4	+16·3
	Tezpur	81	...	88	...	1·4	51·4	+3·6	Bombay, Deccan	Malegaon	80	0	79	+6	0·7	28·0	+8·9
	Dhubri	81	0	86	—4	0	63·0	—6·1		Ahmednagar	79	+1	71	—6	0·4	16·9	—1·8
	Shillong	65	...	71	...	0	50·2	—11·1		Poona	79	+1	84	+4	0·6	29·7	+8·0
	Silchar	83	0	89	—3	1·1	58·4	—19·1		Bijapur	79	0	74	—5	0·1	18·2	+2·3
Bengal	Chittagong	82	0	92	+3	1·3	80·0	+7·2		Belgaum	75	+1	87	+1	0·6	81·4	+41·8
	Barisal	83	0	92	—4	0·3	60·9	+4·1	Central India.								
	Narayanganj	83	0	84	—3	2·8	47·5	—0·1	Central India, West	Neemuch	79	—1	67	+2	0·6	26·0	—1·1
	Mymensingh	84	+2	86	—4	0	50·7	—15·1		Indore	78	0	66	—9	0·9	28·7	—1·9
	Jalpaiguri	?	?	85	—6	0	81·5	—20·7	Central India, East	Sutna	80	0	70	—3	0	44·7	+4·8
	Darjeeling	59	—1	83	—9	0	107·4	+5·8	Central Provinces.								
	Berhampore	84	0	81	—6	1·8	45·6	+5·7	Berar	Akola	82	+1	69	—4	0	31·6	+2·7
	Calcutta	84	+1	85	0	0·3	43·0	—4·9	Central Provinces, West	Saugor	80	+1	57	—14	0	28·1	—14·5
Bihar and Orissa.										Jubbulpore	79	0	78	0	0·2	47·2	—3·8
Orissa	Balasore	84	0	83	—3	0·1	51·4	+6·1		Seoni	77	—1	66	—6	0·3	43·8	—3·4
	Cuttack	85	0	79	0	0	49·8	+3·1		Nagpur	82	0	65	—6	0	41·5	—2·3
	Sambalpur	82	—1	82	+4	0	53·2	—6·8	Central Provinces, East	Chanda	81	—1	80	+6	0·7	35·7	—12·4
Chota Nagpur	Chaibasa	82	+1	81	—1	0·3	31·3	—10·6		Raipur	82	0	76	+3	0	41·4	—3·2
	Purulia	83	...	76	+1	0·9	45·4	+2·4		Jagdalpur (Bastar)	76	...	78	...	0·9	59·5	...
	Ranchi	77	+1	70	—3	0	36·7	—10·6									
Bihar	Darbhanga	83	0	80	—3	0·1	48·8	+5·6	Hyderabad.								
	Patna	83	—1	75	—2	0	47·2	+0·2	Hyderabad, North	Nizamabad	80	—1	72	—2	0·2	53·7	+17·3
	Buxar	83	+1	77	+1	0·2	29·7	—6·5	Hyderabad, South	Gulbarga	81	+1	63	—14	0	21·4	—5·9
	Naya Dumka	81	—1	61	—14	0·1	48·0	+1·6		Hyderabad	80	+1	73	—4	0	39·5	+14·8
United Provinces										Raichur	83	+1	76	+3	1·6	29·6	+6·5
United Provinces, East	Gorakhpur	82	0	75	—4	0	36·7	—8·1	Mysore	Bangalore	75	+1	85	+1	2·3	16·6	—4·5
	Allahabad	83	0	64	—9	0	36·1	+1·0		Mercara	70	+1	88	—3	1·5	112·6	+5·6
	Babraich	82	0	77	0	0	34·7	—4·6	Madras.								
	Lucknow	83	+1	67	—7	0	31·1	—3·0	Malabar	Cochin	82	+2	84	—1	3·5	74·5	+0·1
United Provinces, West	Jhansi	84	+1	44	—15	0	24·7	—10·2		Trivandrum	81	+3	81	—2	1·5	32·4	+3·2
	Agra	84	0	61	—3	0	28·7	+4·2	Madras, South-East	Pamban	85	+2	78	—1	0·1	0·3	—2·8
	Bareilly	81	0	76	—1	0	39·6	—0·6		Negapatam	84	0	77	—1	0	11·5	+0·1
Punjab.										Coimbatore	81	+1	79	—7	0·6	4·3	—2·1
Punjab, East and North	Delhi	84	0	62	+6	0	29·2	+5·7		Cuddalore	83	0	79	—7	0·3	26·0	+9·1
	Hissar	83	...	58	...	0	15·7	+7·5		Salem	83	+1	79	—1	4·1	22·3	+0·1
	Ambala	79	—2	75	+2	0	37·6	+14·1	Madras, Deccan	Madras	84	0	79	—1	0	19·5	+2·0
	Lahore	82	0	68	+9	0	15·9	+2·5		Cuddapah	85	0	69	—3	0	19·4	—1·3
	Rawalpindi	?	?	63	—1	0	18·2	—4·3		Bellary	83	+1	75	+5	2·0	13·9	+2·2
Punjab, South-West	Multan	86	+1	54	—6	0	10·3	+5·6									
Kashmir	Srinagar	63	+4	71	—15	0·2	4·5	—4·7	Madras Coast, North	Nellore	85	0	74	—3	0	19·1	—6·6
North-West Frontier Province.										Masulipatam	84	0	80	—2	1·6	24·8	—0·7
	Peshawar	79	+1	65	+6	0	7·8	+3·2		Waltair	84	0	72	—5	0	3·9	+12·1
	D. I. Khan	83	+1	63	+5	0	5·5	—0·2		Gopalpur	85	+1	77	—3	0	4·0	+16·9
Sind	Jacobabad	86	+1	72	+11	0	5·7	+3·4									
	Karachi	82	+2	77	+6	0	6·1	0									

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INDEX.

	Page
Notes	77
Money Market	*ib.*
Notices—	
Enquiries	87
Books of Reference	*ib.*
Sugar Cane in the United Provinces	88
Tariff Changes and Customs Notifications	89
Weather and Crop Reports	90
Chambers of Commerce	*ib.*
Cotton Crisis	93
Trade of Egypt in 1913	*ib.*
Fish Oils	96
The American Paper Industry	98
Foreign Trade of China in 1913	99
Utilization of Marine Algae	102
Trade of Corea	103
Trade of Havre	104
The Wheat Harvest of 1915	106
The Diamond Industry of German South-West Africa	107
Tables—	
Weekly Trade Movements	110
Data of Temperature, Humidity and Rainfall	112
Departmental Publications	iv

NOTES.

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday Evening.

Presidency Bank Rates	Calcutta	5 per cent. (Aug. 6, 1914).
	Bombay	6 per cent. (Aug. 20, 1914).
	Madras	6 per cent. (Oct. 12, 1914).
Exchange	On demand	1-3 7/8
	Telegraphic Transfers	1-3 13/16
	3 *months*	1-4 3/8.
Government Paper	(3½ per cent)	Rs. 91-0-0 (*Nominal.*)

Copies of a Memoranda and Statistical Tables relating to the trade of India with Germany and Austria-Hungary, recently published by the Director of Statistics, have been *sent to Chambers of Commerce* and Trade Associations in this country with the object of furnishing detailed statistics of the Indian import and export trade with enemy countries. Steps are being taken in the United Kingdom to capture a portion of the trade *hitherto* in German and Austrian hands and the present crisis may serve to **stimulate indigenous industries** in India and secure fresh markets for Indian goods. The Commercial Intelligence Department would be of assistance to the public in getting into touch with British manufacturing firms or in affording information regarding any particular trade or industry and enquiries should be addressed to the Director-General, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

The **spot price of wheat at Karachi** on the 10th October was Rs. 35-12-0 per candy of 656 lbs. This is for white wheat on a basis of 30 per cent red wheat, 5 per cent barley and 3 per cent dirt ; the price of bags included. The **price of Indian grey yarn** (20's) at Bombay on the 13th October was Re. 0-7-6 to Re. 0-8-0 per lb. and of **cotton (Fully Good machine-ginned Oomras)** ready goods Rs. 156 *nominal per* candy of 784 lbs.

The Calcutta **wholesale spot prices** of the undermentioned articles (so far as in season) on the 14th October were as follow :—

Jute—C. D. M. and Co. (Red) Group per 400 lbs.	.	Rs. 45-0-0.
„ M. per 400 lbs.	.	Rs. 35-0-0.
Rice—Ballam No. 1 per B. md.	.	Rs. 5-2-0 to Rs. 5-10-0.
„ Moonghy	.	*No business recorded.*
Linseed—Bold 4% per B. md.	.	*Not received.*
Rapeseed—Yellow, mixed, medium, Patna, 4% per B. md.	.	*Nominal.*

The **Rangoon spot price of Special Straits Rice** on the 13th October was Rs. 272-8-0 per 100 baskets of 75 pounds each, against Rs. 267-8-0 on the 9th October.

Based on reports from correspondents down to the end of August, the Bulletin of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce states that, owing to heat and drought, especially in the three North-west Provinces, the **yield of grain in Canada** per acre this year will be less than the average in the six preceding years. The estimates for the three provinces only are as follows :—Wheat, 139,672,000 bushels ; rye, 515,000 bushels ; oats, 160,796,000 bushels ; barley, 20,320,000 bushels ; and flax seed, 8,962,000 bushels. For all Canada the estimates are :—Wheat, 159,660,000 bushels, compared with 231,717,000 bushels last year, and oats 327,732,000 bushels, compared with 404,669,000 bushels last year.

The following particulars are taken from the **first forecast of the winter rice crop of Bengal** for 1914-15 :—In April and May the rainfall was in excess of the normal, but the season was generally favourable for the preparation of seed-beds and the sowing of broadcasted paddy. The weather in June was exceedingly dry and this affected the growth of the young plants to some extent. Their condition was, however, improved by timely rainfall in July. In some districts, specially those in the Rajshahi Division, the rainfall was defective during the latter part of the month, and the transplantation was a little late in consequence. The rainfall in August, though still in defect in most of the districts, was not so unfavourable to the crop, although more rain would have benefited the crop greatly. The character of the weather since then has been on the whole favourable. According to the figures furnished by the District Officers the area sown this year is 15,051,600 acres, against 14 539,600 acres of last year, or an increase of 512,000 acres. The increase is chiefly due to timely rainfall during the early part of the season. The normal area under the crop is returned as 16,316,400 acres. From the summary of the district returns appended it will be seen that three districts only report more than a normal crop, *viz.*, 24-Parganas (108 per cent), Birbhum (117 per cent) and Bakarganj (110 per cent). Sixteen districts report a crop between 90 and 100 per cent and six districts between 75 and 80 per cent. The only districts which report a lower outturn are Jalpaiguri (74 per cent) and Rangpur (70·5 per cent). The low outturn in these districts is chiefly attributed to deficient rainfall in June, July and August. According to the District Officer's estimates the provincial outturn works out to 95 per cent as compared with 92 per cent of last year. On the average of the five years ending 1912-13 the area under winter rice in Bengal represents some 19·9 per cent of the total area under winter rice in British India.

The following is a summary of the various **crop forecasts** relating to the season 1914-15 issued by the Department of Statistics, India, and published in the *Indian Trade Journal* on the dates mentioned in the last column :—

Crop	Tracts comprised in the figures	Percentage of average Indian crop represented by the tracts mentioned in col. 2	Estimated Area	Ratio of reported area to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date	Estimated outturn	Ratio of estimated outturn to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres	Per cent			
Cotton	All cotton-growing tracts (except Sind, Gujarat, Karnatak and Baroda)	76	14,710,000	109	No information yet available	...	Aug. 26, 1914
Sugarcane	U. P., Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Bombay, and Sind,* Assam, N.-W. Frontier and C. P. and Berar.	95	2,373,800	108	...	...	Do.
Sesamum	Madras, C. P. and Berar, Bombay and Sind,* Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab and Ajmer-Merwara.	79	1,896,000	99	...	...	Aug. 31, 1914

N.B.—The ratios in column 5 are calculated on the total acreage in all India in the case of cotton and on that in British India in the case of other crops.

* Including Native States.

The prospect of **agricultural crops in Chosen** in Korea is very favourable this year, says the *Seoul Press*. Especially good is that of the **rice crop**, which, it is anticipated, will amount to 12 or 13 million koku, as against 10 million koku or less a year obtained during the past few years. Fears are, however, entertained by farmers that noxious insects may appear and affect the crops. We also learn with pleasure that the rice crop is exceedingly good in **Japan** this year. The average crop of rice in Japan during five years ending 1891 was 38,500,000 koku a year and that of the following five years was 39,300,000 koku but in 1897 the harvest decreased to 33,000,000 koku. The decrease was chiefly due to the appearance of noxious insects, especially in Western Japan. The average annual crop during five years ending 1901, however, amounted to 41,700,000 koku and in 1904, when Japan was at war with Russia, the rice crop in Japan increased to 51,400,000 koku and this has done the Empire no small good both from a military and a financial point of view. (Koku=about 4 bushels).

The following information relating to the **world's crops**, as on September 18th, is summarised from *Dornbusch's Floating Cargoes List* :—*United Kingdom.*—The *Times'* report on the crops on 1st September states there are bumper crops of Wheat, Potatoes and Beans, average crops of Barley and Oats, but Peas are deficient. The returns of Home-grown Wheat sold last week are given as 105,955 qrs. at an average price of 37*s.* 10*d.*, compared with 81,937 qrs. at 36*s.* 5*d.* the week previous, and 64,586 qrs. at 31*s.* 9*d.* in 1913. The three-year average is 77,723 qrs. at 32*s.* 4*d.* *France.*—Continued fine weather prevailed until the end of last week, when there were some useful rains benefiting the parched soil. With the retreat of the German army some hope exists that a larger area may be shown to Winter Wheat than seemed probale a little time ago. *Norway.*—The harvest in this country is reported to have been a good average. *Russia.*—Advices collected by the Bourse Committee on the condition of the Wheat and Spring crops in European and Asiatic Russia on 15/28 August show the crops to have improved since their July report. The condition of Winter Wheat promised a crop above average. Rye an average. Barley nearly average, but Spring Wheat and Oats less than average. Later advices of 6th September state that persistent rains in the North-east and Centre interfered with harvesting, also with the ploughing and sowing of Winter grain. In the South-west and South-east, fine weather allowed the harvest to be nearly completed. *North Africa.*—Tunis advices of 11th instant report abundant rains in the South and Centre of the Regency. In the North, however, the rainfal was not so heavy, but on the whole drier conditions would be welcome to farmers to facilitate fieldwork. *Canada.*—The Manitoba Grain Exchange estimates the Western Wheat crop at about 148,000,000 bushels, which compares with the official forecast of 139,672,000 bushels. For the whole of Canada the official estimate is for a crop of 159,660,000 bushels, compared with 231,717,000 bushels a year ago. *United States.*—The *Price Current* says that indications point to an increase in the Winter Wheat acreage by 10 per cent throughout the surplus States. As regards Maize, the report received this week point to a crop of 2,800,000,000 bushels. *Argentina.*—A weekly cable advises excessive moisture during the past few days which caused much damage in the camps, and prejudiced the condition of Maize. *Australia.*—Cables report light rains have fallen almost all over New South Wales, but heavier falls would be welcome. A Sydney correspondent writes that the Wheat crop is making satisfactory progress amid most encouraging climatic conditions, the days being bright, warm and sunny.

The **prices of British corn** per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 12th September, 1914, were as follows :—Wheat, 37*s.* 10*d.* ; barley, 29*s.* 11*d.* ; and oats, 23*s.* 11*d.*

In his **Punjab agricultural notes** for the month of September, 1914, the Director of Agriculture and Industries says :—After a prolonged break which caused considerable anxiety and led to a noticeable rise in prices heavy rain fell over most of the province in the middle ten days of September. Nearly everywhere a good kharif crop is being harvested and rabi sowings ought to be large. Thanks to the notice issued to zemindars in the beginning of September the sowings of rape are much below normal ; both wheat and gram will be sown instead. Wheat of good quality is now about Rs. 3-12-0 a maund in central markets Exporter prices are somewhat below this. Prices were considerably higher before the rain fell and eased the situation by ensuring large sowings. They will probably rise again, as prices rise in Europe. The price of gram is about the same as the price of wheat. The last gram crop was much below the normal and a great deal of it has apparently gone out of the province. Supplies are undoubtedly short and prices will remain high till the spring. The present prices prohibit all exports to Europe. As in America and in Egypt, the most pressing question is what is to be done with the cotton crop. Assuming the season continues to be favourable, the zemindars of the province will lose 260 lakhs of rupees on their cotton owing to the difference between the present price and the price at this time last year. Even export to Japan has apparently been stopped by the *Emden's* activity. Gin owners have the monopoly of the purchase of seed cotton in the Punjab and they will be able to buy only a small part of the crop, as the swadeshi banks, which used to finance

them, are almost all gone and the ginners have not the capital to hold large stocks. So it would seem that the best policy is to encourage all zemindars to hold their cotton—after ginning and baling, if *possible—till the war ends. The assistant who went* to buy date suckers round Basra had to return empty-handed owing to the disturbed state of the country. So no date trees are available for sale.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a **preliminary survey** being carried out by the Agency of the **North Western Railway** for the following lines of railway on the 2′ 6″ gauge in the Bari Doab :—(1) From Lahore to Ajnala and Gurdaspur—a distance of about 75 miles. (2) From Ajnala to Amritsar—a distance of about 17 miles. (3) From Gurdaspur to Butari—a distance of about 37 miles. (4) From Butari to Harike Pattan—a distance of about 42 miles.

The following **return** shows the **number of bales of cotton imported** and **exported** at the **various ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 37 weeks ended 10th September, 1914 :—

—	Imports.		Exports	
	Week ended 10th Sep., 1914.	37 Weeks ended 10th Sep., 1914.	Week ended 10th Sep., 1914.	37 Weeks ended 10th Sep., 1914
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American . .	1,327	1,943,176	975	110,329
Brazilian . .	—	204,606	800	15,113
East Indian .	2,001	223,401	443	47,765
Egyptian . .	5,360	363,848	2,645	111,576
Miscellaneous .	6,300	182,185*	147	10,642
Total .	14,988	2,917,216	5,010	295,425

* Including 6,239 bales British West Indian, 13,127 bales British West African, 22,461 bales British East African, and 2,573 bales foreign East African.

Discussing cotton trade problems, the *Manchester Guardian* of 18th September says that manufacturers in Lancashire are rather bitter about the merchants who take advantage of the moratorium to limit their payments severely and then cancel any goods that are late. The moratorium, however, does not modify contracts to deliver, though while the merchant may shelter himself under it, the manufacturer may hardly be able to keep running and pay his way. The delivery difficulty is less acute in the case of **Calcutta** than in that of **Bombay**, for if the looms are stopped through the war this counts as *force majeure*, and Calcutta gives a month's grace. It is suggested that Indian dealers are not going to be very accommodating and merchants are naturally very sorry for themselves, because of the war risks, which are playing havoc with their profits. Whether these charges diminish or not—and there has just been a recrudescence of apprehension in the capture of five British vessels in the Bay of Bengal—it is certain that there will be a great falling-off in cotton goods exports to India after this month. It is understood that some dealers there are very ready to cancel goods that are late, but it is quite possible that they may presently regret having done so. They have many stocks, but cotton is stiffening in America and there will be a great reduction in the Lancashire output this year. There are some spinners and manufacturers who believe that their hard lot is presently to be mitigated by "cheap cotton and dear goods."

In their weekly report on the **Shanghai piece-goods market**, dated September 10th, Messrs. Noel, Murray and Company, Ltd., say : Again the business in **Indian cotton yarn** transacted has been of small dimensions and it comprises :—No. 10's 325 bales ; Tea Carrier Taels 81·25 for Newchwang, Empress Mill Taels 84·00/81·25, and Imperial Mill Taels 82·50 for Wuhu and Svadeshi (Ring), Kose Taels 87·50 for Tientsin. No. 12's 300 bales ; China Mill Taels 83·00/84·00, Moon Mill Taels 84·25/84·00 and Pabancy Mills (Herald Office) Taels 88·00, all for Kiangse. The sales of **Japanese spinnings** reported amount to 1,900 bales, and show a steady market, prices now current, are :—No. 16's Taels 88·50/95·00 and No. 20's Taels 93·00/97·00. The Osaka Exchange quotations are advised as follows :—Yen 105·90 for the current month, Yen 107·60 for October and Yen 108·40 for November. The details of the sales are :—No. 16's 1,300 bales ; Sakai Taels 88·50 and No. 20's Woman Taels 92·00, 3 Horses Taels 92·50 and Blue Fish Taels 95·00. No. 20's 600 bales ; Sundry Chops Taels 93·00, Red Fish Man Taels 95·85 and 5 Joss Taels 97·00. Two mills have done business in **local yarns** to extent of 1,900 bales, and the prices paid are not lower than last paid ; particulars are 1,300 bales No. 16's Water and Moon at Taels 88·00/91·00 (Heavy) and 600 bales 2 Tiger (Heavy) Taels 90·00/91·00. The retail market is firmer, the following being the current rates for bundles :—No. 10's Taels 79·75/81·75, No. 12's Taels 81·25/84·75, No. 14's Taels 83·25/87 25 and No. 16's Taels 86·25/89·75. Easier quotations of **cotton** were ruling at the close yesterday, namely :—4 Chop Taels 18·00, Best Steam Ginned Taels 17·60, Shanghai Ordinary Taels 17·60, Ningpo Taels 19·00, Northern Seed $9·50 and Southern Seed $9·00.

It is proposed by the Philippine Islands Government to put into force from the beginning of 1915 a new law providing for the **Government classification and inspection of fibres**, with the view of establishing a universal fixed standard for **Manila** fibres in foreign markets. Great opposition to this proposal, both on grounds of expense and impracticability on the part of the exporters is assured ; but

H. M. Consul Mr. W. M. Royds states that this is not expected to alter the Government's decision. Hitherto each export house has had its own house-marks for different grades, and the exporters claim that this system has proved entirely satisfactory to buyers, and that Government classification, requiring each bale to contain one grade and one grade only, would be prejudicial to the industry, as many purchasers would thus be obliged to pay for a classification which to them would be of no value, and as a result would be led to adopt the use of other foreign fibres. The Government experts, on the other hand, contend that the house-marks are not reliable ; and that buyers, who are dissatisfied with the present system, would be glad to be assured by Government certificate of the grade of the entire contents of each bale ; further, that if they wanted a mixture, they could buy one bale of one class and one of another, as they wished.

A Dundee report dated the 11th September says that there can be no doubt that the **jute trade** has benefited by the war. Some uneasiness has certainly been experienced owing to the difficulty of securing supplies, but prospects in this direction are improving. Stock usually secured by Germany and Austria will, of course, be directed to other centres, and a large surplus over requirements in thus assured. A fair trade is passing in raw jute on spot. First marks are quoted at £35 10s., with daisee twos at £35, while for September shipment first marks are named at £25 10s. and daisee twos for same position at £23. The Government have made a demand for large quantity of bags, while inquiries from other sources have been received. In yarns common 8 lb. cops ranged at from 2*s.* 9½*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.*, with medium spools at from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 0⅛*d.* Ten and a half ounce 40 in. hessians were held at 3 $\frac{2}{8}$*d.* and eight ounce at 2 $\frac{5}{8}$*d.*

The Textile Mercury writes :—During the past year or so it has repeatedly been possible to read of suggested processes for the **treatment of jute** with strong solutions of alkali with the object of giving it the appearance of wool. One method proposes to give lustre and the general character of wool to jute and similar fibres by treating with a mixture of caustic soda or potash and hypochlorite of soda, to be followed by washing. For example, a liquor is to be prepared of about equal parts of caustic soda (36 deg. B.) and of hypochlorite of soda, the latter containing 70 grms. active chlorine per litre. The jute is to be steeped in the liquor for twenty minutes and then squeezed With the idea of increasing both the lustre and the softness of the treated material it is further manipulated in a warm mixture of glycerine and soap. A variation of this process consists in treating the jute first in a weak alkaline solution of hypochlorite and then in a strong solution of alkali. Another method has a similar object, but refers particularly to the treatment of flax and jute waste for subsequent admixture with wool or shoddy to be worked up into cheap cloths, or to be admixed with cotton for filling cushions, etc. The waste is boiled under pressure for 3 to 4 hours, with a lye composed of urine, soda, turkey-red oil, and water. The proportions recommended are 90 litres water, 10 urine, 10 kilos. soda, and 5 turkey-red oil soap. Afterwards the material is to be washed well, soured in dilute sulphuric acid, washed, and dried. The resulting product is said to be soft and wool-like.

We learn from a home contemporary that the **Italian silk crop** for 1913 was about 22 per cent below that of the preceding year. There was a deficit of about 19,565,000 lb. of cocoons in Italy, and the deficit of other European countries was reported at about 4,630,000 lb., so that there was a shortage in Europe of almost 24,200,000 lb. Sericulture is the most important of the Italian industries, its exports being 20 per cent of the total export trade of the country. The exportation of silk last year totalled £20,000,000, which was a decrease of £1,190,000 from 1912. Because of the intensive development of the industry little or no importation is necessary. Cocoons which a few years ago were imported in large quantities from Turkey, Austria, China, France, and Japan are now bred scientifically in Italy. There is, however, considerable raw silk imported, the value of the importations last year being £4,000,000.

A recent Italian publication describes a new method for detecting the **adulteration of turpentine by petroleum products** based on the fact that turpentine reacts with mercuric acetate to form products which are soluble in dilute nitric acid, whereas any petroleum products present remain unaltered. The examination of a sample by this method is carried out as follows :—75 grms. of mercuric acetate are placed in a graduated 500 c. c. flask, having also graduations of $\frac{1}{5}$ c.c. (from 0 to 10 c.c.) on the neck, 200 c.c. of water, 100 c.c. of glacial acetic acid, and 10 c c. of the oil under examination are added in the order given, and the whole is heated for two hours at 80 deg. C. under a reflax condenser, with frequent agitation. After cooling, nitric acid (2 parts of acid of sp. gr. 1·4 to 1 part of water) is added until the liquid reaches the zero mark, the whole is well shaken, allowed to settle, and the volume of unattacked oil noted. It is possible by this test to detect 6-12 per cent of petroleum benzine, 8-10 per cent of turpentine substitutes (light petroleum) and 10 per cent of petrol in turpentine spirit. Control determinations without turpentine showed that there is an unavoidable loss of 0·5-0·7 c.c. in the case of benzine, and 0·35-0·50 c.c. in that of petrol, in carrying out the determination.

The Hull correspondent of the *Oil and Colour Trades Journal*, writing on September 17th, regarding the **Hull oil market**, says:—The demand for oils can only be described as quiet, though the mills fairly well supplied with raw material continue in moderate employment. **Linseed oil** has remained at the fixed price of 24*s.* per cwt. naked spot, and to the end of the month, and at 25*s.* for October delivery. Refined **cotton oil**, which is an open market, is lower on the week, the value now being 26*s.* per cwt. spot and to the end of September, with 26*s.* 6*d.* quoted November-April. Crude cotton oil is 1*s.* lower at 28*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for Egyptian spot, 24*s.* being the value of Bombay spot. **Soy bean oil** is unchanged at 26*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. for extracted. Of the **rapeseed oils** crude Jamba is slightly dearer at 33*s.* per cwt., brown East Indian remaining at a similar figure. There is no **olive oil** offering, but £54 10*s.* to £55 per 262 gals. is the price quoted for Levant and Spanish. Pure East Coast **cod oil** is steady at 19*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. Hull.

According to the Consular Report on the trade and commerce of **Stettin** (comprising the province of Pomerania) a local firm is employed in the manufacture of **oil and oil cake from soy beans**, imported direct by steamer from Manchuria. After many experiments this firm has succeeded by a process of neutralisation, decoloration, etc., in refining the raw oil to such an extent that it is now largely used in Germany instead of the more expensive cotton-seed oil in the manufacture of margarine and edible fats. In West Germany it is also used as salad oil. About 45,000 metric tons of soy beans were imported by this Company in 1913. Through the success of the above-mentioned method of rendering the oil palatable, the firm enjoys the protection of the higher duties imposed on edible oils.

The administration statistics, according to the Consular Report on the trade of the **Society Islands** for 1913, show that the **export of copra** has risen from 5,979 tons, valued at £112,569, in 1912, to 8,842 tons, valued at £175,585, in 1913, but 1,700 tons of these belongs to the 1912 output; therefore 1912 should show 7,679 tons and 1913 7,142 tons, which would mean that, notwithstanding the high prices obtained in the world's markets for this produce, which benefit goes to the landowner or producer, there were 537 tons less copra produced in 1913 than in 1912, which goes a long way to prove that these islands have reached their maximum output of this article under present existing conditions of labour.

The **stock of sugar** at the various Port Commissioners' warehouses in **Calcutta** on the 13th October was 355,139 bags, while the stock in **Bombay** on the 9th October amounted to 50,000 bags.

An Order dated the 11th September, 1914, has been issued prohibiting the **exportation** from the **United Kingdom** to all destinations of the following articles:—**Sugar**, unrefined; Sugar, refined and candy; Molasses, invert sugar, and all sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope.

His Majesty's Minister at Buenos Ayres reports that, according to the report by the Department of Rural Economy and Agricultural Statistics on the **Argentine sugar crop** for 1913, the quantity of cane crushed was 3,131,018 metric tons, as compared with 2,121,560 metric tons in 1912. The quantity of sugar manufactured was 276,140 metric tons in 1913, as compared with 147,249 metric tons in the previous year. The percentage of sugar to the cane crushed has risen from 6·9 in 1912 to 8·8 in 1913; in one factory in Tucuman the yield was 11 per cent, and in a factory in Jujuy it was 9 per cent. This improved yield is attributed to better climatic conditions, better cultivation, and improved methods of manufacture. The following table shows the number of mills working in the different sugar-growing Provinces and their yield for 1913:—

Province.	Mills working.	Cane crushed.	Sugar manufactured.	Percentage of sugar to cane.
	No.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	
Tucuman . .	27	2,611,947	229,114	8·8
Jujuy . .	3	399,790	37,481	9·4
Salta . .	1	19,026	1,596	8·4
Santa Fé . .	2	27,008	2,262	8·4
Corrientes . .	1	7,108	415	5·8
Chaco . .	3	65,157	5,212	8·0
Formosa . .	1	982	60	6·1
Total .	38	3,131,018	276,140	8·8

In addition to the above there were three mills in Tucuman and one in Salta which were not working. (Metric ton=2,204·6 lbs.)

In their report on **London tea sales**, dated September 18th, Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, Ld., say:—A considerably larger quantity of **Indian tea** was submitted, 52,841 packages being in print as against 43,073 packages last week. The market opened on Monday with a somewhat irregular and often easier tone; good medium to fine kinds were in request at about previous rates, but for the large proportion of plain to poor liquoring teas, competition was restricted, and prices gave way to a fractional extent. Wednesday's auction met with even less support, a sharp decline taking place for all but the best descriptions, this being especially noticeable amongst Assams, the quality of which was often most disappointing, and withdrawals from the sale were heavy. Southern India was represented by some 6,000 packages, and in sympathy with other growths, passed with irregularity and mostly at easier prices. For next week the printings are much on a par with this, *viz.*: 53,749 packages. Averages:—"Darj. Con. T Co. Balasun," 1*s.* 3¼*d.*; "Darj. Co. Amboota," 1*s.* 1⅛*d.*; "Amal. T Co. Kalej," 1*s.*; and "Imp. T Co. Ring Tong," 11½*d.* Assam: "Bordubi T Co.," 1*s.* 1¼*d.*; "Limbuguri T Co.," 1*s.* 1*d.*; "Con. T & L. Powai," 1*s.* 0¾*d.*; "Jaipur" and "Moran T Co. Sepon," 1*s.*; "Jokai T Co. Hukanpukri," 11¼*d.*; "Ang. Am. Co. Nahor Toli" and "Mokhroy T Co. N.," 11⅛*d.*; "Amal. T Co. Nahor Kutia" and "Moabund T Co. Gotoonga" and "Rupai T Co." 11¼*d.* Average for week 8·92*d.*, against 9·14*d.* last sale. Week's average of tea sold on Garden Account, Season 1914-15, 51,885 packages, average 8·92*d.*, 1913-14, 50,081 packages, average 9·72*d.* Season 1914-15 to date 321,349 packages, average 8·99*d.* Season 1913-14 to date 311,542 packages, average 9·69*d.*

The Government of India have received intimation that the **Tibetan Government** have issued instructions to their officials to admit **tea** free of duty.

The **coffee** exported from **Costa Rica** during the crop year 1912-13 amounted to £205,541 bags, of which 39·72 per cent were shipped in husk. The export was 9,330 bags more than that of the previous year. The following table taken from the latest Consular Report shows the distribution, by countries, of the coffee exported of the 1912-13 crop:—

	Quantity.	Total.	Percentage by Bags.
United Kingdom and Colonies—	Bags.	Bags.	
In husk . . .	72,369	...	...
Cleaned . . .	95,227	...	...
		167,596	81·54
United States—			
In husk . . .	971	...	...
Cleaned . . .	10,723	...	...
		11,694	5·69
Germany—			
In husk . . .	8,179	...	...
Cleaned . . .	10,917	...	...
		19,096	9·29
France—			
Cleaned . . .	5,130	5,130	2·50
Other countries—			
In husk . . .	125	...	...
Cleaned . . .	1,900	...	...
		2,025	0·98
Total—			
In husk . .	81,644	...	...
Cleaned . .	123,897	...	...
		205,541	...

The 1913-14 crop has been an abundant one in all districts of the interior, although poor on the Atlantic slope, and will amount to about 280,000 bags at the completion of the season's shipments.

The *Egyptian Gazette* has summarised the Government reports on developing the **phosphate industry of Egypt** as follows:—The development of the extensive deposits of phosphates near the Red Sea has during the past two years assumed important proportions. The mines, which are worked by the Egyptian Phosphate Company, a British concern, are connected by a 20-mile railway with Port Safaga on the Red Sea, where the rock is loaded on steamers for export. The rock is extremely rich, containing 65 per cent or more of tricalcic phosphate. The Societa Egiziana per l'Estrazione ed il Commercio dei Phosphalti, a company managed by Italians, and founded in 1912, has obtained extensive concessions about twelve miles inland from Kosseir and also at Sebaia on the eastern bank of the Nile, between Keneh and Assouan. We are informed by this company that the former concession is being linked up to the port of Kosseir with a light railway, which should shortly be completed, and the rock from the latter mines will be transported down to the Nile by a ropeway and thence to Alexandria by boat for shipment. The company states that the work of development is being actively pushed on, and it expects to be in a position to begin exporting during the present summer. The total output of phosphates in Egypt for the years 1908 to 1912, according to the Survey Department, was as follows: 1908, 700 tons; 1909, 1,000 tons; 1910, 2,397 tons; 1911, 11,925 tons; and 1912, 69,958 tons. According to the Financial Adviser's report the output during 1913 exceeded that for 1912 by about 33 000 tons. Although other beds of phosphates are found in various districts in Egypt on both sides of the Nile Valley, the Red Sea area is responsible for almost the whole output. The rapid development of the business of the Egyptian Phosphate Company and the impending commencement of active operations by the other company lead one to expect a considerable increase in production. Practically all the raw phosphate produced is shipped from Egypt, principally to Japan. That country in 1912 took about 49,000 tons out of a total export of 52,000 tons, and in 1913, 59,000 tons out of a total of 64,000 tons. The local demand for raw phosphates for manure is practically negligible, but about 13,000 tons of superphosphates were imported during the past year. Projects for the manufacture of superphosphates at Alexandria, with the aid of pyrites imported from Greece, are said to be under consideration, and the reported discovery of pyrites in the Sinai Peninsula is of interest, in view of the proximity to the Red Sea phosphate field. Should the manufacture of superphosphates be established on a considerable scale in Egypt, the working of other deposits might become commercially possible.

In the wide domain of **chemical industry** there is only one section in which Germany can claim an advantage depending on the monopoly of an important natural material. In other spheres the Germans

have won success by superior methods, secret processes or State support; but in the case of **potash**, says the *Oil and Colour Trade Journal*, the Stassfurt deposits have been the world's principal source of supply. The quantities of this useful chemical obtained from other countries are at present very small, in spite of the strenuous research of the United States Geological Survey and of American chemical firms. Very small, too, is the amount to be obtained from seaweed or burnt vegetable refuse; while the extraction of potash from felspar, though theoretically possible, has not yet been established on a commercial basis. In such cases, the rule must be, if the best product (of German origin) is not available, to utilise or discover a non-German second best. This principle is being successfully applied in many instances. The conservation and economical use of such stocks as are on hand is also of some importance. With regard to the supply of soft or potash soaps for the textile industry, the *Yorkshire Daily Observer* says:—"When soft soap is no longer available, wool scourers will have to fall back on hard or soda soaps. These are already used to some extent, but soft soap is preferred, as it is more soluble in water and imparts a 'loftier' handle to the wool. Hard soap is apt to make the fibre harsh, and unless used very carefully a yellow discolouration may be produced. Although the potash recoverable in the process of wool washing is insignificant in amount compared with the German production from mineral sources, the operation of recovery is profitable, and were desuinting the general practice in Bradford instead of the rare exception, it is probable that enough potash could be obtained to make all the soap required. Carbonate of potassium is the chief constituent of the 'suint,' or non-fatty portion of the secreted matter which adheres to the wool as it grows on the sheep's back. In this country suint and grease are usually removed together in one operation, and recovery of the grease only is attempted. It has been stated that one firm in Bradford alone annually pours down the drains with its waste liquor potash salts to the value of over £25,000. On the Continent the potash is recovered by subjecting the wool to a preliminary steeping in cold water, which dissolves the salts and leaves the grease behind. In the Roubaix district production of potash salts from wool washing is said to amount to considerably over £100,000 annually. The usual explanations given for the neglect of desuinting in this country are either that it is not worth while or that cold water sleeping tends to make the wool felt, but probably the real reason is the innate conservatism of the English temperament, which repels new ideas and is reluctant to embark on experiments. In addition to the potash recoverable from the suint, there is, of course, that contained in the soap used for washing, a large part of which could be recovered from the suds."

Messrs. Bryce and Rumpff, Glasgow, report that there is still a fair amount of business doing in the **chemical trade** and prices are steadier. Inquiries for export are also coming in, but sellers are few. Current quotations are as follow:—Alkali 58 per cent, £3 7*s.* 6*d.*; alum (in lumps), £7; arsenic, £19 10*s.* per ton net, Glasgow; bicarbonate of soda (5 cwt. casks), £5 2*s.* 6*d.*; bicarbonate of soda (1 cwt. kegs), £5 10*s.* per ton net, Liverpool; bicarbonate of soda (2 cwt. bags). £4 15*s.* per ton net, Glasgow; bichromate of soda, 3*d.*; bichromate of potash, 3½*d.* per lb., 3½ per cent, Glasgow; bleaching powder, 35 to 37 per cent, £9 10*s.*; boracic acid crystals (English refined), £30; borax crystals (English refined), £18 10*s.* per ton net, Glasgow; caustic soda, white, 76 per cent, £10 5*s.*; caustic soda, white, 70 to 72 per cent, £9 5*s.*; caustic soda, white, 60 to 62 per cent, £8 10*s.* per ton net, Liverpool; chlorate of potash, 7*d.* per lb. net, Glasgow; nitrate of lead, £35 per ton net, Glasgow; oxalic acid, 8*d.*; prussiate of potash, 1*s.* 8*d.*; prussiate of soda, 9*d.* per lb. net, Glasgow; sal ammoniac (1st lump), £44; sal ammoniac (2nd lump), £42 per ton, 2½ per cent, any port; soda, crystals, £2 10*s.*; sugar of lead, white, £40 per ton net, Glasgow; sulphate of copper, £20 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, 5 per cent, Liverpool; tartaric acid, 2*s.*; citric acid, 3*s.* 9*d.* per lb. net, Glasgow.

In a letter from the Hon. Mr. H. L. Stephenson, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, it is stated that the British Government have prohibited the **export of dyes and dye-stuffs from the United Kingdom**. It is probable that Calcutta dealers have placed orders with British exporters, and if details are communicated at once the Government of India are prepared to approach the Secretary of State for India with a view to getting such consignments passed by the British Customs. The letter adds: "I am to say that full information should be supplied to this office at once, the names of British exporting and Indian exporting firms being given in each case with quantities and description of dyes."

The following table compiled by a contemporary gives the world's daily output and consumption of **print paper** in tons:—

	Output	Consumption
United States	5,000	5,000
Canada	1,500	400
Germany	1,100	800
England	800	1,100
France	700	700
Sweden	300	200
Norway	300	200
Russia	150	150
Japan	100	100
China	25	25
Belgium and Holland	—	50
Balkan States and Turkey	—	25
Total	9,975	7,800

South America, Africa and other countries not mentioned are supplied chiefly by the United States, Canada and Germany.

The following Press *Communiqué*, dated the 10th October, 1914, has been issued:—The Government of India are advised that the following is the position with regard to **goods shipped by British merchants on German vessels** which left port before the outbreak of war. Where the goods have been consigned to British or neutral ports and it is proved that they are not contraband of war destined for the enemy, they may be released at the instance of the owner by the officer of the Prize Court before which the captured enemy vessel has been brought. Where, however, the goods have been consigned to a person in an enemy country they would not be immune from confiscation or be released unless it were satisfactorily proved from the documents that they were shipped at the risk of the consignor. Where they were sent at the consignee's risk, although the British vendor was unpaid, the property would legally have passed to the enemy subject and would be therefore liable to confiscation as enemy property. In such cases the Prize Court might be asked to condemn the goods which would then vest in the Crown; and the Crown could thereafter of its bounty release the goods, if it thought fit, to the British consignors and give them a good title. The consignors could probably appear in the Prize proceedings and urge their equitable claims to the Crown's consideration. If the goods were released without a decree of condemnation, the result would seem to be that the British claimants would not have a good title since the property would be in the consignees.

Information regarding the **glue trade in India** is given in a report by Mr. H. D. Baker, the American Consul at Bombay. Mr. Baker writes:—"There is a very large business in India in the sale of glue, as well as of all classes of sizing materials for use in the local textile industries. In Bombay most of such business is done in German goods, and is handled by German and Parsee agents, together with one English firm, who are continually working among the various cotton mills to obtain orders, these being the largest consumers. There is considerable competition in such trade. No glue is made anywhere in India, as climatic conditions here seem to render it impossible, so that there is always a good opening for its import into this country, provided prices are suited to the competitive conditions. An English firm which has an important sale of its goods here, to meet the special Indian demand, has introduced what is known as Bazaar glues, the chief varieties of which are as follows:—Pale (Scotch quality), 10 by 1¼ in.; ruby (Scotch quality), 10 by 1¼ in.; dark bone, 10 by 1¼ in.; opaque, 16 by 1¼ in.; strip, 10 by 1¼ in.; strip, 7 by 1¼ in.; strip, 6½ by ¼ in. Also five varieties of powdered glues of concentrated size are sold for this market, two of them being especially suited to meet cheap price conditions here. For the convenience of customers such glue is packed in packets when required at prices slightly higher than when in bulk, the sizes being 1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb."

The *Glasgow Herald* of 16th September writes:—There have been frequent ups and downs lately in **crude rubber prices**, thus reflecting the sensitive condition of the market amidst a multitude of uncertainties. The most striking feature in the last few weeks has been a fairly brisk American demand and prices rose to 2*s.* 2½*d.* per lb. for spot plantation No. 1 latex and 2*s.* 4*d.* for fine smoked sheets, but values have since fluctuated down to about 2*s.* 0¾*d.* for early delivery of the former, while hard Para spot relapsed to 2*s.* 1*d.* The market has been adversely affected by the recent large arrivals of plantation descriptions. There is still a moderate American demand, chiefly for latex No. 1, but home consumers are buying from hand to mouth, and best smoked sheets are just now neglected. The patriotic agitation against exports to Holland, which has accelerated the prohibition of shipments to European ports (except to Russia, France, Belgium, Spain and Portugal), has probably contributed to the weaker tendency. Exports to the United States must carry a guarantee that the goods are solely for local consumption. Good quantities have been bought for despatch to Russia before the ice season begins. The arrivals from the East in the near future are expected to fall off owing to the preparations in connection with the movement of troops, but in the interim the available supplies on this side should be ample to cope with all requirements. The London and Liverpool stocks at the close of August showed a small increase for the month at 5,744 tons, which compares with 6,053 tons a year previous.

The following table, showing the quantity and value of the **minerals produced in Western Australia** during the years 1912 and 1913, is taken from the report of the Department of Mines of that State for the year 1913:—

		1912.		1913.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
			£		£
Coal*	tons	295,079	135,857	313,818	153,614
Copper ore†	„	9,536	58 088	4,339	136,622
Copper, ingot, matte, &c.†	„	28	1,136	82	5,891
Gold‡	fine ozs.	1,282.658	5,448.385	1,314.043	5,581,701
Silver†	„	165,371	19,725	188 020	23,420
Lead ore†	tons	1,868	22,270	3,169	59,002
Pyritic ore*‖	„	7,626	2,543	10,216	3,658
Tin ore and ingot†	„	651	79,738	484	72,142
Wolfram†	„	—	—	1	86
Zinc, spelter, &c.†	„	14	217	—	—
Gadolinite‖	„	—	—	1	112
Unenumerated†		—	8	—	17
Total values	£	—	5,768,587	—	6,036,265

* Raised. † Exported. ‡ Exported and minted locally. ‖ Reported.

Mr. A. H. Ley, I.C.S., the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, who has been in Simla to confer with the Department of Commerce and Industry, left on the 7th October for Bombay, in order to investigate locally any openings for the **expansion of Indian trade** afforded by the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and by the interruption of the export trade of those countries with other markets. A Bombay Press message dated the 13th October says that the Bombay Indian Merchants Chamber has issued a report of an informal conference between their committee and Mr. A. H Ley. It appears they brought to Mr. Ley's notice several industries which could usefully be started in India consequent upon the cessation of trade with Germany and pressed for the appointment by Government of experts to make scientific investigations with them. Mr. Ley promised to place the matter before the Government.

The improvement of **date culture in Bahawalpur State**, Punjab, (see *Indian Trade Journal* of 22nd January, 1914, page 148) has recently been under consideration by the Indian authorities, and application was made, we are told in the Consular Report on the trade of Basra for 1913, by the Government of India in 1910 to His Majesty's Consulate at Basra for assistance and advice in the endeavour to produce a marketable commodity of dates. The climatic conditions for date palms in South-West Punjab are found excellent, and the trees grow there very well. The cultivators, however, apparently take little trouble in the matter and are generally ignorant of the methods which have rendered date culture so profitable in the Persian Gulf and Arabia. The temporary services of an Arab gardener were secured through His Majesty's Consulate at Basra in 1910, and two supplies of date offshoots were despatched to the Director-General of Agriculture, Punjab, in 1910-11. The suckers arrived in very fair condition. Samples of the fruit obtained from the first consignment of palms, i.e., after three years' growth, were forwarded to Basra in August, 1913, for examination. A sample of Khadrawis was found to differ somewhat from the fruit produced at Basra and rather resembled the quality known as Hedelor Nekshelmubred, that of Hallawis resembled well cultivated Sayers but was more fleshy. The differences were considered to be due to the Indian method of cultivation. The fruit sent for examination was obtained from trees of less than three years' growth, which were probably too young to develop dates properly. The dates in India ripened about the first to the third week in August, i.e., about the same time as the Basra fruit. They were then plucked and allowed to ripen on mats in the sun, whereas, at Basra, the fruit is allowed to remain on the tree till mature and is then plucked and packed without any intermediary process. The experiment seems on the whole to have been successful, and close adherence to Basra methods of date culture will probably lead to a satisfactory development of the industry in the Punjab.

Writing on 17th September the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* announces that, beginning on October 1st, **import duties in Turkey** have been raised from 11 to 15 per cent.

His Majesty's Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to statistics recently issued by the United States in the Geological Survey, the production of **coal in the United States** in 1913 has broken all previous records, the output being 570 048,125 tons (of 2,000 lbs.), an increase of 35,581,545 tons, or nearly 7 per cent, as compared with 1912; it is considerably more than double the production of 1900, and more than eight times that of 1880. The value of the coal mined in 1913 is given as 760,488,785 dols. (about £156,322,700).

Applications in respect of the following **new inventions** were filed in the Patent Office, Calcutta, up to September 21st:—H. Kummer.—An improved reinforced concrete floor consisting of hollow concrete beams with continuous reinforcement. A. A. Stoddard.—A radial flow module. United Telegraph & Cable Co.—Improvements in telegraphy. S. Milne.—An improved process and apparatus for producing fibre from suitable raw materials for paper-making and other purposes. Nathoo.—Coloured bands for servants.

Printed **specifications of patents** filed in India, so far as yet published, together with extracts from the *Gazette of India* of the 19th and 26th September, 1914, containing lists of specifications may be inspected by those interested at the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

The daily **prices of opium** per chest for the periods mentioned below were as follows:—

For the week ending 10th October, 1914:—In the Calcutta market—

Bihar opium:—*1,605; 1,605; 1,605; 1,605; 1,605; 1,605; 1,605.

Benares opium:—*1,600; 1,600; 1,600; 1,600; 1,600; 1,600; 1,600.

No quotations have been received in regard to the prices in the time bargains for the Bihar opium of the 10th sale of 1914.

In the China market—

At Hongkong:—(exchange, Rs. 134 per $100.)

Bihar opium:—† $9,300 (new) and $9,200 (old).

Benares opium:—No quotations received.

At Shanghai:—(Exchange, no quotations received.

Bihar opium:—No quotations received.

Benares opium:—No quotations received.

* Uncertified. † Certified.

Weather in India during the week ended Tuesday last was marked by disturbances in north-west India which gave light rain in the Western Himalayas and the plains of the Punjab and caused a few thunderstorms in the north of the Punjab. Conditions have been unsettled off the Malabar coast and the monsoon has been active in the south of the Peninsula. The temperature continues low in the United Provinces and the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Malabar and Southern Madras and local in Bombay, the Madras Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, west of the Central Provinces, the Konkan and on the North Coast. Sharp shocks of earthquake are reported from Darjeeling.

NOTICES.

ENQUIRIES.

(For particulars address the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, New Imperial Secretariat, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

An asterisk (*) preceding an enquiry indicates that Bank references are offered.)

Corundum Ore.

(D321)—A firm in Pittsburgh, U. S. A., is desirous of communicating with shippers of brown corundum ore.

Cotton Piece-goods.

(D322)—A Manchester firms is desirous of communicating with firms in Bombay and Karachi doing business in cotton piece-goods with Bahrein, Muscat and the Persian Gulf.

Indian Produce.

***(D323)**—A London firm is desirous of communicating with firms who would be prepared to execute orders for Indian produce such as ginger, fennel seed, capsicum, coriander seed, pepper, etc., on C. I. F. terms.

Lentils.

(D324)—A firm in Manchester, England, is desirous of communicating with exporters of lentils.

Manganese Ore.

(D325)—A firm in Philadelphia, U. S. A., is desirous of communicating with producers of manganese ore who are prepared to ship the ore direct to New York.

Miscellaneous Goods.

(D326)—A firm in Pennsylvania, U. S. A., is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of mops, carpet whips, meat and bread boards and saw handles.

Patent Medicines.

(D327)—A firm of manufacturers in Kobe, Japan, is desirous of communicating with druggists interested in patent medicines.

Pianos.

(D328)—A firm in New York, U. S. A., is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of pianos.

Rosewood.

(D329)—A merchant in Catania, Italy, is desirous of communicating with sellers of rosewood (*Dalbergia latifolia*) of Southern India.

Silver Ware.

(D330)—A firm in Connecticut, U. S. A., is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of electroplated silver ware.

Sugar Machinery.

(D331)—A firm in Ohio, U. S. A., is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of sugar machinery and grinding mills and for arranging a complete installation for manufacturing syrup and white or brown raw centrifugal sugar.

Typewriting Supplies.

(D332)—A firm in New York, U. S. A., is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of ink, ribbons, carbon paper and other typewriting supplies.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The following publications have been received and may be consulted by any desirous of studying them at the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, where they will be displayed in the waiting room till Wednesday, the 21st October 1914:—

Parliamentary Publications.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries—Annual Report of the Horticulture Branch—1913-14. Development Commission—Fourth Report of the Development Commissioners, being that report for the year ended the 31st March, 1914.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

Canada—Weekly Report—August 17th, 1914; Department of Trade and Commerce—Grain Inspection in Canada; and Experimental Farms—Reports of—for the year ending March 31st, 1913. Denmark—Danmarks Vareindforsel og—Udforsel—1 Aaret, 1913—Importation et Exportation du Danemark en 1913. Straits Settlements—Return of Imports and Exports during the year 1913. Sudan Government—Monthly Report—Central Economic Board—Commercial Intelligence Branch—July, 1914—Vol. VIII, No. 7.

Indian Publications.

Report on the Working of the Co-operative Credit Societies in the District of Ajmer-Merwara for 1913-14. Mysore Economic Conference—Extracts from Current, Industrial and Economic Literature—No. 7, July, 1914. Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India—Studies of an acid soil in Assam—Chemical Series—Vol. III, No. 9—September, 1914. Annual Administration Report of the Mudhol State for 1913-14. Annual Administration Report of the Sangli State for 1913-14.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All correspondence and remittances relating to the supply of the "Indian Trade Journal" should be forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, to whom all bills are payable.

Correspondence regarding advertisements in the "Indian Trade Journal" should be addressed to Reuter's Telegram Co., Ld., but all advertisements, blocks, etc., must be approved by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence before insertion.

Retail trade advertisements cannot be accepted.

A full index is published as a quarterly supplement and should be filed for reference.

The annual rates of subscription to the "Indian Trade Journal" including quarterly index, are: Indian without postage, Rs. 12; with postage, Rs. 13; Foreign Rs. 18. Single copies 4 annas.

Subscribers, and advertisers in the United Kingdom may remit either through a bank or by money order. For the purpose of postal remittances one penny should be taken as the equivalent of one anna, and 1s. 4d. as the equivalent of one rupee.

Back numbers, when available, may be had at a cost of Re. 1, for any number more than a week old.

The Indian agents of the "Indian Trade Journal" are:—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. and Newman & Co., Calcutta; D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay; Higginbotham & Co., G. A. Natesan & Co., and Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras; Thacker, Spink & Co., Simla; Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Son, Lahore; and A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.

The Indian Trade Journal.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1914.

SUGAR CANE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

One of the effects of the war with Germany and Austria-Hungary, so far as India is concerned, is the opportunity it affords, owing to the cessation of imports from enemy countries, for the development of indigenous industries. Of these industries the manufacture of cane sugar is one of the most important; and the publication of "Notes on Cane Crushing in the United Provinces" by G. Clarke, F.I.C., Agricultural Chemist to that Government, assisted by three officers (published as Bulletin No. 42 of 1914 of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa), is a useful and timely contribution to the literature on the subject. The Notes embody the observations which have been made during the last three years at the Experiment Stations at Partabgarh and Shahjahanpur. The authors of the Bulletin begin by remarking that to be able to form a reasonably accurate judgment of a variety of sugar cane and of the possibility of its succeeding as a field crop, it is necessary to observe in the field its general crop characters, in the laboratory the sugar content and quality of the juice, and in the mill what proportion of the juice and total sugar can be extracted, and the cost of doing so. These points are of equal importance in successful cane cultivation. It is of no special advantage to handle an enormous weight of cane, if the juice is of poor quality, and it is of no use selecting a cane because of the abnormally high sucrose content of its juice, if the amount and nature of the fibre is such that it is impossible to extract a good proportion of it. It thus often happens that the most profitable cane is one which presents no exceptional features in any one respect, but a combination of moderately good qualities. The behaviour of sugar cane, when subjected to pressure between the iron rollers of the mill for the purpose of extracting the juice is termed the "milling property." This property is the resultant of several factors and can be determined.

It is obvious, says Mr. Clarke, to any one who has observed the local conditions during the cane harvest that crushing by bullock power imposes a very severe strain on the cultivator's resources, and acts probably more than any other cause against a large extension of the area under cane in the United Provinces. With the price of up-country *gur* at the present rates, it is unlikely that there will be any immediate increase in the number of factories manufacturing white sugar in the Upper Doab. The prospect of any increase in their number at any time is small, unless the area under cane is considerably extended. Any increase in area will be gradual, depending, in the authors' opinion, on the introduction of some cheaper and quicker way of dealing with the produce for the manufacture of *gur* within the reach of the smaller landholders and co-operative societies. The present crop is as much as the bullock power of the Provinces can deal with, and the area will not increase permanently to any appreciable extent unless some cheaper form of crushing than bullock power is introduced. Many of the canes of the United Provinces can yield a high proportion of their total sugar on crushing in powerful bullock mills, but at a cost in bullock power that is entirely beyond the reach of every-day agricultural practice. A considerable impetus would be given to the extention of the area under cane if a suitable small power mill for crushing cane for *gur* manufacture could be introduced. It is not necessary to aim immediately at the high extraction and efficiency obtained in the large mills or factories equipped with modern plant; or of countries where the sugar industry is highly organised.

An extraction, no higher than that given by the best type of bullock mill, would be sufficient; but it is essential to deal with the produce at a reasonable rate and at a reasonable cost and to relieve the cultivator of the strain resulting from the present system of crushing by bullock power. When cane is crushed, it is divided into two parts, juice and bagasse, or khoya, which is used afterwards as fuel for evaporating the juice. Both the juice and bagasse contain sugar, and the object of cane growing and crushing, whether for the production of *gur* or the manufacture of white sugar, is to get as much juice, and as little bagasse as possible, and to see that little sugar is left in the bagasse.

In sugar factories, employing plant of modern design, the cane is passed through what are really a series of different mills, and the bagasse, before being finally burnt, is mixed or macerated with warm water (varying in amount according to the conditions) and again crushed. By this means some sugar is washed out of the bagasse, and a very high extraction can be secured. The average figure published by the mutual control of Java Factories for 10 years is over 90. With the exception of the cane used by factories which, at the present time, are few in number, the cane grown in the United Provinces is crushed by bullock mills of various designs and efficiency, some with 3 rollers, and some with 2 rollers. With single dry crushing (that is, crushing as practised by the cultivators using iron bullock mills, without macerating the bagasse with water), the extraction obtained depends on—(1) the quality of cane and (2) the quality of the bagasse or khoya. If the cane contains a large amount of fibre, the quantity of juice will be proportionately less, and the quantity of bagasse greater. In addition to the quantity of fibre, the quality or kind of fibre is an important factor in determining the amount of juice retained in the bagasse. For any one variety of cane with the same kind of fibre the quality of the bagasse, in the case of single crushing, depends entirely on the mill. As far as the authors are aware no comparative tests of canes grown in the United Provinces have been made with reference to their behaviour on crushing in a 3-roller iron bullock mill, nor has the quantity of cane crushed per hour, and the extraction obtained by the use of the mills, been determined under conditions of strict chemical control. These are important points in determining the price at which it would become profitable to sell canes to factories.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

The *Board of Trade Journal*, published on the 17th September, relating to Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations, gives particulars about:—

United Kingdom.—Landing of Animals from Ireland.

Dominion of Canada.—Regulations respecting Drawback on Imported Pig Iron used in the Manufacture of Goods for Exportations, etc. Regulations respecting Drawback on Imported Pig Iron used in the Manufacture of Agricultural Implements, etc., for Home Consumption. Exportation of Cotton Waste Permitted.

Commonwealth of Australia.—Exportation of Wheat and Flour to all places (except United Kingdom) Prohibited. Exportation of Meat to all (except British Dominions) Prohibited.

Western Australia.—Importation of Diseased Potatoes Prohibited.

Union of South Africa.—Customs Decisions.

Russia.—Exportation of Fish and Oilseed from Archangel.

Norway.—Exportation of Sulphur Prohibited.

Denmark.—Exportation of certain Horses Prohibited.

Netherlands.—Exportation of Certain Articles Prohibited.

Italy (Tripolitania and Cyrenaica).—Additional Duty on Foreign Wines.

Uruguay.—Duty-free Importation of Naphtha for Agricultural Motors.

Argentine Republic.—Exportation of Coined Gold Prohibited. Exportation of Wheat and Wheat Flour Prohibited.

Japan.—Application of "Conventional" Rates of Duty resulting from the Customs Agreement of 1911 between Japan and Germany.

We give the following particulars of changes interesting to Indian trade:—

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Exportation of Wheat and Flour to all places (except United Kingdom)—Prohibited.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a telegram from the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia stating that a Proclamation was issued on the 8th September prohibiting the exportation of wheat and flour from the Commonwealth to any place outside of the United Kingdom, unless by consent of the Minister for Trade and Customs.

Exportation of Meat to all places (except British Dominions)—Prohibited.

A further Proclamation has been issued prohibiting the exportation of *meat from the Commonwealth* to any place outside the British Dominions, except by consent of the Minister for Trade and Customs.

RUSSIA.

Exportation of Fish and Oilseed from Archangel.

With reference to the notice which appeared in the *Indian Trade Journal* of 24th September, 1914,

respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Russia, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that *fish* and *oilseed* have been added to the list of goods which may be exported from Archangel in ships of allied nations to ports of *allied* countries without special permits in each case.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 13th.

During the week ending October 12th light showers fell generally throughout the Province. More rain is wanted for winter rice crop, especially in the western districts.

Harvesting of jute is nearly over.

Preparation of lands for, and sowing of, *rabi* (spring) crops are in progress.

Prospects of standing crops are fairly good.

Cattle-disease is reported from thirteen districts.

The average price of common rice for the Province has fallen by about 1·4 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Ranchi, Oct. 13th.

During the week ending October 12th rain fell in all districts except Gaya and Sambalpur. The fall was generally light except in Manbhum and Singhbhum where good rain has been received.

Harvesting of jute and other *bhadoi* (autumn) crops is approaching completion. More rain is urgently wanted for steeping of jute in Purnea.

Preparation of lands for *rabi* (spring) crops has commenced in some districts.

Winter rice is doing well but more rain is urgently wanted for the crop in Bihar and in parts of Hazaribagh and Palamau.

Some damage to the crop by insect-pests is reported from Balasore, Angul and Sambalpur.

The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week.

The supply of fodder and water is sufficient.

Cattle-disease is reported from eleven districts.

Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

ASSAM.

Shillong, Oct. 12th.

During the week ending October 10th weather has been seasonable and partially cool and beneficial to standing crops.

Harvesting of autumn rice still continues in Darrang. Transplantation of winter rice and harvesting of jute are practically over.

Sowing of pulses is in progress.

Ploughing of mustard has commenced. Prospects of winter rice, cotton and tea are fair to good.

The average price of common rice is almost stationary.

Cattle-disease is reported from two districts.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

BOMBAY.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce during the months of July and August 1914:—

The War in Europe.

Among other questions which have arisen in connection with the war in Europe, the Committee have had under consideration the proposal of the Manchester Chamber that deliveries of piece-goods should be extended for two months in the case of goods now under contract, in view of the dislocation caused by the war and the consequent impossibility for merchants to adhere to contract time. The matter was discussed with a deputation from the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, who were unable to concede the request of the Manchester Chamber. But the Piece-Goods Merchants' Association later forwarded a copy of a telegram addressed by them to the Manchester Chamber offering to pay the 25 per cent extra freight demanded by the Conference Liners without prejudice to the rights of the Association as against the Liners or against their vendors.

In this connection, however, information was elicited from the Bengal Chamber that the Calcutta Steamer Companies generally accepted the principle that the 25 per cent surtax imposed on shippers was not chargeable in respect of business booked before the shippers had notice of the intention of owners to impose the surtax.

The position with regard to Code Telegrams has already been made clear by means of circulars. The principal Home Chambers of Commerce have recently been invited to support this Chamber in endeavouring to obtain from Government further concessions in respect of the use of codes for commercial purposes, and the Bengal, Karachi and Madras Chambers have strongly supported this Chamber's appeal. Members will be duly advised in event of any further concessions being obtained.

Anti-adulteration Act.

A letter was received from the Burma Chamber of Commerce in May, 1914, asking for the support of this Chamber to a representation they had made to the Government of Burma urging the introduction of an Anti-adulteration Act for the whole of India.

The Committee accordingly addressed the local Government in the matter. They pointed out that the question first engaged the attention of this Chamber in 1906 and from the information then before the Committee it appeared that the adulteration of food and drugs in Bombay was prevalent. Of 219 samples of ordinary foods and drinks examined by the Government Chemical Analyst, Bombay, for revenue purposes, 105 were adulterated or unfit for consumption, while of 78 samples of drugs examined, no less than 65 were adulterated or unfit for consumption.

The Committee understood that sweets and confectionery were freely adulterated with poisonous chemical substances; compounds of arsenic, antimony and lead being used to produce a yellow colour; compounds of arsenic with copper for green; compounds of barium and zinc for white. Milk was freely adulterated with water and was probably one of the most fruitful sources of disease in Bombay owing to the impurity of the water used.

The Committee forwarded Government a list showing some of the most familiar adulterations and in submitting the matter for the serious consideration of Government stated that, in their opinion, the Burma Chamber had presented a strong case for the introduction of an Act of the nature indicated.

Condensed Milk.

It will be seen from the Excerpts for April 1914 that the Committee in reply to an enquiry from Government on the subject of condensed milk, informed Government that they approved of the proposal that had been put forward to introduce a system under which the classification of that commodity should be based on a fixed percentage of fat. But it had been represented to them that, as the finest condensed milk imported into Bombay did not contain more than 9 per cent to 10 per cent of fat, it would appear that 9 per cent might be a more suitable minimum than 12 per cent as suggested by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

It was however later represented to the Committee that sweetened and unsweetened condensed milks should be separately classified for purposes of fixing the minimum percentage of fat. It appeared from information placed before the Committee that in the case of unsweetened condensed milks the minimum of 9 per cent to 10 per cent fat was admitted to be correct, but that the sweetened variety contained about 42 per cent sugar and therefore the percentage of fat that was fixed should be on the milk contents of these tins, *i.e.*, the whole contents less the percentage of sugar that had been added.

The Committee therefore addressed Government in accordance with the above.

BURMA.

The following are excerpts from the Minutes of the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee of the Burma Chamber of Commerce held on 24th September, 1914.

Japanese Marine Insurance Scheme.

Recorded letter, dated September 10th, 1914, from Messrs. The Arracan Co., Ld., stating that the Japanese Diet has passed a Bill under which the State will indemnify underwriters to the extent of 80 per cent (subject to alteration) on War Risks contracted, within the maximum rates named by Government, on hull and cargo by Japanese steamers between ports on routes specified by the Japanese Government; also on cargo imported into or exported from Japan by steamers of any nationality, insurance under this scheme to be effected in Japan by Japanese or foreign companies.

Suggested Extension of the "Force Majeure" Period.

Recorded letter, dated August 20th, 1914, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, forwarding a copy of a telegram from the Secretary of State, stating that a deputation of Chambers of Commerce have represented to him that, owing to the scarcity of vessels and the dislocation of trade caused by the war, it will be impossible to fulfil existing cotton piece goods contracts in time, and suggesting that steps may be taken to extend the *force majeure* period from one to two months; together with the Chamber's reply, dated September 8th, 1914, stating that the weight of opinion of Members of the Chamber is against combined action to obtain an extension, but that efforts will be made to meet the wishes of Manchester shippers as far as possible.

German and Austrian Goods.

(*a*) Recorded letter, dated September 8th, 1914, from the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma enquiring (1) whether any Members of the Chamber handling German and Austrian goods have endeavoured to obtain British substitutes, and (2) what effective steps could be taken to obtain a descriptive catalogue of German and Austrian goods imported into Burma; together with the Chamber's reply, dated September 11th, 1914, forwarding a list of goods imported into Burma from Germany and Austria, stating that the Home Offices and Agents of Rangoon firms are doubtless submitting samples of German and Austrian goods to British manufacturers, but that, owing to the over-stocked condition of the Rangoon market, there is no urgent demand for most lines of German and Austrian goods, and that a descriptive catalogue of German and Austrian goods, such as suggested in the Government's letter, would be of no particular assistance to Home suppliers.

(*b*) Recorded letter, dated September 15th, 1914, from the American Consul, Rangoon, asking for a list of Burma product for which a market in the United States may be desired, and also a list of American goods for which, owing to the war, there may now be a demand in Burma, together with the Chamber's reply, dated September 17th, 1914, giving a list of imports with values, from Germany and Austria and adding that the Rangoon market is in such an over-stocked state that fresh supplies of the majority of the goods mentioned are not urgently required.

Cargo on Enemy Ships.

Recorded letter, dated August 24th, 1914, from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, explaining, with reference to the position of British or neutral cargo on enemy ships, that such cargo will, if not contraband, be released on adjudication by Prize Courts.

Export of Tanned Hides.

Recorded letter, dated September 3rd, 1914, from the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma, and letter, dated September 3rd, 1914, from the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, announcing that the export of tanned hides to the United Kingdom, France and Russia, is now permitted, provided there is no reason to suspect possible diversion of such shipments to other countries; and letter, dated September 10th, 1914, from the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma, forwarding a copy of the following telegram from the Government of India.

Reference this Department telegram 8600—8605, dated first instant. Relaxation of prohibition on export of tanned hides. Secretary of State now telegraphs that War Office requirements of harness, saddlery and boots are very large and that shortage of leather is anticipated. They do not propose importing hides on account of Government, but through the medium of private firms and suggest that shipments from India to the United Kingdom should be accelerated. Secretary of State adds that it is very desirable to meet their wishes as fully as possible. Government of India recognize that tonnage is at present scarce, but hope that this will shortly be remedied.

Contraband.

Recorded letter, dated August 28th, 1914, from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, forwarding (*a*) a list of articles the exportation of which from British India has been prohibited in connection with the war, together with the limitations to which these prohibitions are subject and (*b*) a list of articles the exportation of which from the United Kingdom has been totally prohibited by the British Government.

Recorded letter, dated September 2nd, 1914, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, forwarding copies of Government of India notification, dated August 24th, 1914, prohibiting British vessels from carrying contraband from one foreign port to any other foreign port, unless the shipowner shall have first satisfied himself that the articles are not intended ultimately for use in the enemy country.

A Neglected Oil-Producing Plant.

Considered letter, dated September 16th, 1914, from the Director of Agriculture, Burma, enquiring what possibility there may be of developing a trade in the seeds of the oil-producing plant "Jatropha Curcas," which is known in Burmese as "Kyetsugyi" or "Thimbaw Kyetsu", together with the opinion of the Sub-Committee on General Produce that there should be a market for this oil.

Resolved that this letter, be circulated to the General Committee.

Finance Commission's Report: Gold Mint for India.

Recorded letter, dated July 22nd, 1914, from the Government of India, inviting the opinion of this Chamber on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency; letters, dated July 22nd and August 22nd, 1914, from the Governments of India and Burma, inviting the views of this Chamber as to the desirability of establishing a gold mint in India; and this Chamber's reply, dated September 21st, 1914, to the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma, expressing the desire of the Committee to defer consideration of these matters till further experience is gained of the effect of the war on the existing currency system.

Merchandise Marks Act.

Considered letter, dated September 22rd, 1914, from a member, suggesting that the Chamber should take action, in conjunction with the Indian Chambers, to have the Merchandise Marks Act amended so as to exclude such words as "Made in Germany" and to substitute therefor some such words as "Not British Made," or "Not British Production," British goods being clearly marked "British Made."

Resolved that as the legend "Made in Germany," or in other countries, has chiefly acted as a free advertisement to such countries at the expense of British trade, the Government of India be addressed through the local Government to have the Merchandise Marks Act amended in the manner suggested.

—The *Times* of 15th September writes:—As a result of the European war large quantities of materials of various kinds which were formerly shipped to Germany from the British Colonies have become available for other markets. This is especially the case with regard to British West African products such as **cocoa** and **palm kernels**. Thus in 1912 out of a total of 86,563,481 lb. of cocoa exported from the Gold Coast Colony no less than 29,032,923 lb. went direct to Germany, and of the remainder a considerable proportion no doubt reached that country indirectly. As regards palm kernels the case is even worse. In 1912 the exports of these kernels from British Nigeria amounted to 184,625 tons, valued at £2,797,411, and of this quantity only 25,491 tons, valued at £365,461, were sent to Great Britain, practically the whole of the remainder going to Germany. These palm kernels are used in Germany for the preparation for palm kernel oil and palm kernel oil-cake. The former is largely re-exported to England, either as such or in the form of prepared cooking fats and butter substitutes. The whole of this valuable industry could perfectly well be carried on in the United Kingdom and the palm kernel cake, which is obtained as a by-product, would form there, as it does in Germany, a valuable addition to the cattle feeds available to the farmer.

COTTON CRISIS.

Position in India.

The Bombay correspondent of a local contemporary writes on 9th October:—A special meeting representing all the cotton interests and financial interests of Bombay was held yesterday evening under the ægis of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to discuss the situation regarding the **forthcoming cotton crop**. The Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, Chairman of the Chamber, presided, and the Chamber, the Cotton Trade Association, Millowners' Association, Cotton Exchange, Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association, and Banks were represented. The meeting was private. An official account issued to the Press states that the Chairman in his opening remarks said:—"Stocks of imported piece goods now in Bombay amount to nearly 150,000 packages and at an average cost of, say, Rs. 400, their value is Rs. 6 crores. Stocks of country-made cloths in Bombay are estimated at from 250,000 to 300,000 bales and of yarns at 100,000 bales. Turning to raw material, we are told that old crop stocks amount to something like half a million bales, while from all accounts the new Indian crop promises to be very large, and the American crop is likely to constitute a record. On the other hand, the demand for raw cotton must be on a greatly reduced scale. The cotton crops of the next season will be on a greatly reduced scale, and the question for us to consider is whether each crop should be allowed to be marketed on its own merits or whether we should try to arrange, as I believe we can arrange, to average the prices of the two seasons and so avoid needless dislocation of trade and loss to the country. The value of the Indian cotton crop of last season may be estimated at £40 millions sterling, and though the yield of present season is likely to be fully as large the return of the grower will be many millions less. It is certain that he must sell a good deal of his cotton as soon as it is ready at the best price he can get in order to pay his taxes and provide necessaries of life. If he has to sell it dirt cheap he will find it difficult to meet his liabilities and he will be quite unable to play his part in purchasing the manufactured articles we are so anxious to see him relieve us of. I feel confident that the Government of India is alive to its responsibilities in the matter. It is no easy matter to set forth a scheme which one can be sure will be effective and easy to work under the conditions prevailing in this country, but the most promising I have come across is that recently indicated in the Press under which the Government would be asked to accept the custody of cotton and issue warrants against it. It should be an easy matter for warrant-holders to obtain loans and advances on such convenien and undoubted securities, and an additional advantage would be that the lenders themselves could raise money on them if they so desired. This should make them a very attractive investment not only to banks and shroffs but also to private individuals who want a temporary investment, and investors would have the knowledge that while doing themselves a good turn they were also helping the country." A general discussion then followed, after which the Chairman put the following resolution to the meeting:—That this meeting is of opinion that immediate steps should be taken with a view to preventing any unnecessary decline in the price of cotton and requests the co-operation of Government in such measures as may be found practicable for the storing and financing of the surplus crop of the season. This was carried *nem. con.*, and a special committee representing the cotton trade and financial interests was appointed to negotiate with the Government.

TRADE OF EGYPT IN 1913.

The following are extracts from the Report of Mr. Vice-Consul Geary on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Alexandria for the year 1913. It may be explained that 1£E. = £1-0-6¼*d.*:—

During 1913 the total value of Egypt's imports was £E. 27,865,195, compared with £E. 25,907,759 in 1912 and £E. 27,227,118 in 1911. The value of the exports during 1913 was £E. 31,662,065, against £E. 34,574,321 in 1912 and £E. 28,598,991 in 1911.

The share of Alexandria in the above was as follows:—

—	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£E.	£E.	£E.
Imports	23,680,344	22,157,029	23,759,358
Goods in transit	26,071	56,454	85,507
Exports	28,014,926	33,790,256	30,894,797
Re-exports	319,632	382,828	496,827
Total	52,040,973	56,386,567	55,236,489
Bullion—			
Imports	5,986,636	9,791,653	9,791,188
Exports	2,599,626	222,973	11,137,932

General Remarks.

1913 was not a very favourable year for trade in Egypt, and the country is still feeling the results of the crisis of 1907. The Stock Exchange has experienced a long period of stagnation, prices quoted being in many cases purely nominal, while the purchase of shares has become largely a matter of private treaty. Although the imports at Alexandria show an increase of £E. 1,600,000, complaints are very general with regard to the general slackness of the import trade as a whole, and several failures have been chronicled, but these are less numerous

than in 1912. The increase was chiefly accounted for by increased importation of flour, petroleum, timber, coal and iron. The fall in exports is almost entirely attributable to cotton. Exports of cotton and cotton seed for the 1912-13 season were very heavy towards the close of 1912, leaving very little to be shipped at the beginning of 1913, while in the 1913-14 season a far smaller portion of the total crop was shipped before the close of 1913.

Comparative position of the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom easily maintains her position as Egypt's chief customer, and in 1913 accounted for 30½ per cent of the total imports and 43 per cent of the total exports, as opposed to the 10 and 13 per cent of her nearest rivals; but she no longer holds the predominant position held in 1887, when she supplied 40 per cent of the imports and took 63 per cent of the exports. It is only fair to point out that Austria-Hungary, France and Turkey show a similar decline. Russia and Italy maintain their position, while Germany and the United States show a steady increase.

Imports and the Cotton Crop.

A further proof of the extent at which the purchasing power of Egypt depends on the success of the cotton crop of the preceding season was afforded in 1913. A record crop was followed by a record value of imports, but the fact that on this occasion the difference between the two figures amounted to nearly £E. 4,000,000, instead of the normal one of £E. 2,500,000, may assist to explain the complaints of the importing merchant. The natives—for reasons given later on—were compelled to exercise greater economy than in previous years, and spent less on foreign goods.

In round figures the **cotton exports** and **total imports** from 1907—12 were as follows :—

—	Cotton Exports.	Imports in succeeding year.
	£E.	£E.
1907	23,750,000	22,000,000
1908	17,000,000	19,500,000
1909	21,500,000	20,500,000
1910	24,250,000	23,500,000
1911	23,000,000	22,000,000
1912	27,600,000	23,700,000

These comparisons would not always be quite reliable, owing to the fact that the customs returns deal with the year ending December 31st, whereas the cotton season is spread over the end of one year and the beginning of the next year.

Moreover, during the year 1913 there was a considerably larger amount of bullion exported than imported—a state of affairs that has not occurred for six years. Consequently, the true deduction from the above figures is that during 1913 there has been a re-adjustment of the balance of trade in favour of the exports, showing that the borrowing of foreign capital has to a large extent ceased.

Restriction of expenditure in the country.

One of the chief factors contributing to the slackness of trade was the restriction of expenditure among the native cultivators. The 5 feddan law, which prevents the native from mortgaging his small property in the wholesale manner of former years, led to a temporary dislocation of credit. In the long run there is little doubt that the fellaheen, protected against the exactions of usurers, will benefit greatly from the results of this law, and be placed in a sound, independent economic position, but for the time being they were undoubtedly embarrassed by the pressure brought to bear on them for the payment of outstanding loans and the inability to obtain the credits to which they were accustomed. The result was that they confined their expenditure to absolute necessities. This was especially noticeable in the diminished sales of Manchester goods in the early part of 1913.

The Cotton Crop.

The cotton crop for the season 1913-14 is estimated at about 7,500,000 cantars. (Cantar=99·05 lbs.) This just falls short of the record crop of 1912-13. There was some damage from want of water in Upper Egypt and in the province of Sharkieh during the summer, but other conditions were very favourable and there was a marked diminution in the attacks of the cotton worm.

The weather was favourable, and up to the end of September the crop seemed to promise a record of some 8,000,000 cantars, but from the beginning of October the attacks of the ordinary boll worm and also of the new pink worm, which attacks the seed, became very serious, and the crop was not only reduced in quantity but also suffered seriously in quality. As a result of these attacks the crop probably contained a larger proportion of low grade cotton than usual.

A rough estimate of the **value of the cotton crop** to the grower gives a round figure of £E32,000,000. The season opened on September 1st. Prices advanced fairly steadily and reached their highest point on October 21st and 22nd. They then fell steadily with some fluctuations until February 28th. The reasons for the advance during October were the exaggerated estimates of the damage suffered by the Egyptian crop, and even more, the exaggerated estimates with regard to the drought in the cotton States in America and a falling-off in the demand for cotton goods all over the world. As America produces about 14 500,000 bales of cotton and Egypt only about 1,000,000 bales, it can be easily understood that variations in the success of the cotton crop in the United States affect the world's supply of cotton, and prices of all kinds far more than a variation of some 500,000 cantars in this country.

A reduced demand for our cotton in the States, as a result of recent tariff changes, has also contributed to the fall of prices in Egyptian cotton.

Government measures for fighting the Cotton Worm.

The Government again organised an efficient service for fighting the cotton worm, recognising that any such efforts must be exercised generally to be of any avail. A demand for similar measures in dealing with the pink worm is understood to be under consideration. It is thought by many that if the Government could compel the cultivator to burn the infected bolls, in which the pink worm hibernates, a measure of this kind would contribute much to the destruction of this pest.

The distribution of good sound seed, which was first undertaken by the Government in 1912, was extended in 1913, and is likely to be still further developed in 1914.

Irrigation.

It is no exaggeration to state that the raising of the Assuan dam and the extraordinary measures adopted by the Irrigation Department in connection with the Assiut Barrage, the Esneh Barrage and elsewhere saved the country from agricultural disaster. The Nile flood came very late and was one of the lowest on record, and in years gone by the country would have suffered a loss of many millions in a single year.

Agricultural progress in Egypt during 1913. Ministry of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture, created in 1911 and attached to the Ministry of Public Works, has more than justified its existence and has been transformed into a Ministry, which has taken over the agricultural schools.

Area under Cotton.

In 1913 cotton occupied 1,723,000 feddans (1 feddan is 1$\frac{1}{39}$ acres). This is the greatest area ever planted with cotton in Egypt.

Cotton demonstration farms.

Experiments conducted on these farms prove that in all cases early sowing is advantageous. Cultivators have learnt from the object lessons provided on these farms that much of the damage caused to their crops is due to their own carelessness.

Cotton Pests.

The cotton worm did little damage, being largely killed by a spontaneous attack of a disease known as Grasserie in silkworms. With regard to the pink boll worm, the Government entomologists have obtained gratifying results from their experiments on methods of control. Three different methods of destroying the larvæ in cottton seed, *viz.*, treatment of seeds by hot air, poisonous gases and cyllin solution are expected to afford great assistance in combating the pest. A new insect parasite, which has been named *Rhogas Kitcheneri*, after Lord Kitchener, has been discovered and may prove as effective in the control of the boll worm as *Rhogas lefroyi* proved after acclimatisation in India. As an alternative to the destruction of burning of the old cotton sticks, experiments have been carried out for the conversion of these sticks into charcoal, the value of which would reconcile the fellaheen to the measure.

Cotton Breeding.

A pure strain of Afifi type with excellent qualities has been bred. Mr. W. L. Balls, a former Government botanist, has calculated that one seed, given the application of all possible care and skill, would produce 40,000,000,000 seeds in six years, and gives an actual case of the production of 11,000 bushels of seed of a pure strain of wheat from a single grain in five years, without the exercise of any special care.

The Agricultural Bank of Egypt, originally founded for making loans to the fellaheen, found its sphere restricted by the 5-feddan law, and has now been allowed by the Government to invest part of its capital in general mortgage business; but the funds guaranteed by Government are restricted to loans to small cultivators and certain classes of securities.

Future trade Prospects.

The country has not yet recovered from the accumulation of debt and improvident expenditure of former years, but, as the liquidation continues, and the small cultivator becomes accustomed to the new order of things, the economic position of Egypt must gradually improve. Reduction of expenditure, abstention from fresh borrowing (except for purely productive objects), hard work and economy on the part of private individuals and public bodies are essential, and there are welcome signs of a tendency in this direction. There is no reason to despair, but the amelioration cannot be precipitated, and slow, steady progress will benefit the country in the long run.

—In a note by the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring, K.C.I.E., Chairman, Madras Port Trust Board, on the **groundnut export trade of the Madras Presidency**, published in the *Indian Trade Journal* (page 200) of the 29th January, 1914, the figures relating to the area of cultivation in the different districts represent thousands and not hundreds of acres.

FISH OILS.

Although fish of many kinds have been used as manure since early times, the industrial manufacture of fish oil, fish manure and fish meal is comparatively modern. The development of the fish manure industry is due to a variety of causes, such as (1) the utilisation of edible fish when the supply exceeds the demand; (2) the utilisation of inedible fish (2) the disposal of fish waste, such as livers, heads and offal obtained as waste products in the canning, drying and curing of fish. The fish oil industry has arisen as an offshoot of fish manure manufacture, owing to the necessity for eliminating oil and water so that the fish may be obtained in a dry, non-putrescible form suitable for storage and subsequent use as manure.

Roughly speaking, the flesh of fish having livers rich in oil, *e.g.*, cod, is almost devoid of oil; whilst fish with oily flesh possess livers which only contain a small amount of oil. The oils obtained from fish may consequently be devided into (1) Fish-liver oils, the most important being cod-liver oil, and (2) Fish-body oils, of which menhaden and herring oils are produced in large quantities. The preparation of either of these two classes of oil can be effected by several means; the oldest method is to allow the tissues to ferment in masses, when the oil exudes and can be collected. This is a crude method, which has been used from the earliest times, a variety of devices being employed to facilitate the separation of the oil. An improvement on this method is to boil the fresh fish with water in pans over a fire, when the oil rises to the top and can be skimmed off; it is advisable also to submit the residual boiled fish to pressure in order to obtain a good yield of oil and a pressed product suitable for use as manure and free from any large quantity of oil. This can be effected by small hand-screw presses. It is difficult to produce a high-grade oil of uniform quality by such means as the process is slow and the fish is liable to deteriorate before use. Further, the use of fire-heated pans may cause charring with the production of a dark-coloured oil, but this can be obviated by the use of water or steam-jacketed pans or of live steam. The crude oil produced is admixed with water containing soluble matter ("glue"), and is separated by decantation, boiling, and filteration. Such methods as these are only suitable for use on a comparatively small scale, and have been replaced by large modern machinery in the manhaden oil and similar industries, but they are still useful in localities where small and intermittent supplies of fish are available, or where labour is cheap.

Composition and Uses of Fish Oils.

Fish oils, like vegetable oils, consist of glycerides of fatty acids, and, like them, are employed in soap and glycerine manufacture; fish oil "stearins" of pale colour can be used in the manufacture of soap of fair quality, while the lower grades of fish oils can be used directly for making soft soap, or, after hardening by "hydrogenation" for hard soaps. Most fish oils readily absorb oxegen from the air, as is indicated by their high iodine value, but they do not dry so rapidly as linseed oil, and do not yield as a rule sufficiently tough or transparent films to render them suitable for paint manufacture. Some fish oils can be used, however, in admixture with linseed oil for paint manufacture. The fact that fish oils absorb oxygen readily and become gummy renders them unsuitable for lubricating purposes. They are still used to some extent as illuminants. Fish and fish-liver oils are largely used in the leather trades for the manufacture of chamois leather and for dressing and currying leather, with the object of rendering it soft, supple and waterproof. Fish oils are also employed in tempering steel. Large quantities of certain oils are employed for "batching" jute and other fibres.

The possibility of using fish oils for food purposes depends on the removal of the fishy taste and smell. The solution of this problem has often been attempted, and is the subject of many patents. It seems probable (says the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*) that the recently introduced process of hardening liquid oils by hydrogenation may prove effective, as it is stated that the odour of fish and whale oils may be completely removed by this means.

Cod-liver Oil.

The preparation of oil from the livers of the cod-fish was a natural result of the necessity for finding some use for the large quantities of livers obtained as a by-product of the salted and dried codfish trade. The principal centres of the cod-liver oil industry are Norway and Newfoundland, while more recently the cod fishery has assumed importance on the Alaska coast, and has also been undertaken by the Japanese in the Sea of Okhotsk. In Norway the fishing season at the Lofoten Islands, where the finest medicinal oil is manufactured, takes place in the early part of the year, while the fish appear farther north, at Finmarken, in June.

Cod-liver oil was at first produced by extremely crude methods, such as piling the livers in heaps or in barrels, and collecting the oil which exuded as the livers underwent decomposition. The first portion of oil obtained by this means was of pale colour, and not very unpleasant in odour or taste, but the later portions became increasingly dark in colour and offensive in smell. Consequently several grades of oil were produced which do not appear on the market now, owing to improved methods of manufacture. At the present time cod-liver oil may be roughly divided into three classes: (1) medicinal cod-liver oil; (2) cod oil (cod-liver oil for technical use); and (3) "coast cod oil," prepared from cod livers admixed with livers of other fish. Medicinal cod-liver oil is prepared chiefly in the Lofoten Islands, Norway, from the livers of cod brought by steam trawlers to the shore factories as soon as possible after the fish are caught. On arrival at the factory the fish are cleaned and the livers removed and shorted, any damaged or diseased livers being rejected. The livers are then placed in tin-lined vessels heated by live steam or by steam-jackets. Under these conditions the cells of the liver are broken up and the oil, which separates rapidly, is run off. Plant for treating the livers on board the trawlers immediately the fish are caught has been devised, and appears to be used to some extent where the fishing-grounds are far from shore. The livers contain about 50 per cent of oil, but the yield of oil varies considerably with the condition of the fish from year to year, with consequent fluctuations in the market prices of the oil. This crude oil is purified by filtration, and bleached by means of fuller's earth or by exposure to light in closed vessels. The stearin, which would cause the oil to congeal at winter temperatures, is removed by freezing the oil and filtering, and is sold as fish stearin soap-making. The unsound or tainted livers which have been sorted out are worked up by similar processes, and yield a lower grade of darker coloured oil, which is sold usually under the name "cod oil," and is used for technical purposes; the quality of such oil is superior to that formerly produced on account of the improved methods of manufacture, and the fresher state in which the livers reach the factory owing to the use of steam trawlers. The name "coast cod oil" is applied to oil prepared from the livers of cod mixed with those of other fish, such as hake, haddock, coal fish, etc.; this oil is also used for various technical purposes. Large quantities of cod-liver oil are produced in Newfoundland, and although modern machinery and methods similar to those employed in the Lofoten Islands have been introduced and high-grade medicinal cod-liver oil has been prepared, it appears that the higher price obtained for such oil is not sufficient to warrant the extra trouble necessary, and that only oils for technical use are now being produced in large quantity.

Other Fish-liver Oils.

Among the other fish-liver oils of commerce are dog fish, shark, and skate liver oils. In many cases the livers of such fish are not kept separate from the cod livers, but are used together for the manufacture of "coast cod oil." Dog fish are of particular importance in this connection on account of the damage which they cause by eating valuable edible fish, driving the shoals from fishing grounds, and breaking nets and lines. The flesh of dog fish is eaten frequently in some localities, but a prejudice appears to exist against it, and the dog fish caught are not used to any considerable extent for food. Consequently, although they are not so prolific as most fish, producing not more than fifteen young in a season, they have increased in number to such an extent in some localities as to menace the fisheries seriously. The oils derived from the livers of shark, skate and dog fish are very similar to cod-liver oil, and are used as adulterants of, or substitutes for, cod-liver oil for technical purposes. Sharks of various kinds are found all over the world, but the sleeper shark appears to be the species most commonly killed for the production of oil, the most important fishery being that off the coast of Norway, while this species is also killed off the coast of Iceland and other countries for the sake of the oil. It is a large fish, measuring up to 25 ft. in length, and when taken in the autumn yields 12 to 50 gallons of oil. A large species, the basking shark, is said to yield from 80 to 200 gallons, or even more, oil. Experiments have been made recently in Malaya in the production of oil from the livers of sharks which come into the lagoons to pair, when they can be easily speared there; a shark 11 ft. in length yields about 15 gallons of oil.

Oil from Herrings, Etc.

The herring, and the related species—sardine, pilchard, sprat and anchovy, are probably the most important products of the world's fisheries, on account of the large quantities caught for food. As the oil is prepared from the surplus fish not required for food, and from waste fish, the yearly production of oil varies considerably. Large quantities of herring oil (and manure) are manufactured in Norway and Sweden, where the utilisation of herrings for this purpose has long been known; over a century ago the Bohuslan fisheries of Sweden produced between one and two million gallons of oil annually. The herrings is a fish of wide distribution, and herring oil is consequently produced to some extent in all the maritime countries of Europe, on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North America, in Japan and elsewhere. In Japan large quantities of fish oil are produced and exported under the name of "Japanese fish oil." The oil appears to be derived chiefly from a species of herring called "iswashi," and also from sardines and other fish. It has been produced for many years by primitive processes, but improved methods of manufacture are now being employed. Sardine oil is prepared from the heads, viscera, etc., and from waste fish from the sardine preserving industry. The **Madras Fisheries Department** has been engaged in recent years in developing the sardine fishery in the neighbourhood of Cananore, together with the production of oil and manure. Salmon oil is produced as a by-product of the salmod canning industry of British Columbia, and according to Lewkowitsch large quantities are exported to the United Kingdom for use in the leather industry, but the quantity of salmon oil exported is not given in the official statistics. The oil appears to be derived chiefly from the heads of fish, as the viscera do not contain sufficient oil to render extraction profitable. In the United States of America halibut heads are also used as a source of oil.

THE AMERICAN PAPER INDUSTRY.

Effect of the War.

In our issue of 10th September, 1914, page 414, we referred to the possibility of a rise in the consumption and cost of paper consequent on the unprecedented demand for war news. In that connection the following passages from an article published in the New York *Journal of Commerce* will be read with interest :—

The effect of the hostilities in Europe upon the paper industry of this country varies with the grade of paper manufactured. The manufacturers of news print paper are beginning to reap a harvest larger than that brought about by the Spanish-American war. The demand for news print paper has increased fully 10 per cent in the last week, according to an official of the International Paper Company, and sales of additional lots to publishers are bringing 10 to 15 cents over the former standard price of $2·15 cents per hundred pounds.

The news print manufacturers are fairly well fixed with raw materials and do not to any great extent depend upon outside sources for their supplies. Stocks of completed news print paper in the hands of American and Canadian producers were estimated at 60,000 tons at the first of the month. Paper mills which have during the past three months been operated to about 70 per cent of normal capacity have been put on a full capacity basis, and the heavy yield, combined with the holdings of the mills, will be sufficient to avert a paper famine in the event of a protracted war.

Fine Paper Mills face Famine of Supplies.

The fine paper mills, however, face an entirely different situation. These mills manufacture paper from cotton rags and depend to a large extent on importations from Europe. This week the Smith Paper Company, large manufacturers of fine copying papers and tissues, withdrew all quotations, announcing that in view of the stoppage of importations from Europe this action was deemed prudent. The mill in its announcement stated that "our supply of rags is not inexhaustible." The mills using rags have not been buying stock far in advance because of the general business depression which had affected trade in paper. Therefore the outbreak of war has caught many of them with small holdings and makes the possibility of shutdowns loom large, but mills hold fairly large stocks of completed paper to supply the demand.

Imports of Chemical Wood Pulps checked.

Importations of chemical wood pulps have been severely reduced by the cancellations of sailings from Germany, from whence come the best grades of pulps. Chemical wood pulps are used for making book and wrapping papers. In this case also paper mills have been carrying reduced stocks of pulps, and as most of the importations are sold ahead on contracts covering the entire year, that pulp which will come in from Norway and Sweden, shipments from which countries have not as yet been affected by the war, cannot be used to supply the needs of mills that have contracts with German and Austrian pulp mills.

Loss of Imports will increase Domestic Trade.

This country is a heavy importer of paper from Europe, and while mills who depend on Europe for their raw supplies may be affected in one direction, an increase in the demand to make up for the loss in importations of paper should result. Wrapping papers form a considerable part of our importations, a good deal coming from Germany, while Scandinavia figures to some extent. The wrapping paper mills in this country have had considerable competition from mills in Canada and Europe since the new tariff, so that should their supplies of raw material be sufficient to cover their operations for the next two months, a substantial part of the business in wrapping papers that went to foreign mills should be recovered by the mills in this country.

The loss in supplies of foreign paper-making materials may not be of a temporary nature only. The large pulp mills in Germany depend on Russia for their supplies of pulp wood. The defeat of Germany by the Triple Alliance may cause Russia to put a prohibitive tax on exports of pulp wood to Germany along with exports of other products. The mills of German producers also face the prospects of utter destruction should an invasion of Germany be carried out. The entire working forces of many of the wood pulp mills in Germany have already been called to the front, according to cables received this week, and the loss in skilled labour may also be a factor in eliminating Germany as a future supplier of the needs of American mills and American paper consumers; therefore the opportunity of the American mills to strengthen their position is plainly evident.

The matter of supplying the paper needs of South America, Africa and Australia is also bound to come in for consideration. Germany and England have held control of these markets for paper. It was said by several large manufacturers this week that many cables had been received from South America, the Cape and the Antipodes to rush shipments of paper, especially news print, but for the present this demand cannot be supplied owing to the scarcity of bottoms.

The new tariff law was made especially favourable to the importation of foreign-made cardboards. For this reason alone the importers and jobbers who have been buying their stocks in these lines abroad will soon feel the effects of the war. On the other hand, in the opinion of leaders in the cardboard trade of this city, the opportunity for American mills to regain their trade lost to foreign mills on the advent of the low tariff is correspondingly as great as the needs of the importers.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA IN 1913.

The following article on the foreign trade of China in 1913 is extracted from the "Abstract of Statistics and Report on the Foreign Trade of China" for 1913, recently published by order of the Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs :-

[Note.—The average value of the Haikwan tael is stated to have been 2*s.* 8¼*d.* in 1911, 3*s.* 0⅝*d.* in 1912 and 3*s.* 0¼*d.* in 1913. 100 Haikwan taels= 111·40 Shanghai taels—for which exchange quotations are made. Picul=133⅓ lbs. av.]

General.

At the end of 1912 the condition of China seemed not unfavourable to the gradual restoration of order, but events were soon to move in a contrary direction. Early in the new year rumours of unrest were heard from various central and southern provinces, and month after month passed with little or no sign of a return of the confidence on which commercial prosperity depended. At length disaffection broke into open revolt at Kiukiang on 12th July, 1913, and from that date until 1st September, when Nangking was entered by Government troops, civil war raged on the Lower Yangtze, in Kwangtung, and in Szechwan, sending its echoes to the farthest corners of the country. Though, happily, short and decisive, the war had the effects of aggravating all the evils from which trade had been suffering, such as the timidity of capital, the dangers of trade routes, and, above all, the over-issue and consequent depreciation of provincial paper money. Disbanded men formed dangerous bodies of outlaws and paralysed trade in various districts. The restoration of credit was set back indefinitely, money being more and more hoarded or deposited in foreign banks, and it cannot be said that there was any improvement in this respect up to the end of the year. Apart from the troubles which centred on the Yangtze, the difficulties with Mongolia have also to be reckoned among political conditions adverse to the interchange of commodities in the far north, where the rebel movement had but little direct influence.

Once more, as in 1912, the year's **harvests** counted for much on the side of peace and order. In spite of unfavourable weather here and there, drought on the Yangtze and in Manchuria, and floods in Kwangsi, the average harvest was fairly good, while Siam and Tonkin were able to furnish an abundance of cheap rice to supplement home supplies.

It is not easy to reconcile with this brief sketch of internal conditions the record figures of values and revenue which the year produced, but the figures demonstrate at least the remarkable vitality of the trade which has produced them.

The **course of exchange** was, on the whole, downwards. Beginning at 2*s.* 10⅛*d.* in January, the demand rate for the Shanghai tael fell to 2*s.* 7⅝*d.* at the end of December. The value of the tael was very uncertain in the first few months of the year, falling nearly 4*d.* between 8th January and 19th March, and recovering 2⅛*d.* by 14th May. After the last-mentioned date, which synchronises with the floating of the Quintuple Loan of £25,000,000, it continued steadier, with an extreme variation of about 2*d.*, up to the end of the year. Thus, to the advantage of imports and the detriment of exports, there was maintained an average level nearly as high as that of 1912, and much above the levels of the four years immediately preceding.

A central Bureau has been organised, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, to deal with irrigation and the conservation of waterways—a great department which has long needed skilful attention. One must travel extensively in order to appreciate to some degree the magnitude and economic importance of China's splendid national heritage of canals and waterways; and the proper co-ordination of the functions of canals and railways for the carriage of goods and passengers will be a work of incalculable benefit to the nation, quite apart from the reclamation of land and the prevention of flood and famine. The Bureau will make its first effort in the Hwai River region in Anhwei, for which purpose a preliminary agreement was signed at Peking on 30th January, 1914, between the Chinese Government and the American Minister, on behalf of the American Red Cross Society, for the raising of a 5 per cent loan of 20,000,000 dols. gold.

The Manchurian **wheat crop** was good. **Beans** suffered from the summer drought, but the European and Japanese demand for beans and oil was active and prices were high. The Yalu district suffered generally from poor harvests. Less **timber** was brought to market, but high prices were obtained for it and great efforts are being made to provide accommodation for rafts and timber at Antung. On 2nd June the agreement came into operation whereby rail-borne goods between Manchuria and Corea, *vid* Antung, received a special reduction of one-third the ordinary duty leviable, and this deduction of duty was followed by an all-round lowering of railway rates. During the first seven months' experience of the combined influence of these two factors the value of the railway trade *vid* Antung was two and a half times greater than in the corresponding period of 1912, while the net value of the trade of the port of Antung, under Customs control, increased by some 34 per cent during the year. The competition of the railway was felt by both Newchwang and Dairen, though in the statistics of Dairen its effects are hidden by the general progress of the port, by which the value of the port's trade has been increased 19½ per cent. Another result of the new railway facilities seems to have been the overstocking of the markets north of Mukden. From South Manchurian ports complaints are heard of the serious obstruction to trade caused by the progressive decline in value of the *kuan t'ieh*, or *tiao* notes, issued by the Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces. The position of the "transfer" tael at Newchwang considerably improved, its exchange value during the year having fluctuated between 0·771 and 0·607 Shanghai taels;

but the restriction of credit necessitated by the depreciated paper currency limited transactions, while the practical suspension of water transport with which Newchwang is threatened in dry seasons, owing to the unrepaired breach in the Liao River, is regarded by the Commissioner of Customs as a matter vitally affecting the future of the port.

Foreign Trade.

The value of the direct foreign trade was 973,468,103 Hk. taels, exceeding the total of 1912 by 129,850,669 Hk. taels. Net foreign imports amounted to 570,162,557 Hk. taels, an increase of 97,065,526 Hk. taels, and exports to 403,305,546 Hk. taels, an increase of 32,785,143 Hk. taels.

The position of Hong Kong as a transhipping port between China and the countries with which she trades has recently received some attention in the local press, and it may be well to point out again, in the words of the report for 1906, that "the discovery of the true producing and consuming countries for the foreign trade of China is impeded by the intervention of various shipping ports, the application of the principles of extra-territoriality making it difficult, if not impossible, for the Customs to go behind the documents showing the ports of actual shipment and actual consignment, and quite impossible to obtain trustworthy and uniform statistics of the countries of origin of China's imports and the real destination of exports of her produce." Hence it is inevitable that a large proportion (in 1913 it was over 29 per cent) of the foreign trade should be credited to Hong Kong, and it is possible that an unwary student of the figures may make the mistake of classing the whole of this trade as British.

Imports.

The net quantity of foreign **opium** imported, that is, released from bond on payment of duty and likin, was 18,138 piculs, showing, as compared with the importations in 1912, a decrease of 3,792 piculs.

The moderate importations of **cotton goods** and reduction of stocks throughout the country in 1912 prepared the way for great activity in this branch of trade in 1913, when the total value of cottons imported reached the record figure of 182,000,000 taels, exceeding even the total of 1905 by about a million taels, and that of 1912 by 38,000,000 taels. The principal descriptions of plain cottons, namely, grey and white shirtings, sheetings, drills, jeans, and T-cloths, have been imported in the past four years in the following quantities:—

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
British .	6,511,126	11,317,630	9,618,386	11,705,426
American .	1,385,819	1,988,061	1,933,836	2,261,123
Japanese .	2,389,693	2,832,525	3,043,747	5,716,594
Indian .	147,953	21,935	26,807	40,054
Total .	10,434,590	16,160,251	14,619,776	19,743,197

The total for 1913 is the highest since 1906. The leading varieties of fancy piece-goods show proportionate advance, the combined increase under cotton italians, plain and figured, chintzes and plain cotton prints, and turkey red cottons being 1,825,000 pieces, valued at more than 7,000,000 taels. Under the heading of chintzes is included an increasing proportion of Russian chintzes, of which Dairen reports having shipped to Tientsin, Chefoo, and Tsingtau a quantity valued at 825,000 taels imported *vid* frontier stations. In fancy woven cottons Japanese cloth, velvets, velveteens, and unclassed cottons, the aggregate increase is 26,500,000 yards, valued at 3,500,000 taels; while the importations of yarn, notwithstanding the growing prosperity of local mills, reached the high figure of 2,685,363 piculs, an increase of 387,000 piculs, valued at 9,600,000 taels. The value of the cotton goods described as Japanese is larger by 16,500,000 taels, and this sum does not include a share of the increased value of turkey red and unclassed cottons, of which a large and indeterminate quantity is of Japanese origin. In the department of **cotton yarn**, especially, Japan has made a great advance, and in 1913 practically halved with India the China market for foreign yarn. Of raw cotton, only 133,000 piculs—less than half the quantity imported in 1912—were required.

Woollen and cotton mixtures have declined, though union and poncho cloths were in request; but woollen goods shared to some extent in the general advance.

Metals, almost without exception, show larger figures, and the total value under this head is nearly 11,000,000 taels more than in 1912, when importations of metals were short. The largest increase (3,000,000 taels) is in copper ingots, mainly Japanese, for provincial mints.

Among sundries, the most striking advance is in **sugar**, of which the imports have increased by 2,557,000 piculs, adding 12,395,000 taels to the value of the trade. Brown and white sugar from the Netherlands Indies and brown sugar from the Philippines arrived in much larger quantities. Supplies from Hong Kong of all kinds of sugar increased largely. Japan seems to send comparatively little brown or white sugar, but as an exporter of refined sugar to China she has become, by the advance made in 1913, the equal of Hong Kong. Next in importance comes **rice**, of which 5,415,000 piculs were imported, or more than double the quantity taken from abroad in 1912. This increase, which is chiefly due to good crops in Siam and Tonkin, adds 6,700,000 taels to the values. Cigarettes and tobacco add nearly 4,500,000 taels; aniline dyes, 3,200,000 taels; artificial indigo, 2,300,000 taels; fishery products, 2,400,000 taels; machinery, 2,500,000 taels; paper, 2,900,000 taels; timber, 2,400,000 taels; while tea from India, Ceylon and Java, used in the manufacture of tea bricks, increased by 55,000 piculs, valued at 1,184,000 taels. Of this imported tea Java contributes 33,500 piculs,

as against 7,734 piculs in 1912. Flour shows a decline of 600,000 piculs, mainly due to the abundance of native and imported rice, and of flour from local mills; while a decrease of 1,000,000 *gross* in the importations of matches affords evidence of the growth of the home industry.

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Exports.

The year is generally, and no doubt justly, regarded as having been unfavourable to exports. The high exchange, and the political and financial disorders prevailing in the country, sufficiently account for this, in the absence of exceptional foreign demand for Chinese produce. The value of exports to foreign countries was 403,000,000 taels, or 32,800,000 taels higher than in 1912. The foreign demand for China silk was disappointing in view of the hopes based on improved political conditions in the Balkans and on the marked shortage of the European crop. The export abroad of raw white silk was, indeed, larger than in 1912 by a few hundred piculs, and establishes a new record; steam filatures increased considerably at the expense of other descriptions, but yellow and wild silk fell back noticeably from the point reached in 1912. Yields of white silk were good generally, and, at Canton, exceptional, averaging eight-tenths for the first six months and winding up the year with a final crop of similar excellence. There was a comparatively poor outturn of wild silk in the Yalu district and a reduced export of Szechwan yellow and wild silk, due perhaps as much to the political troubles as to inferiority of yield. Of this Szechwan silk, a growing industry by which it is hoped in some measure to compensate for the loss of income through suppression of poppy cultivation, 1,536 piculs were exported to India *viâ* Tengyueh during the year. There was, however, a decrease of 6,357 piculs, chiefly raw white silk, in the total direct shipments to India. Direct shipments to the United States were larger, a decrease in white and yellow silk being more than made up by wild silk, of which nearly half the total export went to that country. It is remarked that the Chinese demand for silk has recovered from the temporary vogue of foreign fashions which followed the Revolution, and this fact helped to keep Chinese prices well above the low levels reached in Japan in the latter part of the year.

The exports abroad of black **tea**—547,708 piculs—were some 50,000 piculs below the lowest total yet recorded, that of 1905, and 100,000 piculs less than the total of 1912. This great decline is practically confined to Congous, in which are included the bulk of the low-priced teas. Green tea also shows a smaller total—277,343 piculs—than has been recorded since 1907. Brick tea alone has suffered no decline, and its total of 606,000 piculs, destined for Russia *viâ* Pacific and Amur ports and the land frontier, compares favourably with all but the best of former years. The future of the China tea trade was the extraordinary shortage of crops, amounting to 30 per cent in the case of black teas, and it is hoped that this may improve the position of the market in the immediate future. The disadvantage under which the China product labours in the world's markets in competition with the teas of India, Ceylon, and Java becomes increasingly evident, and it would seem that if the China tea trade is to be saved from practical extinction, it can only be by improved methods of production.

The quantity of **beans** exported abroad—10,326,000 piculs—was less than in 1912 by 608,000 piculs, though the value—23,297,000 taels—was but slightly reduced. The crop was short in Manchuria, and the original export to all destinations from Manchurian ports and marts, which has steadily declined since 1909, underwent a further reduction of 1,236,000 piculs, the land frontier trade, contrary to the experience of the previous year, losing proportionately more than the seaport trade. The exports of beans from Manchuria to foreign countries were reduced by 823,196 piculs, and this loss appears entirely in the trade *viâ* the frontier with the Pacific ports of Russia, for which the great outlet is Suifenho. Hankow reports a large decrease under this heading, both in exports abroad and in original exports to all destinations, but the figures from other ports in the Yangtze region, including Shanghai, go far to make good the deficiency. Of beancake there was an increase of 3,655,000 piculs in the quantity sent abroad, nearly all to Japan and Formosa, and though shipments of bean oil have declined in recent years, the bean and its products yield a total value of 52,000,000 taels, which is fully up to the average. With the exception of sesamum seed, which shows a small increase, oil seeds and oils shared with beans the tendency to decline. Crops of linseed are reported to have been large in the principal producing countries, and the American cotton crop was good both in 1912 and 1913; yet demand appears to have been strong for oil seeds, and it is probably due to her domestic difficulties that China did not turn the demand to greater advantage.

The export trade in **coal**, practically non-existent before 1909, is increasing rapidly, and in 1913 amounted to 1,500,000 tons, valued at 6,600,000 taels. The coal exported is the produce of the Kailan and Fushun mines, and goes chiefly to Japan, but the demand for it increases throughout Eastern Asia.

Of **cotton**, which yielded an average crop, the shipments were rather smaller, the high exchange helping its retention in the country, to the advantage of local mills. The world's supply of cotton is barely sufficient for growing needs, and China, in virtue of her suitable climate and soil, might well claim a much more important position as a cotton producer than she now holds.

Among progressive articles are undressed skins and hides, chiefly cow and buffalo hides and untanned goat skins, of which the value almost reached 20,000,000 taels, exceeding that of 1912 by 7,500,000 taels. The Hanyang Ironworks were in full opera-

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tion during the year, and the exports of manufactured iron, which had fallen to a low figure in 1912, again exceeded 1,000,000 piculs. Of **straw braid**, an article of which Kiaochow enjoys a practical monopoly, the exports fell to 101,000 piculs, losing about 20 per cent in quantity and about 33 per cent in value. This decline is attributed to a smaller American demand for the expensive qualities. A decrease in exports of flour of 500,000 piculs valued at 2,600,000 taels, results from the abolition, from the 14th January, 1913, of the 50-verst free zone on the Russian side of the Russo-Chinese frontier, and denotes the practical extinction of the export trade in flour from Harbin to ports situated on the Amur and within the zone.

UTILIZATION OF MARINE ALGÆ.

We quote the following passages on the above subject from the Report to the Board of Agriculture for Scotland on Home Industries in the Highland and Islands :—

The whole question is of such importance for an old and valuable Highland industry, that, provided arrangements could be made for the obtaining of full facilities for investigation, it is highly desirable that the Board of Agriculture for Scotland should obtain first-hand information on the state of the industry in America and Japan, both from the economic and the chemical sides. As has so often happened, while Great Britain has been standing still, other countries have been adopting new and ingenious methods for a better or more economical production. From the data already secured it appears that the object and the character of the utilisation of marine algæ in America differs from what is required in Scotland, but there can be little doubt that much in the American process would be valuable to the working of seaweeds here. Another aspect of the situation in the near future will be the effect on the **iodine market** through American production of this commodity. The Pacific seaweeds are relatively rich in potassium salts, but poor in iodine; in fact, some algæ contain only minute traces of the latter. According to the investigations of the Department of Agriculture, the best growths are the *Macrocystis*, *Nereocystis*, *Pelagophycus*, and *Postilesia*. Their average iodine content is 0·29 per cent. Japanese algæ used for kelp-making, give as the highest return on analysis 0·23 per cent. and 0·27 per cent., with the exception of edible seaweed, which yields 0·3171 per cent. Against these, Scottish *Laminaria digitata* gives 0·4535 per cent. of iodine, and *Laminaria stenophylla* 0·4777 per cent. Thus, in the world's iodine market, Great Britain has an outstanding natural advantage in its raw material. On the basis of the analysis of the Department of Agriculture, it may be inferred that the American seaweed industry can supply and more than supply the home demand for potassium, but that, owing to the low yield of iodine, it will not be able to produce more than 40 per cent. of the iodine now imported from Japan at the present rate of consumption. This apparently would displace from the American market about £120,000 per annum of the Japanese production, which would have to find an outlet elsewhere, with the result that, for a time, competition would be intensified. But, unless the results of the actual working of the American Potash Corporation are improved, this amount of Japanese iodine would not be displaced in practice, since the production of one unit per day, treating 500 tons of wet weed, gives various products selling at $4,749·75, of which only $800 isdue to iodine. The fact that Japan can supply 80 per cent of the iodine consumed in the United States is a remarkable testimony to the growing strength of the chemical treatment of seaweed in competition with the iodine obtained from nitrate. When it is recalled that the life of the Chile nitrate-fields is comparatively short, and these are the only deposits from which, so far, iodine has been obtained, while artificial nitrate does not yield any iodine, it is apparent that the future is full of promise for the working of iodine from seaweed. In addition, there is the prospect of securing other valuable products which are at present wasted under existing Scottish methods of the gathering, drying, and calcining of the algæ. In order that Great Britain should participate in the benefits from this industry to which she is entitled by the good quality of her marine algæ, it is necessary that scientific knowledge and commercial ingenuity should be applied to the processes of organisation and of manufacture. The Islands of Scotland have very few of the gifts of nature in a higher degree than other localities. In the high proportion of iodine and other valuable constituents of their marine algæ they do possess such a gift, and, now that the time is becoming ripe, this source of wealth ought to be worked to better advantage than it has been in the past.

—The condition of **trade** in the **Persian Gulf** is thus described on the 7th October by the Karachi correspondent of a contemporary :—The following news has been received in Karachi from Mohammerah. The **date season** for want of export has been irretrievably ruined. This time last year saw the river crowded with native craft manned by lusty-voiced Arabs moving to and from the date *churdocks* but this year albeit the river is full of craft, of real traffic on the river there is practically nothing. The war had paralysed the finances of the native merchant considerably, some of whom however do not as yet realise the extent of the war and its consequences. The banks of the Karun river are at present lined all along with every conceivable craft from Busreh. Steamers, paddle boats, tugs, iron barges and innumerable lighters and *mahilas* are all standing idle in the river, denoting an almost entire cessation of business.

TRADE OF COREA.

The following are extracts from the Consular Report on the trade of Corea in 1913 :—

Total Foreign Trade.

In 1913 the total trade of Corea with Japan and foreign countries reached the highest figures on record, showing an increase of about 14 per cent upon the trade for the preceding year. Exports as well as imports indicated a substantial expansion. The following table gives the imports, exports and total trade for the past two years :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1912 . . .	6,851,368	2,142,282	8,993,650
1913 . . .	7,307,150	3,152,225	10,459,375
Increase in 1913	455,782	1,009,943	1,465,725

The above figures are exclusive of gold and silver bullion. Imports of gold and silver bullion and exports thereof amounted to £20,631 and £1,117,201 respectively, making £1,137,832 in all, which raised the grand total of trade to £11,597,207 as compared with £10,177,483 for 1912.

Import Trade.

The growth of the import trade is principally accounted for by the largely increased importation of cereals—rice and millet —and of wheat flour, sugar, cotton yarns, and cotton, linen or hemp and silk tissues, timber and planks; metals and comestibles exhibit a considerable falling-off.

Coal.

The value of the coal imported amounted to £184,910, the quantity being £375,077. Imports from Japan were 145,888 tons, valued at £76,492, a decline of 60,980 tons in quantity and 32,677 in value compared with 1912, while there was more than double the importation of Manchurian coal, *viz.*, 227,227 tons, valued at £105,239, the producing power of the Fushun mine becoming greater every year. The Corean railways used Fushun coal exclusively, and their consumption is about 150,000 tons annually.

Cotton Goods.

Cotton goods decreased considerably in importation in spite of the fact that there was much buying done in the various items for 1913 during the latter half of 1912. But in 1913 the market showed signs of being entirely overdone in all branches of the piece-goods trade, and there were complaints of evaded contracts and inability on the part of buyers to take delivery of goods ordered, unless given a long extension of time for payments. The consequence is that, with the exception of grey shirtings, the demand for which has recovered after a period during which they had been largely displaced by white shirtings, large stocks have been carried over and are estimated as likely to go a long way towards meeting the demand in 1914. With prices advancing dealers seem to have no idea of contracting ahead at present.

White shirtings showed a decline of £57,578, grey shirtings of £36,002. cotton satins and Italians of £27,603 and Japanese cotton tissues of £25,621.

Cereals.

The value of imported cereals rose from £56,737 in 1912 to £629,471. This enormous increase was caused by the necessity for providing substitutes for the Corean rice shipped to Japan.

Rice.

Rice took the first place among the items which swelled the import figures. The grain which comes to this country is known as Rangoon rice, but in reality is brought from India, Siam, Burma, Cochin-China and Annam. Owing to the rise in the price obtainable for Corean rice the lower class Coreans are perforce taking to the foreign rice, which is much cheaper.

Millet.

The importation of millet from China exceeded that of 1912 by over £200,000 and this staple, almost equally with rice, augmented the returns. The Corean millet harvest of 1912 was unsatisfactory in the western provinces, and the high price obtainable for Corean rice brought about a large demand for millet as a substitute, with which the home supply was quite unable to cope.

Exemption from import duty of articles for manufacture and re-export.

On October 15th, 1913, came into force an amendment of the Customs Tariff Ordinance, which took effect from April 1st, 1912, making an addition to the articles exempted from import duty if they are to be re exported within one year from the date of importation. The articles thereby added to the list are as follows :—

(1) Tissues and manufactures thereof, and yarns and threads imported for the purpose of making drawn work or of stitching, embroidering or hemming or for lace making.

(2) Tissues and manufactures thereof, and yarns and threads imported for the purpose of scouring, bleaching or dyeing.

(3) Furs and raw hides and skins imported for the purpose of tanning or dyeing.

While hopes are entertained that this measure will stimulate industrial development in Corea, there was not much importation under the conditions specified by the end of 1913. In November about

£1,200 worth of cow hides were so imported and a small quantity of cotton and cotton threads, but there were no such imports in December.

Tanning Industry.

Considerable development has taken place during the past few years in the tanning industry in Corea, as is only to be expected in view of the supply of raw hides available in the country. A company has been established at Yong-dong-Po, near Seoul, with a capital of about £102,000, which is now engaged in manufacture. So far the produce of the factory is mostly devoted to supply the home demand, some of it being, however, available for export to China.

Cotton Cultivation.

Owing to the encouragement given to the growing of cotton by the Governor-General, the area under cultivation is steadily on the increase. South Cholla is the principal cotton producing province and has an area of 34,089 acres out of the total of 36,152 acres planted. The other provinces which yield cotton are North Cholla, Kyengsang and Choong-Chong. During 1913 the crop suffered to a certain extent from causes which varied in different localities. In North and South Kyengsang the rainfall was insufficient, while owing to excessive rains in North Cholla the crop there was damaged by floods, and in some districts errors were made in the method and period of planting. On the whole, however, the results were decidedly satisfactory.

As compared with 1912, there was an increase in the export of cotton (raw and ginned) which goes almost wholly to Japan to the value of £49,954.

Soy Beans.

Soy beans again exhibited an increase, £54,652 more being exported than in 1912. The Corean crop in 1913 is estimated at 12,142,655 bushels, and the yield has been rapidly increasing during the past few years.

Rice.

The import duty in Japan on Corean rice was abolished on July 1st, 1913. For a time this did not greatly affect the movement of the cereal, but from the autumn, after the new crop came on the market, large quantities of rice were exported, the result being an enormous increase of no less than £711,388 on the export value of 1912. The Corean rice crop of 1913 is estimated to yield 49,295,393 bushels, being 5,007,894 bushels more than for the previous year.

Barley and Wheat Crop.

The barley and wheat crop of 1913 is reckoned at 33,599,850 bushels, an increase of 22 per cent as compared with 1912. Wheat was exported to the value of £14,209 more than the previous year, the bulk of it going to Japan.

Hides and Skins.

Bull, ox and cow-hides returned higher export figures, the increase being £24,019. There was a considerable increase in the value sent to Japan, but the demand in China was less.

British India.

Imports from British India experienced a rise from £10,494 to £124,467, owing to the demand for rice. From Hong-Kong there was a great falling-off accounted for by decreased importation thence of refined sugar.

TRADE OF HAVRE.

The particulars below are from the Report on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Havre (France) for the year 1913:—

Tea.

There is a decided increase in the consumption in France generally of Ceylon and Indian teas, and the imports are increasing and likely to increase. The French are cultivating a taste for tea not only in the afternoons but even as a substitute for coffee at breakfast. Ceylon tea consumption is perhaps the heaviest. There is no change in duty, and no appreciable change in price.

Tapioca.

In spite of prices having remained on a very moderate basis during the year imports have slightly decreased. It is reported consumption is less than formerly. At one time practically the whole of the French trade was supplied from Singapore and Penang, but of late years Java has considerably increased in yield, with improved quality. Tapioca from the French possessions, Réunion and Madagascar is admitted free of duty, whereas that from the British and Dutch possessions pays 12 fr. per 100 kilos duty. The Réunion crop varies a good deal owing to climatic influence, but in a good season the quantity that can be raised considerably interferes with the Singapore and Java products in spite of their being an infinitely better quality. It is reported Madagascar is likely to increase largely the cultivation of tapioca. Up to the present the quality of the product from there has not been satisfactory, but this may improve in course of time. Tapioca being admitted free of duty from Réunion and Madagascar should induce French colonists to cultivate it in spite of its being a low priced article; the fact of its paying no duty enhances the value quite 50 per cent to the advantage of the French product and to the disadvantage of the British and Dutch product. The only wonder is that the French growers with such an advantage do not supply the whole of their home trade. Tapioca roots, which are used for distilling purposes, are now at prohibitive prices from anywhere but French colonies owing to privilege duty.

Imports of Tapioca to Havre.

	1912	1913
	tons	tons
British Indies	1,881	1,476
Dutch Indies	1,539	1,923
Madagascar	18	57
Réunion	1,731	1,467
Various countries	557	240
Total	5,226	5,163

Peppers.

The statements below show the imports, deliveries and stocks at Havre on December 31st, 1913, compared with 1912 and 1911 *in bags*:—

Imports.

	1911	1912	1913
	Bags	Bags	Bags
Java (Lampong)	27,646	44,111	3,098
Singapore, black and white.	27,696	4,344	1,018
Tellichery and Alleppy, black.	39,653	43,136	1,648
Saigon—			
Black (non-privilege duty).	...	16,897	14,124
Black and white (privilege duty entirely French consumption).	51,745	20,287	23,322
Total	146,740	128,775	43,210

Note.—Java bags average 50 kilos, Singapore 55 to 60 kilos, Saigon 60 to 62 kilos and Tellichery and Alleppy 63 kilos net.

Deliveries.

	1911	1912	1913
	Bags	Bags	Bags
Java (Lampong)	1,375	19,055	39,309
Singapore, black and white.	1,868	17,766	7,467
Tellichery and Alleppy, black.	1,606	6,047	25,826
Saigon—			
Black (non-privilege duty).	...	2,163	3,908
Black and white (privilege duty entirely French consumption).	38,696	29,171	38,336
Total	43,547	74,202	114,840

Stocks.

	1911	1912	1913
	Bags	Bags	Bags
Java (Lampong)	26,771	51,832	15,621
Singapore, black and white.	25,633	12,211	5,757
Tellichery and Alleppy, black.	38,925	76,014	51,842
Saigon—			
Black (non-privilege duty).	11,938	26,672	37,196
Black and white (privilege duty entirely French consumption).	73,943	65,059	49,742
Total	177,210	231,788	160,158

Value.

	1912			1913		
	Fr.	C.*	d.†	Fr	C.*	d.†
Java (Lampong)	53	50	4½	53	0	4 1/16
Singapore—						
Black	56	50	4⅞	55	0	4¼
White	106	0	9¼	102	0	8 3/32
Tellichery, black	61	0		59	0	5 1/16
Alleppy black	60	50	5 3/16	58	50	5 3/32
Saigon—						
Black—						
Non-privilege duty	61	0	5⅛	59	0	5 1/16
Privilege duty	92	0	8 3/32	72	0	6 3/16
White (privilege duty)	168	0	...	160	0	...

* Per 50 kilos. † Per English lb.

Saigon black pepper as regards quality equals Tellicherry, and would only be worth the same price in the world's market, but owing to its being admitted with privilege duty (to the extent of 2,500 tons black and white, which is estimated to be one year's French consumption) of 208 fr. per 100 kilos as compared with 312 fr. per 100 kilos on foreign sorts, the French growers profit on the difference on the first cost in bond. Saigon white would compare in the same way with Singapore white. A glance at the above statistics will show the improvements in this trade at Havre, which must be classified under two distinct headings:—

(1) The French domestic trade which is almost entirely served with the Saigon product, which is admitted on privilege duty of 208 fr. 100 kilos. This precludes foreign grown

peppers entering into French consumption with the exception of a little white pepper from Java and Singapore.

(2) Foreign peppers, comprising Tellichery, Alleppy (British India), Singapore and Java, are practically all re-exported chiefly to the United States of America and to North and South Europe.

Havre with its vast warehouse accommodation carries large stocks in years of large crops and low prices, which was the case in 1910—12, when considerable surplus supplies which could not be held in the East found their way here to hold, and in 1912-13, owing to decreased production, have been distributed to the world's consumers. A regular export trade has been established, competing a good deal with London and the Netherlands. There is very little likelihood of anything but very moderate imports of foreign grown peppers to this market for some time to come, but the operation of importing and holding as in 1910—12 will be repeated again as soon as Eastern production overlaps consumption and an outlet has to be found for the surplus supplies. The increased stock of Saigon non-privilege duty pepper will be noticed. This has been brought about by surplus supplies over and above the 2,500 tons admitted into the country on privilege duty, and which if required for French consumption would have to pay the higher scale of duty, and in consequence is used for export trade. This pepper competes largerly with British grown Tellicherry and Alleppy. A good deal of this pepper is used in the British decorating trade, and finds its way to London. The chief feature of the Havre pepper trade in 1913 has been its export of 75,500 bags, or say about 4,300 tons. The French domestic trade has been about normal, but the 23,322 bags have not all gone into consumption, as owing to a probable further increase in the duties, consumers have taken their pepper out of bond, and a good proportion remains as invisible supply. A measure is now before Parliament to raise the duties on Saigon privilege from 208 to 272 fr. and on foreign and non-privilege from 312 to 376 fr.

THE WHEAT HARVEST OF 1915.

Risks of European Scarcity.

The outlook justifies the prediction of a scarcity of European Wheat in 1915. Many of the chief centres of production are so seriously devastated and the working forces so sadly disorganised that it would seem vain to hope that the normal production can be maintained. But while a shrinkage in the gross output appears inevitable, it would be hazardous at this stage to attempt to estimate the extent of the reduction. In the ordinary course of things the ingathering of the crops would be followed by the Autumn tillages preliminary to the sowing of the crops of the following year. The suspension of field operations over the extensive areas of military combat is not a hopeful augury. Indeed, countries and provinces have been sorely pressed to secure the harvest of the present year—which in Belgium has been largely ruined and lost—and in the prevailing stress there is neither heart nor opportunity to enter upon the preliminary work for the succeeding harvest. Even though it be allowed that agrarian pursuits in countries where primitive methods still largely obtain, and where women are accustomed to toil on the fields, are less likely to stagnate than the modern and centralized industries, it is difficult to conceive that the fertile soils of Continental Europe can scape the immediate effects of a decimating war. The proportion of Winter Wheat at least must be restricted, while inability to expose the furrows to the Winter frosts will be prejudicial to the success of the Spring cereals.

It is well that the uncertainty of the situation on the Continent should be borne in mind. Producers outside the stricken zones may perceive in the survey a cause for modifying their normal routine, while Governments may see the necessity for intervention in the interests of the consuming public. No doubt the subject is receiving due consideration at the hands of the responsible authorities in this country and their advisory committees. It is known that they are cognizant of the risks of scarcity and are conducting searching inquiry as to the possibility of making good the deficit. The United Kingdom can help in the process although its resources are limited. The relief supplies must come in bulk from the great corn-producing countries of North and South America, Australasia, and India. As far as our own Dominions and Colonies are concerned, we can rely upon the double incentive of sentiment and the prospect of a good market to augment the areas of corn to the fullest extent.

Various estimates have been expressed as to the extent of the British contribution. The country has to raise more stock as well as more Wheat, and the growing of Wheat is less compatible than any other agricultural pursuit with a full complement of cattle and sheep, though possibly not of pigs. It has been suggested that Wheat might supersede Barley, since the latter is used chiefly in the production of articles not essential in time of anxiety. A large proportion of the Barley crop—too large from the growers' point of view—is ground as a food for stock, but there are physical as well as climatic obstacles to the adoption of this plan. It has also been suggested that the yield of Wheat could be increased by the liberal use of manures. The consultative Committee to the Board of Agriculture can be trusted to give sound advice upon matters of this kind. The problem before breeders of plants is to raise a breed of Wheat that will withstand the rains and storms in July. It has been found an easier task to propagate heavy production of grain than to evolve a variety strong enough in the straw to carry the head to full maturity.—*The Times.*

THE DIAMOND INDUSTRY OF GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

We take the particulars below from the Report of Mr. Consul Müller on the trade of German South-West Africa for the year 1913:—

The first few months of 1913 were the most prosperous and contented in the history of the Luederitzbucht diamond fields The settlement of outstanding grievances and the reformed system of taxation put the industry on a better basis. A plentiful supply of Ovambo labourers, during the first five months, afforded a temporary respite from the chronic scarcity of native workmen. During the second half of the year the shadow of an impending compulsory restriction of output hung over the industry and caused much dissatisfaction among the mining companies, who were opposed to any such measure. From a purely mining point of view the year was most satisfactory, as the following figures will show. The annual output since the fields were discovered was as follows:—

	Carats.
1908	39,375
1909	483,268
1910	867,296
1911	747,152
1912	985,882
1913	1,570,000

The figures for the first five years are taken from the export statistics. The figure for 1913 shows the amount actually received by the Diamond Regie and does not correspond with the export total, which is not yet available.

The output of diamonds for the year 1913 was over 575,000 carats more than the output for the year 1912, a greater increase than any other single year has to show.

The increase is principally due to the inclusion of the Pomona mine in the list of producers. This mine began operations in September, 1912, and immediately took the leading position in the local industry as regards quantity and quality of output. During 1913, 617,038 carats were obtained from the company's claims, though the plant and the number of labourers employed was less than that required by certain other companies to produce one-tenth of the Pomona production. The management wisely decided not to force the pace, but to keep the output at a level of 50,000 carats a month.

Improvements in method of mining and machinery will be dealt with lower down. It will be sufficient at this stage to state that but for the improvements effected and the relief afforded by the altered system of taxation, the output of the older mines would have dropped instead of being kept at a slightly higher level than that of former years.

As the machinery improves, the small, discoloured and misshapen stones that used to escape detection are practically all recovered and tend to reduce the average size and quality of the output while increasing the quantity. This tendency was observable in 1913, but the claims around and south of Elizabeth Bay, on which work was either begun or resumed during 1912, produced stones which raised the general average of the output for 1913 to a higher level than that of the last few years. The exact figures are not available at present. While the average of certain companies was from 8 to 10 stones to the carat, the Pomona average was 2½ths stones to the carat. Individual diamonds, of fair size and merit, were discovered, including the record stone of 35 carats, which was found just beyond the Pomona boundary.

During 1913, 1,284,727 carats were sold for £2,153,230, an average price of £1 13*s.* 6*d.* per carat; whereas during 1912, 902,157 carats were sold for £1,303,092, or an average of £1 8*s.* 8*d.* per carat.

It will be noticed that though the production for the year was 1,570,000 carats, only 1,284,727 carats were sold. On the other hand, the prices obtained were better, in spite of the fact that a large stock of unsold diamonds had to be locked up in Berlin.

For some time past warning voices have been raised against the danger of over-production. These warnings were disregarded by the German mining companies with impunity during the period from 1908, when the fields were discovered, until the beginning of 1913. During this period the German output, which is a high class mellee, found a ready sale, as the world's capacity for absorbing diamonds kept on increasing. In 1913 the monthly output became very much larger, and the Antwerp syndicate, which had contracted to purchase the diamonds, was no longer able to take over the whole of each shipment. Whether this was due to the state of the market or to the weakness of the syndicate was a question which divided the board of the Regie into two irreconcilable parties. A brief account of that body and the controversy which agitated it will be necessary in order to understand the present position.

Diamond Regie.

After the diamonds were discovered there was a brief period during which the diggers were free to sell to whomsoever they pleased. For reasons which need not be dwelt upon here, the Government decreed that, after March 1st, 1909, all diamonds found in the German South-West African fields should be delivered to the Diamond Regie. This was a company formed for the special purpose of placing the output on the market and distributing the proceeds among the parties concerned, after deducting taxes, royalties and commission. The principal shareholders were leading German bankers, and the manner in which the diamonds were sold was left entirely to their discretion. The actual owners were not represented in the company, and their property was disposed of without their having anything to say in the matter. The complete

severance of the selling business from the producing business was bound to lead to serious complications. From the outset there was much dissatisfaction on the part of the producers, and by dint of constant agitation the Reichstag was induced to pass a resolution early in 1912, calling upon the Colonial Office to make provision for the adequate representation of the diamond mining companies in the deliberations of the Regie. In March, 1913, the wish of the Reichstag was carried out to a certain extent. The producers were allowed to take over half the Regie shares, though the Government in its capacity of producer and the bankers between them retained a small majority, and consequently the control of the company's operations.

The persons responsible for the policy of the Regie seemed to have been obsessed by the fear that if the London Diamond Syndicate were allowed to purchase the German diamonds it would be able to eliminate competition and dictate terms. In order to obviate this danger the whole output, as it came along, was delivered to the Antwerp Diamond Syndicate at such a price as was agreed upon from time to time between the Regie and the Syndicate.

The producers, who had all along maintained that their output was being sold at less than market values, immediately made their influence felt when they were admitted into the Regie. They caused tenders, to be submitted not later than May 15th, 1913, to be invited for the purchase of the next 1,000,000 carats to arrive from German South-West Africa after the expiration of the Antwerp Syndicate's contract, which ran out in that month.

The Antwerp Diamond Syndicate with a tender of 46 marks per carat, basis price, was successful; the next highest tenderers being the London Diamond Syndicate, with 45 marks per carat. The competition seems to have had beneficial results inasmuch as the average price paid by the Antwerp Syndicate in 1912 had been about 29 marks, and in 1911 25 marks. After making due allowance for the improved quality of the output, the price, class for class, advanced by about 15 per cent.

The general satisfaction with this result was marred almost immediately by the discovery that the Antwerp syndicate had been privily given an assurance that, although the output was averaging 130,000 carats per month, it would not be expected to take delivery of more than it required. As a matter of fact the rate of delivery was reduced to about 100,000 carats per month. The producers, who were not a party to this understanding, entered a vigorous protest. It would naturally have the effect of placing the Antwerp syndicate in a privileged position. If other tenderers had been given the same understanding the competition might have been keener, with better prices. The producers therefore maintained that the Antwerp syndicate was being bolstered up at their expense, and that the failure of the syndicate to carry out the terms of the contract was detrimental to the interests of the German industry, which had its sales curtailed at a time when all the diamond mines in South Africa were working at full capacity to enable the United States to fill up stocks before the new tariff came into force.

The chairman of the Regie retorted that everything that had been done had been done in the best interests of the German diamond industry. He defended the limitation of the amount which the syndicate were bound to take over, as necessary in view of the state of the market, which was such as to make a restriction of output imperative.

The producers were called upon to limit their production voluntarily. This they refused to do and combated the policy of restriction, maintaining that they only produced a fraction of the world's output, and that without an all-round understanding with the principal diamond companies abroad it would be suicide on their part to restrict; that without such an understanding restriction by one party alone would be followed by extra production on the part of the rest; that, if an understanding were arrived at later, it would probably be upon the basis of previous production, so that the less they forwarded now the smaller their quota would be in future.

Towards the end of the year the market weakened for various reasons, such as the Balkan war, tightness of money and the temporary slackness in the rate of American buying. Negotiations were quietly going on between leading diamond interests in Africa, London and Berlin. The necessity for extreme caution was apparent on all sides, and the idea of a conference with the object of coming to an all-round understanding on the ticklish question of restriction cropped up. The differences between the members of the Regie were so radical that no agreement seemed probable. It was dangerous to leave the disposal of 20 per cent of the world's output of diamonds to such a body under such conditions. The German Government has a greater interest in the revenues derived from diamonds than the mining companies themselves, and determined to cut the Gordian knot. It took over the shares in the Regie which belonged to the bankers, thus acquiring a majority of votes, and on December 6th it declared that the Regie in its old shape, had ceased to exist and that the Government would be responsible for carrying on the business.

On December 13th an ordinance was issued, decreeing that, from and after January 1st, 1914, the Government would decide from time to time what quantity of German diamonds should be sold for each producer. The maximum for 1914, from all companies combined, was fixed at 1,038,000 carats, or 86,500 carats a month, and each company was informed what its share would be. It was not possible to prevent the companies from producing more than their quota, but if the ordinance is strictly enforced the retarded conversion of the diamonds into cash will act as an automatic check upon production, by reducing the amount of cash available to pay for it. The producers protested against what they describe as high-handed and illegal action, and took proceedings against the Government. Subsequently these were withdrawn, pending the result of negotiations with a view to a settlement, mutually satisfactory to the Government and the producers. News has recently been received that the negotiations have terminated successfully and that the Regie has been re-organised. Half the shares will be held by the Government and half by the mining companies. The board will consist of eight members, four of whom will be selected by the companies, and four will be nominated by the Government.

The Regie, as now constituted, is under the management of the parties directly interested in the revenue derived from the sale of the diamonds, and the common interest may bring about unanimity in its policy. For the time being the mining representatives do not seem to be convinced that a restriction of output is necessary, and the mines are carrying on their work as usual. Neither the Government nor the shareholders can afford to adopt a policy that will tend to diminish the profits of the industry, and measures, decided upon by the Regie, will in future be backed up by definite instructions to the mine managers. In these circumstances it becomes possible for the Regie to enter into a conference with representatives of the diamond industry in other countries, as it will be able to guarantee the fulfilment of agreements arrived at with the view of keeping the market steady and maintaining or improving prices.

It is useless for anyone not connected with the diamond industry in all its phases to attempt to dogmatise upon the state of the market or take sides in a controversy in respect thereof.

Having, therefore, shortly, outlined the Regie controvery and its outcome, it may be as well to append a statement showing the output of diamonds during the last three years from mines in the Union of South Africa and the sales of German South-West African diamonds during the same period, leaving it to anyone who cares to do so to draw his own conclusions as to the significance of the figures. In the case of the German diamonds the figures quoted are taken from the Regie reports. The British South African figures are from Government statistics.

Quantities.

Country.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Carats.	Carats.	Carats.
Union of South Africa .	4,891,998	5,071,882	5,163,546
German South-West Africa	816,296	902,157	1,284,727
Total .	5,708,294	5,974,039	6,448,273

Values.

Country.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£
Union of South Africa .	8,746,724	10,061,489	11,389,807
German South-West Africa	1,019,444	1,303,092	2,153,230
Total .	9,766,168	11,364,581	13,543,037

A comparison of the 1913 figures with those of 1911 shows that the Union of South Africa increased its annual output by 271,548 carats, valued at £2,643,083. During the same period the German South-West African sales went up by 468,431 carats, valued at £1,133,786. But the Regie had approximately 350,000 carats of unsold diamonds on hand on December 31st, 1913. The increase over 1911 in the amount of the German output was roughly 820,000 carats.

—The *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry* states that artificially hardened **liquid oils** are now being supplied in large quantities, both in Europe and in the United States. On account of the relatively lower price of linseed oil during the past year, this has been more generally hardened for the soap makers than the other oils. Whale oil is also coming into use for this purpose. Cottonseed oil, being relatively high in price, is not being hardened in important quantities except for edible uses. In the United States most of the large makers of compound lard, who formerly used 80 per cent of liquid cottonseed oil and 20 per cent oleo-stearin, now use cottonseed oil exclusively, after hardening it to the desired consistency. In Europe small quantities of cottonseed oil are being hardened for margarine, and this will probably be an important business, but for the present most of the hardened oils are being used for soap. The total capacity of European hardening plants for 1914 is put at 1,375,000 barrels (400 lb. each), but not more than half this amount was made in 1913. In the United States the output for 1913 is put at 500,000 barrels, and the plants are said to be rapidly increasing. The amounts of various oils used in the principal European countries in 1913 for making margarine are estimated at:—**Copra** oil, 169,000 metric tons; **palm** kernel oil, 35,000; animal **hard** fats, 143,500; **liquid** oils, 150,000 tons. The production of margarine is increasing year by year, and copra oil as an ingredient is becoming increasingly popular. The demand for this purpose alone will probably be 250,000 tons in 1914, and this is two-thirds of the world's crop. The soap trade will always require important quantities. The copra crop of 1913 is estimated at 630,000 metric tons. At the highest probable yield of 60 per cent this would make 378,000 metric tons of oil.

WEEKLY TRADE MOVEMENTS.

For the week ending 10th October, 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

COTTON GOODS.

Twist and Yarn.

			1913	1914
Foreign—Imports by sea into	Calcutta	lbs.	353 263	441,857
	Bombay	,,	345.719	560,161
	Madras	,,	282,386	104,942
Indian—Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	114,480	...
	Bombay	,,	5,616 600	...
	Madras	,,	5,212	...

Grey Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	8,005,187	20,936,064
	Bombay	,,	2,042,824	6,216,562
	Karachi	,,	742,294	587,846
	Madras	,,	2,972,483	1,812,593
	Rangoon	,,	64,780	475,369

White Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	1,419,582	5,399,435
	Bombay	,,	2,268.720	8,947,221
	Karachi	,,	4,591,111	3,454,852
	Madras	,,	1,230.583	759,384
	Rangoon	,,	294,558	1,276,508

Other Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	1,202,318	3,149,037
	Bombay	,,	7,036,956	13,280,985
	Karachi	,,	3,301,505	3,291,024
	Madras	,,	1,331,636	1,176,253
	Rangoon	,,	482,965	1,057,702

Piece Goods.

(Indian and Foreign.)

Despatches by rail from	Calcutta	cwt.	39,377	33,540
	Bombay	,,	20,632	15,268
	Karachi	,,	20,056	13,276
	Madras	,,	8,345	2,792

Raw Cotton.

Imports into Bombay	By sea	cwt.	57	...
	Coastwise	,,	19,086	1,908
	By rail	,,	81,133	2,635
Imports into Karachi by rail		,,	4,395	...
,, ,, Calcutta by rail and river		,,	17,860	700

JUTE.

			1913	1914
Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	940,022	487,024
Exports by sea from Calcutta	Gunny bags	No.	835,770	5,573,550
	,, cloth	yds.	...	15,781,950
	Jute, raw	cwt.	251.912	245,506
Chittagong—Jute		,,	209,446	...

COTTON SEEDS.

Exports by sea from Bombay		cwt.	83,904	71,843

OIL SEEDS.

Linseed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	42 840	7,360
	By sea	,,	131	...
	Coastwise	,,	354	...
	By rail	,,	56,907	3,491
Karachi by rail and river		,,	148	...
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	27,509	12,786
	Bombay	,,	86,593	12,732
	Karachi	,,	...	14,472

Rape and Mustard Seed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	3,394	8,743
	By sea	,,	...	...
	Coastwise	,,	151	110
	By rail	,,	2,373	...
Karachi by rail and river		,,	5,592	...
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	453	...
	Bombay	,,	13,067	4,033
	Karachi	,,	18,040	48,301

RICE.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	310,646	416,817
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	18,076	23,058
	Chittagong	,,	...	...
	Bombay	,,	11,016	5.296
	Karachi	,,	6.659	12,089
	Madras	,,	321	12
	Rangoon	,,	146,872	196,458

TEA.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		lbs.	9,915,345	7,265,476
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	2,617.833	13,555,578
	Chittagong	,,	2,220,893	246,752

WHEAT.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	53.800	8,360
	Karachi by rail	,,	165,033	234,926
	By sea	,,	...	...
	Coastwise	,,	2,666	4,587
	By rail	,,	49,583	43,214
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	6	154
	Bombay	,,	36,990	1,804
	Karachi	,,	145,172	492,434

KEROSENE OIL, WEEK ENDING 10th OCTOBER, 1914, AND CORRESPONDING WEEK OF 1913.

Imports by sea into—	From Russia. 1913.	Russia. 1914.	America. 1913.	America. 1914.	All other Foreign countries. 1913.	All other Foreign countries. 1914.	Total. 1913.	Total. 1914.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	1,455,934	...	1,455,934
Bombay	...	...	49	...	...	...	49	...
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Exports by sea from Burma to	Galls.
Bengal	2,663,128
Bombay	...
Sind	...
Madras	1,285,517
Indian Ports, Non-Br.	...
Foreign Ports	...

[Note.—The weekly trade movements are compiled in the Department of Statistics from the figures obtained from the Railway Traffic Offices, Steamer Companies, Kidderpore Docks, Superintendent, Inland Vessel Wharves, Supervisor, Calcutta Canals, registering stations of road traffic, and the Collectors of Customs.]

EXPORTS—RUNNING TOTALS (INCLUDING FIGURES RECORDED ON PAGE 110) FROM JANUARY.

	Twist and Yarn (Indian) 1913	Twist and Yarn (Indian) 1914	Jute, Raw 1913	Jute, Raw 1914	Jute Manufactures: Gunny bags 1913	Jute Manufactures: Gunny bags 1914	Jute Manufactures: Gunny cloth 1913	Jute Manufactures: Gunny cloth 1914	Cotton seed 1913	Cotton seed 1914
	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	7,827.184	1,769.137	13,068,127	6,631,363	274,904,960	264,789,509	826,092,421	755,344,347	—	—
Bombay	147,816,144	120,234,665	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,672,179	5,637,138
Karachi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras	70,157	70,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	701,572	218,428	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Linseed 1913	Linseed 1914	Rape and Mustard 1913	Rape and Mustard 1914	Rice 1913	Rice 1914	Tea 1913	Tea 1914	From April: Wheat 1913	From April: Wheat 1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	2,752,622	3,928.379	167.974	143.811	6,433,912	4,125.567	133,931,800	129,065,818	1,428,253	19,596
Bombay	3,073.325	2,135.923	993.587	719.209	461,822	446 060	—	—	4,674 485	176.073
Karachi	28,220	71,083	2,888,749	2,424,336	801,716	679,910	—	—	15,909,543	10,633,475
Madras	—	—	—	—	7,304	538	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	22,637.448	17,553,096	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	69,301	1,765	36,752,423	26,709,493	—	—

Note.—The dash against some of the ports indicates that figures for these ports have not been called for and published in the *Indian Trade Journal*.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR, WEEK ENDING 10th OCT. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

	Refined Sugar imported into: Calcutta 1913	Calcutta 1914	Bombay 1913	Bombay 1914	Karachi 1913	Karachi 1914	Madras 1913	Madras 1914	Rangoon 1913	Rangoon 1914	Total 1913	Total 1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom	38	...	57	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	100	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other European Countries.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	2	200
Java	78,06 6	248,274	60,184	83,661	75,666	...	24	6,933	1,070	...	215,010	338,868
Mauritius	...	...	67,725	4,500	...	1,067	...	...	...	...	6.,725	5,567
Other non-European Countries.	...	...	1,044	...	538	...	...	...	3,189	...	4,771	...
Total Refined											287,608	344,635
Total Unrefined											...	...
Grand Total											287,608	344,635

DESPATCHES OF SUGAR DURING THE WEEK ENDING 10th OCT., 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

		1913 cwt.	1914 cwt.
From Calcutta	By rail	117,169	103,389*
	,, river	33,257	25.808
	,, road	1,566	2,835
	,, sea (foreign)	1	16,018
	,, ,, (coastwise)	297	1,413

		1913 cwt.	1914 cwt.
From Bombay	By Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Great Indian Peninsula Railway (figures are not furnished by this Railway.	20,609	17,479
From Karachi	By rail	94,889	30,532

* Incomplete.

DATA OF TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY AND RAINFALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, THE 13th OCTOBER, 1914.

—	Station.	Temperature (mean of maximum and minimum).		Humidity (percentage of amount for saturation).		Rainfall.			—	Station.	Temperature (mean of maximum and minimum).		Humidity (percentage of amount for saturation).		Rainfall.		
		Actual.	Departure from normal.	Actual.	Departure from normal.	Total during week.	Total since 1st June.	Departure of latter from normal.			Actual.	Departure from normal.	Actual.	Departure from normal.	Total during week.	Total since 1st June.	Departure of latter from normal.
		°	°	—	—	"	"	"			°	°	—	—	"	"	"
Burma.									Rajputana.								
Lower Burma	Mergui	80	+1	90	+3	0·6	124·1	+ 0·6	Rajputana, West	Bikaner	81	−5	51	+3	0	13·0	+3·4
	Tavoy	81	+1	88	0	0·3	201·2	+24·2		Jodhpur	83	−2	43	−2	0	15·3	+3·0
	Moulmein	81	0	91	+2	2·1	201·7	+44·9	Rajputana, East	Ajmer	79	−1	60	+1	0·1	18·1	−0·9
	Rangoon	81	−1	90	−2	1·4	95·1	+17·5		Jaipur	80	−1	56	+7	0	17·8	−4·0
	Bassein	80	−1	91	−1	3·4	112·5	+22·4		Kotah	83	−1	51	+1	0	22·6	−3·7
	Akyab	80	−3	89	−1	3·8	199·3	+32·1	Bombay.								
	Toungoo	80	−3	86	−2	3·1	87·5	+20·5	Gujarat	Bhuj	83	−2	74	+11	0	14·2	+0·9
Upper Burma	Thayetmyo	81	−2	84	0	1·1	35·1	+7·2		Deesa	80	−3	68	+14	0	29·1	+5·9
	Yamethin	80	−3	89	+1	0·5	25·7	+0·2		Ahmedabad	84	−2	70	+15	0	38·2	+8·3
	Mandalay	82	−2	84	+1	1·6	22·9	+2·1		Rajkot	81	−2	84	+13	0	32·1	+6·5
	Bhamo	76	−4	92	+6	3·0	64·3	+6·5		Veraval	79	−2	77	+11	0	40·6	+23·5
Assam	Dibrugarh	76	...	93	...	1·1	62·0	−12·5	Konkan	Bombay	85	+2	77	−5	0	79·7	+10·1
	Tezpur	77		90	...	0	51·4	+2·1		Karwar	82	−2	91	+2	0·3	129·7	+15·3
	Dhubri	78	−2	86	−3	0·9	63·9	−6·0	Bombay, Deccan	Malegaon	80	+1	67	+2	0	28·0	+7·9
	Shillong	62	...	69	...	1·1	51·3	−11·1		Ahmednagar	81	+3	57	−8	0·3	17·2	−1·8
	Silchar	79	−3	91	+2	3·1	61·6	−17·5		Poona	80	−2	73	+1	0·2	29·9	+7·6
Bengal	Chittagong	80	−1	91	+2	1·3	81·4	+7·3		Bijapur	79	+1	67	−4	0	18·2	+1·9
	Barisal	82	−1	82	0	0·4	61·3	+3·2		Belgaum	76	+1	78	−2	0	81·4	+40·7
	Narayanganj	82	−1	82	0	1·5	49·0	+0·3	Central India.								
	Mymensingh	80	−2	89	+2	3·0	53·8	−13·5	Central India, West	Neemuch	77	−2	66	+17	0	26·0	−1·2
	Jalpaiguri	P	P	86	−2	0·4	82·0	−21·3		Indore	77	0	62	−1	0	28·7	−2·1
	Darjeeling	55	−1	87	0	0·8	108·2	+5·6	Central India, East	Sutna	79	0	71	+5	0	44·8	+4·3
	Berhampore	81	−1	83	−1	2·6	51·2	+7·3									
	Calcutta	83	+1	83	0	0	43·0	−6·0	Central Provinces.								
Bihar and Orissa.									Berar	Akola	82	+2	55	−7	0	31·6	+2·4
Orissa	Balasore	82	0	88	+1	0·2	51·6	+4·8	Central Provinces, West	Saugor	80	0	49	−14	0	28·1	−14·8
	Cuttack	83	0	80	+1	0	49·8	+1·9		Jubbulpore	79	+2	64	−12	0	47·2	−4·1
	Sambalpur	81	−1	79	+3	0	53·2	−7·3		Seoni	77	+1	56	−11	0	43·8	−3·6
Chota Nagpur	Chaibasa	80	−1	82	−2	4·3	35·5	−6·9		Nagpur	81	+1	63	0	0	41·5	−2·5
	Purulia	81	...	82	+6	1·6	47·0	+3·4	Central Provinces, East	Chanda	81	0	78	+8	0	35·7	−12·7
	Ranchi	77	+1	66	−11	0·3	36·9	−10·9		Raipur	81	+1	72	0	0	41·4	−3·6
Bihar	Darbhanga	80	−2	81	0	0·3	49·1	+5·0		Jagdalpur (Bastar)	77	...	77	..	0	59·5	...
	Patna	81	−1	78	0	0·1	47·3	+5·5									
	Buxar	82	+1	70	−3	0	29·7	−7·2	Hyderabad.								
	Naya Dumka	79	−1	81	−1	0·7	45·7	+1·3	Hyderabad, North	Nizamabad	81	+2	63	−8	0	58·7	+17·0
									Hyderabad, South	Gulbarga	82	+1	60	−6	0	21·4	−6·3
United Provinces.										Hyderabad	79	+1	74	0	0	39·5	+14·1
United Provinces, East	Gorakhpur	79	−2	71	−4	0	36·7	−9·0		Raichur	83	+1	63	−4	0	29·6	+6·2
	Allahabad	81	−1	60	−9	0·1	36·2	+0·6		Bangalore	75	+1	83	+2	1·3	17·9	−5·1
	Bahraich	79	−2	80	+4	0·5	35·2	−4·5	Mysore	Mercara	71	+1	88	+1	2·4	115·0	+5·7
	Lucknow	79	−2	65	−9	0·1	31·1	−3·2									
United Provinces, West	Jhansi	82	−1	44	−7	0	24·7	−10·3	Madras.								
	Agra	81	−1	63	+5	0·1	28·8	+4·1	Malabar	Cochin	82	+2	83	0	0·6	75·1	−2·1
	Bareilly	76	−4	75	−2	0·3	39·9	−0·6		Trivandrum	79	+1	87	+8	1·2	38·6	+2·3
Punjab.									Madras, South-East								
Punjab, East and North	Delhi	79	−3	71	+19	0	29·2	+5·6		Pamban	83	0	85	+6	7·6	7·8	+3·2
	Hissar	77	..	68	...	0	18·7	...		Negapatam	83	0	87	+6	3·7	15·2	−2·5
	Ambala	75	−5	74	+3	0·1	37·7	+14·2		Coimbatore	80	0	81	−3	1·8	6·1	−1·3
	Lahore	75	−4	72	+16	1·2	19·2	+4·0		Cuddalore	81	−1	86	−2	3·3	29·3	+10·6
	Rawalpindi	P	P	79	+17	1·5	19·7	−3·9		Salem	81	0	78	−2	1·1	23·4	−0·3
										Madras	83	−1	87	+6	1·3	20·8	+1·4
Punjab, South-West	Multan	81	−2	58	+3	0·1	10·4	+5·7	Madras, Deccan	Cuddapah	84	0	75	+4	0·4	19·8	−2·0
Kashmir	Srinagar	56	−1	81	−6	0·3	4·8	−4·6		Bellary	82	+1	69	+2	0·5	14·4	+1·7
North-West Frontier Province.									Madras Coast, North								
	Peshawar	73	−2	63	+6	0	7·8	+3·2		Nellore	83	−2	81	+2	2·1	21·2	+7·4
	D. I. Khan	77	−3	70	+17	0	5·5	−0·2		Masulipatam	83	−1	83	0	0·9	25·7	+0·1
Sind	Jacobabad	85	+2	72	+21	0	5·7	+3·4		Waltair	83	0	73	−2	0	33·9	+10·7
	Karachi	83	+3	75	+9	0	6·1	0		Gopalpur	83	+1	78	−5	0	46·0	+14·1

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INDEX.

	Page
Notes	113
Money Market	*ib.*
Notices—	
Enquiries	123
Books of Reference	*ib.*
Copra Industry in Ceylon	124
Tariff Changes and Customs Notifications	125
Crop Forecast—	
Indigo	*ib.*
Weather and Crop Reports	127
Chambers of Commerce	*ib.*
Trade of Pondicherry	131
Chrome Sole Leather	132
Trade of Shanghai	133
The Dyeing Industry in Madras	137
The Coal-Tar Dye Industry	138
A Complicated Market for Linseed	140
The Cotton Trade and the War	141
Trade of Gambia	142
New Reference Books	*ib.*
Tables—	
Foreign Trade of British India in September, 1914	143
Joint-Stock Companies	152
Exports of Castor Seed	153
Weekly Trade Movements	154
Data of Temperature, Humidity and Rainfall	156
Export of Palmyra Fibre	iii
Departmental Publications	iv

NOTES.

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday Evening.

Presidency Bank Rates	Calcutta 5 per cent. (Aug. 6, 1914).
	Bombay 6 per cent. (Aug. 20, 1914).
	Madras 6 per cent. (Oct. 12, 1914).
Exchange	On demand 1-3 7/8
	Telegraphic Transfers 1-3 15/16
	3 months 1-4 3/8.

Government Paper (3½ per cent) Rs. 91-0-0 (*Nominal.*)

The **spot price of wheat at Karachi** on the 17th October was Rs. 37-0-0 per candy of 656 lbs. This is for white wheat on a basis of 30 per cent red wheat, 5 per cent barley and 3 per cent dirt; the price of bags included. The **price of Indian grey yarn** (20's) at Bombay on the 20th October was Re. 0-7-6 to Re. 0-8-0 per lb. and of **cotton (Fully Good machine-ginned Oomras)** ready goods Rs. 156 nominal per candy of 784 lbs.

The Calcutta **wholesale spot prices** of the undermentioned articles (so far as in season) on the 21st October were as follow :—

Jute—C. D. M. and Co. (Red) Group per 400 lbs.	Rs. 47-0-0.
„ M. per 400 lbs.	Rs. 38-0-0.
Rice—Ballam No. 1 per B. md.	Rs. 5-3-0 to Rs. 5-10-0.
„ Moonghy	*No business recorded.*
Linseed—Bold 4% per B. md.	Ditto.
Rapeseed—Yellow, mixed, medium, Patna, 4% per B. md.	Ditto.

The **Rangoon spot price of Special Straits Rice** on the 20th October was Rs. 272-8-0 per 100 baskets of 75 pounds each, the same as on the 16th idem.

The following information relating to the **world's crops**, as on September 25th, is summarised from *Dornbusch's Floating Cargoes List*:—*United Kingdom.*—Ploughing operations are progressing, but labour is said to be somewhat scarce. It is generally believed that a larger area will be sown to wheat this Autumn. The returns of Home-grown Wheat sold last week are given as 117,988 qrs. at an average price of 38*s.* 3*d.* compared with 105,955 qrs. at 37*s.* 10*d.* the week previous, and 64,065 qrs. at 31*s.* 7*d.* in 1913. The three-year average is 70,653 qrs. at 32*s.* 2*d.* *France.*—Since last week rains fell in many parts and, providing they are not prolonged, much benefit will result. According to the latest advices to hand the Wheat crop, taken as a whole, is superior to last year, and quality will be good. Scarcity of labour causes threshing to proceed slowly. A spell of fine weather is desired for ploughing and showing the winter crops. *Spain.*—The Wheat crop of this country for this season is estimated at about 3,087,000 tons, and it is believed there is a surplus stock in warehouses of 670,500 tons. Together these make a supply in hand of 3,757,500 tons, while the consumptive requirements are estimated at 4,200,000 tons, leaving a deficit of 442,500 tons, which will doubtless be covered with imports from South America, Canada, and the East at a later period. *Italy.*—Weather conditions of late have been favourable and the acreage under Wheat will probably be increased. *Norway.*—Accordingly to a report on the crops at end of August, Winter Rye has been harvested, and excepting for some sprouting the quality is very good, while Winter Wheat gives a good yield. Results of Barley and Oats, however, are below average. Potato crop prospects are about as usual. *Rumania.*—It is assumed that the crops here have turned out fairly favourable as some grain has been exported. *Russia.*—Advices of 12th September state that rain has fallen in nearly all parts, especially in the North-east and some parts of Central regions, where it was excessive. Reports on crop conditions were frequently unfavourable, and rains interfered with field-work and caused some damage to crops in parts, but in others it was beneficial for the late-sown Spring grain. *Canada.*—The High Commissioner of Canada is in receipt of a cable stating that the yield of Wheat in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba is expected to be about 160,000,000 bushels, which would make the outturn for all Canada 180,000,000 bushels. This estimate is 20,000,000 bushels over the Ottawa Government estimate. *United States.*—The *Price Current* says that during the week scarcely any rain has fallen which has interfered with farm-work. Ploughing has become general, and the Wheat acreage will be materially increased, particularly in Texas, where many sections heretofore devoted to Cotton will be put under Wheat. In the North-west threshing is far from completed. *Argentina.*—A cable from Buenos Aires reports unfavourable weather, rains and high temperature adversel affecting the condition of Maize, while the bad condition of the roadways hinders the movement of supplies from up-country. *Australia.*—Cables report rain in Victoria which, however, was not general, and the Wheat areas did not benefit. In the Eastern half of New South Wales further light rains fell. A Sydney correspondent writes that ideal weather is being experienced in that State and the Wheat crops make good headway. Prospects in South Australia were reported to be unfavourable, owing to drought, but some rain has since fallen, although not sufficient. Latest cables report good rains in New South Wales, and light to moderate falls in Victoria, West Australia, and Queensland.

The following is a summary of the various **crop forecasts** relating to the season 1914-15 issued by the Department of Statistics, India, and published in the *Indian Trade Journal* on the dates mentioned in the last column :—

Crop	Tracts comprised in the figures	Percentage of average Indian crop represented by the tracts mentioned in col. 2	Estimated Area	Ratio of reported area to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date	Estimated outturn	Ratio of estimated outturn to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres	Per cent			
Cotton	All cotton-growing tracts (except Sind, Gujarat, Karnatak and Baroda)	76	14,710,000	109	No information yet available	...	Aug. 26, 1914
Sugarcane	U. P., Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Bombay, and Sind,* Assam, N.-W. Frontier and C. P. and Berar.	96	2,373,800	108	...	...	Do.
Sesamum	Madras, C. P. and Berar, Bombay and Sind,* Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab and Ajmer-Merwara.	79	1,896,000	99	...	...	Aug. 31, 1914

N.B.—The ratios in column 5 are calculated on the total acreage in all India in the case of cotton and on that in British India in the case of other crops.

* Including Native States.

The **rice market in Japan** is thus described in their weekly report of 24th September by Messrs. Lockie, Pemberton and Company :—The long continued favourable weather had steadily brought down the price of rice, which dropped below 14 yen, the lowest rate known since 1910, and 10 yen lower than at this time last year. There was no lack of buyers, but conditions were so favourable for a good crop that the price continued to decline. During the last few days, however, farmers have developed a reluctance to part with stocks, having been with a fear that the weather was too good to last. This reluctance has been greatly accentuated by the rumours that the Government was going to buy rice for military purpose in connection with the European war. Spot rices are firmer, and the Indian market has advanced, ruling about 2 yen higher than in Japan, so the foreign rice which still congests the Japanese market has begun to be re-exported.

The **prices of British corn** per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 19th September, 1914, were as follows :—Wheat, 38*s.* 3*d.*; barley, 29*s.* 5*d.*; and oats, 23*s.* 8*d.*

Correspondents of the Toronto *Star* report that the farmers in Canada are preparing an exceptionally large acreage for **autumn wheat**, in the expectation of being called upon to contribute largely to the Mother Country's supplies next year. In many parts land that has grown pasturage only for years is being ploughed now and autumn wheat seeded in. It looks as if Ontario will produce at least 50 per cent more wheat next year than in past years if growing conditions are good.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a **detailed Survey** being carried out by the agency of Messrs. Martin and Company for a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge from **Sainthia** on the East Indian Railway to **Naya Dumka**, a distance of about 41 miles.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a **detailed survey** being carried out by the agency of the **Bengal and North-Western Railway** for the following lines of railway on the metre gauge :—I. From Captainganj to Thunthibari *viâ* Maharajganj, a distance of about 42 miles. II. From Maharajganj to Nautanwa *viâ* Pharenda or from Maharajganj to Nautanwa *viâ* Bridgmanganj, a distance of about 44 miles. III. From Captainganj to Bhatni, a distance of about 42 miles. IV. From Bagaha to Tribeni, a distance of about 24 miles.

Total approximate gross **earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways** from 1st April to 30th September 1914 are less by Rs. 68,82,873 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-1914*

*The mileage open to quarter ending 30th June, 1914, was 34,836.

The **stock of sugar** at the various Port Commissioners' warehouses in **Calcutta** on the 20th October was 350,008 bags, while the stock in **Bombay** on the 16th October amounted to 35,000 bags.

His Majesty's Embassy at Petrograd reports that, according to the *Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta* (Petrograd) of 21st August, 3rd September, the amount of **sugar** to be exported to **Finland** during the 1914-15 season has been fixed at 3,800,000 pouds (60,800 tons), and the amount to be exported to Persia (*viâ* the Caspian Sea ports and the land frontier) at 5,500,000 pouds (88,000 tons).

The *London Gazette* of 11th September, announces the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the **supply of sugar** in the **United Kingdom**, to purchase, sell and control the delivery of sugar on behalf of H. M. Government; and generally to take such steps as may seem desirable for maintaining the supply. The Chairman of the Commission is the Right Honourable Reginald McKenna. The other members are Lord Lucas; Mr. Walter Runciman, M.P.; Sir H. W. Primrose, K.C.B.; C.S.I., I.S.O.; Hon. E. S. Montagu; Mr. G. S. Barnes, C.B.; Mr. R. P. Lyle; and Mr. W. C. Slaughter.

In their report on **London tea sales**, dated September 25th, Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, Ld., say :—Offerings of **Indian tea** again were heavy and slightly in excess of those of last week, 53,773 packages, being catalogued compared with 52,461 previously. At Monday's Auction, demand was very slack for all except fine descriptions, which sold steadily at late rates; otherwise, the sale passed with irregularity and frequently lower quotations. As sellers, however, were not always prepared to meet the decline withdrawals were numerous. At Wednesday's (23rd September) Auction there was a distinctly better feeling with prices here and there showing improvement. Quality again was generally unattractive with an increasingly small proportion of fine liquoring Teas. Southern Indian growths comprised only 1,487 packages for which competition was restricted and late rates not maintained. Average for week 8·54*d.*, against 8·92*d.*, last sale. Week's average of Tea sold on Garden Account, Season 1914-15, 52,496 packages, average 8·54*d.*, 1913-14, 57,696 packages, average 9·56*d.* Season 1914-15 to date 373,845 packages, average 8·92*d.* Season 1913-14 to date 369,238 packages, average 9·67*d.*

A Rio de Janeiro correspondent writing to the *Times* on the 20th September says that the crisis in Brazil in the **coffee trade** has increased owing to the closing of the European market. The Government is contemplating measures for the protection of the trade.

The statement below, compiled in the Department of Statistics from the returns furnished by the Collectors of Customs, shows the **imports of tobacco** from each principal country into British India in the month of September, 1914, and **total duty realised thereon** :—

	Unmanufactured.	MANUFACTURED.					
		Cigars.	Cigarettes.			Other sorts.	Total tobacco.
			Weighing less than 3 lbs. per 1,000.	Weighing 3 lbs. or more per 1,000.	Total.		
Imports—	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
From the United Kingdom.	...	58	—	—	48,904	20,445	69,407
From Holland.	...	809	—	—	...	80	889
From Belgium.	...	86	—	—	...	...	86
From Egypt	...	...	—	—	2,777	9	2,786
From the United States of America.	...	...	—	—	...	4,391	4,391
From other countries.	5	685	—	—	172	427	1,289
Total .	5	1,638	—	—	51,853	25,352	78,848
Total duty realised thereon Rs.	1,682	20,014	50,188	11,619	61,837	28,465	1,11,998

During the month of September, 1914, **one new coal mining company** with an aggregate nominal capital of rupees one lakh, was registered under the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913) **in Bengal.**

The daily **prices of opium** per chest for the periods mentioned below were as follows :—

For the week ending 17th October, 1914 :—In the Calcutta market—

Bihar opium :—*1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580.

Benares opium :—*1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580.

No quotations have been received in regard to the prices in the time bargains for the Bihar opium of the 10th and 11th sales of 1914.

In the China market—

At Hongkong :—(Exchange, Rs. 133 per $100.)

Bihar opium :—† $9,300 (new) and $9,200 (old).

Benares opium :—No quotations received.

At Shanghai :—(Exchange, no quotations received.)

Bihar *opium* :—No quotations received.

Benares opium :—No quotations received.

* Uncertified. † Certified.

The Hull correspondent of the *Oil and Colour Trade Journal*, writing on September 24th, regarding the **Hull oil market**, says :—There has been little doing in oils, and what business has been transacted has been confined chiefly to spot sales. **Linseed oil** remains at 24*s.* per cwt. naked for spot and to the end of September, and 25*s.* October. Refined **cotton oil** has again gone down and at 25*s.* 1½*d.* for spot, and to the end of October delivery is about 1*s.* lower on the week. For November-April 25*s.* 9*d.* is about the value. Crude cotton oil after remaining at a high figure for a long time has fallen to about 25*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for Egyptian, a matter of 3*s.* on the week, while crude Bombay at 22*s.* 6*d.* is 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. lower. **Soy oil** is also cheaper, and is now quoted in the open market at 25*s.* 1½*d.* per cwt. **Rapeseed oils** are steady at late rates, *viz.*, 33*s.* per cwt. for Jamba and brown East Indian. **Olive oil** is still scarce, and a nominal market, current values being Levant, £54 10*s.* per tun ; and Spanish, £55 *ex store*. Pure East **cod liver oil** is worth 19*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. The export of oil for the week were : Linseed oil, 244 tons, as compared with 48 tons in the same week last year, the destinations being America 209 tons, Holland 9 tons, India 22 tons, and Norway 4 tons ; cotton oil, 1 ton (to Norway), against 7 tons ; and soy oil, none against 228 tons.

The export of **copra** from the **Federated Malay States** increased in value from $1,303,169 in 1912 to $1,808,913 in 1913 or nearly 40 per cent. The average price per pikul (about 133 lbs.) according to the declared average value was $11·60 as against $10 during the previous year. The quantity of copra exported during the last five years was as follows :—

Year.	Perak.	Selangor.	Negri Sembilan.	Pahang.	Total.
1909	56,560	46,826	302	781	104,469 pikuls.
1910	91,265	31,451	469	2,585	125,770 ,,
1911	102,907	29,425	924	1,808	135,064 ,,
1912	99,824	27,593	364	1,750	129,531 ,,
1913	120,860	32,696	660	1,817	156,033 ,,

It will be seen from the figures that the Perak export has more than doubled in the five years, while that of Selangor has decreased about 30 per cent.

As the result of **good crops of beans** in Dairen (Japan) in 1912 the quantity available for export and crushing in 1913 was, according to the Consular Report for 1913, larger than in 1912. The bulk of the crop is usually brought down to the ports after the turn of the year, but in 1913 a rather larger share of that year's crop than usual appears to have arrived before the end of the year, as the exceptional season caused the first consignment to arrive at Dairen at the end of September, a month earlier than usual. The quantity exported in 1913 shows a slight decrease as compared with 1912, which is only to be expected when the increasing demand of the

mills at Dairen is taken into consideration. These mills now number 52, of which 50 are working, and the quantity of beans required to supply them for a year is estimated at 450,000 tons, from which they produce 900,000 piculs of oil. **Prices** have been very high during the year, and the export of this cereal to Europe as a regular line of business has absolutely ceased.

We quote from the Consular Report on the trade of Lyon for 1913 :—The **world's production of silk in 1913** is estimated at 26,487,000 kilos (58,271,400 lbs.) as compared with 26,965,000 kilos. (59,323,000 lbs.) in 1912—a decline of over 1,000,000 lbs, though well ahead of any previous year. This falling off is due entirely to the lessened production of Western Europe, which more than neutralises the ever-growing exports from the Far East, estimated at about 900,000 lbs. in excess of the final figure for 1912, which in its turn was several million lbs. larger than that of any of its predecessors. It should be pointed out that the enormous total which the Far Eastern figures have now reached by no means represents the production of China and Japan, but only that portion of it which is exported. Native consumption in both countries is very large, and heavy stocks of the year's crop are frequently accumulated in the interior, whenever conditions seem unfavourable to exportation. Though anything approaching an accurate computation is clearly out of the question under such circumstances, it is calculated that the native manufacturing industry absorbs some 30 per cent of the Japanese crop, which, on the basis of present exports, would bring the total production to the enormous figure of 15,000,000 kilos (33,000,000 lbs.), or more than half the whole amount of silk yearly consumed by the rest of the world.

In their weekly report on the **Shanghai piece-goods market**, dated September 24th, Messrs Noel, Murray and Company, Ld., say : As mentioned last week, there was some development in the market for **Indian Yarn** and the result is seen in the following sales which are now reported :—No. 10's 1,030 bales ; James Greaves Mill Taels 81·50/81·75, Imperial Mill Taels 82·00/82·50, Empress Mill Taels 82·50/83·25, Tea Carrier Taels 82·50/83·50, Ed Sassoon (late Tricumdass Mule) Taels 85·25 and Svadeshi (Ring) Kose Taels 89·50, are for Newchwang, Wuhu and Tientsin. No. 12's 275 bales ; China Mill and Moon Mills Co. Taels 84·00 and Pabaney Mills (Herald Office) Taels 87·50 are for Kiangse. The N. Y. K. str. *Penang Maru* arrived during the interval with 1,859 bales. The transactions in **Japanese Yarn** all told during the week, amount to 1,600 bales, on a much higher basis :—No. 16's Taels 92·00/98·50 and No. 20's Taels 98·00/101·00. The latest quotations from Osaka Exchange, were :—Yen 103·10 for this month, Yen 105·00 for October and Yen 105·50 for November. The sales are as below :—No. 16's 1,100 bales ; Sakai Taels 92·00, Woman Taels 95·00. 3 Horses Taels 96·00, Standing Horse Taels 97·00 and Blue Fish Taels 98·50. No. 20's 500 bales ; Red Fish Man Taels 98·00, 5 Josses Taels 98·75 and Bird Taels 101·00. Between them the Mills have sold 7,250 bales of **local spinning**, namely :—No. 14's 1,000 bales Clouded Dragon Taels 83·00/84·00, 350 bales Sycee Pot Taels 83·00/84·50, 200 bales 2 Elephants (Heavy) Taels 89·00, and 200 bales Lady Boy and Tiger Taels 90·00/91·00. No. 16's 900 bales Red Dragon Taels 88·00/90·00, 100 bales Moon and Season Taels 90·00, 100 bales Anchor Taels 90·00, 300 bales 2 Elephants (Heavy) Taels 90·00, 2,000 bales Red Round Dragon Taels 90·25/91·00, and 800 bales 2 Tiger (Heavy) Taels 92·00/93·00. No. 20's 100 bales 3 Star Taels 96·00 and 1,200 bales 5 Josses Taels 97·00. Resales of bundles prices have been made at :—No. 10's Taels 79·75/82·25, No. 12's Taels 80·75/86·75, No. 14's Taels 81·75/88·25 and No. 16's Taels 86·25/90·25. The market for **Cotton** tends to be firmer, and is now quoted :—Old Tungchow Taels 20·00, the New crop Ningpo Taels 20·40/20·60, 4 Chop Taels 18·60/19·60, Sundry Chops Taels 18·40/19·60, Northern Seed $9·80 and Southern Seed $9·20.

The Consular Report on the trade of Osaka (Japan) for 1913 gives the following figures :—The total **consumption of cotton by Japanese mills** in 1913 and preceding years is shown by the following table :—

From	1911.	1912	1913.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
India	131,600	162,700	192,100
United States . .	49,400	94,700	88,700
China	48,700	14,000	20,600
Egypt	6,000	6,700	7,400
Other countries . .	2,600	3,100	5,200
Total .	238,300	281,200	315,000

The increased consumption corresponds to an increase in the number of spindles working from 2,094,000 in December, 1912, to 2,286,000 at the end of 1913. Similarly, the monthly output had grown from 128,600 bales (of 400 lbs.) at the former to 140,000 bales at the latter date. That the mills were able to dispose of this increased output at an ample margin of profit was due partly to the flourishing state of the China trade, which absorbed much of the increase in the form either of yarn or of textiles and partly to the stimulus to the weaving industry caused by the high tariff. It is to be noted that with few exceptions weaving is done by combined spinning and weaving mills.

The following **return** shows the **number of bales of cotton imported and exported at the various ports of the United Kingdom** during the week and 38 weeks ended 17th September, 1914 :—

—	Imports		Exports	
	Week ended 17th Sep., 1914.	38 Weeks ended 17th Sep., 1914	Week ended 17th Sep., 1914.	38 Weeks ended 17th Sep., 1914
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	5,515	1,948,691	1,000	111,329
Brazilian	—	204,606	300	15,413
East Indian	982	224,383	3,140	50,905
Egyptian	—	363,848	455	112,031
Miscellaneous	14,874*	197,059†	25	10,667
Total	21,371	2,938,587	4,920	300,345

* Including 477 bales British West African, and 239 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,239 bales British West Indian, 13,604 bales British West African, 22,461 bales British East African, and 2,812 bales foreign East African.

The full report of Mr. Henry G. Hester, Secretary of the **New Orleans Cotton Exchange**, on the **American Cotton crop** of **1913-14** is summarized as follows in the *Manchester Guardian* of the 21st September :—In grade, Mr. Hester says, the crop has been the poorest since 1906-07; in fact, there has hardly been a year's growth in the past that has contained such a large proportion of poor and undesirable qualities. While the average grade is stated as strict low middling, the leaning has been rather under than over the grade; thus the average for the Texas or Oklahoma was low middling to strict low middling; in the other Gulf States it was strict low middling; the New Orleans receipts having been barely strict low middling while the averages for the Atlantic States, which fared better than the rest of the cotton belt, ranged from barely middling to fully middling. The average price for middling cotton for this year has been 13·49 cents per pound, comparing with 12·20 last year, 10·16 the year before, and 14·60 in 1910-11, and the average commercial value per bale was $68·06, against $63·59 last year, $51·45 the year before, and $75·69 in 1910-11. The total value of the crop compared with the previous five years is as follows :—

	Bales.	Values.
1913-14	14,588,591	870,035,059
1912-13	14,167,115	870,035,059
1911-12	16,138,426	810,280,764
1910-11	12,130,095	917,355,589
1909-10	10,609,568	778,894,095

These values are based on actual transactions from week to week and month to month as the cotton crop was marketed, and compared with computations made by the secretaries of other exchanges at leading trade centres. If the value of the cotton seed is added the actual wealth-producing capacity of the Southern cotton farms would be $1,114,502,336. Last year the total value, including seed, was $998,425,059. The foregoing values are different from those stated by the Census Department, which may be accounted for in part by the fact that the Government data is made up several months before the season closes, when a considerable percentage of the crop remains to be disposed of. Little old cotton remained in the cotton belt at the close of the season, and of that nearly half was held in stock by Southern mills.

Mr. J. F. Boomer, a correspondent in Manila of the Washington Bureau of Commerce, writes that in the Island of Marinduque, and in the province of Batangas, Island of Luzon, a wild shrub cotton (a type of *Gossypium*) has been found that gives promise of supplying a textile fibre of some value. This shurb, or bush cotton, is entirely different from the kapok or so-called "tree cotton" that grows in abundance in many parts of the Islands. The newly found bush or shrub cotton has a long fibre, and is stated by the local cotton mill managers to be longer and finer than that of the cotton imported from the United States. The cotton has been purchased and used in small quantities by a local mill at 2¼d. per lb. more than is paid for the imported cotton. The shrub in places grows 15 feet high. It is a perennial and bears flowers and bolls at nearly all seasons of the year. No attention has been paid to the plant heretofore; but it is now probable that official experiments in planting and cultivating the shrub will be started So far the plant is reported as growing wild in more or less abundance in the provinces of Cebu, Batangas, Tayabas, and in the Island of Marinduque.

A bulletin on **Kapok**, issued by the Philippine Bureau of Agriculture, gives the following description of the tree and its uses, quoting in part from Mr. E. D. Merrill, botanist of the Philippine Bureau of Science :—"The kapok tree (*Ceiba pentandra* Gærtr., or *Eriodendron anfructuosum* DC.) family Bombaceæ, is a slender deciduous tree 50 feet or less in height, the trunk cylindric, usually with a pyramidal, stout, short, scattered spines the branches horizontal, in distant whorls, giving the tree a very characteristic appearance. The fruit is an oblong, 5-celled, 5-valved, pendulous capsule about 6 inches long and 2 inches thick, glabrous outside and silky inside, the seeds globose, black, numerous, completely surrounded by abundant, white or somewhat brownish, long, shining silky hairs, the kapok of commerce. In tropical America the remaining eight species of the genus Ceiba are also known, but their product is generally believed to be inferior to the true kapok. About 45 or 50 other species yielding a somewhat similar but decidedly inferior floss occur in the allied genus Bombax. One of them is said to be native to Africa, 5 or 6 to the East Indies and tropical Australia, and the rest to tropical America. There appears to be a tendency to use the term 'Kapok' for designating the products of the allied species of Ceiba and Bombay, instead of restricting it to the particular product of the true kapok tree (*Ceiba pentandra*). The terms 'silk cotton' and 'tree cotton' are also commonly used to denote the floss on both the Ceiba and the Bombax species, but they should not be applied to the true kapok. Until recently kapok was considered unsuitable for textile purposes, for owing to its shortness and brittleness, it could not be spun into yarn. But according to recent reports, a process for spinning the fibre into yarn has finally been discovered by Prof. Goldberg, of Chemnitz, Germany. Yarn of a fine quality is said to have been spun from it. The principal use of kapok, however, is for filling pillows, cushions, mattresses, bandages, and life-saving appliances. Kapok does not get matted with use, as is the case with all other filling materials. The use of kapok in the United States for life-saving appliances was restricted to the Java product until 1912, when Philippine kapok was shown to meet the requirements." An oil is manufactured from kapok seed and the residue, which is said to contain about 5 per cent of nitrogen, is used as a fertiliser.

The statement below, compiled in the Department of Statistics from the returns furnished by the Collectors of Customs, shows the **imports of aluminium** into British India by sea from foreign countries in the **six months**, April to September 1914 :—

	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	Rs.
From United Kingdom	2,697	2,27,353
„ Ceylon	...	3
„ Straits Settlements	...	54
„ Hongkong	...	50
„ Germany	5,867	5,08,844
„ Belgium	772	65,400
„ France	303	25,172
„ Italy	252	20,805
„ Austria-Hungary	58	5 011
„ Japan	10	1 228
„ United States of America	1,585	1,17,497
Share of Bengal	170	19,006
„ Bombay	6,223	5,21,864
„ Sind	12	1,636
„ Madras	4,781	3,74,344
„ Burma	358	54,567
Total	11,544	9,71,417

A recent report of the United States Geological Survey sheds some light on the **use that is made of aluminium in America.** In 1883, when the industry had its birth, the production was only 83 tons. Ten years later the production had jumped to 333,629 tons, and in the next decade to 7,500,000 tons, while the consumption was 8,600,000 tons in 1904 and 72,379,000 tons in 1913. The use of the metal is now being extended to the construction of welded tanks, cooking vats, and vessels that are employed by brewers, preserve manufacturers, fat recoverers, and similar industries where a metal that will conduct heat, will not corrode, and is not poisonous is essential. Other uses for aluminium vessels on a large scale are in the manufacture of essences and syrups, varnishes, fatty acids, edible oils, and nitric acid. A number of aluminium tank cars have been made for the conveyance of the strong acid in bulk, with satisfactory results. The use of aluminium wire as a conductor in long-distance power transmission schemes is not new, but a recently developed branch of the industry is the manufacture of powdered metal which is used extensively as a paint pigment, in explosives, in lithographing and in printing. Aluminium foil is now being used on a larger scale than ever before owing to improved methods of manufacture having reduced the cost of production appreciably.

A report issued of the British Steel Smelters' Association states that the position of the **iron and steel trades** is of a satisfactory character. Firms executing Government orders are busy and there are improvements in other directions, due in part to the entire suspension of imports from Germany and Belgium. Some firms are working for stock in anticipation of a demand for steel goods which they would be required to meet. The report continues that iron and steel prices remain firm, and that there is in some quarters a tendency to adopt an attitude of retaliation towards consumers of manufactured steel who previous to the war were obtaining their supplies from the Continent. It concludes :—"We venture to question the wisdom of such an attitude, and to suggest that a better course will be for the manufacturers to do all possible to foster the home market, and to take the exceptional opportunity of demonstrating that the requirements of home consumers can be adequately met without the necessity of bringing in outside competitors."

The New York correspondent of the *Times* reported on the 22nd September that New York's share of the $100,000,000 **gold pool** which is being formed to relieve the foreign exchange situation will approximate $45,000,000 (£9,000,000). Additional details of the plan are now available. No syndicate, it is understood, will be formed; the task of raising the necessary funds will be directed by the clearing-house associations in the various localities. All banks in the central reserve cities and also in Boston and Philadelphia will first be asked to participate, and if they agree, which is most likely, bankers in the reserve cities throughout the country will be invited to join; the banks will be asked to participate *pro rata* according to their gold holdings and reserves.

The Fifty-second Annual Report of the **Government Cinchona plantations and factory in Bengal** for the year 1913-14 states that in the previous year's report some reference was made to the conference between the Java planters and the European quinine manufacturers and bark importers. At that time negotiations were still being carried on with a view to a settlement of the long-outstanding differences between these bodies. We have now to report these differences settled and the quinine ring an established fact. The effect of this agreement may be far reaching. Already, after less than a year's working, the price for bark has risen from the minimum 5 cents imposed to 6·20 Dutch cents per unit and there is every likelihood, according to latest advices, of a further rise. This has had the effect of nearly doubling the price of quinine within the last three years and has at once made the production of the alkaloid a profitable concern. The agreement would appear to be working smoothly and already there are hints that it will be ratified at the end of the contract period: nor is the world's production any in excess of the growing market's demand. Unless unforeseen circumstances such as the displacement of quinine by other drugs or increased acreages pointing to greatly increased production ensue, we may take it that quinine will remain at its present high level for some time to come. Within the department the policy of extension continues, and the ensuing year will mark the period when the factory relies entirely on the home-grown product. That the Bengal plantations can meet the strain there is little reason to doubt. The area under *Cinchona* on both plantations is 2,246 acres of which 1,367½ acres are from 0-5 years old, 546½ acres between 6 and 10 years old, 304 acres between 11 and 15 years old, and 28 acres 16 years and upwards. The large area of comparatively young plants is accounted for by the huge extensions which have taken place within the last two or three years. Over the total area some 2,163,603 trees are distributed, and from them a total dry bark harvest of about 13,000,000 lbs. may be expected within the next 12 years. The present year's harvest is 690,524 lbs. dry bark of which quantity no fewer than 642,672 lbs. came from *C. Ledgeriana* trees. The quantity of bark used in the factory was 959,247 lbs. This consisted of 481,847 lbs. *Ledger* and *Hybrid* Java purchased barks and 477,400 lbs. *Succirubra* and *Ledger* plantation barks. Residual alkaloids 4,498 lbs. were also worked up. The products yielded were 51,562 lbs. Quinine Sulphate, 1 lb. 14 oz. Cinchonidine Sulphate, 4 oz. Cinchonine Sulphate, 7,361 lbs. 4 oz. Cinchona Febrifuge and 1,205 lbs. Quinoidine (pure amorphous alkaloid) or a total production of 60,130 lbs. 6 oz. against 51,103⅝ lbs. manufactured during the previous year. The increase is accounted for almost entirely under the Quinine Sulphate head. The production is the highest yet attained, being about 9,000 lbs. above the previous record. The 481,847 lbs. purchased bark yielded 32,043 lbs. Quinine Sulphate or 6·65 per cent. Laboratory analyses showed an average of 7·185 per cent in the bark, so that the factory got out 92·5 of the total present. The 477,400 lbs. plantation bark yielded 20,374 lbs. Quinine Sulphate or 4·27 per cent. Analyses showed 4·52 per cent Quinine in the bark, so that the factory got out 94·41 per cent of the possible. The gross weight of bought bark has, however, been taken for this calculation, whereas plantation bark is weighed after grinding. The total yield of Quinine was 52,417 lbs. or 93·3 per cent of the Quinine actually in the bark. Though slightly below last year's return this still represents efficient working.

The following figures of the exports of **cultivated rubber from the Straits Settlements** during the month of August, 1914, are from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for August, 1913, being added for purposes of comparison:—

—	1913.	1914.
	Tons.	Tons.
August	1,315	1,325
January-August	7,243	11,415

The figures include transhipments of rubber from various places in the neighbourhood of the Straits Settlements, such as Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the Non-Federated Malay States, but do not include rubber exports from the Federated Malay States.

The Director of Agriculture and Industries in his report on the Punjab Cattle Census of 1914 says:—The trade returns show a total export of 788,470 cwt. of **hides from the Punjab** during the last 5 years. The weight of a hide varies from about 8 lbs. for a buffalo calf to 30 lbs. for a buffalo. If an average of 6 hides to 1 cwt. be taken, then the hides of 4,730,820 animals have been exported in 5 years. There have also been 452,936 cwt. (possibly a good many of these are collected in centres and then put on the rail again for export) of hides moved by the rail from one part of the Punjab to another during the last 5 years—these represent 2,717,616 head of cattle. There is of course in addition a very large local conversion of hides into leather for country shoes and for well buckets, and these hides do not come on to the rail at all. Of their numbers nothing is known. It may be safely said that ten million hides have been disposed of in 5 years. These would represent a mortality such as might be expected.

Messrs. Dyster, Nalder & Co., in their report dated September 25th, 1914, on **London sales of East Indian tanned hides**, state:—Supply after an interval of three weeks was small, and the Madras contribution was again mainly composed of calf skins. There was a good attendance of buyers. Extreme activity characterised proceedings and phenomenal prices were secured for all descriptions and assortments. The few parcels of Madras and Ceylon kips that were available advanced 30 per cent, while Bombay tannages, which made a more attractive offering, added 40 per cent to all-round value. Calf skins, both cow and buffalo, were in limited request at late rates. Buffalo leather of heavy weights was not represented.

The High Commissioner for the **Union of South Africa** has been informed by his Government that it is introducing a scheme for advancing up to 50 per cent of the normal value of **wool, mohair, skins and hides** deposited at the Government warehouses at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Durban. This step has been taken owing to the closing of the Continental markets to these commodities, and will probably continue until more normal arrangements can be made for their disposal.

The following statement shows the value of the **exports of Indian Merchandise** from the principal ports during the four weeks ending 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th September 1914:—

Port.	Week ending 5th September.	Week endin 12th September.	Week ending 19th September.	Week ending 26th September.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta .	1,23,31,703	1,41,67,938	34,68,676	1,27,63,009
Bombay .	21,87,188	10,94,979	38,61,238	58,18,647
Karachi .	14,68,646	28,31,430	29,65,421	8,74,906
Madras .	4,999	...	...	...
Rangoon .	16,89,541	12,40,570	9,64,351	1,08,511
Chittagong .	...	17,06,951	...	...
Total .	1,76 78,077	2,10,41,863	1,12,59,686	1,95,65,073

The annual report on the working of **Co-operative Societies in Assam** for the year ending 31st March 1914, states that the number of Co-operative Societies rose during the year under report from 188 to 249, the number of members from 10,945 to 13,629 and the working capital from Rs. 5,56,098 to Rs. 6,84,805. The reserve funds of Central Banks and Unions increased from Rs. 4,109 to Rs. 6,125, and that of Agricultural and non-Agricultural Societies from Rs. 43,093 to Rs. 52,954. The movement is still, in Assam, at a stage at which numerical expansion is less important than organisation on sound lines and the inculcation of sound principles, and the Chief Commissioner is convinced that any considerable development on safe lines is impossible except under the guidance of an officer who can devote more personal attention to the guidance of the movement than is practicable under existing arrangements. The necessity for the creation of a new post in order to provide for such an officer has been accepted by the Government of India. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to learn that certain small supervising Unions have done really useful work, but the Central Banking Unions which have been formed in the Upper Assam Valley with the object of controlling and financing the societies of the several sub-divisions have as yet made little or no progress. The working of the **dairy society** at Sunamganj and of the weaving societies in Sylhet and Kamrup will be watched with interest. The experiment made by some of the Kamrup village societies in providing improved **sugar-crushing mills** on hire is capable of wide extension.

The following extract from the Board of Trade Journal of the 17th September 1914, is re-published as a Press *communiqué* by the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India:—It is an essential feature of the **Government War Risks Insurance Scheme** that all insured ships must obey implicitly all orders and directions given by the Admiralty as to routes, ports of call, stoppages, etc. To avoid misapprehension on this point, the Board of Trade wish it to be clearly understood that this provision is intended to secure the safety of both ship and cargo, and that any deviation which may be rendered necessary in consequence of Admiralty orders or directions is in the interest of the cargo as well as of the ship. It is important that this fact should be borne in mind by all parties concerned in the shipment or carriage of goods on insured ships, and that in contracts of carriage the shipowner's obligation to comply with the Admiralty requirements should be fully recognised.

The position of **aniline dyes** from Germany in the world's market is illustrated by the following passage quoted from the latest Consular Report on the trade of Pakhoi (China):—**Indigo** showed a decrease in 1913 in the quantity exported of 4,630 cwts, but an increase in value of £1,274 over the previous year. Prices in 1912 were bad, and less was planted. Shanghai prices during 1913 were good, hence the increase in value in spite of a decrease of 20 per cent in the amount exported. Formerly indigo was Pakhoi's staple export. The total amount exported in 1905 was 85,829 cwts; from then on there has been a steady decrease, and the figures for 1913, 19,138 cwts, were the lowest on record.

In view of the steps that are being taken in the United Kingdom to capture **German oversea trade**, the following particulars published in the *Times* of 11th September will be of interest :—In addition to the permanent exhibition of samples promoted by the Board of Trade to assist British business men in the effort to capture German and Austrian trade, the Board has decided to arrange a series of "**exchange meetings,**" at which manufacturers and wholesale dealers will be able to inspect samples of the goods in which both are interested and compare notes. At these meetings wholesalers will have the opportunity of showing British manufacturers samples of products which they have hitherto bought from Germany or Austria, and the manufacturers will be able to show what articles they can produce in this country. The following letter inviting the co-operation of Chambers of Commerce and private firms was issued by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade last evening :—"With reference to my letter of August 29th regarding the campaign which has been initiated by the Board of Trade for assisting British manufacturers and traders to capture trade formerly in German, Austrian, or Hungarian hands, I have to say that the Board have now developed a scheme for exhibiting in this country samples of goods formerly purchased from German, Austrian, or Hungarian sources. With the view of making this exhibition of the greatest practical value to British manufacturers and traders, it has been decided to arrange a series of 'exchange meetings' between buyers desirous of obtaining such goods and British manufacturers, who may already produce or might be likely to produce, similar goods in this country. These 'exchange meetings' will be arranged trade by trade, and will be held at Wakefield House, 30 and 32, Cheapside, E. C. Import houses, wholesale houses, and shipping houses who have formerly purchased goods from Germany and Austria or Hungary will be asked to bring such samples of these goods as may be in their possession for inspection by manufacturers and suppliers, and the Board of Trade will also make other efforts to ensure that each exhibition is of a comprehensive character. The seasonal demand for toys makes it desirable to deal with the toy trade first, and it is proposed to continue with the following :—Earthenware and China, enamelled hollow ware, electrical apparatus and appliances, and cutlery. The value of Germany's exports in these trades in 1912 was as follows :—

	£
Toys and games	2,756,500
Earthenware and china	3,556, 00
Enamelled hollow ware	1,776.000
Electrical apparatus and appliances	8.034,000
Cutlery	1,747,800

The dates of these 'exchange meetings' will be announced very shortly. Meantime as the Board are anxious that you should co-operate in this scheme, I am to ask that you would be good enough to let me know the names and addresses of any importers, wholesale buyers, or shipping houses in your district who would be willing to supply samples of German, Austrian, or Hungarian toys which may be in their possession, and if possible to send a representative to the exhibition on the date which will be notified. As it is hoped to hold this first 'exchange meeting' within a few days, I shall be glad to receive as soon as possible any information which you may be able to furnish. The Board of Trade will also be glad if you will bring to the notice of manufacturers in your district who might be interested the facilities now offered, and to let me know the names of any who may express a desire to be present at the 'exchange meeting' for the toy trade." The Board of Trade are particularly anxious that firms supplying samples should understand that every care will be taken to ensure that the ordinary channels of trade now existing as between original manufacturer and final consumer are not interfered with.

An important **proclamation** relating to **trading with the enemy** was published in the *London Gazette* of 25th ultimo. Under the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated September 9th, the payment of any sum of money to or for the benefit of any person resident in enemy territory is prohibited, but the Home Secretary now authorizes such persons as may be empowered by the Treasury in that behalf to make such payments and to carry out such exchange transactions for the benefit of persons resident in an enemy country as the Treasury may from time to time sanction, or to receive payment of moneys from persons resident in an enemy country in such cases as the Treasury may from time to time sanction. The Board of Trade announces that British owners of cargo now lying in a neutral port in a ship owned by an enemy may, for the purpose of obtaining possession of such cargo, pay freight and other necessary charges to the agent of the shipowner at such port.

Major Webb Ware in his comments on the **Afghanistan trade**, *vid* Nushki route, stated that the Nushki trade with Herat shows encouraging signs of vigour. It is to be noted that Indian, as well as English goods, of high class are favoured not only by the traders of Western Afghanistan, but also by the merchants of Upper Khorassan, and that it is an error to suppose, because the Russian market is in a position to supply certain classes of goods very much cheaper than can be done from our side, that the same applies in the case of every type of goods.

With reference to previous notices relative to the new **Trade Marks Law in Siam**, a telegram has been received from H.M. Consul-General at Bankok notifying that the enforcement of this Law has been postponed indefinitely.

The **importation of glass ware** into Japan has almost stopped since the war began. The shortage in the supply thus created can not be, however, made good from the output of the home factories, on account of the scarcity of raw materials, owing to the same cause. Some of the Japanese glass factories have even been closed indefinitely, being unable to obtain necessary raw materials. Under these conditions prices have advanced remarkably by 6½ yen to 13 yen.

Applications in respect of the following **new inventions** were filed in the Patent Office, Calcutta, up to October 5th :—J. G. Lucas.—Improvements in porous containers or diaphragms for voltaic cells. L. Bradford.—Improvements in the separation of mixed metallic sulphides. H. T. Parmfelt.—Improvements in harvesters. W. J. Still.—Improvements in or relating to internal combustion engines ; and Improvements in means for injecting fuel into the cylinders of internal combustion engines. E. F. McCool.—Improvements in grinding mills. International Cigar Machinery Co —Improvements in and connected with wrapper delivering mechanism for cigar machines ; Improvements in wrapping mechanism of cigar machines ; and Improvements in cigar machines. R. F. Angelo.—An automatically discharging clack bucket for drawing water from wells for purposes of irrigation, horticulture and other requirements. S. M. Rutnagar.—Improvements in the ventilation of buildings. Mrs. R. Winsor.—The saw fibre machine. J. P. Rogers.—Crankless engine.

Weather in India during the week ended Tuesday last was marked by disturbed conditions in the extreme north of the country and many thunderstorms have occurred in the north Punjab and surrounding hills. The monsoon has given very little rain ; but an area of unsettled weather is reported off the west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been confined to Assam and south of the Peninsula. Temperature has been high in Baluchistan but low over the remainder of north-west India.

NOTICES.

ENQUIRIES.

(For particulars address the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, New Imperial Secretariat, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

An asterisk (*) preceding an enquiry indicates that Bank references are offered.)

Furniture.

(D333)—A Liverpool firm is desirous of communicating with importers of office furniture.

Letter Press Printing.

(D334)—A London firm seeks orders for letter press printing, lithographic printing and book-binding.

Machinery and Hardware.

(D335)—A firm in Ipswich, England, is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of pumping plant (hand, engine or wind power), engineers, tools, electric lighting plant, hardware, second-hand motor cycles.

Mahua Gum.

(D336)—A merchant in New York, U. S. A., is desirous of communicating with shippers of mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) gum.

Soapstone and Red Oxide of Iron.

(D337)—A firm in Bombay is desirous of communicating with sellers of soapstone and red oxide of iron.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The following publications have been received and may be consulted by any desirous of studying them at the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, where they will be displayed in the waiting room till Wednesday, the 28th October 1914 :—

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

Canada—Weekly Report—September 14th, 1914. Russia—Commerce Exterieur de la Russie par la Frontiere d'Europe—Janvier—1 Iuin, 1914. Switzerland—Statistique du Commerce de la Suisse —Importation et Exportation des Principaux Articles—II Trimestre, 1914. The London Chamber of Commerce—Report of the Special Committee to the Council of the Chamber—Food Supplies in Time of War.

Parliamentary Publications.

Report of Commission of Inquiry into the Casualty to the Steamship "Empress of Ireland," which sank after collision with the Norwegian steamer "Storstad," in the river St. Lawrence, on 29th May 1914. Treaty Series, 1914—No. 11—Additional Protocol to the International Copyright Convention of November 13, 1908. Estimates : Report, Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence and Appendices, 1914. Local Taxation Returns (England and Wales), 1912-13—Part V (1914).

Indian Publications.

Report on the Police Administration of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1913. Administration Report on the Jails of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1913. Annual Progress Report on Forest Administration in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1913-14. Report on the Administration of Income-tax in the Province of Bihar and Orissa during the Triennium ending the 31st March 1914. Season and Crop Report of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the year 1913-14. Report on Tea Culture in Assam for the year 1913. Report on the Working of the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882, in the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1913-14. Annual Administration Report of the Jawhar State for 1913-14.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All correspondence and remittances relating to the supply of the "Indian Trade Journal" should be forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, to whom all bills are payable.

Correspondence regarding advertisements in the "Indian Trade Journal" should be addressed to Reuter's Telegram Co., Ld., but all advertisements, blocks, etc., must be approved by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence before insertion.

Retail trade advertisements cannot be accepted.

A full index is published as a quarterly supplement and should be filed for reference.

The annual rates of subscription to the "Indian Trade Journal" including quarterly index, are: Indian without postage, Rs. 12; with postage, Rs. 13; Foreign Rs. 18. Single copies 4 annas.

Subscribers, and advertisers in the United Kingdom may remit either through a bank or by money order. For the purpose of postal remittances one penny should be taken as the equivalent of one anna, and 1s. 4d. as the equivalent of one rupee.

Back numbers, when available, may be had at a cost of Re. 1, for any number more than a week old.

The Indian agents of the "Indian Trade Journal" are:—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. and Newman & Co., Calcutta; D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay; Higginbotham & Co., G. A. Natesan & Co., and Kulyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras; Thacker, Spink & Co., Simla; Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Son, Lahore; and A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.

The Indian Trade Journal.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1914.

COPRA INDUSTRY IN CEYLON.

The four principal countries which manufacture and export cocoanut products are the Dutch East Indies, Philippine Islands, *Ceylon* and *India*. About thirty per cent of these products are consumed in Europe and North America, the chief items being copra and coconut oil. The cultivation of coconuts and the preparation of their commercial products are among the leading industries of Ceylon. A study of the *methods* in vogue in that island, where the industry has been carefully and scientifically built up, may be of some interest. We are indebted for the following particulars to Mr. David S. Pratt of the Laboratory of Organic Chemistry, Bureau of Science, Manila, who has contributed a valuable paper on "The Coconut and its Products with special reference to Ceylon" to the *Philippine Journal of Science* of last April.

Copra is the kernel of the coconut from which the greater part of the water content has been expelled, either by the natural process of sundrying or by warming over low fires. The method employed by the native of Ceylon is very simple, and consists in merely chopping the nut in half and exposing the hemispheres, meat upward, on dry, sandy ground. The nuts are carefully covered at night and kept free from all dirt. The meat shrinks away from the shells after two days, and is then removed for further drying. The process is usually complete in about six days, whereupon the copra is ready for market. Artificially dried copra is frequently inferior to the sundried product since the heat and smoke give it a darker colour and wizened appearance. Fire drying requires from two to four days in the large mills and from five to seven days on native estates. The latter rate is preferable as it produces a higher grade copra. The process is essentially the same in both cases, differing merely in the rate at which it is carried out. A platform is constructed of green areca-palm (betel-nut palm) laths placed about an inch apart, forming a floor from three to four yards wide and of any desired length. This is erected above an earthen pit in which coconut shells are fired, after having been fitted into each other in parallel rows. Three or four rows of these shells are generally fired at one time, with an occasional reduction of the heat for several hours. A row of shells burns from five to six hours, sometimes much longer. The half nuts on the platfrom are turned over after the second firing, and the partially dried meat is released after the third. Three more firings complete the drying. When this method is carefully carried out only dry shells are burned, as these produce very little smoke but considerable heat. The husks are employed in the preparation of fibre. The resulting copra is fairly white and clean, and since it sells for nearly top prices in the London market estate owners are content to use this method as supplementary to sundrying without employing more complex machinery. All Ceylon copra at the present time is prepared by one or both of these processes. A very successful native drier claims he can turn out the best white copra by grill drying and more economically than by sundrying. He fires only one row of shells at a time, and requires five days and nights of continuous heating to complete the drying. Many planters start with sundrying and complete the preparation of their copra over grills.

The amount of copra from a given quantity of fresh nuts depends to a considerable extent upon the rate of artificial drying. Ordinarily, from 170 to 200 nuts give about 110 pounds of copra. The two extremes are encountered in comparing the output of sundried copra with that of desiccated cocoanut products. The relatively low yield of the latter is well known, a decrease of 10 per cent, based on fresh kernel, not being unusual. The decrease in time required for expelling the water is, therefore, coincident with increased loss of oil, and all methods of preparing copra must represent an economical balance between these factors. It is unquestionably possible to make copra in much less time than is required by either the sundrying or grill-drying processes, but experiments made by planters in Ceylon have not impressed them with the advisability of adopting such changes. One of the most progressive coconut planters in the island constructed a drying house with brick heating flues and produced a paper-white copra in less than twenty-four hours, but discontinued the process because of the resulting high loss of oil. A continuous slow current of air at from about 54° to 60° (130° to 140° F.)—the proper temperature to be determined by experiment—should, it is said, complete the drying process within three days and nights, and with the least loss of oil. A rapid drying in ten hours must be attended by a considerable loss, and will require about 15 per cent more kernel to produce a given weight of copra. The copra destined to be exported to a foreign market for oil making is spread out in warehouses and sorted according to quality, dryness, colour, etc. Each hemisphere is then chopped into three or four pieces and resacked for shipment. The work is largely done by women labourers. This handling and chopping causes a loss in weight amounting to from 0·5 to 1 per cent, and a further loss of from 3 to 5 per cent is generally allowed for shrinkage during the voyage.

—A Press *Communiqué*, dated the 13th October, 1914, issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry, says:—The **immigration of deck passengers** from the Madras Coast has been temporarily prohibited by the Government of the Straits Settlements. The reasons which have led the Colonial Government to take this step are that the quarantine stations of the Colony are now being used for purposes connected with the war with the result that no facilities are available for dealing with infected and crowded ships from Negapatam and that the outbreak of war has already caused much unemployment in the Colony necessitating the offer from the Government of free maintenance and repatriation to labourers who desire to return to their homes. With the return of normal conditions and of a proper market for **tin** and **rubber**, restrictions on immigration will be removed.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

The *Board of Trade Journal*, published on the 24th September, relating to Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations, gives particulars about:—

Commonwealth of Australia.—Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation. Reports of Evidence.

Natal.—Importation of Certain Adulterated, etc., Foods Prohibited, except in Packages or Cans conspicuously marked as "Adulterated," etc. Exportation and Sale of Certain Protected Plants, etc., Prohibited.

Rhodesia, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.—Exportation of Foodstuffs Prohibited, except under Permit. Exportation of Warlike Stores Prohibited, except under Permit.

Southern Rhodesia.—Increased Customs Duty on South African Spirits.

Nigeria.—Exportation of certain Military and Naval Stores to certain Foreign Ports Prohibited.

St. Vincent.—Revised Import Duties on parts of Machinery and Cement.

Norway.—Exportation of Medicines Prohibited.

Germany.—Exportation of Dyes and certain other articles prohibited.

Netherlands.—Exportation of Certain Articles.

Belgium.—Exportation of Chicory Root permitted.

France and Belgium.—Duty-Free Admission of Tobacco for the use of British Troops.

France.—Exportation of Hides permitted.

Dutch West Indies (Curacao).—Additions to Free List.

Spain.—Temporary Duty-free Importation of Wooden Boxes destined to serve as Receptacles for Exported Spanish Fruits.

CROP FORECAST.

INDIGO.

First General Memorandum on the INDIGO crop of the season 1914-15

This memorandum is based upon reports received from six provinces, which practically contain the entire area (99·3 per cent) under Indigo in British India.

The season has, on the whole, been so far, favourable although the crop suffered through want of rain in Bihar and Orissa in the early part of the season and owing to excessive rain in parts of the United Provinces. The total area so far reported amounts to 104,000 acres (excluding the United Provinces for which complete estimate of acreage is *not* available at this date*), as against 139,000 acres (revised figure) for the same tracts at this

*The estimated acreage last year in the final memorandum was 24,400 acres.

date last year. Details for the provinces are stated below :—

	1914-15	1913-14
	acres	acres
Bihar and Orissa	38,900	63,100
Madras	38,500	45,400
Punjab	21,000	23,000
United Provinces	Not reported	
Bombay and Sind (including Native States)	4,500	6,200
Bengal	1,300	1,200
Total (excluding United Provinces)	104,200	138,900

The provincial reports are summarised below. The figures in brackets following the name of each province indicate what percentage of the total area under indigo in British India during the five years ending 1912-13 cultivated in that province.

Bihar and Orissa (**40·6 per cent** of total area under Indigo).—The crop remained stunted owing to want of rain in May and June. As this was followed by good rains in July and August, the second cuttings turned out better than those of last year. The total area sown is estimated at 38,900 acres, which is 38·4 per cent less than that of last year. The average outturn for the province as a whole is estimated at 86 per cent of the normal. (Normal = 20 lbs. per acre.)

Madras (**30·4 per cent** of total area under Indigo).—The sowings were seasonable throughout, and the weather has been on the whole favourable. The total area sown up to the end of August is reported to be 38,500 acres, which is 15 per cent less than last year's area.

Punjab (**14·9 per cent** of total area under Indigo).—The season has been favourable and the crop is in good condition. The area sown up to the end of September is estimated at 21,000 acres which is 8·7 per cent less than in 1913. The decrease is attributed to late supply of canal water in certain districts.

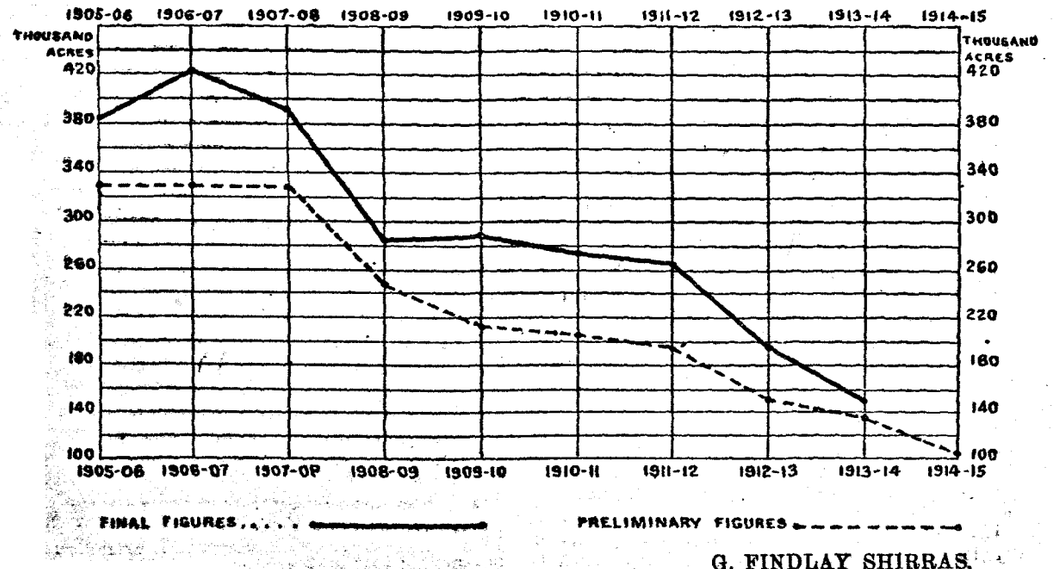
United Provinces (**11·8 per cent** of total area under Indigo).—The crop germinated well. The rainy season has been favourable in the western districts; but in the eastern districts some damage was done to the plants by excessive rainfall. The exact area sown will not be known till December next. The return however published by the Irrigation Department for July 1914 shows the area irrigated from canals to be 8,431 acres as compared with 10,137 acres last year. The average outturn for the province as a whole is at present estimated at 80 per cent of the normal. (Normal = 18 lbs. per acre.)

Bombay and Sind (**1·8 per cent** of total area under Indigo).—The crop was sown timely in June and the present condition is reported to be fairly good. The total area reported is 4,500 acres (2,300 acres being in Native States), which is about 27 per cent less than that of last year.

Bengal (**0·4 per cent** of total area under Indigo).—The area placed under the crop is estimated at 1,300 acres as against 1,200 acres last year.

The chart below illustrates the variations in the preliminary estimates of the last ten years as compared with those in the final figures.

Total acreage of Indigo.



G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 20th.

During the week ending October 19th light, scattered showers fell in a number of places. More rain is very urgently required for winter rice, especially in the western districts.

Ploughing of lands of *rabi* (spring) crops is going on and sowing is also in progress.

The prospects of standing crops are fairly good.

Injury to winter rice by insect-pests is reported from Midnapore only.

Cattle-disease is reported from twelve districts.

The average price of common rice has fallen by 1·3 per cent, as compared with that of the previous week.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Ranchi, Oct. 20th.

During the week ending October 19th light rain fell in Chota Nagpur. There was practically no rain in the rest of the Province.

Harvesting of *bhadoi* (autumn) crops is nearly completed.

Preparation of lands and sowing of *rabi* (spring) crops have commenced, but progress of sowings is retarded in some districts for want of moisture.

More rain is urgently wanted for winter paddy, especially in Bihar. The crop in the unirrigated tracts is suffering for want of rain in Patna, Gaya, Saran, Monghyr, Purnea and the Santal Parganas, and also in Angul and Hazaribagh.

Some damage by insect-pests is reported from Balasore and Sambalpur.

Prospects of crops are on the whole good in Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week.

The supply of fodder and water is sufficient.

Cattle-disease is reported from nine districts.

Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

ASSAM.

Shillong, Oct. 19th.

During the week ending October 17th weather has been seasonable with slight rain in all districts.

Transplantation of winter rice and harvesting of jute are practically over.

Plucking and manufacture of tea, sowing of pulses and ploughing for mustard are in progress.

Prospects of tea, rice, cotton and sugarcane are fair to good.

The average price of common rice has fallen slightly.

Cattle-disease is reported from one district.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

BENGAL.

The following is an Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the months of August and September, 1914 :—

The European War.

A paragraph regarding the situation arising out of the war in Europe appeared in the Abstract of Proceedings for July, and the Committee referred in it to several of the subjects which had been engaging their attention since the outbreak of the war. These, and a number of other questions connected with the position, have continued to receive the Committee's earnest consideration.

The outstanding feature of the situation, so far as the commercial interests of Bengal are immediately concerned, has been the complete set-back which trade experienced in consequence of the stoppage of steamer sailings from Calcutta during the latter half of September. It was natural that the outbreak of war on such a colossal scale should occasion uncertainty, and that it should take time for trade to adapt itself to conditions the like of which had never previously been experienced. And apart from general considerations, the fact that a number of the vessels engaged in the regular trade of India were required for State purposes in itself necessarily entailed a re-arrangement of trade conditions. The mercantile community, in common with all other classes, recognised that the interests of the Empire at such a time are supreme, and any inconvenience that was occasioned by the withdrawal of vessels for State purposes was of course readily submitted to. Fresh arrangements were made, and about the middle of September there was every prospect of a general resumption of trade with the tonnage available. It was, therefore, a matter of regret that, at the moment when the difficulties which had beset trade on the outbreak of the war were beginning to be removed, a serious set-back should have occurred in consequence of the appearance, in the Bay of Bengal, of the German Cruiser *Emden*. The material damage caused by this enemy vessel, both in the Bay and on the trade route between Colombo and Aden, is so recent that it is not necessary to detail it. But of course the *Emden* was responsible also for a complete stoppage of sailings from Calcutta and other ports, it being impossible for any vessels to leave Calcutta for nearly three weeks. At the jetties the position only a few months ago was that incoming vessels were held up because they could not get a vacant jetty at which to discharge their imports, and it was necessary for the Port Trust to arrange for some imports to be discharged at the docks. The condition of matters at the end of September and the beginning of October offered a striking contrast, and the Committee do not suppose there has ever before been an occasion, since Calcutta first became a port, when all the jetties were vacant at one time as they were towards the end of September.

The situation caused by the *Emden* was throughout closely considered by the Committee, and they have been in correspondence with the Government of India and the Government of Bengal regarding the measures which could be taken to protect adequately the important trade routes converging on Calcutta, in order that trade might be resumed without a likelihood of damage or further interruption. It was a matter of general relief and satisfaction that early in October intimation was received that the Bay of Bengal was considered to be reasonably safe, and it need not be said that the Committee voice the hope of the whole country that there will be no occasion for another similar compulsory stoppage of trade.

* * * *

The Committee have had a considerable amount of correspondence with Government on the subject of the use of telegraph codes by the public. They recognise that in a matter of this kind there must be restrictions, but they think it might be possible to modify these now to a greater extent than has hitherto been found possible, and to allow the use of private codes under the supervision of the censor. The granting of a concession of this nature would, it need not be said, be of the greatest benefit to the mercantile community, and it is hoped that some arrangement on these lines may shortly be allowed.

The question of the incidence of war risk insurance was mentioned in the Abstract for July. The Committee then stated that it appeared to them that this was not a matter on which it was desirable for them to express any opinion. The matter has been the subject of frequent reference to the Chamber, both in regard to the position as between shippers and importers, and that between importers and dealers. The Committee have, in view of the complex question, refrained from stating any ruling. In this connection they have observed that a special Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce have considered this question of the incidence of the war risk under c.i.f. contracts. They have replied that, having regard to the usual form of Lloyd's policy the presumption under ordinary circumstances is in favour of the buyers undertaking the risk. It is specially pointed out that answers to such questions are not to be regarded as legal opinions, and that they are given under reserve and to assist members of the London Chamber in coming to conclusions, subject to the obligation to consult their own legal advisers where necessary.

* * * *

A proposal was made to the Government of India by the Karachi Chamber to the effect that Government might recommend cultivators to decrease the area of oilseeds in India and devote as large an area as possible to wheat and other food crops. Their reason in making the suggestion was that they considered the condition of the seed crushing industry on the Continent of Europe would almost preclude an export demand for rapeseed from India, while a large demand is to be expected in 1915 for wheat and other food crops. The Committee were asked to support this proposal, and they were also addressed to the same effect by the Vaishya Sabha, Calcutta. They addressed the Government of India on the point, and they were informed in reply that consideration had already been given to the suggestion, and that the conclusion had been come to that it would be inadvisable at present to give advice officially to cultivators regarding the crops which should be grown. The Committee understand that, while the Government do not see their way to take official action in the matter, they see no objection to the recommendation being made known unofficially.

In addition to the matters mentioned above, the Committee have had under consideration a number of questions in connection with the situation regarding which references from members of the Chamber have been received. These have been dealt with, and replied to, individually.

Location of the Department of Commerce and Industry.

In August the Committee were informed that the Department of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, would remain in Simla during the ensuing winter. It was added that the dates on which the Hon'ble Mr. Clark and the Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven would arrive at Delhi would be communicated afterwards. It seemed to the Committee that if the intention were that the Department would have its head-quarters at Simla during the winter, and that the Hon'ble Member for Commerce would only visit Delhi, it would be more fitting that such head-quarters, if away from the seat of Government, should be at a commercial centre, more especially so owing to the situation created by the European war. If, on the other hand, it were intended that the Hon'ble Member should have his head-quarters at Delhi, paying only periodical visits to his Department at Simla, the Committee considered it would be better if the office of the Department were located, say, at Calcutta, seeing that opportunities of visiting the office would place the Hon'ble Member more frequently in touch with commerce. They addressed the Government of India to this effect.

Government replied that the intention is that the arrangements for the Commerce and Industry Department for the coming cold weather shall be similar to those of the season 1912-13 and 1913-14, *viz.*, that the whole office will remain in Simla along with the Government of India offices, while the Hon'ble Member and Secretary will proceed to Delhi with an Under-Secretary and a small camp office. Government again contended that it is essential that the Hon'ble Member and the Secretary in the Department should have their head-quarters at Delhi. They stated that it did not therefore appear that the mere location of the office in Calcutta, or some other commercial centre, would be of any assistance to the commercial community since cases would have to be referred to Delhi for orders and, from the point of view of Government, the arrangement would involve very serious disadvantages; it would remove the office to an unnecessary distance from the Hon'ble Member and the Secretary, and as the work of the various Departments of Government is closely inter-connected, the isolation of one of them would result in much delay and inconvenience. Government regretted, therefore, that they were unable to accept the Committee's suggestion, but they added that they were fully aware of the special conditions created by the present crisis and that they would keep prominently in view the need of visits being paid to important commercial centres during the cold weather, in order that they might be kept fully informed of all developments in the situation created by the war in Europe.

The Committee felt that they could not usefully press the matter, but they regret that Government have not been able to accede to the proposal that the office of an important Department like that of Commerce and Industry should be located, at any rate for the present, in a place where it would be more in touch with commercial interests than is possible when the Heads of the Department are at Delhi, and the office in Simla. Since the outbreak of the European war there have been many most important questions under discussion between the Government of India and the mercantile community. Numerous points have, for example, arisen in connection with the impressment of vessels by Government for State purposes, the position of consignees of British and neutral cargo on enemy vessels detained in Indian ports, the hiring out of these enemy vessels for trading purposes, etc. And the discussion of these would have been greatly facilitated, and decisions might have been arrived at with much less delay, had Government been more easily in touch with the interests involved.

The Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency.

In July, the Government of India invited the views of the Chamber on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency. After consulting the Finance Sub-Committee, the Committee have replied to Government that the subject will be considered after the existing commercial anxieties have subsided, when, it is thought, the experience of the present situation will throw additional light on financial questions. The Government of India have accepted this view, which was also put forward by several of the other authorities who were consulted on the subject.

Establishment of a Gold Mint in India.

About the same time the Government of India also invited the views of the Chamber with reference to the desirability of establishing a gold mint in India. This was one of the questions which came under the consideration of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency. After consulting the Finance Sub-Committee, the Committee replied to Government in the same sense as they did in connection with the subject noted in the previous paragraph.

Proposed Amendment of the Bengal Smoke Nuisances Act, 1905.

The Committee have been addressed by the Government of Bengal, with reference to the withdrawal of the exemption allowed by rule 25 of the rules framed under section 10 (2) (6) of the Bengal Smoke Nuisances Act, 1905. Rule 25 referred to above provides as follows :—"The furnaces of the main boilers of ocean-going steamers shall not be held to be furnaces within the meaning of the Bengal Smoke Nuisances Act, 1905, for a period of two hours previous to leaving moorings." It was stated that the Smoke Nuisances Commission had made further observations with reference to the nuisances said to have been caused by the smoke from ocean-going steamers, and that they had submitted the result in statistics to the Government of Bengal. The figures showed that there had been recently a very great increase in the smoke nuisances caused by ocean-going steamers, and Government had come to the conclusion that the time had arrived for protecting the public in an effective manner. The form of legislation in which it could best be done was under the consideration of Government, who would, it was stated, be glad to consider any further representation which the Chamber might wish to make.

After consulting the Liners' Conference and the shipping companies on the question, the Committee were satisfied that it was quite impossible for sea-going vessels to stop smoke emissions prior to leaving port when steam is being raised on the main boilers. The quality of coal used differs very considerably in the amount of smoke given off. Careful stoking will do much to mitigate the nuisance, but certainly cannot be relied on to stop it entirely. It takes 24 hours to raise steam in the case of large steamers, and one hour after lighting fire is the worst time for emitting large quantities of smoke. It is impossible to comply with any arbitrary regulation, and the curtailment of the period of two hours before leaving would, it is considered, be futile Vessels navigating the river Hooghly require, as a rule, their utmost power to contend with the strong currents of the river, and must be in a position to use their utmost power, if necessary, at any time immediately after leaving their moorings. In the circumstances the Committee have strongly urged that the proposed withdrawal of the exemption now permitted should not be brought into force.

The Indian Petroleum Act, VIII of 1899.

In the abstract for January last, it was mentioned that the Committee had had under consideration a draft amendment which the Government of Bengal contemplated making in Rule 8 of Chapter II, Part II, of the proposed new rules under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, for regulating the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum in Bengal. The proposed amendment provided that the hatches of oil tanks in steamers should be locked until the tanks were thoroughly cleaned and freed from vapour; and that no one should be allowed to enter such tanks, except under the protection of a safety helmet, until they had been certified by a responsible official to be free from dangerous vapour. Some of the principal petroleum companies took exception to the proposed amendment on the ground that it would be difficult and impracticable in operation: and the Committee suggested to Government that the amendment should be reconsidered. This recommendation was not given effect to in the notification amending the rules, which was issued in July, and contained the same provisions as those proposed in the draft notification originally published.

In August, the Committee were addressed by the Government of Bengal with reference to a proposal made to the Government of Madras, and passed on by them to the Government of India, to the effect that a new rule should be inserted after Rule 4, Chapter V, Part II, of the rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum in order to enable the holder of a general transport license, in form G, to authorise his agents to issue passes for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum in respect of consignments, or parts thereof, conveyed under a pass issued under Rule 4.

The intention of the rules, as they at present stand, is that a general license for the transport of petroleum in form G or form H should cover not only the transport of petroleum from one province to another, but also its distribution in the province of destination. At present, however, the agent, in distributing the consignment, cannot use the pass covering the whole consignment, as the pass accompanying each consignment distributed by him must specify the quantity of petroleum to be transported as well as its destination; and it was proposed to revise the rules accordingly, as indicated above. The Committee consulted the principal petroleum companies interested, and as they were strongly in favour of the adoption of the proposal, the Committee addressed Government supporting it.

In communicating their views on the proposed rule, the petroleum companies also urged that there was no objection to apply the same conditions to dangerous petroleum. They pointed out that dangerous petroleum is handled by responsible persons and that there are stringent regulations as to the marking of the packages containing it, and as to its storage. The Committee submitted this suggestion for the consideration of Government.

The Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

A notification was issued by the Government of India, Finance Department, in August, issuing rules under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899) in supersession of all rules formerly in force under the Act, as published with various Government notifications between June 1906 and March 1914. A copy of the rules, as issued, was forwarded for the information of the Chamber.

* * * *

International Conference for the Safety of Life at Sea.

On the 22nd July a conference was held in the rooms of the Chamber for the purpose of considering a letter dated 8th June 1914 from the Government of Bengal, Marine Department, forwarding certain papers relating to the question of the adherence of India to the provisions of the International Conference for the Safety of Life at Sea. The report of the Conference and of the action which has been taken as a result of it have been fully set forth in Chamber Circular No. 388—1914, dated 3rd September 1914.

Lighting of the River Hooghly for navigation by night.

In the abstract for June 1913 it was stated that the Committee had informed the Government of Bengal, in reply to a request for an expression of their opinion, that they agreed with the recommendations of the Special Committee which had been convened by the Calcutta Port Commissioners to consider the question of the lighting of the river Hooghly with a view to its navigation by night. The recommendations were accepted by Government, but it was stated that the introduction of the scheme would be sanctioned when the river was sufficiently lighted. The Port Officer was asked to report when this was done and also to submit rules for the regulation of traffic through the lighted channels. The Port Commissioners subsequently reported that the necessary lights had been laid and asked Government to withdraw the restrictions against night navigation in respect of the river below Mud Point. The reports submitted to Government by the Port Officer have not, however, satisfied Government that the lighting installed by the Port Commissioners is adequate or quite efficient yet, and they have accordingly appointed a Committee of practical navigators to enquire into and report on the lighting.

Hospital Port Dues.

On the 25th September, the Government of Bengal, Marine Department, forwarded to the Chamber a copy of a notification raising the rate of hospital port dues, levied on vessels entering the Port of Calcutta, from 4½ to 6 pies per ton, with effect from the 7th December 1914. It will be remembered that in April 1908 the rate was reduced from 6 pies per ton to 4½ pies per ton, as it was considered desirable to provide for an income rather less than the expenditure, in order gradually to draw upon the large invested balance at the credit of the hospital port dues, which then stood at Rs. 1,83,000. Since that time the fund has been worked at a deficit which has annually been made good by the sale of the securities at the credit of the fund. The invested balance was thus reduced to Rs. 50,000 and Government consider it is time to restore the solvency of the fund; it has accordingly been decided to revert to the old rate of 6 pies per ton. The Committee forwarded a copy of this notification to all steamship companies and to the Liners' Conference, for information.

Allowance of Free Time at the Jetties.

The Committee received from the Port Commissioners, in September, copies of a notification issued by them under the sanction of the Government of Bengal, confirming and making permanent the revised rules relating to wharf rent at the jetties, sanctioned experimentally by Government. The rules referred to which became permanent in accordance with the terms of the notification, as from 11th September, are as follows:—

(1) The free time allowed to importers for the clearance of goods from the jetties will be two clear working days.

(2) The rates of wharf rent charged after three days from the expiration of that free time will be double the rates notified in the scale of charges on imports published in Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 20th May 1903.

—The report of the Financial Adviser on the Budget of the Kingdom of Siam for the year 1914-15 contains much data proving, says the *Times*, that Siam has in the past few years been becoming more prosperous. The figures relating to the **foreign trade of the port of Bangkok** are striking:—

	1911-12 Ticals	1912-13 Ticals	1913-14 Ticals
Imports	73,133,982	76,225,327	90 788.838
Exports	84,633,613	81,970,561	115.520,333

Tical=roughly 6d.

The great increase in the exports for 1913-14 is accounted for by increase in the quantity of rice exported, other items showing comparatively unimportant changes. Siam is dependent for prosperity on its rice crops to an extraordinary degree, rice exports last year being valued at over 98,699,000 ticals, or about 90 per cent of total exports.

TRADE OF PONDICHERRY.

In his Report on the trade of Pondicherry and Karikal for the years 1909-1913 Mr. Consul A. H. Deane remarks:—

During the period under review there has been slow but steady progress both in the material improvement of Pondicherry itself and in the export trade of the port. The extension of the pier has been completed. The pier is now 332 metres long and better adapted to the increasing requirements of the shipping community, being connected by rail with the town railway station, so that wagons are unloaded on the pier and on the adjacent foreshore.

The expansion of the **groundnut trade**, which has been general throughout the Madras Presidency, has resulted in larger shipments from Pondicherry as well as from British ports, as shown in the following table:—

	Shelled Bags	In Husks Bags
1908	538,166	55,924
1909	867,055	103
1910	1,041,696	80,206
1911	959,277	336.134
1912	1,053.327	164,656
1913	1,242,946	123,103

Although a very large portion of the kernels exported from Pondicherry are grown in British territory, this produce is nevertheless by far the most important factor in the prosperity of the colony, and the results of recent years must have been very profitable to the ryots (growers). Notwithstanding the increased supply of nuts, the demand has fully kept pace with it and prices have ruled very high, from 30 to 40 rs. per French candy (equal to 3 bags of 80 kilos. each), and on average land as much as 1,500 to 1,600 kilos. of unshelled nuts per acre may be raised, equal to about one-half to five-eighths of that weight of clean kernels, according to quality.

The **other exports** from Pondicherry are cotton cloth (chiefly blue dyed cloth to the Straits Settlements and Indian ports), oil cake, areca-nut, castor oil, cocoanut oil, chillies, coffee, hides, indigo, rice, coriander, gingili, tamarind and dried fish.

The **import trade** consists mainly of wines, spirits, etc., which are admitted free of duty, and are consequently available at much lower prices than in the ports of British India.

Tonnage is plentiful, as Pondicherry is a port of call for the Messageries Maritimes, British India Steam Navigation Company, Clan Line, Asiatic Steam Navigation Company and Hull Line, and during the groundnut season a number of other steamers are chartered for full cargoes of kernels.

The average freights to Marseilles for decorticated groundnuts have been as follows (per ton of 20 cwts. net, delivered):—

	£	s.	d.
1909	1	0	0
1910	1	5	0
1911	1	3	6
1912	1	13	0
1913	1	14	0

Owing to their bulk, unshelled nuts have generally had to pay almost double the freight demanded for kernels, but notwithstanding this disadvantage the proportion of unshelled to shelled nuts shipped from this coast has considerably increased during the last three years, as the number of decorticating machines has not kept pace with the large extension of the area under groundnut cultivation.

There are five spinning and weaving mills, containing 71,213 spindles and 1,622 looms, and employing about 7,600 hands all the year round.

Next in importance among industrial concerns in Pondicherry are two well-equipped ironworks and foundries, a bone mill and an ice factory.

CHROME SOLE LEATHER.

Having regard to the introduction of chrome tanning in India the following article on the above subject by a writer in the *Leather Trades Review* will be read with interest :—

An American Method.

The following method of manufacturing chrome sole leather is chiefly remarkable for its simplicity in practice, and calls for no great scientific or chemical skill. Starting from the raw stock, chiefly Piars bulls, weighing from 80 to 150 lbs., they are first graded, with the object of securing a uniform system of treatment for every hide. In each pack there should be no greater variation of weight than 10 lbs. This is a very important point, being one of the secrets of the successful production of this class of leather.

Soaking.

Five days are allowed for this process. After splitting and flaying the hides down the back, they are attached side to side by tying with thin rope and put into No. 1 soak, usually a stale one. On the second day they are reeled forward to No. 2 soak, reeling over each day to the fourth, when they are hauled up for a rough skiving on the flesh by machine. The thick necks are also split at this stage, producing a by-product tanned for chrome splits. The sides are then returned to a clean soak for another day, when they should be in a limp, flaccid condition.

Liming.

The following day the sides are put into a lime liquor, going from pit to pit for the period of five days. In lime No. 1, 2 lbs. of lime, slacked overnight in a barrel, is used for every 100 lbs. of hair pelt. Lime No. 2 receives 2 lbs. of lime and ½ lb. of sodium sulphide ; lime No. 3 receives 1½ lbs. of lime and 1 lb. of sodium sulphide ; lime No. 4, 2 lbs. of lime and one pail of diluted, dissolved sulphur. Coming from lime No. 4, they are hauled into a pit of luke-warm water for 24 hours. Each lime is run away every fourth week and restarted with 6 lbs. of lime per 100 lbs. of hair pelt. Coming from the water pit, they are unhaired and fleshed by machine.

De-liming.

Before scudding, or fine-hairing, the goods are paddled in luke-warm water for 10 minutes, then cleared of loose flesh and fine-haired. After this operation the pelt weight is obtained and they are again paddled in cold water for a few minutes, removed, and suspended in a pit of cold water until the following morning. Neither acid nor puer is used at this stage—nothing but pure, clean water.

Pickling.

On the following day the sides are taken to the pickling wheel. For every 1,200 lbs. of de-limed hides take 10 per cent salt and 2 per cent sulphuric acid, and put in just sufficient water to allow the goods to move freely in the paddle wheel, running the same until, by taking a knife and securing a cross-cut from the butt, there remains a thin amber line, soft and almost transparent. To get this effect a run of one, two or three hours may be necessary ; it depends on the stock and the age of the pickle vat. This becomes rancid, and should be run off at least once every week. A new pickle is obtained by using 25 lbs. of salt for every 100 lbs. of de-limed pelt. 1,200 lbs. of which form a suitable quantity for one pickling process. On leaving the pickling bath, the sides are carefully spread over a perforated table, grain to grain, to avoid any creases, and covered with clean wet sacking, and allowed to remain until the following day.

Tanning.

The sides are now tacked on sticks, and suspended in liquors made up of tanolin T., a commercial chrome crystal. This process is carried out in five or six days, the liquors and skins being moved periodically by means of mechanical rockers. Any vat of liquor may be six, or even more, years old. The original liquor may be started on the basis of 10 per cent of the chrome crystals dissolved in the volume of water contained in each vat, bringing the liquor up to about 8 degs. Bé. The supplementary liquor for each pack is 2 per cent of salt on the pelt weight, added the day the sides are put in the vat ; the liquor is plunged up and the sides suspended. On the second day 6 per cent of tanolin T. is boiled in quantities of 35 lbs., this being usually one pail full, well stirred and dissolved until the whole 6 per cent is boiled. It may then be poured into the vat in four lots at intervals of half an hour, the rockers being allowed to run for another hour after receiving the last portion of chrome liquor. The goods should be tanned in five days ; at the end of the fourth day a cross-cut should be obtained, when, if sufficiently tanned, they may receive ¼ per cent bichromate of soda, dissolved in cold water and poured on the surface of the liquor in the vat. If the cross-cut is found to show incomplete tannage and unsatisfactory colour, the liquor in the vat may be made luke warm by means of a steam pipe boxed inside, the steam being circulated through the vat while the rockers are in motion. When the desired temperature is obtained the soda may be added, and the whole agitated for an hour. In either case the addition of bichromate of soda causes a foam denoting the acidity of the particular vat. This may be skimmed off or allowed to dissolve again. It is seldom beneficial to heat the liquor, for although it may hasten the tanning process and help the colour it reduces the substance of the finished product, and is therefore only resorted to in an emergency.

Washing.

The sides may now be removed from the vat and laid out in pile, grain exposed to the air, for at least an hour before washing. This takes place in the wheel or drum ; 10 sides or more are washed in one operation in clear, running water. A good, plentiful supply of pure, clean water is needed at this stage, for it makes all the difference between a poorly and cleanly finished product. Three or four hours are usually necessary for each wash, when the sides are taken out and spread over a horse to drip for a few hours.

After tacking them on frames without stretching they are dried out. These goods are rolled or set out only when required for export, but, being mostly used for the home trade, they are cut up into tap soles, heels, squares, occasionally sold in sides and sometimes bends, at prices ranging from 30*c.* to 75*c.* per foot.

Waterproof Sole.

For waterproof sole the leather is partly dried, and then undergoes a process of fat-liquoring and filling. For this process the method is to dissolve for each 100 lbs. of leather (squeezed or semi-dry weight), 2 lbs. of white soap and 1 lb. of neatsfoot oil in 3 gallons of water, finally making up to 6 gallons. This fat-liquor should be about 52 degs. C., and the leather may be drummed in it for about 45 minutes. On removing from the fat-liquor, the sides may be set out on the table or by machine, tacked on frames and dried out. The filling may consist of stearine, paraffin wax, glucose or other similar substances, mixed in different proportions for various requirements. This filling process improves the impermeability, tightness and firmness of the leather.

—The Acting British Vice-Consul at Braila (Mr. J. Pitts) reports that the Committee of the Braila Bourse has notified that, owing to the European war, it has been impossible for local merchants to carry out their sales of grain abroad, as from 25th July.

TRADE OF SHANGHAI.

The following are extracts from the Consular Report on the trade of Shanghai for 1913 :—

The returns of the gross trade of Shanghai show an increase of no less than 43,747,057 Haikuan taels, or £5,842,337 over 1912. The revenue collected by the customs shows an increase over 1912 of nearly £450,000, while it exceeds the previous record in 1906 by over £225,000. At the same time the share of revenue claimed by each flag has undergone little change. Re-exports have increased by £2,654,731, and the net trade returns show an increase of £3,187,606.

Imports : Piece-goods.

Out of a total of 52 weeks, in 13 only was trade good, and it was then exceptionally good, during 28 it was stagnant and during the remainder it was at a total or partial standstill. From July 17th for a period of six weeks auctions were closed down, and it will be noted that of an estimated off-take of 15,936,000 pieces during 1913, the auctions accounted for 4,537,000 pieces—all British goods—or 28½ per cent of the gross off-take. In this connection it is well to notice that auctions are playing an increasingly important part in the piece-goods trade of the port, and that the percentage of the gross off-take absorbed by them has risen as follows :—

	Percentage.
1909	16·60
1910	22·20
1911	21·65
1912	27·70
1913	28·47

The volume of the trade in cotton piece-goods shows a very substantial all round increase, the value of the imports being some £2,643,000 in excess of that of 1912. The gross off-take, as already stated, amounted to 15,936,000 pieces, as against 13,561,000 pieces in 1912 and 14,117,000 pieces in 1911.

The following table shows the share of this gross off-take supplied by the various countries during the past four years :—

Country.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
United Kingdom	10,857,000	11,466,000	10,979,000	13,460,000
United States	2,566,000	2,243,000	2,157,000	2,094,000
Japan	207,000	318,000	270,000	309,000
Netherlands	38,000	38,000	100,000	29,000
India	47,000	52,000	31,000	44,000

The percentage of British piece-goods was 84·5 per cent and showed steady progress. American piece-goods amounted only to 13·14 per cent of the total as against 39·2 per cent in 1905, and Japanese retained their percentage of last year of 2 per cent.

Of the gross consumption greys accounted for 46·9 per cent or 7,474,000 pieces. Of these, 5,229,000

pieces were British, showing a substantial advance on last year's figures, especially in Jeans, in which connection the following table may be of interest :—

	1912. Per cent.	1913. Per cent.
Grey shirtings	45·4	41
„ T-cloths	25·2	29
„ jeans	16·8	21

In each case the percentage is of the gross consumption of British greys.

White shirtings (including muslins) show the next largest and an increased off-take, but it is questionable whether profits have been satisfactory. Dyed goods show an increase of some 500,000 pieces. Prints also show an increase of 120,000 pieces. An interesting feature of this class of goods has been the increasing supply of Russian printed cottons, which are forwarded by the Siberian Railway and reach this port *vid* Dalny and also *vid* Vladivostock. They are unquestionably popular locally with Chinese buyers, while in Manchuria they are said to be paramount. Their popularity is not remarkable in view of the selling terms, which are sells on three months' credit to Chinese with option of exchanging or returning 10 per cent of any unsuitable assortment. It remains to be seen whether this basis of terms is sound; if so, prints should be re-popularised and may wreak damage to the lower end of the dyed trade. There was a small *importation* also by Russians of cotton flannel, coloured and black Italians, dyed shirtings, figured Italians and reps, which may portend an onslaught on other sections of piece-goods.

The year has been bad for woollens. The old-fashioned woollens such as camlets, long ells, etc., were largely used for soldiers' uniforms. Neither the Government nor Army contractors have had money to buy, and soldiers have had to be content with padded khaki cotton. The total decrease under the heading of woollen and cotton mixtures is over 1,500,000 yards.

The following comparative table shows the percentage of the gross off-take during the past three years in the principal classes of piece-goods :—

—	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Greys	46	49·8	46·9
Whites	19	21·5	24·4
Dyed	20	21	20·1
Prints	3·9	3·3	3·6
Handkerchiefs	3	2·2	2
Flannels	1·6	2	1·8
Woollens	0·9	0·9	0·8

Stocks would seem to be unduly heavy, amounting to 7,075,960 pieces as against 6,471,675 pieces on December 31st, 1912, or a gain of over 600,000 pieces. It should be borne in mind that these stocks include heavy quantities of 1911 goods, especially of 12-lb. greys and of prints, which proved unprofitable it pattern and quality, and for which there is no demand.

Grey shirtings of all kinds show an increase of roughly 260,000 pieces, while white shirtings show a decrease of 231,000 pieces. Increases are noticeable in several Japanese makes of cloth as follows :—

	Pieces.
Drills	2,000
Sheetings	6,800
Cotton flannels	3,000
T-cloths	8,000

British T-cloth show a big increase, likewise British and American drills and British jeans. Turkey-reds show an increased stock of over 270,000 pieces, the largest increase in any class. The largest decreases are in dyed cottons, of over 100,000 pieces, and in printed cottons of almost the same total.

Cotton yarn.

All the local mills have had a year of great prosperity, have paid good dividends and built up reserves. The factories owning looms have also done remarkably well with their cloth productions. The deliveries of Indian and Japanese yarn show an increase, while local yarn show a small decline from the record figures of last year, but is much in advance of the years 1911 and 1910. The total consumption declined by 34,500 cwts.

Percentages of total consumption for the years 1910—13 are as follows :—

——	1910	1911	1912	1913
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Indian	46·7	39·9	40·3	40·8
Japanese	35·6	31·5	28·4	28·8
Local	17·5	28·5	31·1	30·1
British	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2

Sugar.

The unsatisfactory state of the Government's finances at the commencement of the year, and its inability during the negotiation in respect of the big foreign loan to meet the expense of paying off discharged soldiers, resulted in continued lawlessness up-country and a depression in trade generally instead of a renewal of public confidence as was anticipated at the close of 1912. Merchants were disinclined to trade, also owing to the continuation of restricted credit as well as the difficulty of moving merchandise, with any degree of safety, over trade routes infested with bandits. During the second half of the year the rebellion in July caused a suspension

of commercial relations with the interior resulting in practically a complete stoppage in the import and export trade until well on in September. A slight improvement in trade was shown during the last quarter, but general conditions did not permit of anything but strictly cash transactions, and dealers' operations were in consequence on a limited scale only. Prices throughout the year were on a much lower level than in 1912, and purchases during the first were half well up to the average. Japan was again the chief source of supplies for refineds, while some 20,000 piculs German beet sugar appeared on the market for the first time, with, however, little success. Low priced refineds kept out native sugars and assisted Javas, which were in good demand. No Formosans arrived during the year.

Coal.

During the year the coal market had a steady upward tendency, and appears to have been unaffected by the rebellion. For good quality coal prices were very firm, and towards the end of the year showed a considerable advance. In Japan the mines were working at high pressure as the demand in many kinds of coal was greater than the supply—a condition which applied equally to those in North China. The local steamship companies and industries, in view of the position of the Japanese coal market, entered earlier than usual into their contracts for 1914, and prices in all contracts made show an average advance of 1 dol. per ton and in some instances of as much as 1 dol. 25s. per ton, or about 10 and 12 per cent respectively. These prices, which betoken a coal famine, are an eloquent commentary on the undevelopment of Chinese mineral resources.

Kerosene.

The following table shows the imports of kerosene oil into Shanghai during the years 1912-13 :—

	1912. Gallons.	1913. Gallons.
American	16,834,185	15,832,146
Sumatra	20,890,090	12,910,084
Borneo	7,054,513	5,681,241
Russian	...	1,079,212

The whole of the Russian oil, as well as a portion of the American oil, represent imports by British firms, and in future, imports of American oil cannot be held to indicate Standard Oil Company imports only.

The stocks held at the end of 1913 were considerably below those held at the end of 1912, while at the end of the year shipments of Borneo and Sumatra oil arrived which are not included in customs figures.

Generally speaking, the oil trade was a normal one and was little affected by the rebellion, while prices varied very little.

Stocks in Chinese hands up-country are not large, and most of the business is done more or less for prompt delivery, buyers not being anxious to keep unduly large stocks probably on account of unsettled conditions.

Imports : Miscellaneous.

In spite of an agitation against cigarette smoking, imports of cigarettes showed an advance of 1,300,000,000, of a value of some £415,000. The importations of flour showed a decrease of 536,000 cwts. of a value of £256,000, which figures are instructive in view of an increase of the export of this commodity of 595,000 cwts. which augurs well for the local industry. The imports of timber show an increase of over 150 per cent, which is presumably due to the number of buildings under construction—the greatest since 1907.

Exports : Tea.

The cold and backward spring had a marked influence on supplies of both black and green teas, and the total quantity produced showed a distinct falling-off from the previous season.

Black teas are practically entirely dealt with first at Hankow by native speculators to meet a small demand from foreign firms without Hankow offices or connections. The quantity of black tea sold on this market this year was much less than usual, as values at Hankow, after the first few weeks of the season, ruled higher than at Shanghai. Quality of practically all districts was preferable to last year and results to both native and foreign dealers were on the whole good, and a marked contrast to previous seasons.

Shanghai is the sole market for green teas in China, and the trade shows more signs of vitality than the black tea business. The unfavourable weather conditions and heavy stocks in the consuming markets both helped to keep down supplies to a reasonable level, and in consequence there has been a healthy demand for all grades except Hysons throughout the season.

The Read test in America worked fairly smoothly, but there is still room for improvement.

The Central Asian market has not yet recovered from the enormous Hyson shipments of 1911, and demand from that quarter was small throughout. The stocks, however, are now said to be nearly liquidated. European and the North African demand was steady to good all through, and American buyers were also good competitors for country teas, and had no difficulty in absorbing the much smaller supplies from Ningpo at the reasonable rates asked.

Results were generally favourable to exporters, but native dealers had an unprofitable season, paying too much for the raw leaf up-country in face of the lower level of prices ruling for all grades this season.

The following table shows the export figures for green teas during the past three seasons :—

Country.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United States and Canada	7,211,069	14,483,860	12,742,997
United Kingdom . .	1,366,982	5,536,154	523,320
Continent of Europe .	7,405,404	10,036,374	9,316,014
Batoum, etc. . .	18,275,319	8,869,447	7,994,085
Bombay . . .	3,179,000	1,009,600	1,786,925
North African ports .	1,328,988	2,606,265	1,465,299
Total .	38,766,762	37,541,700	33,828,550

Silk.

The customs returns show a decrease in almost all classes of silk with the exception of pongees, which show an advance of some 6,482 cwts. Wild, yellow and white re-reeled and raw white show an aggregate reduction of some 23.800 cwts., of a value of about £750,000. On the other hand, reports of merchants appear to indicate that 1913 was a satisfactory year.

The beginning of 1913 saw a quiet market with comparatively low prices, but it gradually became evident that consumption was improving, particularly on the Continent, and prices began to harden. On top of this the Italian and French crops were damaged by frost, and the production from these centres was expected to be seriously curtailed. The result was a strong demand for China steam filatures, which rose from about 700 to 850 taels. In spite of much better prices it is questionable if the steam filatures in Shanghai have made much profit, and it is probable that several have actually incurred loss through necessity of purchasing dear cocoons to fulfil contracts.

The steam filature business is no longer gaining ground in Shanghai, the tendency being towards the erection of small filature in the various silk centres such as Hangchow, Soochow, Kashing, Woosie, etc., where no doubt labour and other charges are cheaper.

Other silks also advanced, and the average rise is estimated at 20 per cent.

Chinese demand for raw silks has been very good, and a fairly large quantity of silk has been re-shipped back to the country for manufacture.

It is perhaps hardly necessary to say that there has been no improvement in the rearing of the silkworm, nor any attempt to eliminate disease. When improvement comes, China silks will be on a footing to compete with Japan's, but there are no signs at present of any intelligent desire to improve the quality and production by any system of inspection of the moth, worm and eggs.

Wool.

There was a decline in the export of all kinds of wool, in spite of a strong demand from America for sheep's wool in anticipation of the passing of United States Tariff Revision Bill abolishing the duty on wool.

Hides.

There was a good demand at steady prices. The export to the United Kingdom was under 5 per cent while 20 per cent went to America and 75 per cent were shipped to the Continent of Europe.

Cotton.

Owing to the great heat and dryness of the summer the crop was considerably below anticipations, and the customs returns show large decreases in the export of both cotton yarn and raw cotton. Prices were on a fairly low level as demand from Japan was limited in spite of the high price of American cotton, and the major portion of the supply was absorbed by the local mills, which, as already noted, had a most satisfactory year. A feature worthy of note during the year has been the arrival on the Shanghai market of fair quantities of Sensi cotton, previously almost unknown, which has an advantage over the local crop in paucity of moisture. It is estimated that the humidity in the Shanghai product amounts to 12½ or 13 per per cent. The cotton testing-house, which was mentioned as established in the Shanghai trade report for 1911, is working well in bringing about a reduction in the moisture of parcels reaching the market.

Cotton seed and cotton-seed oil.

The year has been a good one for the local crushing mills, of which there are now six, one the property of a British company, one operated by Japanese and four by Chinese.

The supply of cotton seed from January to August was fairly plentiful and lasted longer than in previous years, when the supply has been exhausted by May or June, and attention has had to be directed to other seeds. The quality of the seed was not very good and the yields of crude oil and cake were poor and, owing to the lack of attention given to the storage of the seed in the interior, the crude oil made in April and August showed a heavy percentage of free fatty acid. The new crop cotton seed was available for crushing purposes early in October and was excellent in quality. The seed was dry and sound—facts attributable to the dry weather when the cotton was being picked, and not to any special care given to it by the native producers.

The percentage of oil and cake from the seed constitutes a record. The cake produced from the cotton seed crushing mills is practically all exported to Japan, and the price of decorticated cake was as low as 2 dol. 75 c. per picul in the early part of the year, while the top price was about 3 dol. per picul. Cotton seeds during the year ranged from 1 dol. 65 c. to 2 dol. per picul according to quality. The

supply available from October, 1913, seems to be very large as compared with previous years.

The Pacific coast has been the best market for refined cotton-seed oil, and prices realised during the year have, on the whole, been profitable to crushers. A considerable quantity of crude oil was exported to the United Kingdom, as during the summer high prices were obtainable from this quarter.

THE DYEING INDUSTRY IN MADRAS.

The following Note dated the 12th September, 1914, on the above subject by Mr. K. T. B. Tressler, Acting Director of Industries, has been published by the Government of Madras :—

Since the outbreak of war in Europe the general trade of this country has become disorganised owing to the extent to which the various branches of industry are dependent upon imported materials and the difficulty which has arisen in disposing of the products which in normal times were exported.

Dealing with the dyeing trade especially, it may be taken that the bulk of the work is undertaken for sale within the country, but the materials with which the dyeing has been effected were practically all imported, and the cultivation of the indigenous dyewares before times employed has from all we can gather entirely ceased, with the exception that in certain districts indigo is still cultivated to a diminished extent.

The extent of the trade in dyestuffs is seen from the Review of Seaborne Trade to be for this Presidency for 1912-13 :—

		£
Alizarine .	1,761,709 lb. with value of	58,829
Aniline colours .	457,292 „ „ „	21,918
Other coal-tar dyes.	52,265 „ „ „	5,123
Synthetic indigo .	1,084 „ „ „	9,624
Total of dyes and tans		110,429

It will therefore be seen that almost the whole of the dyewares imported are undoubtedly synthetic factory-made products and although the proportion between English-made material and that imported from the continent is not stated in the review, it may be gathered from the figures for the whole of India, and our knowledge of the trade, that this proportion is very small and that the bulk of the material is manufactured in Germany.

In the case of alizarine, it is well known that there was a convention of manufacturers, under which the amount to be disposed of by any manufacturer in a given district was determined and I have gathered that, under this convention the British Alizarine Company was not entitled to sell more than 50 tons—16—20 per cent paste in Madras per annum. The remainder of the Madras requirements would be met by the other continental members of the convention.

The material being in paste form, is liable to change from the evaporation of moisture, and large stocks were therefore not retained in this country, but demands were met by regular shipments from Europe, and these were distributed through the chief agencies in Bombay and their branches throughout the country. The trade was well organised in this respect, with travellers going regularly over the ground, and no difficulty was experienced by the dyers in getting what they wanted.

In the case of aniline colours the number of these is so great that it is impossible to deal with individuals, and it is found that certain colours find preference in one district whilst in other districts quite different colours are in demand. The stocks which have to be held in Bombay are very varied therefore, but with such colours as are taken up in quantity direct shipments take place from Europe to the branch agencies without passing through Bombay.

With the outbreak of hostilities the supply of dyestuff was at once cut off and the whole of India is dependent upon the stock at the moment in the country and the shipments which were on the way. Prices went up with a bound and within a week the price of alizarine in Madura had increased two to threefold. Old, damaged stock which had been lying in the warehouse as unsaleable was taken up at more than the normal price, and all the available alizarine having been bought up the trade of the place has practically come to a standstill. The dealers say that it is useless to buy cotton yarn if there is no dye to dye it with and the mills will therefore probably find it difficult to go on spinning and may have to restrict their activity.

There is a small stock of 300 cwt. of alizarine in Madras held to the order of a Madura merchant, but it is not of the usual quality being only 16 per cent instead of the 20—40 per cent paste imported from Germany. It is of British manufacture and the agents have written and cabled to the manufacturers to ascertain to what extent the demand for alizarine can be met. The reply is not very satisfactory, in that it states that no increased supplies over the amount already allotted can be guaranteed, but that they will do their best.

There is a shipment of some 141 casks and cases on board the P. and O. steamer *Karmala*, but the bills of lading having been held up in the continental post there may be a big delay in getting this on to the market. Further, I understand that consignment representing one month's normal supply of one of the large agencies in Bombay is held up at Suez on *S. S. Lutzow*, but that efforts are being made to get this transhipped to another boat and brought on to India. The Collector of Customs, Bombay, has been asked for information with regard to this consignment. This, so far as I can gather, is the position with regard to the imports from the usual

sources. The distribution of these imports has been in the hands of Bombay agencies which are practically branches of the large continental firms and their organization has been of the best. I know of no British firms having permanent agents in the country and if it were possible for such home firms to ship consignments of the ordinary aniline colours, their lack of acquaintance with the markets, and conditions of Indian trade would interfere with the rapid development of their business. Still it is the only way in which the demand for aniline colours can be met and I have given Messrs. Best & Co. the names of some English manufacturers with whom they can get into contact and see what can be done, and the Board of Trade has also been addressed on the matter. Messrs. Best & Co., are the agents for the only British firm manufacturing alizarine and the position with regard to this product has been already explained.

It is clear therefore that there is little immediate prospect of the Indian dyers being able to obtain an adequate supply of European dyewares and the question is—to what extent can the indigenous dyewares used in the past be made available ?

The chief of these indigenous dyewares were indigo, turmeric and the alizarine yielding roots like madder.

Although the indigo crop has been steadily diminishing in volume and value, I understand that this year in Madras, it is rather better than expected and therefore owing to the difficulty in exporting we may take it that this crop will be available for use by the local indigo-dyers and that the position with them will not be desperate.

Turmeric, owing to the fugitive nature of the shade, has fallen largely into disuse, but being still largely cultivated for other purposes, it can again be used as a dyestuff, if required.

The position is most serious with regard to red-dyeing, for the cultivation of the dye yielding shrubs was generally discontinued years ago, and only in out-of-the-way localities or in the wild state may they still be found. The Director of Agriculture has been addressed for information upon the subject, but there is little hope that any quantity of the material will be available and it is doubtful whether it would repay any cultivator to go in for growing the woods, as the cost of the preparation of the ground is (in some cases) high, in others the second year's cutting is said to be the first from which the dye is obtained and in general the difficulty of obtaining seeds or plants from which to take cuttings will be great.

I therefore must reluctantly come to the conclusion that I see no prospect of the large red-dyeing industry of this Presidency being kept going during the present crisis unless the British Alizarine & Co. is in a position to manufacture and supply some ten times the quantity they have been doing, and considering that the demands upon them from England will also be increased, I do not think that this is likely.

THE COAL-TAR DYE INDUSTRY.

DR. BERNARD C. HESSE, of New York, contributes the following comments on the coal-tar dye industry of Germany to *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering*.

In the coal-tar industry the following three divisions may be made for convenience and clarity : I. Products from coal-tar by distillation, expression, and like operations. II. Products obtained from I. by chemical transformation, but not themselves dyes. III. Dyes made from II.

According to what purport to be official German figures, Germany's foreign trade in 1913 in these three classes was as follows (in metric tons) :—

	Imports into Germany.	Exports from Germany.	Excess of Exports over Imports.
I . . .	67,501	342.893	275,392
II . . .	673	16,311	15,638
III . . .	3,238	163,874	160,636

Obviously Division I need not be further considered. As to Division II, the German figures are given in three sub-divisions : (*a*) Aniline oil and salt ; (*b*) naphthol and naphthylamine ; (*c*) anthraquinone, nitro-benzol, toluidine, esorcin, phthalic acid, and other coal-tar products.

For Division III the German figures are given in four sub-divisions : (*d*) Aniline dyes ; (*e*) anthracene dyes, other than alizarine red ; (*f*) alizarine red ; (*g*) indigo.

At present the United States produces about 80 per cent of its requirements of aniline dyes (Division III), but almost entirely from materials of Division II brought from Germany. The key to the situation lies in Division II, and in this Germany controls the world's markets. This control is due to the facts that while the growth of this division was relatively slow, yet the field has become very much interwoven, each of its hundred or more products is dependent upon or made up of one or more other products, no one of them is of use without still others ; the industrial and commercial conditions or relations have grown with the technical development so that the coal-tar dye industry is really a conglomerate of many separate parts acting and reacting upon each other, commercially and industrially. Not a single one of the 22 factories in Germany is wholly independent of other factories in Germany, whereas together they are independent of sources outside of Germany, or can very readily be so should occasion arise.

Germany's supremacy in this field has been for more than thirty years a standing challenge to the chemists and capitalists of the whole world. Except Switzerland, no country has succeeded in selling Germany more coal-tar dyes than it buys from Germany, but all of them *without exception* buy more of intermediate products—*i. e.*, Division II—from Germany than they sell to Germany.

The seven European countries other than Germany noted for their chemists and having a large and flourishing chemical industry are Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, and Switzerland. Their indebtedness in metric tons to Germany, together with that of the United States, for 1913, the countries being arranged in the order of their total indebtedness, which is distributed over the seven items, follows :—

	Division II— a	b	c	Division III— d	e	f	g	
	Aniline Oil	Naphthol and Naphthylamine	Anthraquinone, etc.	Aniline Dyes	Varicoloured Alizarines	Alizarine Red	Indigo	Net Totals
1. United States .	2,428	638	965	18,855	2,164	433	3,461	24,004
2. Great Britain .	340	333	**34	10,733	1,130	1,403	1,180	15,235
3. Austria .	655	109	284	5,582	**223	207	1,361	7,975
4. Italy . .	650	...	825	4 097	188	...	662	6,382
5. Russia . .	602	1,117	908	1,098	156	174	434	4,579
6. Belgium .	120	...	109	2,490	96	...	313	3,037
7. France . .	...	217	776	1,301	124	98	323	2 839
8. Switzerland .	1,317	272	1,201	**941	...	259	...	2,008
Net totals . .	6,012	2,686	5,123	38,185	3,605	2,724	7,734	66,069
Number of countries Germany exported to .	11	6	11	32	12	9	21	

Summarised by Divisions II and III, the results are :—

	II.	III.
United States	4,031	19.973
Great Britain	639	14,596
Austria	1,048	6.927
Italy	1.475	4,917
Russia	2,717	1,862
Belgium	228	2.809
France	993	1,846
Switzerland	2,690	**682

** Credit

According to the latest information available, the number of coal-tar dyestuff works in the world and their geographical distribution in eleven countries are as follows, in the order of their number of factories : 22 Germany, 11 France, 11 Great Britain, 9 United States, 4 Austria-Hungary, 4 Switzerland, 2 Holland, 2 Russia, 1 Belgium, 1 Greece, 1 Italy. In the course of the development of this business 16 plants that made coal-tar dyes have abandoned that work, 11 in Germany, and one each in Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, and Switzerland. Fourteen have been absorbed by others, six in Germany, four in Switzerland, two in France, and one each in Belgium and Holland. Where these seven countries together have failed so signally, it cannot be fairly urged as a fault of the chemists of the United States that they have not succeeded.

There is another side to this—namely, the investor's side. A self-contained and complete coal-tar dye industry in the United States would to-day call for preparedness to make about 700 different dyes. In the fiscal year 1913-14, the States imported indigo to the extent of £218,650, alizarine to the extent of £169,000, both of which are without tariff protection ; £1,493,000 worth of aniline dyes with a duty of 30 per cent and aniline oil with a duty of 10 per cent. This means 700 different aniline dyes would average a gross annual income each of about £2,000. To introduce 700 different sets of operations and perhaps about half that many different sets of apparatus at *one time* to produce on the average for each set of operations a gross of £7 per day can hardly be regarded as an attractive proposition when the initial lump gross outlay would be not less than £1,000,000 actual cash. Each of these 700 products requires good manufacture from the start because good qualities of each are already on the market. It is one thing to grow and develop such an industry or art and to maintain it against newcomers, but it is quite a different thing to build it up afresh and in its entirety in the face of competition and to hold it against those who developed the business, know all its ins and outs, have their experience, and plant bought, paid for, and written off long ago.

The truth seems to be that the whole of this industry cannot be successfully transplanted, and attempts to transplant part only have not resulted in any self-contained and independent industry anywhere, but in a thing whose real roots are still in German soil, and if it could be transplanted as a whole the net result would not be commensurate with the expense, effort, and risk connected with it. What portion or part, if any, and the equivalent of a complete and self-contained industry for all the domestic needs of the United States could ultimately be transplanted, is a problem that has had the serious attention of competent chemists and capitalists in America for many years without a definite or satisfactory answer thereto having been arrived at. Whether the present conditions will contribute to a solution thereof cannot be decided out of hand ; the first impression certainly is that they will *not* so contribute.

—A Reuter's message from Washington, dated the 11th October, which was published by a local contemporary, states that the condition of **exchange between England and the United States** and the situation of the **world's cotton markets** will be discussed at an approaching conference of American treasury officials and Mr. Basil Blackett and Sir George Paish, who are proceeding to America at the invitation of the Secretary to the Treasury. It is understood that Mr. Blackett and Sir George Paish will also meet next the Federal Reserve Board which will possibly render it unnecessary for Americans to ship a large part of the fund of a hundred million dollars worth of gold which was raised in America to help to solve the foreign exchange situation.

A COMPLICATED MARKET FOR LINSEED.

The beginning of the new crop year for Linseed finds the market in an unprecedented position. From the time seeding began in the Spring months the progress of the crop has been zealously watched and the trade in general has thirsted for any information which would enable them to anticipate the final outturn, for upon this above all else future values were thought to depend. With total yield of seed approximately fixed the question of prices resolved itself into a problem to be worked out according to the formula of supply and demand, with whatever modifications individual experience might dictate.

With the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, the aspect of the market was changed over-night. New conditions were created and, how steady advances in quotations were checked and the market saved from demoralisation only by the closing of the Exchange in Duluth, are now matters of record. Since the re-opening of the market at Duluth, prices have fluctuated sharply and with daily regularity. This has not been the result of heavy buying or selling and shows convincingly the uncertain status of the market. Recent reports of the domestic and Canadian crops have not changed opinions regarding the total yield, but there is no telling to what extent home production will be increased by offerings from other producing countries. Under normal conditions, India, the Argentine and Russia have found a ready outlet for their seed in European markets. With this outlet closed, or at least considerably reduced, it is probable that some of these foreign supplies will find their way to the United States. In order to make this possible, prices at primary points must go below the values quoted in domestic markets. From the quotations which are in effect in the Argentine there is reason to believe that considerable quantities of Plate seed will be exported to this country. Already a shipment of eight thousand bushels is on the way. One of the important problems therefore which confronts the domestic trade is to determine how much can be imported without breaking the prices for domestic seed. Normal requirements of this country are placed at about 26,000,000 bushels. Production this year is not expected to reach 15,000,000 bushels and Canadian supplies would not bring the total up sufficiently to cover consuming needs of this continent. Consequently imports of seed to a certain degree may be necessary and if they are limited would have but little effect in changing market values. It is admitted, however, that fairly large stocks are held in the Argentine, and holders of this seed are reported to be in such a financial position that selling pressure may reasonably be expected.

Another new feature in the seed market has reference to demand. Normal requirements already have been mentioned, but it is pertinent to ask whether conditions will justify normal buying on the part of crushers. Here the cake situation looms up in large proportions. At present there is no demand for cake in the big consuming markets of Europe and naturally crushers will restrict operations if they cannot sell their products. It is not sufficient that there should be a good demand for oil, for this demand could not be filled unless there was a market for cake. Consequently crushing operations are not likely to be normal unless it is found possible to dispose of the by-products. Assuming that it will not be feasible to make shipments of cake for the next three or four months crushers will be forced to pursue the present policy of offering oil only for nearby delivery and will cover these sales by buying only as much seed as is actually required, and if the amount of cake thus produced taxes storage capacities it is not difficult to defend the theory that but little oil will be made and but little seed will be sought by crushers. This contingency could easily lead to a weak seed market and a strong market for oil.

On the other hand, if it is found possible to ship cake freely, it should command a good price, since production in Europe will fall far short of what it was a year ago, and, therefore, competition will be less keen. In this case a good return for cake would lower the costs of producing oil, but might create a strong demand for seed and result in realising the hopes of those who have been prophesying $2 per bushel as the logical level for seed. Then, too, the probable demand for oil is worthy of thought. This may be subdivided into three parts: home consumption, export demand for manufactured articles in which oil is used, and offers of oil for import. Home consumption will depend largely upon the position of business in general in this country and may be interpreted according as one believes the war will or will not benefit the industries of this country. Last year we exported large quantities of paints, varnishes and kindered products, in the making of which large amounts of oil were required. If the war is to continue, many of the consuming countries which took these materials in the past will not be in a position to make use of them, even if the difficulties of shipping and finance are overcome. Large stocks of oil are held at European markets, and if they cannot be utilised there, holders may be willing to turn them into cash by seeking an outlet in this country. This could be done only if the asking price was an inducement to import, and such procedure would be of bearish significance.

These complications are by no means the only points which may arise and influence the market for seed and oil, but they are sufficient to show how difficult it is to hold a decided view. Every road winds back to the starting place and the war clouds which hover over Europe have cast a shadow upon the markets which even the most experienced members of the trade admit they are unable to penetrate. —*Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter* (New York).

THE COTTON TRADE AND THE WAR.

German Exports Liable to Capture.

Mr. E. Enver Todd writes to the *Manchester Guardian* of 2nd September:—

The German trade returns are published in a considerably more detailed form than those of our own country, and the following table shows the amount of the German export of cotton goods to the United Kingdom in 1912 classified in a more useful form than it is possible to obtain from the returns of the Board of Trade:—

Germany's Export of Cotton Manufactures of the United Kingdom, 1912.

	£
Waste	252,000
Yarn	216,000
Thread	88,000
Furniture and upholstery stuffs	61,000
Tissues, unbleached, weighing 80 grammes or more to the square metre	36,000
Tissues, dressed, bleached	85,000
Tissues, dyed, printed, woven in colours	895,000
Knitted and netted stuff	66,000
Gloves and hair-nets	637,000
Stockings and socks	413,000
Underclothing	802,000
Knitted or netted wares, cut or shaped in manufacture, not otherwise mentioned, incandescent mantles	87,000
Lace and lace stuffs, embroidered	234,000
Lace and lace stuffs, woven, etc.	260,000
Flat-stitch embroidery on cotton foundation	724,000
Chain-stitch embroidery and other	148,000
Total	5,004,000

Some proportion at least of the £5,004,000 shown above will be manufactured in this country in place of being imported, and to this sum there falls to be added a further sum of £1,623,000 of cotton goods supplied by Germany to European countries which are not themselves directly touched by the war. Of these European markets Turkey with £677,000 and Italy with £482,000 are the most important. The German exports to six countries are classified as follows, but it must be remembered that the German returns are not complete and hence the whole of the trade with these countries is not shown:—

In £1,000.

	Sweden.	Italy.	Spain.	Turkey.	Norway.	Portugal.
Yarn	48	...	...	...	...	...
Thread	85	150	56	47	...	...
Velvet	...	51	...	...	...	...
Dressed and bleached tissues	30	24	...	...	...	...
Dyed and printed tissues	96	169	47	463	92	28
Gloves and hair nets	32	...	...	...	...	...
Stockings and socks	...	88	...	111	...	...
Underclothing	...	...	...	56	...	...
Total	241	482	103	677	92	28

South and Central American Markets.

The German trade returns, so far as they show the countries of destination of exports, indicate a considerable trade with South and Central America. To the Argentine in 1912 Germany exported £27,000 of yarn, £62,000 of dressed and bleached tissues, £371,000 of tissues dyed, printed, and woven in colours, £223,000 of stockings and socks, £37,000 of underclothing, and £64,000 of lace. To Brazil Germany exported £53,000 of yarn, £38,000 of dressed and bleached tissues, £365,000 of tissues dyed, printed, and woven in colours, £110,000 of stockings and socks, and £29,000 of embroidery. Chile took £151,000 of dyed and printed tissues, £103,000 of stockings and socks, and £30,000 of underclothing from Germany. Cuba took £28,000 of lace and £146,000 of stockings and socks. Mexico took £52,000 of dyed and printed tissues and £53,000 of stockings and socks; Peru took £51,000 of the former and £50,000 of the latter; Uruguay took £73,000 of the former and £75,000 of the latter; while Colombia took £57,000 and Venezuela £38,000 of dyed and printed tissues.

The United States and Canada.

The United States market is a valuable one to Germany, and here the British manufacturers should have one of his best opportunities of permanently displacing German trade in certain sections, for in this attack he will be aided by the reduction of the United States tariff. In 1912, according to the German returns, the export values of the cotton goods sent to the United States was £3,211,000. This sum was made up was follows:—

	£
Yarn	74,000
Thread	356,000
Velvet	124,000
Dressed and bleached tissues	80,000
Dyed and printed tissues	259,000
Gloves and hair-nets	374,000
Stockings and socks	660,000
Lace and lace stuffs, embroidered	843,000
Ditto, woven, etc.	118,000
Embroidery on cotton foundation, flat-stitch	281,000
Ditto, chain-stitch or other	42,000
Total	3,211,000

The Canadian market, on the other hand, is a relatively small one for German cotton goods. The Canadian returns show that the import of all cottons from Germany rose from $230,000 in 1905 to $581,000 in 1910, in spite of the surtax on German goods. The principal feature of this rise was the increase in stockings and socks, which, from being less than £20,000 in 1905, were £119,000 in 1912, according to the German returns. In addition Germany sent £32,000 of gloves and hair-nets.

Asia, Astralasia and Africa.

The Indian import of German cotton manufactures has risen from £120,540 in 1902-03 to £432,567 in 1911-12, and that from Austria from £128,102 to £144,770. The yarn imported from either country is negligible in amount. The largest single item in the import from Germany consists of cotton hosiery, which has risen rapidly in recent years—from £71,000 in 1910-11 to £121,700 in 1912-13. The German returns give an export to India of £31,000 in stockings and socks, £104,000 in underclothing, £56,000 in piece goods and £87,000 in embroidery.

In Australia the share of Germany in the total textile import trade is a small one; but in cotton sock and stockings, the imports of which were valued at £200,000 in 1912, we find that the British share was only 20 per cent as compared with 27½ per cent in 1910, practically all the competition being from Germany. In regard to velvets, velveteens, and plushes, as well as nettings, veilings, and embroideries and similar goods, all of which are grouped together in the Australian returns, the British share, out of a total trade of £1,053,000 in 1912, was 34½ per cent, as compared with 22½ per cent in 1910, while the German share had risen between these two years from 19 per cent to 30 per cent. In New Zealand the United Kingdom has practically the whole of the cotton import trade.

The German returns show an export of £51,000 of dyed and printed tissues and £74,000 of stockings and socks to China. To the Dutch East Indies Germany sent £38,000 of dyed and printed tissues, and £125,000 of underclothing to British Malacca. A total of £533,000 is sent to Africa-£33,000 of thread. £139,000 of dyed and printed tissues, and £40,000 of stockings and stocks to Egypt. To British South Africa Germany sent £206,000, to British West Africa £38,000, to Portuguese East Africa £45.000, and to Portuguese West Africa £32,000—all dyed and printed tissues.

TRADE OF GAMBIA.

The following return of the principal articles of export from Gambia and their values in 1912 and 1913, is quoted from the Colonial Report for 1913 :—

Article.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
			£	£
Calabashes . packages.	2,572	1,739	3,340	2,126
Ground-nuts . tons.	64,169	67,404	502,069	622,098
Hides . No.	49,107	47,031	15,117	18,718
Ivory . lbs.	1,286	1,258	172	54
Palm-kernels . tons.	445	546	6,518	9,026
Rubber . lbs.	4,355	12,995	409	1,027
Wax . „	30,830	31,518	1,164	990

Increases occurred in (1) ground-nuts. The previous record exportation, in 1912, was exceeded by 3,235 tons in weight and £120,029 in value; (2) Hides. This increase was in value only; (3) Palm-kernels. It is satisfactory to find a considerable increase under this head. Such increase is not likely to continue while ground-nuts are a more profitable article of export; (4) Rubber and Wax show an increase, but the trade thereon still remains small and there are no indications of any great improvement. Calabashes, mostly exported to the Colony of Sierra Leone, and hides are the only article of export showing a decrease during the year. Although hides decreased as regards numbers there was an increase in their value. This may be accounted for by native fellmongers paying more attention to curing. The development of the **ground-nut and palm-kernel trade** during the last five years is shown in the following return :—

Article.		1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Ground-nuts.	Weight Tons.	53,644	58,456	47,931	64,169	67,404
	Value . £	323,231	387,943	437,472	502,069	622,098
Palm-kernels.	Weight Tons.	389	467	444	445	546
	Value . £	3,526	5,640	4,758	6,518	9,026

The percentages of exports, excluding specie, in 1912 and 1913 were :—

	1912.	1913.
Great Britain and British Possessions .	9·00	6·72
France and French Possessions . .	76·00	59·10
Holland	9·00	6·03
Germany	3·64	24·56
Other countries	2·36	3·59

The ground-nut still continues to be the only article actively cultivated for exportation and is likely to continue so while in good demand and until some more easily grown crop for which there is a market is discovered by the local non strenuous agriculturist. The policy of arranging seed nuts to be supplied through the Government was continued and no doubt tended towards larger areas being placed under cultivation.

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FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA IN SEPTEMBER, 1914.

General.—The trade returns for September, 1914, when compared with those for September, 1913, show decreases in the value of both Imports and Exports, but an increase under Re-exports.

The value of the Imports in September, 1914, was Rs. 7·4 crores, a decrease of over Rs. 9 crores or 55·6 per cent, as compared with September, 1913; and the total Exports amounted to Rs. 7·9 crores, a decrease of Rs. 11·9 crores. The Exports of Indian Merchandise declined by Rs. 11·98 crores or 61·5 per cent, as compared with September, 1913, but Re-exports improved by Rs. 8·11 lakhs or 25·2 per cent.

Imports of treasure decreased by Rs. 179·1 lakhs to Rs. 50·9 lakhs, and Exports fell by Rs. 49·28 lakhs to Rs. 4·4 lakhs.

The excess of Exports over Imports of merchandise and treasure, excluding Government transactions during September, 1914, amounted to Rs. 3·8 lakhs, as against Rs. 138·4 lakhs in September, 1913.

Imports.—The table on page 146 shows the value of the Imports for September, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, according to the different categories of merchandise. Comparing the values of the Imports of September, 1914 with those of September, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow :—

Increases.	Rs.
Molasses	3,38,037
Kerosene oil	2,74,922
Timber	3,95,075
Decreases.	
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	81,43,718
Precious stones and pearls unset . .	44,30,114
Hardware	19,20,196
Glass and glassware	12,39,638
Textile machinery	12,95,604
Sheets and plates (Iron and Steel) . .	17,12,605

Decreases.	Rs.
Copper, wrought	19,97,940
Carriages and Wagons (Railway) . .	12,09,078
Cotton, yarn	22,75,519
„ piece-goods (grey)	88,94,457
„ „ „ (white)	73,25,004
„ „ „ (coloured)	1,49,47,272
Haberdashery and Millinery	12,86,091
Wool, piece-goods	40,95,730
„ Shawls	14,98,276

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity and *vice versâ* :—

	Quantity.	Value (Rs.)
Candles	+23 lbs.	−1,178
Sulphur	−818 cwt.	+3,788
Iron, rice bowls	+203 tons.	−38,091
Iron or Steel, anchors and cables	+27 „	−1,865

	Quantity.	Value (Rs.)
Essential oil	+395 gals.	−3,832
Flax, twist and yarn . .	+173 lbs.	−332
Wool, raw	−22,706 „	+5,420

Exports.—The table on page 148 shows the value of the exports of Indian merchandise for September, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912 and the increase or decrease in each principal category. Comparing the values of the exports of Indian merchandise in September, 1914, with those in September, 1913, the chief decreases are as follow :—

Increases.	Rs.
Jawar and Bajra	7,51,603
Castor seed	12,08,585
Manganese ore	8,13,251
Groundnut seed	5,13,463
Cotton piece-goods	15,12,316
Rice	65,94,953
Wheat	79,13,334
Barley	17,48,106
Jute, gunny bags	50,80,800
„ gunny cloth	65,27,434
Tea, black	56,53,301

Decreases.	Rs.
Hides, raw	36,45,846
Skins, raw	5,83,347
Linseed	48,99,946
Rape seed	24,05,941
Cotton, twist	72,00,858
„ raw	1,50,05,881
Jute, raw	2,49,31,908
Wool, raw	13,23,795
Opium	30,57,305
Hides, tanned, etc.	15,33,886
Skins, „	21,83,702

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity and *vice versâ* :—

	Quantity.	Value (Rs.)
Cuttings of hides, etc. . .	+150 cwt.	−253
Lac, button	+92 „	−22,936
„ shell	+1,183 „	−2,73,230

	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Rubber, raw . . .	+104 cwts.	−22,576
Oils, Coconut . .	+10,335 gals.	−5,118
„ linseed . .	+330 „	−6,383

Trade in the six Months, April to September, 1914.—During the six months ended September, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913, the value of imports declined by Rs. 13·73 crores to Rs. 75·1 crores and the total exports declined by Rs. 15·48 crores to Rs. 101·57 crores. The exports of Indian Merchandise show a decrease of Rs. 15·57 crores or 13·6 per cent, whilst the exports of Foreign Merchandise show an increase of Rs. 8·25 lakhs. The grand total of imports, exports and re-exports amounted to Rs. 176·67 crores as against Rs. 205·88 crores.

Imports of Treasure declined by Rs. 2·38 crores to Rs. 13·86 crores. Gold bullion fell by Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 6 crores and sovereigns by Rs. 2·39 crores to Rs. 1·74 crores, while Silver bullion improved by Rs. 1·85 crores to Rs. 5·58 crores. Exports of Treasure also declined by Rs. 2·1 crores to Rs. 2·74 crores.

Shipping.—The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in British India from Foreign countries and British Possessions *with cargoes* during the six months, April to September, 1914, amounted to 2,846,596 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,300,676 tons, as against 3,252,155 tons entered and 4,118,358 tons cleared during the corresponding six months of 1913.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF INDIA.

The following is a summary of accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India or the month of September 1914, compared with the corresponding month of the years 1912 and 1913 :—

GENERAL SUMMARY OF TRADE AND SHIPPING.

A.—Imports and Exports.

—	Merchandise				Treasure	
	Imports	Exports (Foreign)	Exports (Indian)	Exports (Total)	Imports	Exports
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) Sept. 1914	7,39,85,787	40,35,885	7,49,82,422	7,90,18,307	50,91,440	4,40,121
„ 1913	16,65,18,547	32,24,402	19,47,77,977	19,80,02,379	2,30,06,749	53,67,578
„ 1912	14,63,68,071	35,65,242	18,07,29,705	18,42,94,947	3,24,96,051	1,04,40,912
(II) Six months, 1st April to 30th Sept. 1914	75,09,58,976	2,29,37,572	99,27,50,174	1,01,56,87,746	13,85,89,013	2,73,62,975
Six months, 1st April to 30th Sept. 1913	88,82,97,500	2,21,12,570	1,14,84,20,665	1,17,05,33,235	16,23,69,126	4,84,37,717
Six months, 1st April to 30th Sept. 1912	74,43,79,483	2,41,14,691	1,17,58,19,778	1,19,99,34,464	25,58,88,848	4,02,66,687
Increase (+) or Decrease(—) in Sept. 1914, compared with—						
(I) Sept. 1913	—9,25,32,760	+8,11,483	—11,97,95,555	—11,89,84,072	—1,79,15,309	—49,27,457
(II) „ 1912	—7,23,82,284	+4,70,643	—10,57,47,283	—10,52,76,640	—2,74,04,611	—1,00,00,791
Increase (+) or Decrease(—) in six months, 1st April to 30th Sept. 1914, compared with—						
(I) Six months, 1st April to 30th Sept. 1913	—13,73,38,524	+8,25,002	—15,56,70,491	—15,48,45,489	—2,37,80,113	—2,10,74,742
(II) Six months, 1st April to 30th Sept. 1912	+65,79,493	—11,77,119	—18,30,69,599	—18,42,46,718	—11,72,99,835	—1,29,03,712

B.—Shipping (Foreign Trade).

—	Entered (with Cargoes)			Cleared (with Cargoes)		
	Steamers	Sailing vessels	Total	Steamers	Sailing vessels	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
(I) Sept. 1914	277,878	3,739	281,617	287,732	7,496	295,228
„ 1913	534,152	2,136	537,288	601,602	5,571	607,173
„ 1912	497,512	4,685	502,197	648,354	6,582	654,936
(II) Six months, 1st April to 30th Sept. 1914	2,828,612	17,984	2,846,596	3,271,065	29,611	3,300,676
Six months, 1st April to 30th Sept. 1913	3,230,671	21,484	3,252,155	4,086,392	31,966	4,118,358
Six months, 1st April to 30th Sept. 1912	2,907,107	32,224	2,939,331	4,202,662	38,122	4,240,784
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Sept. 1914, compared with—						
(I) Sept. 1913	—256,274	+603	—255,671	—313,870	+1,925	—311,945
(II) „ 1912	—219,634	—946	—220,580	—360,622	+914	—359,708
Increase (+) or Decrease(—) in six months, 1st April to 30th Sept. 1914, compared with—						
(I) Six months, 1st April to 30th Sept. 1913	—402,059	—3,500	—405,559	—815,327	—2,355	—817,682
(II) Six months, 1st April to 30th Sept. 1912	—78,495	—14,240	—92,735	—931,597	—8,511	—940,108

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE TRADE SHOWING DETAILS ACCORDING TO PROVINCES.

	Month of September			Six Months, 1st April to 30th September		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
IMPORTS—						
Merchandise, Private—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	6,11,91,210	6,51,93,412	3,25,25,772	28,61,94,937	35,03,67,302	30,22,64,071
Bombay	4,65,97,908	5,93,82,227	2,42,95,515	26,42,73,232	30,22,00,750	25,39,29,720
Sind	1,59,99,026	1,51,39,593	53,81,759	7,61,04,781	7,75,05,956	6,03,37,993
Madras	1,09,81,571	1,35,69,363	69,13,552	6,02,77,720	8,21,14,629	7,45,70,209
Burma	1,15,98,356	1,32,33,952	48,69,189	5,75,28,813	7,61,08,863	5,98,56,983
Total	14,63,68,071	16,65,18,547	7,39,85,787	74,43,79,483	88,82,97,500	75,09,58,976
Ditto, Government Stores	42,02,903	39,43,448	53,19,107	2,47,09,987	4,16,74,239	3,83,50,262
Total Merchandise	15,05,70,974	17,04,61,995	7,93,04,894	76,90,89,470	92,99,71,739	78,93,09,238
Treasure, Private—						
Bengal	24,20,688	22,24,982	18,87,295	1,74,16,511	1,39,84,737	1,76,75,945
Bombay	2,97,04,211	2,04,22,986	30,31,773	23,32,00,571	14,20,62,475	11,70,13,491
Sind	74,746	66,721	87,522	9,95,328	7,64,776	10,85,806
Madras	2,12,151	1,84,542	84,745	14,08,289	5,93,545	14,34,452
Burma	84,255	1,07,518	105	28,68,149	49,63,573	13,79,319
Total	3,24,96,051	2,30,06,749	50,91,440	25,58,88,848	16,23,69,126	13,85,89,013
Ditto, Government	2,25,00,000	...	1,61,838	2,58,00,000	5,81,641	1,65,161
Total Treasure	5,49,96,051	2,30,06,749	52,53,278	28,16,88,848	16,29,50,767	13,87,54,174
Grand Total of Imports	20,55,67,025	19,34,68,744	8,45,58,172	105,07,78,318	109,29,22,506	92,80,63,412
EXPORTS—						
Merchandise, Private—						
(*Foreign Merchandise*)—						
Bengal	2,44,823	2,06,406	11,92,211	17,87,240	15,84,883	28,87,823
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	21,67,420	21,23,740	17,27,857	1,71,39,560	1,59,95,707	1,46,99,126
Sind	9,00,883	5,06,620	10,46,491	86,86,939	28,88,139	41,72,899
Madras	2,00,407	3,16,513	59,178	11,08,529	10,94,762	9,02,053
Burma	51,709	71,123	10,148	3,92,423	5,49,079	2,75,672
Total	35,65,242	32,24,402	40,35,885	2,41,14,691	2,21,12,570	2,29,37,572
(*Indian Merchandise*)—						
Bengal	9,55,53,007	10,43,18,005	4,93,23,602	43,05,89,687	42,94,99,231	35,17,81,776
Bihar and Orissa	24,380	1,72,750	29,250	14,93,244	16,36,425	2,60,916
Bombay	2,99,06,876	4,32,01,922	92,99,297	28,57,24,120	32,56,63,427	31,94,10,697
Sind	2,88,03,884	2,04,51,220	85,64,227	18,02,76,131	15,84,28,257	12,12,16,331
Madras	1,67,94,542	1,63,46,155	42,15,182	13,44,80,096	11,83,66,596	11,79,98,552
Burma	96,47,016	1,02,87,925	35,50,864	14,32,56,495	11,48,26,729	8,20,81,902
Total	18,07,29,705	19,47,77,977	7,49,82,422	117,58,19,773	114,84,20,665	99,27,50,174
Total Foreign and Indian Merchandise exported—						
Bengal	9,57,97,830	10,45,24,411	5,05,15,813	43,23,76,927	43,10,84,114	35,46,69,598
Bihar and Orissa	24,380	1,72,750	29,250	14,93,244	16,36,425	2,60,916
Bombay	3,20,74,296	4,53,25,662	1,10,27,154	30,28,63,680	34,16,59,134	33,41,09,823
Sind	2,97,04,767	2,09,57,840	96,10,718	18,39,63,070	16,13,16,396	12,53,89,230
Madras	1,69,94,949	1,66,62,668	42,74,360	13,55,88,625	11,94,61,358	11,89,00,605
Burma	96,93,725	1,03,59,048	35,61,012	14,36,48,918	11,53,75,808	8,23,57,574
Total	18,42,94,947	19,80,02,379	7,90,18,307	119,99,34,464	117,05,33,235	101,56,87,746
Ditto, Government Stores	1,07,918	68,725	1,91,256	6,54,515	6,13,055	7,15,948
Total Merchandise	18,44,02,865	19,80,71,104	7,92,09,563	120,05,88,979	117,11,46,290	101,64,03,694
Treasure, Private—						
Bengal	29,963	1,36,930	4,511	6,97,387	54,07,459	29,66,635
Bombay	81,96,949	41,24,528	4,24,500	3,68,54,940	3,00,44,230	1,86,31,990
Sind	...	...	10,000	4,27,889	11,34,394	2,23,506
Madras	22,10,000	11,06,120	990	22,60,121	82,25,859	46,16,734
Burma	4,000	...	120	26,350	36,25,775	9,24,110
Total	1,04,40,912	53,67,578	4,40,121	4,02,66,687	4,84,37,717	2,73,62,975
Ditto, Government	12,000	100	...	30,400	6,086	51,00,000
Total Treasure	1,04,52,912	53,67,678	4,40,121	4,02,97,087	4,84,43,803	3,24,62,975
Grand Total of Exports	19,48,55,777	20,34,38,782	7,96,49,684	124,08,86,066	121,95,90,093	104,88,66,669
Gross Amount of Import Duty Collected *including Salt*	86,98,539	97,70,736	47,79,097	4,69,95,059	5,11,36,994	4,93,73,762
Ditto, Export Duty Collected	5,02,129	6,48,260	2,41,511	66,31,198	56,39,015	37,94,728

SUMMARIES—Imports of Foreign Merchandise

—	Month of September			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	1,77,702	1,32,282	99,946	— 32,336	— 77,756
B. Fruits and Vegetables	8,67,677	11,52,063	4,61,496	— 6,90,567	— 4,06,181
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	85,464	1,04,784	43,538	— 61,246	— 41,926
D. Liquors	14,31,201	14,58,568	5,85,477	— 8,73,091	— 8,45,724
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	20,38,439	21,42,155	8,05,860	— 12,36,295	— 12,32,579
F. Spices	9,78,977	15,53,823	7,92,318	— 7,61,505	— 1,86,659
G. Sugar	1,98,65,598	1,84,60,603	1,02,97,915	— 81,62,778	— 95,67,683
H. Tea	2,40,632	3,11,800	2,43,356	— 68,444	+ 2,724
I. Other Food and Drink	4,17,922	5,15,589	5,50,571	+ 34,982	+ 1,32,649
J. Tobacco	4,13,379	6,08,796	3,03,958	— 3,04,838	— 1,09,421
Total, Class I	2,65,16,991	2,63,40,553	1,41,84,435	— 1,21,56,118	— 1,23,32,556
II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent fuel	6,75,252	6,34,585	4,57,937	— 1,76,648	— 2,17,315
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	1,47,311	2,32,930	20,503	— 2,12,427	— 1,26,808
C. Hides and Skins, raw	1,19,868	88,117	21,031	— 67,086	— 98 837
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture.	1,00,458	1,20,224	3,474	— 1,16,750	— 96,984
E. Oils	34,08,513	30,60,994	27,96,482	— 2,64,512	— 6,12,031
F. Seeds	71,334	54,899	1,58,863	+ 1,03.964	+ 87,529
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	1,14,626	1,91,077	76,804	— 1,14,273	— 37,822
H. Textile materials	29,01,413	17,04,555	13,27,625	— 3,76,930	— 15,73,788
I. Wood and Timber	1,72,868	3,05,041	6,97,446	+ 3,92,405	+ 5,24,578
J. Miscellaneous	36,35,483	49,88,965	3,21,861	— 46,67,104	— 33,13,622
Total, Class II	1,13,47,126	1,13,81,387	58,82,026	— 54,99,361	— 54,65,100
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Apparel	22,64,824	26.42,368	12,30,064	— 14,12,304	— 10,34,760
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	2,35,954	4,55,033	1,70,070	— 2,84,963	— 65,884
C. Carriages and Carts, *including* cycles and motor cars.	13,66,644	13,27,671	6,47,878	— 6,79,793	— 7,18,766
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	15,18,382	15,74,630	10,05,393	— 5,69.237	— 5,12,989
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (*except* machine tools), and Instruments.	38,68,158	47,95,292	18,66,834	— 29,28,458	— 20,01,324
F. Dyes and Colours	19,01,091	19,01,157	7,85,661	— 11,15,496	— 11,15,430
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood.	2,26,279	3,26,986	1,67,722	— 1,59,204	— 59,157
H. Glassware and Earthenware	14,92,530	19,92,512	5,35.514	— 14,56,998	— 9,57,016
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	3,12,653	3,11,390	1,91,787	— 1,19,603	— 1,20,866
J. Machinery of all kinds, *including* belting for machinery.	39,29,033	58.90,466	27,76,487	— 31,13,979	— 11,52,546
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	86,96,061	84,92,506	38.57,064	— 46,35,442	— 48,38,997
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	26,22,379	47,77,395	13,63,735	— 34,13,660	— 12,58,644
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	15,69,477	18,16.439	7,46,086	— 10,70,353	— 8,23,391
N. Railway Plant and Rolling-stock	38,23,827	71,72,085	44,48,758	— 27,23,327	+ 6,24,931
O. Yarns and textile fabrics	6,74,32,679	7,62,12,509	2,85,50,452	— 4,76,62,057	— 3,88,82,227
P. Miscellaneous	49,73,859	61,13,325	32,08,122	— 29,05,203	— 17,65,737
Total, Class III	10,62,34,430	12,58,01,764	5,15,51,627	— 7,42,50,137	— 5,46,82,803
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified	22,69.524	29,94,843	23,67,699	— 6,27,144	+ 98,175
Total	14,63,68,071	16,65,18,547	7,39,85,787	— 9,25,32,760	— 7,23,82,284

SUMMARIES.—Exports of Foreign Merchandise.

—	Month of September			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	11,050	14,775	1,500	— 13,275	— 9,550
B. Fruits and Vegetables	45,084	57,893	9,244	— 48,649	— 35,840
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	...	10,512	48,470	+ 37,958	+ 48,470
D. Liquors	3,435	6,509	79	— 6,430	— 3,356
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores	10,284	11,707	3,012	— 8,695	— 7,272
F. Spices	6,219	59,709	2,653	— 57 056	— 3,566
G. Sugar	1,37,345	1,52,777	13,19,694	+ 28,66,987	+ 28,82,349
H. Tea	74,710	40,189	1,344	— 38,845	— 73,366
I. Other Food and Drink	1,900	4,149	11,994	+ 7,845	+ 10,094
J. Tobacco	1,977	2,395	1,101	— 1,294	— 876
Total, Class I	2,92,004	3,60,545	30,99,091	+ 27,38,546	+ 28,07,087
II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	3,500	350	...	— 350	— 3,500
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	18,858	13,689	14,598	+ 909	— 4,260
C. Hides and Skins, raw	...	...	...	...	...
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	15,692	20,057	480	— 19,577	— 15,212
E. Oils	5,694	11,785	1,750	— 10,035	— 3,944
F. Seeds	670	...	...	...	— 670
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	...	160	...	— 160	...
H. Textile Materials	10,25,559	3,98,618	2.89,500	— 1,09,118	— 7,36,059
I. Wood and Timber	60	71	1,525	+ 1,454	+ 1,465
J. Miscellaneous	41,920	1,56,701	10,364	— 1,46,337	— 31,556
Total, Class II	11,11,953	6,01.431	3,18,217	— 2,83,214	— 7,93,736
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A Apparel	63,288	2,17,545	29,945	— 1,87,600	— 33,343
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military stores	4,840	6,076	1,594	— 4,482	— 3,246
C. Carriages and Carts, *including* cycles and motor cars	33,941	51,034	5,815	— 45,219	— 28,126
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	61,794	68,859	9,325	— 59,534	— 52,469
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (*except* machine tools), and instruments	2,30,379	1,64,146	49,679	— 1,14.467	— 1,80,700
F. Dyes and Colours	16,350	45,294	16,134	— 29,160	— 216
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood	15,949	39,922	3,055	— 36,867	— 12,894
H. Glassware and Earthenware	82,662	40,392	9,915	— 30,477	— 72,747
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	3,904	14,419	1,230	— 13,189	— 2,674
J. Machinery of all kinds, *including* belting for machinery	63,195	31,355	11,420	— 19,935	— 41,775
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof	27,654	28,998	25,621	— 3,377	— 2,033
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	41,695	85,295	13,999	— 71,296	— 27,696
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	12,311	11,577	6,075	— 5,502	— 6,136
N. Railway plant and Rolling stock	50	200	...	— 200	— 50
O. Yarns and textile fabrics	12,40,319	12,03,931	3,22,175	— 8,81,756	— 9,18,144
P. Miscellaneous	1,48,191	1,34,007	25,985	— 1,08,022	— 1,22,206
Total, Class III	20,36,422	21,43,050	5,31,907	—16,11,083	—15,04,455
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified	1,24,868	1,19,376	86,610	— 32,766	— 38,258
Total	35,65,242	32,24,402	40,35,885	+ 8,11,483	+ 4,70,643

SUMMARIES.—Exports of Indian Merchandise.

	Month of September			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	1,75,486	2,05,188	72,769	— 1,32,419	— 1,02,717
B. Fruits and Vegetables	3,07,169	3,50,095	3,03,937	— 46,158	— 3,232
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	4,21,92,818	3,17,40,684	1,27,55,553	— 1,89,85,141	— 2,94,37,265
D. Liquors	12,158	4,173	...	— 4,173	— 12,158
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores	2,91,040	4,39,463	1,79,129	— 2,60,334	— 1,11,911
F. Spices	4,60,436	5,47,519	1,29,494	— 4,18,025	— 3,30,942
G. Sugar	1,47,965	81,275	12,105	— 69,170	— 1,35,860
H. Tea	1,99,64,795	2,24,80,947	1,68,10,853	— 56,70,094	— 31,53,942
I. Other Food and Drink	3,21,379	1,62,396	16,751	— 1,45,645	— 3,04,628
J. Tobacco	3,74,319	2,91,621	93,552	— 1,98,069	— 2,80,767
Total, Class I	6,42,47,665	5,63,03,371	3,03,74,143	—2,59,29,228	— 3,38,73,422
II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	8,80,307	3,52,024	2,61,043	— 90,981	— 6,19,264
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	9,72,685	16,63,214	5,69,280	— 4,93,934	— 4,03,405
C. Hides and Skins, raw	91,94,173	60,65,505	18,36,059	— 42,29,446	— 76,58,114
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	13,52,457	13,25,811	2,87,595	— 10,38,216	— 10,64,862
E. Oils	5,93,367	8,42,082	3,10,664	— 5,31,368	— 2,82,703
F. Seeds	1,16,30,519	1,78,84,341	56,00,965	— 1,22,83,376	— 60,29,554
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	68,898	53,831	8,368	— 45,463	— 60,530
H. Textile materials	4,16,05,202	5,32,42,858	1,14,21,002	— 4,18,21,856	— 3,01,84,200
I. Wood and Timber	7,58,459	7,16,829	2,38,115	— 4,78,714	— 5,50,344
J. Miscellaneous	22,43,301	19,47,995	7,91,937	— 11,56,058	— 14,51,364
Total, Class II	6,96,29,368	8,34,94,440	2,13,25,028	— 6,21,69,412	— 4,83,04,340
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Apparel	1,20,152	1,50,492	43,398	— 1,07,094	— 76,754
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	...	57	...	— 57	— ...
C. Carriages and Carts, *including* cycles and motor cars	715	3,414	757	— 2,657	+ 42
D. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	74,22,942	36,31,646	4,72,818	— 31,58,828	— 69,50,124
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (*except* machine tools), and Instruments	61,076	63,007	15,377	— 47,630	— 45,699
F. Dyes and Colours	6,10,599	5,86,736	1,40,324	— 4,46,412	— 4,70,275
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood	48,815	27,815	12,977	— 14,838	— 35,838
H. Glassware and Earthenware	13,289	14,178	2,464	— 11,714	— 10,825
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	46,01,957	40,49,025	3,21,626	— 37,27,399	— 42,80,331
J. Machinery of all kinds, *including* belting for machinery	80	2,321	490	— 1,831	+ 410
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof	4,68,102	5,64,233	1,75,014	— 3,89,219	— 2,93,088
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof	1,13,259	1,34,745	13,340	— 1,21,405	— 99,913
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	6,066	6,838	4,326	— 2,512	— 1,740
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	7,817	26,011	1,760	— 24,251	— 6,057
O. Yarns and textile fabrics	2,91,22,327	4,07,18,594	2,00,83,752	— 2,06,34,842	— 90,38,575
P. Miscellaneous	24,53,975	29,28,677	12,86,353	— 16,42,324	— 11,67,622
Total, Class III	4,50,51,171	5,29,07,789	2,25,74,776	— 3,03,33,013	— 2,24,76,395
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	18,01,601	20,72,377	7,08,475	— 13,63,902	— 10,93,126
Total	18,07,29,705	19,47,77,977	7,49,82,422	— 11,97,95,555	— 10,57,47,283

SUMMARIES.—Imports of Foreign Merchandise.

	Six months, 1st April to 30th September			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	17,62,369	19,96,278	18,24,564	—1,71,714	+ 62,195
B. Fruits and Vegetables	27,17,303	28,15,873	25,51,007	— 2,64,866	—1,66,296
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	8,81,074	4,59,200	29,71,487	+ 25,12,287	+ 20,90,413
D. Liquors	82,21,601	85,95,358	77,60,592	—8 34,766	—4,61,009
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	96,77,077	1,11,99,326	98,47,166	—13,52,160	+ 1,70,089
F. Spices	77,09,468	78,30,329	76,87,995	—1,42,334	—21,473
G. Sugar	6,68,57,772	6,30,61,194	4,45,02,985	—1,85,58,209	—2,23,54,787
H. Tea	10,85,466	12,96,772	11,39,404	—1,57,368	+ 53,938
I. Other Food and Drink	46,61,584	40,02,354	40,32,965	+ 30,611	—6,28,919
J. Tobacco	32,21,803	35,26,200	33,22,677	—2,03,523	+ 1,00,874
Total, Class I	10,67,95,817	10,47,83,384	8,56,40,842	—1,91,42,542	—2,11,54,975
II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	50,81,408	56,69,492	49,33,069	—7,36,423	—1,48,339
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	9,89,772	9,87,092	5,12,741	—4,74,351	—4,77,031
C. Hides and Skins, raw	7,12,749	6,36,052	5,96,653	—39,399	—1,16,096
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture.	1,70,746	3,95,664	2,26,685	—1,68,979	+ 55,939
E. Oils	1,94,22,424	2,14,53,741	2,29,85,189	+ 15,31,448	+ 35,62,765
F. Seeds	3,75,466	3,88,979	10,35,597	+ 6,46,618	+ 6,60,131
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	7,80,841	11,47,994	10,03,303	—1,44,691	+ 2,22,462
H. Textile materials	2,94,68,567	97,16,079	84,90,821	—12,25,258	—2,09,77,746
I. Wood and Timber	21,79,103	34,28,450	39,85,394	+ 5,56,944	+ 18,06,291
J. Miscellaneous	95,58,009	1,05,17,743	32,01,424	—73,16,319	—63,56,585
Total, Class II	6,87,39,085	5,43,41,286	4,69,70,876	—73,70,410	—2,17,68,209
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Apparel	1,08,05,291	1,22,77,152	94,08,262	—28,68,890	—13,97,029
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	15,26,371	18,62,592	16,62,918	—1,99,674	+ 1,36,547
C. Carriages and Carts, *including* cycles and motor cars.	66,66,628	91,16,220	69,34,970	—21,81,250	+ 2,68,342
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	99,54,620	1,15,02,001	1,10,05,103	—4,96,898	+ 10,50,483
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (*except* machine tools) and Instruments.	2,45,89,574	3,14,64,290	2,61,49,262	—53,15,028	+ 15,59,688
F. Dyes and Colours	1,04,61,656	1,11,97,123	98,06,700	—13,90,423	—6,54,956
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood.	13,03,694	15,81,516	14,74,643	—1,06,873	+ 1,70,949
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,08,07,318	1,33,89,069	94,13,937	—39,75,132	—13,93,381
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	19,32,298	19,16,855	17,00,820	—2,16,035	—2,31,478
J. Machinery of all kinds, *including* belting for machinery.	2,43,12,780	3,99,62,212	3,68,30,266	—31,31,946	+ 1,25,17,486
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	4,60,21,138	7,10,73,977	6,05,37,519	—1,05,36,458	+ 1,45,16,381
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	1,65,92,364	2,65,27,274	2,78,91,628	+ 13,64,354	+ 1,12,99,264
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	96,36,353	1,15,46,805	1,00,80,326	—14,66,479	+ 4,43,968
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	2,66,74,504	4,66,05,394	5,61,18,595	+ 95,13,201	+ 2,94,43,791
O. Yarns and textile fabrics	32,00,23,730	38,92,77,041	29,68,55,378	—9,24,21,663	—2,91,68,352
P. Miscellaneous	2,94,60,709	3,60,46,194	3,76,11,518	+ 15,65,324	+ 81,50,809
Total, Class III	55,67,69,333	71,53,45,715	60,34,81,845	—11,18,63,870	+ 4,67,12,512
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,20,75,248	1,38,27,115	1,48,65,413	+ 10,38,298	+ 27,90,165
Total	74,43,79,483	88,82,97,500	75,09,58,976	—13,73,38,524	+ 65,79,493

SUMMARIES—Exports of Foreign Merchandise.

—	Six months, 1st April to 30th September			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	4,14,020	3,04,186	2,31,066	−73,120	−1,82,954
B. Fruits and Vegetables	7,89,642	4,81,463	3,59,150	−1,22,313	−3,80,492
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	1,734	42,619	2,08,781	+1,66,162	+2,07,047
D. Liquors	32,043	26,314	22,536	—3,778	−9,507
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores	94,165	1,61,263	99,.62	−62,001	+5,097
F. Spices	1,18,757	2,95,260	3,08,768	+13,508	+1,90,011
G. Sugar	7,58,084	7,76,235	39,51,553	+31,75,318	+31,93,469
H. Tea	2,36,059	1,97,520	94,750	−1,02,.70	−1,41,309
I. Other Food and Drink	9,337	38,047	86,709	+48,662	+77,372
J. Tobacco	43,319	22,193	12,909	−9,284	−30,410
Total, Class I	24,47,160	23,45,100	53,75,484	+30,30,384	+29,28,324
II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	3.500	2,105	521	−1,584	—2,979
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	6,16,175	6,66,862	5,80,590	−86,272	−35,585
C. Hides and Skins, raw	6,300	...	...	...	—6,300
D. Metallic ores and scrap *iron or steel* for re-manufacture.	1,77,644	2,56,145	98,147	−1,57,998	−79,497
E. Oils	44,391	37,213	43,343	+6,130	—1,048
F. Seeds	11,769	1,450	1,802	+352	−9,967
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	2,710	2,511	1,180	−1,331	−1,530
H. Textile materials	37,20,171	24,27,830	29,86,145	+5,58,315	—7,34,026
I. Wood and Timber	15,588	15,790	31,679	+15,889	+16.091
J. Miscellaneous	6,23,450	8,11,963	7,29,451	—82,512	+1,06,001
Total, Class II	52,21,698	42,21,869	44,72,858	+2,50,989	—7,48,840
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Apparel	5,73,023	9,07,915	5,60,924	−3,46,991	—12,099
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military stores	58,656	2,02,625	58,923	−1,43,702	+267
C. Carriages and Carts, *including* cycles and motor cars.	6,18,898	4,18,674	4,67,229	+48,555	−1,51,669
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	3,72,149	3,13,278	2,44,104	—69,174	—1,28.045
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (*except* machine tools), and Instruments.	12,85,253	12,64,484	12,15,181	—49,303	—70,072
F. Dyes and Colours	1,94,126	2,34,471	1,73,897	—60,574	−20.229
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood.	1,97,516	2,83,470	2,48,948	—34,522	+51,432
H. Glassware and Earthenware	4,33,319	3,65,189	3,10,207	−54,932	−1,23,112
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather.	3 ,702	63,066	29,969	−33,097	−3,733
J. Machinery of all kinds, *including* belting for machinery.	5,82,357	2,66,241	3,32,262	+66,021	−2,50,095
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof	2,40,278	2,56,073	2,60,574	+ 4,501	+20,296
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	5,61,549	5,26,929	4,78,854	—48,075	−82,695
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	1,01,987	1,07,791	90,021	−17,770	−11,966
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	26,474	69,035	45,077	−23,958	+18.603
O. Yarns and textile fabrics	93.66,773	84,99,847	71,12,617	—13,87,230	−22,54,156
P. Miscellaneous	10,85,135	10,09,866	7,20,950	−2,88,916	−3,64,185
Total, Class III	1,57,31,195	1,47,88,904	1,23,49,737	—24,39,167	—33,81,458
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified	7,14,638	7,56,697	7,39,493	—17,204	+24,855
Total	2,41,14,691	2,21,12,570	2,29,37,572	+8,25,002	—11,77,119

SUMMARIES—Exports of Indian Merchandise.

—	Six months, 1st April to 30th September			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	12,20,750	14,42,610	14,44,213	+ 1,603	+ 2,23,463
B. Fruits and Vegetables	22,32,753	26,68,261	25,54,517	— 1,13,744	+ 3,21,764
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	34,83,96,913	27,50,44,139	16,14,58,590	—11,35,85,549	— 18,69,38,323
D. Liquors	47,558	12,339	554	— 11,785	— 47,004
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores	23,22,936	25,81,670	24,31,253	— 1,50,417	+ 1,08,317
F. Spices	52,17,087	37,34,749	40,39,724	+ 3,04,975	— 11,77,363
G. Sugar	20,02,513	8,18,074	4,69,539	— 3,48,535	— 15,32,974
H. Tea	6,35,54,526	6,49,18,484	6,16,35,505	— 32,82,979	— 19,19,021
I. Other Food and Drink	85,47,122	46,68,342	1,05,67,662	+ 58,99,320	+ 20,20,540
J. Tobacco	23,00,842	26,48,296	17,56,028	— 8,92,268	— 5,44,814
Total, Class I	43,58,43,000	35,85,36,964	24,63,57,585	—11,21,79,379	—18,94,85,415
II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent fuel	51,09,189	38,68,740	25,22,724	— 13,46,016	— 25,86,465
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	92,91,503	87.61,108	97.99,785	+ 10,38,677	+ 5,08,282
C. Hides and Skins, raw	5,57,19,630	5,26,98,474	4,70,22,570	— 56,75,904	— 86,97,060
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture.	54,12,375	71,79,441	61,58,534	— 10,20.907	+ 7,46,159
E. Oils	40,44,944	43,88,826	45,27,818	+ 1,38.992	+ 4,82,874
F. Seeds	13,30,79,530	12,42,77,415	10,70,38,122	— 1,72,39,293	— 2,60,41,408
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	4,19,221	4,58,221	4,16,733	— 41,488	— 2,488
H. Textile materials	22,92,76,935	28,99,91,229	32,30,25,418	+ 3,30,34,189	+ 9,37,48,483
I. Wood and Timber	51,10,942	52,59,776	40,33,335	— 12,26,441	— 10,77,607
J. Miscellaneous	1,26,52,837	1,29,81,049	1,10,81,922	— 18,99,127	— 15,70,915
Total, Class II	46,01,17,106	50,98,64,279	51,56,26,961	+ 57,62,682	+ 5,55,09,855
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Apparel	8,83,852	9,20,606	7,61,700	— 1,58,906	— 1,22,152
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	40	117	195	+ 78	+ 155
C. Carriages and Carts (*including* Cycles and Motor Cars).	18,334	18,165	9,997	— 8,168	— 8,337
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	5,30,98,260	1,87,92,162	97,53,872	— 90,38,290	— 4,33,44,388
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (*except* machine tools), and Instruments.	3,22,996	3,27,199	2,31,425	— 95,774	— 91,571
F. Dyes and Colours	57,71,970	53,94,494	49,20,138	— 4,74,356	— 8,51,832
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood.	3,56,004	2,66,640	2,78,799	+ 12,159	— 77,205
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,06,518	1,02,161	79,414	— 22,747	— 27,104
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather.	2,34,32,000	2,19,75,768	1,76,00,053	— 43,75,713	— 58,31,947
J. Machinery of all kinds (*including* belting for machinery).	6,846	5,876	7,573	+ 1,697	+ 727
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	21,45,931	27,72,897	13,68,941	— 14,03,956	— 7,76,990
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	12,45,699	7,68,013	13,92,788	+ 6,24,775	+ 1,47,089
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	29,811	39,521	19,531	— 19,990	— 10,280
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	40,473	91,778	58,164	— 33,614	+ 17,691
O. Yarns and textile fabrics	16,65,75,527	19,94,47,760	16,84,80,946	—3,09,66,754	+ 19,05,419
P. Miscellaneous	1,44,02,111	1,67,24,056	1,49,74,315	— 17,49,741	+ 5,72,204
Total, Class III	26,84,36,372	26,76,47,151	21,99,37,851	—4,77,09,300	— 4,84,98,521
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,14,23,295	1,23,72,271	1,08,27,777	— 15,44,494	— 5,95,518
Total	1,17,58,19,773	1,14,84,20,665	99,27,50,174	—15,56,70,491	— 18,30,69,599

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

THE following statements are compiled in the Office of the Director of Statistics with the Government of India from monthly returns furnished by the Provincial Registrars of Joint Stock Companies :—

TABLE 1.

ABSTRACT TABLE OF COMPANIES REGISTERED IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1914.

		Aggregate nominal capital (in thousands of rupees).
		Rs.
1	Banking and Loan Company	1,00
1	Insurance Company	20
3	Trading Companies	4,25
1	Rice Mills Company	12
2	Tea Planting Company	7,50
1	Land and building	1,00
1	Company (other than those specified above)	2,50
10	GRAND TOTAL	16,57

TABLE 2.

Number and particulars of Joint-Stock Companies registered in each province in British India in the month of August, 1914.

No.	Class and Name.	Situation of Registered Office.	Objects.	Nominal Capital.
	I.—BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE.			Rs.
	(a) *Banking and Loan.*			
1	All India United Loan and Investments Company.	Delhi . . .	Banking, money-lending, etc.	1,00,000
	(b) *Insurance.*			
2	Friends Provident and Banking Company	Calcutta, Bengal . .	Carrying on provident insurance business.	20,000
	TOTAL, BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE.	...	...	1,20,000
	II.—TRADING.			
3	Smith Brothers	Calcutta, Bengal . .	Carrying on business of dentists, surgeons, physicians, etc.	1,25,000
4	Remington Typewriter Co. (India) .	„ „ .	Manufacturing and dealing in typewriters, duplicates, etc.	1,00,000
5	India General Motor Co. . . .	Bengal . . .	Carrying passengers and goods by motor cars, etc.	2,00,000
	TOTAL, TRADING .	...	...	4,25,000
	III.—MILLS AND PRESSES.			
6	Lakshminarayana Rice Mills Company .	Ravipada, Narasannapeta, Madras.	Milling rice, etc. . .	12,000

INDEX

TO

THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

VOL. XXXV.

OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1914.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ISSUE OF 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

Page

A

ACID—
Acetic — ; production from milk of coconuts . 7
——— ; question of meeting demand in the United Kingdom 48
Sulphuric ; manufacture by gas companies . 503

ACT—
Anti-adulteration — ; views of Chambers of Commerce 90, 217
Indian Companies — ; registration in Bengal . 249
Merchandise Marks — ; views of Chambers of Commerce 92, 184
Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks — ; temporary rules for 1914 401
Sea Customs — , 1878 (VIII of 1878) . . 535
See Chambers of Commerce.

ADMINISTRATION—
Report of the Aundh State for 1913-14 . . 14
——— of Land Revenue of Bihar and Orissa for 1913-14 413
——— on the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for 1913-14 324

AGREEMENT—
Brookland ; replacement of — . . . 436

AGRICULTURE—
Experiments in Bihar and Orissa . . . 449
——— at Pusa 496
Japan ; crops in — 79
Madras ; experiments in— 305
Punjab notes for September 1914 . . . 79
Returns of England and Wales in 1914 . . 472

ALCOHOL—
Use as fuel 212
Wood — ; use of — 415

Page

ALGÆ—
Marine ; utilization of — 102

ALUMINIUM—
America ; use in— 119
British India ; imports into — 119
Production 523
Utensils made of — 222

ARACHIDE—
Prohibition of exportation by the Netherlands East Indies Government 320

ASSOCIATIONS—
Annual meeting of Manchester Cotton — . 479
British Cotton Growing ; meeting of — . . 206
Cotton Spinners —; meeting at Osaka . . 521
Karachi Piece-goods Merchants' — ; meeting of — 6

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—
Exports and imports during September, 1914 . 40

B

BAGS—
Supply for Argentine crop 519

BANGLES—
Glass ; samples of Austrian made — . . . 48

BANK(S)—
Deposits of British subjects in German — not subject to seizure 250

BARLEY—
California ; condition of — 158
Estimated production in certain countries . 3, 42
Germany ; condition of — 158

	Page
BEANS—	
Japan ; condition of crops	116
Rangoon ; trade in—	328
Tonca ; production of —	401
BOOKS OF REFERENCE	49, 87, 123, 167, 211, 251, 289, 327, 371, 405, 443, 483.
——(NEW)	35, 69, 142, 240, 276, 343, 384, 469, 503.
BORATE—	
United States; production in 1913 of — materials	209
BREWERIES—	
Bengal ; number of —	297
Punjab ; particulars of —	432
BRUSHES—	
India; import trade in —	500
BUREAU—	
Technical information — at the Imperial Institute	309
CALENDAR—	
Reform of —	472
CANE —	
Cuttings in damp charcoal ; despatch to India	325
CARGO—	
British and neutral — on enemy's vessels ; views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce	178
British — in enemy ships in neutral ports	249
Government insurance rates on —	441
Shipment of Calcutta — from Bombay ; views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce	177
CARPET(S)—	
Indian industry	296
Trade in Constantinople	165
CARTEL —	
International Zinc Smelters' —	481
CASSAVA —	
Prohibition of *exportation* by the Netherlands East Indies Government	320
CEREALS—	
American crops	203
Enquiry for quotations ; views of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce	335
Import duty on — in Italy	282
Smyrna ; exports from —	165
World's crops	494
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE—	
BENGAL ; allowance of free time at the Jetties	131
——; Bengal Embankment Bill, 1914	491
——; British and neutral cargo on enemy vessels detained at Colombo	178
——; Civil Veterinary Department	493
——; claims by British and neutral subjects against enemy steamer lines	180

	Page
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE—*contd.*	
Bengal ; establishment of a gold mint in India	129
——; European war	127
——; *Foreigners Ordinance III of 1914*	333
——; Government currency notes ; practice of cutting	493
——; Hospital Port dues	130
——; Indian Merchandise Marks Act ; counter indication of origin	333
——; — Petroleum Act, VIII of 1899	130
——; — Ports Act XV of 1908	491
——; — Stamp Act, 1899	130
——; International Conference for the safety of life at sea	130
——; late Shipment Certificates	179
——; lighting of the river Hooghly for navigation at night	130
——; Annual tariff revision of list of cotton piecegoods	494
——; location of the Department of Commerce and Industry	128
——; Merchant Shipping Acts ; Italian vessels in Indian Ports	491
——; *Prohibition of the export of dyes and* dyestuffs from the United Kingdom	179
——; prohibition of export of raw jute to Italy	181
——; proposed amendment of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act, 1905	129
——; proposed amendment of the Presidency Banks Act, 1879	491
——; proposed hall-marking of gold and silver plate in India	493
——; proposed legislation against usury	492
——; relief of distress among ryots in certain districts of Bengal	179, 181
——; requirements of the Argentine for gunnies or cloth	181
——; Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency	129
——; safety of trade routes	177, 179
——; September shipments of gunnies to Australia	333
——; shipment of Calcutta cargo from Bombay	177
——; shipments by vessels requisitioned by Government	179
——; state impressment of vessels	178, 180
——; the "Steinturm" and "Moltkefels"	180
——; use of telegraph codes	182
——; War relief fund	182
BOMBAY ; Anti-Adulteration Act	90
——; Civil Courts and moneylenders	530
——; Company Law	293, 530
——; Condensed milk	91
——; Cotton situation	528
——; Cutting of currency notes	529
——; German and Austrian trade	528
——; impressment of vessels	293
——; indication of country of origin on imported goods	531
——; international convention for the safety of life at sea	295
——; Mildewed pieces	531
——; Presidency Bank Act	530
——; prohibition of *export of wool*	528
——; proposed duty on Indian produce destined for Germany and Austria	529
——; Tariff valuations	294, 295

J.L. X50n2, N05 T2 N.L. 2.5 12508

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES—*contd.*

No.	Class and Name.	Situation of Registered Office.	Objects.	Nominal Capital.
				Rs.
	IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES.			
7	Bhattacharya and Company	Bengal	Cultivating and manufacturing tea.	1,50,000
8	Peermade Tea Company*	Cochin, Madras	Planting tea, etc.	6,00,000
	TOTAL, TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES	...	...	7,50,000
	V.—LAND AND BUILDING.			
9	Estate Managing Company	Cawnpore, United Provinces	Dealing in lands and buildings, estates, etc.	1,00,000
	VI.—OTHERS.			
10	National Investment Co.	Cawnpore, United Provinces.	General business	2,50,000
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	16,57,000

* Registered as a private Company.

EXPORTS OF CASTOR SEED.

[Compiled in the Department of Statistics from the returns furnished by the Collector of Customs.]

STATEMENT showing the Exports of Castor Seed *from each province of British India to foreign countries* in the month of September, 1914, and in the six months ending September, 1914, compared with the *corresponding* periods of 1913.

Provinces from which exported.	Month of September.		Six months, 1st April to 30th September.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bengal	61,178	5,999	132,966	52,997
Bombay	124,471	33,898	1,341,324	1,009,990
Sind	1,000	...	1,484	493
Madras	18,986	1,000	123,337	108,987
Burma	...	...	119	595
TOTAL	205,635	40,897	1,599,230	1,172,972

WEEKLY TRADE MOVEMENTS.

For the week ending 17th October, 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

COTTON GOODS.

Twist and Yarn.

			1913	1914
Foreign— Imports by sea into	Calcutta	lbs.	236,119	388,849
	Bombay	,,	399,880	180,305
	Madras	,,	22,500	62,172
Indian— Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	169,293	144,000
	Bombay	,,	6,006,820	4,961,570
	Madras	,,	...	...

Grey Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	17,919,729	53,929,227
	Bombay	,,	4,295,620	2,999,372
	Karachi	,,	340,396	1,162,332
	Madras	,,	869,117	325,995
	Rangoon	,,	536,331	321,928

White Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	3,089,755	14,721,558
	Bombay	,,	5,559,212	2,372,824
	Karachi	,,	2,899,955	9,678,418
	Madras	,,	645,104	929,835
	Rangoon	,,	1,208,823	1,326,902

Other Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	2,675,333	6,598,161
	Bombay	,,	12,741,786	4,812,548
	Karachi	,,	4,259,516	5,865,526
	Madras	,,	831,404	868,174
	Rangoon	,,	2,729,476	1,515,618

Piece Goods.

(Indian and Foreign.)

Despatches by rail from	Calcutta	cwt.	35,551	49,040
	Bombay	,,	16,539	12,547
	Karachi	,,	15,838	15,942
	Madras	,,	8,939	2,207

Raw Cotton.

Imports into Bombay	By sea	cwt.	1	1,564
	Coastwise	,,	9,340	723
	By rail	,,	85,884	5,877
Imports into Karachi by rail		,,	10,192	...
,, ,, Calcutta by rail and river		,,	13,840	440

JUTE.

			1913	1914
Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	753,484	454,151
Exports by sea from Calcutta	Gunny bags	No.	2,121,083	12,139,420
	,, cloth	yds.	4,768,300	19,030,125
	Jute, raw	cwt.	311,822	311,806
Chittagong—Jute	,, ,,	,,	91,493	26,471

COTTON SEEDS.

Exports by sea from Bombay		cwt.	...	254,450

OIL SEEDS.

Linseed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	25,473	1,265
	By sea	,,	243	...
	Coastwise	,,	103	3,996
	By rail	,,	32,699	3,495
Karachi by rail and river		,,	...	...
Exports by sea from Bombay	Calcutta	,,	...	27,491
	Bombay	,,	69,053	3,939
	Karachi	,,	...	3,252

Rape and Mustard Seed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	40,486	13,478
	By sea	,,	...	...
	Coastwise	,,	286	...
	By rail	,,	3,888	2,421
Karachi by rail and river		,,	4,596	...
Exports by sea from Bombay	Calcutta	,,	15	32
	Bombay	,,	2,746	4,089
	Karachi	,,	20,001	9,701

RICE.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	429,706	223,548
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	48,364	148,913
	Chittagong	,,	1,649	...
	Bombay	,,	12,178	12,238
	Karachi	,,	30,718	19,767
	Madras	,,	7	954
	Rangoon	,,	215,124	534,343

TEA.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		lbs	4,122,143	7,719,040
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	10,677,900	6,965,021
	Chittagong	,,	2,670,235	...

WHEAT.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	67,720	11,420
	Karachi by rail	,,	126,372	130,165
	By sea	,,	83	...
	Coastwise	,,	6,455	22,976
	By rail	,,	62,615	36,577
Exports by sea from Bombay	Calcutta	,,	...	...
	Bombay	,,	34,580	...
	Karachi	,,	117,243	439,860

KEROSENE OIL, WEEK ENDING 17th OCTOBER, 1914, AND CORRESPONDING WEEK OF 1913.

Imports by sea into—	From Russia 1913	From Russia 1914	From America 1913	From America 1914	From All other Foreign countries 1913	From All other Foreign countries 1914	Total 1913	Total 1914
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Calcutta	...	...	...	79,962	...	1,916,100	...	1,996,062
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Exports by sea from Burma to		1913	1914
		Galls.	Galls.
	Bengal	315,168	146,618
	Bombay	...	...
	Sind	...	...
	Madras	...	...
	Indian Ports, Non-Br.	380,400	...
	Foreign Ports	...	...

[Note.—The weekly trade movements are compiled in the Department of Statistics from the figures obtained from the Railway Traffic Offices, Steamer Companies, Kidderpore Docks, Superintendent, Inland Vessel Wharves, Supervisor, Calcutta Canals, registering stations of Calcutta road traffic, and the Collectors of Customs.]

EXPORTS—RUNNING TOTALS (INCLUDING FIGURES RECORDED ON PAGE 154) FROM JANUARY.

	Twist and Yarn (Indian) 1913	Twist and Yarn (Indian) 1914	Jute, Raw 1913	Jute, Raw 1914	Jute Manufactures: Gunny bags 1913	Jute Manufactures: Gunny bags 1914	Jute Manufactures: Gunny cloth 1913	Jute Manufactures: Gunny cloth 1914	Cotton seed 1913	Cotton seed 1914
	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	7,996,477	1,913,137	18,379,949	6,943,169	277,026,043	276,928,929	830,860,721	774,374,472	—	—
Bombay	153,822,964	125,196,235	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,672,179	5,891,588
Karachi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras	70,157	70,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	793,065	244,899	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Linseed 1913	Linseed 1914	Rape and Mustard 1913	Rape and Mustard 1914	Rice 1913	Rice 1914	Tea 1913	Tea 1914	From April: Wheat 1913	From April: Wheat 1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	2,752,622	3,955,870	167,969	143,833	6,482,276	4,274,480	144,659,700	136,030,839	1,428,253	19,596
Bombay	3,142,378	2,139,922	996,333	723,295	474,000	458,298	—	—	4,709,065	176,073
Karachi	28,220	74,355	2,908,750	2,434,037	832,434	699,677	—	—	16,026,786	11,070,335
Madras	—	—	—	—	7,311	1,492	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	22,842,572	18,087,349	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	70,950	1,765	39,423,708	26,709,493	—	—

Note.—The dash against some of the ports indicates that figures for these ports have not been called for and published in the *Indian Trade Journal*.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR, WEEK ENDING 17th OCT. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

	Refined Sugar imported into: Calcutta 1913	Calcutta 1914	Bombay 1913	Bombay 1914	Karachi 1913	Karachi 1914	Madras 1913	Madras 1914	Rangoon 1913	Rangoon 1914	Total 1913	Total 1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom	67	...	10	8	92	...	26	...	30	30	225	38
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...
Other European Countries.	9	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...
Java	1,119,537	212,352	49,135	1,503	85,957	150,025	9	...	...	...	1,254,638	363,880
Mauritius	...	...	55,214	...	20	12	...	...	...	...	55,234	12
Other non-European Countries.	...	...	596	...	...	...	...	...	1,455	595	2,051	595
Total Refined											1,314,184	364,515
Total Unrefined											112	...
Grand Total											1,314,296	364,515

DESPATCHES OF SUGAR DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17th OCT. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

		1913 cwt.	1914 cwt.
From Calcutta	By rail	96,622	25,905
	,, river	25,058	20,019
	,, road	4,119	2,767
	,, sea (foreign)	31	2,637
	,, ,, (coastwise)	2,310	6

		1913 cwt.	1914 cwt.
From Bombay	By Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Great Indian Peninsula Railway (figures are not furnished by this Railway.	18,721	9,843
From Karachi	By rail	84,703	10,671

* Incomplete.

The only figure excluded from the statement for week ending 10th October 1914, was :—Despatches of sugar by rail from Calcutta, 3,633 cwts.

DATA OF TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY AND RAINFALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, THE 20th OCTOBER, 1914.

—	Station.	Temperature (mean of maximum and minimum).		Humidity (percentage of amount for saturation).		Rainfall.			—	Station.	Temperature (mean of maximum and minimum).		Humidity (percentage of amount for saturation).		Rainfall.		
		Actual.	Departure from normal.	Actual.	Departure from normal.	Total during week.	Total since 1st June.	Departure of latter from normal.			Actual.	Departure from normal.	Actual.	Departure from normal.	Total during week.	Total since 1st June.	Departure of latter from normal.
		°				"	"	"			°	°			"	"	"
Burma.									Rajputana.								
Lower Burma	Mergui	81	+1	84	—3	1·0	125·0	— 1·3	Rajputana, West	Bikaner	79	—5	48	+5	0	13·0	+3·4
	Tavoy	82	+1	86	0	0·4	201·6	+22·3		Jodhpur	82	—1	41	0	0	15·3	-3·0
	Moulmein	84	+2	87	—1	0·9	202·5	+43·4	Rajputana, East	Ajmer	75	—2	65	+9	0	18·1	—0·9
	Rangoon	83	+1	85	—6	0	95·1	+15·7		Jaipur	77	—2	56	+9	0·5	18·3	—3·5
	Bassein	82	+1	88	—3	0·3	112·9	+20·9		Kotah	82	—2	47	+2	0	22·6	—3·7
	Akyab	79	—4	81	—9	0	199·3	+30·6	Bombay.								
	Toungoo	80	—3	86	—4	0·1	87·6	+18·8	Gujarat	Bhuj	85	0	62	+5	0	14·2	+0·8
										Deesa	81	—2	47	+1	0	29·1	+5·9
Upper Burma	Thayetmyo	79	—4	81	—4	0	35·1	+6·3		Ahmedabad	84	—1	56	+5	0	38·2	-9·3
	Yamethin	78	—5	88	+2	0	25·7	—0·6		Rajkot	82	0	74	+9	0	32·1	+6·4
	Mandalay	79	—4	78	—5	0	22·9	+1·0		Veraval	81	0	74	+11	0	40·6	+23·5
	Bhamo	74	—5	89	+5	0	64·4	+5·9	Konkan	Bombay	84	+2	82	+1	0	79·7	+9·7
Assam	Dibrugarh	72	...	90	...	2·0	64·1	—11·2		Karwar	80	+1	89	—1	2·4	132·1	+16·4
	Tezpur	75		91	...	1·0	52·4	+2·5	Bombay, Deccan	Malegaon	81	+2	61	+2	0	28·0	+7·6
	Dhubri	77	—2	88	—1	0·1	64·0	—7·0		Ahmednagar	78	+1	56	—9	0	17·2	—1·9
	Shillong	59	...	66	...	0	51·5	—12·6		Poona	78	0	69	0	0	29·9	+6·9
	Silchar	77	—4	84	—5	0·3	61·9	—18·2		Bijapur	78	0	65	—10	0	18·2	+1·3
Bengal	Chittagong	77	—3	85	0	0	81·4	+6·4		Belgaum	75	+1	73	—7	0·9	82·3	+40·5
	Barisal	80	—1	81	—2	0·5	61·9	+2·6	Central India.								
	Narayanganj	80	—1	79	—5	1·1	50·1	+0·3	Central India, West	Neemuch	77	—1	57	+17	0	26·0	—1·2
	Mymensingh	80	0	89	+1	1·4	55·2	—13·5		Indore	77	+1	55	—3	0	28·7	—2·2
	Jalpaiguri	75	—2	88	+1	0	82·0	—22·5	Central India, East	Sutna	77	0	62	—5	0	44·8	+3·9
	Darjeeling	51	—4	91	+3	0·1	108·3	+4·2									
	Berhampore	81	0	79	—8	0	51·2	+6·0	Central Provinces.								
	Calcutta	82	+1	82	—3	0	43·0	—7·1	Berar	Akola	82	+3	55	—6	0	31·6	+2·0
Bihar and Orissa.									Central Provinces, West	Saugor	79	+3	47	—11	0	28·1	—14·9
Orissa	Balasore	81	+1	84	—3	0·1	51·7	+2·9		Jubbulpore	77	+2	71	—4	0	47·2	—4·4
	Cuttack	82	0	78	—3	0	49·8	+0·2		Seoni	76	+1	61	—4	0·2	44·0	—3·7
	Sambalpur	80	—1	79	0	0	53·2	—7·7		Nagpur	81	+2	65	+1	0	41·5	—3·1
Chota Nagpur	Chaibasa	79	0	79	—6	0	35·6	—7·4									
	Purulia	80	...	71	—5	0	47·0	+3·3									
	Ranchi	75	+1	91	—13	0	36·9	—11·6									
Bihar	Darbhanga	78	—2	81	—4	0	49·1	+4·3	Central Provinces, East	Chanda	78	—1	76	+4	0	35·7	—13·1
	Patna	79	—1	72	—3	0	47·3	+4·7		Raipur	80	+1	72	—1	0	41·4	—4·0
	Buxar	80	+1	65	—10	0	29·7	—7·8		Jagdalpur (Bastar)	76	...	74		0	59·5	...
	Naya Dumka	78	—1	69	—15	0	45·7	+0·4									
United Provinces									Hyderabad.								
United Provinces, East	Gorakhpur	77	—2	71	—8	0	36·7	—9·9	Hyderabad, North	Nizamabad	79	0	61	—9	0	53·7	+16·3
	Allahabad	78	—1	60	—11	0	36·2	+0·2	Hyderabad, South	Gulbarga	81	+1	58	—12	0	21·4	—7·5
	Bahraich	76	—2	72	—6	0	35·2	—4·8		Hyderabad	78	0	76	0	0	39·5	+13·2
	Lucknow	78	—1	61	—15	0	31·1	—3·5		Raichur	81	0	65	—7	0	29·6	+5·5
									Mysore	Bangalore	73	0	83	+5	1·0	18·9	—5·2
United Provinces, West	Jhansi	79	—2	53	+3	0	24·7	—10·5		Mercara	70	+1	91	+1	1·9	116·9	+5·5
	Agra	78	—3	66	+8	0·7	29·5	+4·6	Madras.								
	Bareilly	75	—3	78	+1	0	39·9	—0·9	Malabar	Cochin	82	+1	85	0	5·8	80·9	—0·4
										Trivandrum	81	+3	87	+2	2·1	35·7	+1·5
Punjab.									Madras, South-East								
Punjab, East and North	Delhi	75	—5	83	+32	0·4	29·6	+6·0		Pamban	81	—1	89	+8	3·3	11·1	+3·3
	Hissar	74	...	75	...	0·5	19·2	+8·0		Negapatam	81	—1	89	+6	5·6	20·8	+5·9
	Ambala	72	—5	77	+6	0·1	37·8	+14·2		Coimbatore	79	—1	77	—10	0·5	6·6	—3·2
	Lahore	72	—5	76	+19	0·7	19·9	+4·7		Cuddalore	80	—1	88	0	3·0	32·3	+11·0
	Rawalpindi	?	?	80	+15	1·8	21·5	—1·2		Salem	80	—1	80	—3	1·1	24·5	—1·0
										Madras	81	0	84	+1	1·6	22·3	+0·5
Punjab, South-West	Multan	77	—3	57	+1	0	10·4	+5·7	Madras, Deccan	Cuddapah	82	—1	76	+1	0	19·8	—3·2
Kashmir	Srinagar	49	—5	85	- 4	2·3	7·1	—2·6		Bellary	81	0	78	+9	0	14·4	+0·9
North-West Frontier Province.									Madras Coast, North								
	Peshawar	65	—8	85	+27	0·2	8·0	+3·3		Nellore	82	—1	82	—1	0·1	21·3	+5·1
	D. I. Khan	72	—5	67	+12	0	5·5	—0·2		Masulipatam	81	—1	79	—6	0	25·7	—2·4
Sind	Jacobabad	81	0	75	+26	0	5·7	+3·4		Waltair	82	—1	65	—11	0·1	34·0	+8·2
	Karachi	83	+3	69	+3	0	6·1	0		Gopalpur	82	+1	73	—12	0	46·0	+11·7

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INDEX.

	Page
Notes	157
Money Market	*ib.*
Notices—	
Calls for Tenders	166
Enquiries	*ib.*
Books of Reference	167
The War and India's Manufactures	168
Weather and Crop Reports	169
Crop Forecasts—	
Cotton	170
Groundnut	172
Rice	173
Sesamum	175
Tariff Changes and Customs Notifications	176
Chambers of Commerce	177
Prices Inquiry	185
Groundnut Industry in India	187
The Beet Sugar Industry	189
Foreign Trade of China in 1913	*ib.*
Tables—	
Exports of Wheat and Flour	192
Spinning and Weaving Returns	193
Imports of Sugar	195
Imports of Cotton Yarn	*ib.*
Exports of Manganese	197
Weekly Trade Movements	198
Data of Temperature, Humidity and Rainfall	200
Tariff Valuation of Sugar	iii
Departmental Publications	iv

NOTES.

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday Evening.

Presidency Bank Rates	Calcutta	5 per cent. (Aug. 6, 1914).
	Bombay	6 per cent. (Aug. 20, 1914).
	Madras	6 per cent. (Oct. 12, 1914).
Exchange	On demand	1-3 7/8
	Telegraphic Transfers	1-3 15/16
	3 months	1-4 3/8.
	6 months	1-4 15/32.
Government Paper	(3½ per cent)	Rs. 91-0-0 (*Nominal.*)

The **spot price of wheat at Karachi** on the 24th October was Rs. 37-8-0 per candy of 656 lbs. This is for white wheat on a basis of 30 per cent red wheat, 5 per cent barley and 3 per cent dirt ; the price of bags included. The **price of Indian grey yarn** (20's) at Bombay on the 27th October was Re. 0-7-6 to Re. 0-8-0 per lb. and of **cotton (Fully Good machine-ginned Oomras)** ready goods Rs. 156 nominal per candy of 784 lbs.

The Calcutta **wholesale spot prices** of the undermentioned articles (so far as in season) on the 28th October were as follow :—

Jute—C. D. M. and Co. (Red) Group per 400 lbs.	.	*Nominal.*
„ M. per 400 lbs.	.	Rs. 36-0-0.
Rice—Ballam No. 1 per B. md.	.	*Not received.*
„ Moonghy	.	Ditto.
Linseed—Bold 4% per B. md.	.	*No business recorded.*
Rapeseed—Yellow, mixed, medium, Patna, 4% per B. md.	.	Rs. 6-0-0 to Rs. 7-0-0.

The **Rangoon spot price of Special Straits Rice** on the 27th October was Rs. 275-0-0 per 100 baskets of 75 pounds each, against Rs. 272-8-0 on the 20th October.

Total approximate **gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways** from 1st April to 10th October 1914, are less by Rs. 92,14,998, than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.*

A Consular report on the trade of Wuhu (China) states that owing to the drought, the **1913 rice crop of China** was not as good as that for 1912. It is described as a 70 to 80 per cent crop for Wuhu and low-lying places, and 20 to 30 per cent for Luchow, Chih-chou and other places. Assuming that the crops for 1911, 1912 and 1913 were 80,100 and 60 per cent respectively, and knowing that about two-fifths of the 1912 export was old rice, the amount of rice available for export from the 1913 crop is reckoned to be about 3,000,000 piculs, about 180,000 tons. According to official news, the **Italian Rice Crop for 1914** is estimated to produce 5,200,000 quintals (511,811 tons), as against 5,432,000 quintals of (534,655 tons) last year.

His Majesty's Minister at Caracas (**Venezuela**) has telegraphed to the Foreign Office that he considers that there is now a good opening for the supply of **rice** to that country.

In a report issued by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture this year's **barley crop in California** is estimated at 44,400,000 bushels as compared with an actual yield of 33,150,000 bushels in 1913.

According to a United States Consular report the following information regarding the condition of the **barley crop in Germany** has been obtained from the Daily Paper for Breweries, published in Berlin :—The area planted to brewers' barley this year in the German Empire is about the same as that planted in 1913. There was almost no barley nipped by the frost. In some districts there has been an increased acreage, while in others there has been a decrease in area; however, these differences almost balance each other. The average stand of the barley crop all over the German Empire is reported as "good" and "very good." In Southern Germany the condition of the crop is very good, and this is especially so in Bavaria, Baden, Wurtemberg, Rhine Hesse, and the Province of Saxony.

*The mileage open to quarter ending 30th June, 1914, was 34,836.

The **prices of British corn** per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 26th September, 1914, were as follows :—Wheat, 37*s.* 6*d.*; barley, 29*s.* 3*d.*; and oats, 23*s.* 3*d.*

The following is a summary of the various **crop forecasts** relating to the season 1914-15 issued by the Department of Statistics, India, and published in the *Indian Trade Journal* on the dates mentioned in the last column :—

Crop	Tracts comprised in the figures	Percentage of average Indian crop represented by the tracts mentioned in col. 2	Estimated Area	Ratio of reported area to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date	Estimated outturn	Ratio of estimated outturn to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres	Per cent			
Cotton	All cotton-growing tracts.	100	22,138,000	119	No information yet available	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Sesamum	Madras, C. P. and Berar, Bombay and Sind,* Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab and Ajmer-Merwara.	79	1,896,000	99	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Indigo	Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Punjab, Bombay and Sind* and Bengal.	88·1	104,200	55	...	...	Oct. 22, 1914
Rice	Bengal, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, U. P., Bombay and Sind,* C. P., and Berar and Assam.*	98·9	72,167,000	106	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Groundnut.	Madras, Bombay* and Burma.	...	1,726,300	173	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914

N.B.—The ratios in column 3 are calculated on the total acreage in all India in the case of cotton and on that in British India in the case of other crops.

* Including Native States.

We are indebted to the Director of Statistics for the following statement showing the **exports of wheat from British India** by sea to foreign countries during each month of the three official years 1911-12, 1912-13, and 1913-14. The figures are in *thousands of cwts.* It will be observed that the fluctuations during the past few months have been considerable :—

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
April . . .	1,359	1,378	546	181
May . . .	2,714	2,140	3,327	490
June . . .	3,791	4,870	5,207	3,381
July . . .	5,324	6,559	6,369	3,399
August . . .	2,503	3,064	2,694	850
September . .	1,315	4,630	2,695	1,123
October . . .	1,314	2,969	1,054	...
November . . .	1,482	2,286	934	...
December . . .	1,946	1,592	434	...
January . . .	2,037	1,983	414	...
February . . .	1,503	1,030	194	...
March . . .	1,935	702	175	...
TOTAL .	27,223	33,203	24,043	...

The following information relating to the **world's crops**, as on 29th September, is summarised from Broomhall's *Corn Trade News*.—*United Kingdom.*—The United Kingdom is now enjoying a spell of fine Autumn weather and this, following the late rains, is very seasonable. It is fully expected that a larger area will be put under Winter Wheat this year; the Government encourage the extra sowing, but do not promise any financial assistance. Supplies and prices on latest market have been variable: The prices have varied between 6*d.* advance and 6*d.* decline and the supply has been short on some markets, but fair to good at others. The official returns gave 95,000 quarters sold at 37*s.* 6*d.* per 480 lbs., this price being 9*d.* down on the week, compared with 89,000 quarters at 31*s.* 6*d.* a year ago. *United States.*—The gist of latest reports is that a large Wheat acreage is being sown under very favourable conditions and the plant in early sown fields is doing well. There is some talk of storing Spring Wheat, but the primary movement is still very large, the total receipts of Winter and Spring Wheat last week having amounted to roundly 17,000,000 bushels, which, although some 2½ millions less than the week previous, yet exceeds the total of corresponding week of last season by 6,000,000 bushels. *Canada.*—Good progress has now been made with threshing, 60 per cent of the crop being threshed in Manitoba and 70 per cent in Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta. These estimates are given out by the officials, who also state that stock threshing is almost finished in Manitoba and the yield from the threshers is better than most farmers expected. Fall ploughing has been commenced under favourable weather conditions in the Western Provinces, and in Ontario there is talk of an increase of 50 per cent in the Winter Wheat acreage. This is a big percentage, but it would only represent about 10,000,000 bushels of Wheat, supposing a normal yield be obtained. *Argentina.*—The weather is favourable, and a Buenos Aires agent has cabled that present conditions indicate good average crops. The outlook is particularly good in the Southern and Southwestern regions, where crops in recent years have done so badly. *Australia.*— Sydney agents take a fairly hopeful view of crop prospects in New South Wales and West Australia. In Victoria and South Australia crop prospects are much less favourable and may even be considered poor. Further rains have fallen in New South Wales and Victoria, but in the latter State the moisture has come rather late to do much good. *Russia.*—The Central Statistical Committee have issued the following fresh estimates of this year's crops with comparisons for last year :—

	1914. Preliminary. Qrs.	1913. Final. Qrs.
Wheat (480lbs.) . .	97,350,000	118,100,000
Rye (480lbs.) . .	101,475,000	116,550,000
Barley (400lbs.) . .	55,170,000	67,100,000
Oats (304lbs.) . .	103,349,000	128,044,000
Maize (480lbs.) . .	7,500,000	8,475,000

The earlier estimate given out in July was for sixty-three governments only, therefore an exact comparison cannot be made between the present estimate and that one, but it is evident that some of the crops have turned out much smaller than expected in July; for instance, Rye is now estimated at 101,000,000 quarters for 73 governments, whilst in July the figure was 109,000,000 quarters for 63 governments only. *Roumania and Bulgaria.*—Maize is now being exported in larger quantities and rather more Wheat is being sent to Italy and Turkey. *France.*—A Paris correspondent reports that autumn fieldwork is making favourable progress, but the work must go forward slowly, seeing that there has been such a big drain of country workers for the war, and the drain still continues. It is confirmed that in the Northern area much damage has been done by the German troops and naturally where war is being waged there can be no question of either ploughing or sowing. *Germany.*—The International Agricultural Bureau confirms that the crops were well harvested, but naturally this information is obtained from German official sources, and therefore has not the value of an independent report. Prices have advanced, but are

not very high considering, that the country is now waging war on two frontiers.—*Italy.*—According to a Rome correspondent, landowners and farmers in the Southern region are taking combined action to put a larger area under Wheat this year, and similar action will be taken in other parts of the country. *Spain.*—A Barcelona correspondent reports that the Wheat crop now is estimated at 14,200,000 quarters, compared with 15,000,000 the earlier estimate. He estimates import requirements at 2,000,000 quarters, which is a much bigger figure than hitherto reckoned; the latest crop estimate is slightly larger than last year's, which latter had to be reinforced by imports of 1,700,000 quarters to fill requirements.

With reference to the prohibition **of the exportation from the Commonwealth of Australia** of (1) wheat and flour to all places except United Kingdom and (2) meat to all places except British Dominions, notified in the *Indian Trade Journal* of 15th October, 1914 (page 89), the Government of India have received intimation that the **Commonwealth** has now **prohibited the exports of flour, wheat and meat** except to British Dominions.

Describing how **prices of sugar** have been kept down in the **United Kingdom** the *Manchester Guardian* of 2nd October writes :—The Royal Commission on the **Sugar Supply**, in a memorandum on its origin and purpose, issued yesterday (1st October) states that on the outbreak of war it became evident that a very serious situation was likely to develop in connection with the supply of sugar for the United Kingdom. In the first place, Germany and Austria, on which the United Kingdom has been dependent for about two-thirds of all the sugar consumed, became suddenly closed as sources of supply as well for immediate as for future delivery. Secondly, the complete dislocation of the financial market, and more especially of the remittance market, threatened to paralyse dealings with other countries from which supplies might be bought. Thus there was imminent danger of a positive famine in sugar once existing stocks had become exhausted, and the certainty that for some considerable period the price of sugar would rise to an almost prohibitive figure. In the days which immediately succeeded the declaration of war granulated sugar, which at the end of July had been selling wholesale at prices about 15*s.* per cwt. was actually sold in London at 35*s.* to 42*s.*, while in Scotland contracts are known to have been made at 47*s.* 6*d.*, and even as high as 59*s.* 6*d.* Excluding this latter instance as exceptional, it may be said that in a week wholesale prices were trebled, with the result that the consumer was threatened with having to pay 6*d.* per lb. retail or even more for sugar which he had retail or even more for sugar which he had been accustomed to get for 2*d.* per lb. In these circumstances the Government took steps to put an immediate end to the speculation in sugar and to the rise in price. The leading refiners were approached and an arrangement was made that the whole body of refiners should stand aside from the market for raw sugars, leaving it free for the operations of the Government, that they should look to the Government alone for the supply of raw sugar for their factories, that the sugar should be issued to them at a fixed price, and that they in turn should sell their refined products to dealers also at a fixed price, the difference between the two prices being no more than sufficient to allow them a fair profit on manufacture. The price of raw sugar charged to the refiners was determined on the basis of protecting the Government from loss on their purchases according to the best estimate that could be made of the prospects of the sugar market. Allowing for reasonable profit to the refiner, dealer, and retailer respectively, this price permits the sale to the public by retail grocers of sugar at the maximum price of 3¼*d.* per pound for good granulated, and 4¼*d.* per pound for good cubes, with other qualities at proportionate rates. In distributing the sugars it is the intention of the Commission to make use as far as possible of the existing machinery and channels of the trade.

A *Reuter* message from London, dated the 25th October, 1914, states that **France** has prohibited her colonies, except Tunis and Morocco, from **exporting sugar. Germany** is also said to have prohibited the export of sugar.

The following *Reuter* message dated the 26th October from London is published by a local contemporary :—In order to prevent the indirect importation of German and Austrian sugar, or sugar from neutral countries set free by the importation of German sugar thereto, Government of **United Kingdom** has decided **temporarily to prohibit all importation of sugar.** The object of this decision is to prevent efforts of Germany and Austria to convert their stocks into money, and thus to minimise their buying power. It is pointed out that the purchase of neutral sugar which is replaced by German helps Germany equally as much as the purchase of the German product direct. The decision has been rendered possible as recent large purchases of sugar by Government have assured Britain ample supplies for many months at lower prices than prevail at present.

The **stock of sugar** at the various Port Commissioners' warehouses in **Bombay** on the 23rd October amounted to 25,000 bags.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has been informed by the Director of Agriculture for Madras that large stocks of **coconut oil, copra and coir** will be available on the west coast of **Southern India**, in consequence of the closing of the German market. The extent of the German trade in these products is shown

by the fact that the average exportation of copra from the West Coast to Germany amounts to 25,000 tons, out of a total exportation of 35,300, while the average exports of coconut oil to Germany amount to 10,200 tons out of a total of 35,800 tons. Germany has hitherto taken practically all the coconut poonac exported from this coast. The Director of Agriculture states that the produce is on the whole of high quality and on the European market usually commands higher prices than similar products from other eastern countries. Shipments are made chiefly from Cochin, Calicut, Tellicherry and Malabar, copra being shipped as a rule from December to May (especially from March to May), coconut oil from November to May, and coir from October to May (especially from October to December).

The Hull correspondent of the *Oil and Colour Trades Journal*, writing on October 1st, regarding the **Hull oil market**, says :—The oil market continues quiet and prices to drop. The prices of **linseed oil** which were fixed for Sept. were on Wednesday fixed for Oct. at 23*s.* per cwt. naked spot, and 24*s.* for delivery later in the month. These are minimum prices, below which sales will not take place. Refined **cotton oil** is again easier and declined to 24*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. naked spot, and 24*s.* 6*d.* Nov.-April, while crude Egyptian has eased off to 23*s.* 6*d.*, and crude Bombay to 22*s.*, both spot. **Soy oil** is now quoted at 25*s.* per cwt. for extracted. **Rape seed** oils are quiet, Jamba and brown East Indian remaining at 33*s.* per cwt. There has been no imports of **olive oil**, which is now quoted at £55 per tun for Spanish or Levant *ex* store. Pure East Coast **cod liver oil** is easier at 19*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. **Castor oil** : First castor in barrels, £25 10*s.*; second, £24 10*s.* f. o. r. Hull, less 2½ per cent.

The daily **prices of opium** per chest for the periods mentioned below were as follows :—

For the week ending 24th October 1914 :—In the Calcutta market—

Bihar opium :—*1,550 ; 1,550 ; 1,550 ; 1,550 ; 1,550 ; 1,550 ; 1,550.

Benares opium :—*1,550 ; 1,550 ; 1,550 ; 1,550; 1,550 ; 1,550 ; 1,550.

No quotations have been received in regard to the prices in the time bargains for the Bihar opium of the 11th sale of 1914.

In the China market—

At Hongkong :—(Exchange, Rs. 130 per $100).
Bihar opium :—† $9,300 (new) and $9,200 (old).
Benares opium :—No quotations received.
At Shanghai :—(Exchange, no quotations received.)
Bihar opium :—No quotations received.
Benares opium :—No quotations received.

* Uncertified. † Certified.

In their report on **London Tea Sales**, dated October 2nd, Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, Ld., say :—Importers of **Indian tea** brought forward a considerably smaller quantity, 27,296 packages being catalogued as against 52,466 packages last week, all of which was submitted for sale on Monday. There was a more confident feeling in the Room, and rates often tended in favour of Sellers. Common and fine kinds rule fully firm to occasionally dearer, but the best competition was for medium descriptions, especially leaf grades, prices for which mostly showed ¼*d.* advance on those of last Auction. From Southern India there was only included 495 packages, for which late values were well upheld. Average for week 8·87*d.*, against 8·54*d.* last sale. Week's average of Tea sold on Garden Account, season 1914-15, 26,974 packages, average 8·87*d.*, 1913-14, 51,258 packages, average 9·44*d.* Season 1913-14 to date 400,819 packages, average 8·92*d.* Season 1913-14 to date, 420,096 packages, average 9·64*d.*

We learn that a decree was promulgated on the 22nd September prohibiting **cotton cultivation in the basin lands of Upper Egypt** and forbidding cultivators to cultivate more than a quarter, and in certain special cases a third, of their holding for cotton, and limiting the total cotton area of Egypt for 1915 to 1,000,000 acres. The cotton area at present is 1,750,000 acres, and the difference will be sown with cereals, whereof Egypt annually imports a large amount. The measure is dictated by the anticipated shrinkages in the world's demand for cotton and the world's production of cereals.

The following **return** shows the **number of bales** of **cotton imported** and **exported** at the **various ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 39 weeks ended 24th September, 1914 :—

—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Week ended 24th Sep., 1914.	39 Weeks ended 24th Sep., 1914.	Week ended 24th Sep., 1914.	39 Weeks ended 24th Sep., 1914.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	4,899	1,953,473	1,431	114,336
Brazilian	—	204,606	350	15,764
East Indian	1,911	226,011	2,618	52,216
Egyptian	13	364,402	462	112,375
Miscellaneous	3,737*	201,817†	—	10,909
Total	10,560	2,950,309	4,861	305,600

* Including 2,257 bales British East African.
† Including 6,244 bales British West Indian, 13,590 bales British West African, 24,944 bales British East African, and 2,914 bales foreign East African.

In their weekly report on the **Shanghai piece-goods market**, dated October 1st, Messrs. Noels, Murray and Company, Ld., say:—Import houses have again been but lightly interested this week, sales **of Indian yarn** totalling 562 bales, as under:—No. 10's 287 bales Lady and Tree Taels 81·00. Imperial Mill and Tea Carrier Taels 84·50 and Central India Spinning and Weaving Manufacturing Co. (late Nagpur) Taels 90·00, are for Szechuen, Tientsin, Newchwang and Wuhu. No. 12's 275 bales Elphinstone (Flag) Taels 86·00 and China Mill Taels 87·00 are for Kiangse. The prices realised for the 10's are up Taels 1 to Taels 1½ over those last obtained and the last sale of China 12's was at Taels 84, so there is a rise of Taels 3 on present sale. At lower prices, namely No. 16's Taels 90·00/97·00 and No. 20's, Taels 93·00/98·00, only 1,500 bales **of Japanese Spinning** have been sold. The following are the latest quotations from Osaka Exchange:—Yen 98·00 for October, Yen 99·00 for November and Yen 99·90 for December. The sales reported are as follows:—No. 16's 1,100 bales; 3 Horses Taels 90·00, Woman Taels 90·50, Fan Taels 91·00, Standing Horse Taels 93·50 and Blue Fish Taels 97·00. No. 20's 400 bales; Red Fish Man Taels 93·00 and 5 Josses Taels 98·00. Further transactions in **local yarn** attributed to the Mills, are No. 14's 1,000 bales Anchor Taels 84·00. No. 16's 500 bales Railway (Heavy) Taels 88·00, 1,000 bales Water and Moon (Heavy) Taels 90·00/90·50, 300 Bales 2 Elephant (Heavy) Taels 90·50, No. 20's 500 bales Water and Moon (Heavy) Taels 92·00. Easier prices are being offered for bundles in the retail shops, and the rates now current are:—No. 10's Taels 78·75/81·75, No. 12's Taels 79·75/84·75, No. 14's Taels 80·75/86·75 and No. 16's Taels 85·25/89·25. Slightly easier prices are obtainable for new **cotton** crop as the following quotations show: Tungchow Taels 20·00, Taichong Taels 19·60, Ningpo Taels 19 80, 4 Chop Taels 19·40, Best Steam Ginned Taels 19·00, Sundry Chop Taels 19·00. Northern Seed $9·60 and Southern Seed $9·20.

The *Textile Mercury* of 19th September writes:—We learn from Tokio that, with a view to minimising the adverse effects of the war in Europe on the cotton market the **leading yarn exporters in Osaka** have just held a meeting at which a resolution was adopted, to the effect that negotiations relative to delivery between spinners and exporters should be carried on separately, that the stoppage of credit in the cotton market as a result of the war should be relieved by fitting measures, and that in the event of a decrease in sales the further stoppage of spindles should be resorted to. The position of the **cotton spinners** in Japan is at present extremely critical; since the middle of last year they have been visited by misfortunes, and it was only a month or so ago that, with the object of improving their position, they decided on the stoppage of spindles and the adoption of a certain degree of short time. Despite the reduced output, however, the exports continue to shew a further decline, due to the stoppage of credit under the war influence on the one hand, and the uneasiness in the China markets owing to the internal troubles there on the other. The same paper states that **Japanese cotton manufacturers** are doing an increasing business in **India**. Formerly the freight charges to Bombay on cotton goods from Japan were at the same rates as those on British cotton goods to the same port, with the result that Japanese exporters found great difficulty in competing in the Indian market. Some time ago, however, a special arrangement was made between the Japanese shippers and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japan's principal steamship company, for the allowance of special rebates on the goods bound for Bombay, the rebates amounting to about 6*s.* per ton. The effect of the measure is reported to have become at once apparent, the shipments to Bombay having since shewn a steady increase.

The following report dated the 29th September is quoted from the *Manchester Guardian*:—Great anxiety is being felt in **Dundee** regarding the **delivery of jute**. The suspension of Calcutta shipping was a great disappointment and the earliest that any quantity of raw material can reach our shores is about the end of November. The stocks in the city were, perhaps, never lower, and unless a supply is forwarded in the near future a serious situation may arise. Business in all the jute brauches ruled extremely quiet. The manufacturing end has also been struck by the prohibition of the importation of jute goods to Holland and Norway and Sweden. First marks for October shipment were named at £19, with daisee middles for the same period at £18, and prices tending lower. On the spot first marks were held at £35. In jute yarns common 8lb. crops were quoted at 2*s.* 8*d.*, with medium spools at from 2*s.* 11*d.* to 2*s.* 11½*d.* Ten-and-a half 40in. hessians were held at from 3 18-48*d.* to 3 20-48*d.*, and 8 oz. at 2 42-48*d.*

The following figures of the exports of cultivated **rubber from the Federated Malay States** during the month of July 1914, are taken from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for July 1913 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1913	1914
	Tons.	Tons.
July	1,781	2,971
January-July	12,262	16,821

The following Press *Communique*, dated the 21st October 1914 has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry:—Under instructions from British Government the export of **rubber** (raw and manufactures) has been prohibited except to the United Kingdom and British Possessions.

His Majesty's Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that according to "Dun's Review," the branch of the **leather trade of the United States** which will probably be the most affected by the European War is the glazed kid industry. The value of the exports of this commodity is almost half the total value of all kinds of leather exported, and glazed kid constitutes about 75 per cent. of the exports of shoe upper leather. In fact, the export trade amongst most of the kid tanners is the chief aim of their business, and a few producers sell practically their entire output abroad. It is believed that practically all these exports to Europe for the present at least will be suspended, but it is hoped that if the war continues for any length of time some means will be devised to transact the business, both as to financing the trade and transporting the goods. Even if arrangements could be perfected with the United Kingdom alone it would be of some help, as Great Britain is the largest glazed kid customer of the United States, taking nearly half the entire shipments to Europe. Tanners are also to some extent in a predicament as to imports of **raw material**. Out of the total imports of goat skins during the 11 months ended 31st May last, Europe furnishes about one-fifth. The elimination of European supplies, however, may be of less importance than the possibility of the cutting off or curtailing the shipments from the principal sources of supply in India, China, Arabia, North and South Africa, through lack of transportation facilities. Some persons believe that glazed kid may, in the future, play a much more important part in the domestic upper leather trade than has been the case heretofore, for the reason that calf skins, patent leather and other upper varieties are stiffening in price. Therefore, with glazed kid tanners anxious for an outlet liberal reductions in price are expected, which may cause shoe manufacturers to push the sale of kid shoes to a greater extent, and consumers may view these with more favour if they are able to buy them at a price considerably lower than that for footwear made of other material.

A Press *Communiqué* dated the 27th October, 1914, issued by the Government of India under instructions from the British Government says:—The Government of India have **prohibited the export of raw hides and skins** and of **raw and manufactured jute** to all ports in Europe and on the Mediteranean and Black Sea, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), France, Spain and Portugal. Collectors of Customs have, however, been authorised to permit exports to prohibited destinations on receiving satisfactory evidence regarding the precise purpose of exportations, and reasonable assurance that the goods will be used as proposed and will not be transmitted to hostile territory. The Government of India trust that they will subsequently be able to withdraw the restriction in respect of neutral countries to which the export of jute and raw hides and skins is at present prohibited and which are able to satisfy the British Government that they have taken effective measures to prevent this class of goods from reaching the enemy.

The Board of Trade, London, have arranged for a **Commission**, consisting of representatives of the Board of Trade, the Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom, and the Mining Association of Great Britain, to proceed to Canada and Newfoundland in order to enquire into the possibility of opening up new sources of **supplies of mining timber** for use in the coal mines of Great Britain.

The report of Messrs. Bryce and Rumpff, Glasgow, on **chemical trade** for the week ending 26th September is as follows:—There has been a little more doing during the week for home trade, and also for shipment. Prices remain steady generally. Saturday's (26th September) quotations:—Alkali, 58 per cent, £3 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton net, Glasgow; alum, in lumps, £7 per ton net, Glasgow; arsenic, £19 10*s.* per ton net, Glasgow; bicarbonate of soda, 5 cwt. casks, £5 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton net, Liverpool; bicarbonate of soda, 1 cwt. kegs, £5 10*s.* per ton net, Liverpool; bicarbonate of soda, 2 cwt. bags, £4 15*s.* per ton net, Glasgow; bichromate of soda, 3*d.* per lb. net, Glasgow; bichromate of potash, 7*d.* per lb. net, Glasgow; bleaching powder, 35·37 per cent, £9 per ton net, Glasgow; boracic acid crystals, English refined, £30 per ton net, Glasgow; borax crystals, English refined, £18 10*s.* per ton net, Glasgow; caustic soda, white, 76 per cent, £10 5*s.* per ton net, Liverpool; caustic soda, white 70·72 per cent, £9 5*s.* per ton net, Liverpool; caustic soda, white, 60·62 per cent, £8 10*s.* per ton net, Liverpool; chlorate of potash, 7*d.* per lb. net, Glasgow; nitrate of lead, £35 10*s.* per ton net, Glasgow; oxalic acid, 8½*d.* per lb. net, Glasgow; prussiate of potash, 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb. net, Glasgow; prussiate of soda, 9*d.* per lb. net, Glasgow; sal ammoniac 1st lump, £49 per ton, 2½ per cent, any port; sal ammoniac, 2nd lump, £47 per ton, 2½ per cent, any port; soda crystals, £2 10*s.* per ton net, Glasgow; sugar of lead, white, £40 per ton net, Glasgow; sulphate of copper £20 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, 5 per cent, Liverpool: tartaric acid, 1*s.* 11*d.* per lb., 5 per cent, Glasgow; citric acid, 3*s.* 7*d.* per lb., 5 per cent, Glasgow.

With reference to the prohibition of the **export of Dyes and Dye-stuffs** from the **United Kingdom** (see *Indian Trade Journal* of 15th October, 1914, page 84) the Government of India have issued the following Press *Communiqué*, dated the 22nd October, 1914:—The Board of Trade announce that they have granted general licenses to certain manufacturers of dye-stuffs in the United Kingdom to export certain scheduled dyes on condition that the reasonable requirements of consumers in the United Kingdom are first supplied. Subject to the same condition, special licenses are also granted on application for permission to export dyes not included in the schedule. There is, therefore, no reason to anticipate that Indian importing firms will suffer inconvenience from the prohibition recently imposed on the export of aniline dyes from the United Kingdom.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at **Toronto** (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that, according to statistics compiled by the Ontario Bureau of Mines, the value of the **mineral output of that Province** during the first six months of this year was 18,083,905 dols., a decrease of 514,899 dols. as compared with the corresponding period of 1913. As in most other industries, the production as a whole for the half-year shows a decrease. Copper, nickel, cobalt and cobalt and nickel oxides show an increase, but there is a decrease in gold, silver, iron ore and pig iron. However, there is likelihood of the gold output being increased in the near future

A *Times* correspondent, writing from Stockholm on the 29th ultimo, says:—Much anxiety has been caused in commercial and financial circles in Sweden by the unexpected placing of **iron ore** on the list of **contraband of war**. In Article 28 of the Declaration of London, 1909, it is expressly stated that metallic ores "cannot be declared contraband of war" and by the King's Proclamation of August 20th, 1914, the Declaration of 1909 was ordered to be "adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government as if the same had been ratified by His Majesty." The mining and exportation of iron ore are among the most important of Sweden's resources, and many thousands of people and millions of capital are involved.

According to the advance statement issued by the United States Geological Survey, the **production of coke in the States** in 1913 exceeded all previous records in both quantity and value, and amounted to 46,299,530 net tons (2,000 lbs.), valued at $128,922,273, an increase of 2,315,931 tons, or 5·3 per cent, in quantity, and of $17,117,160, or 15·3 per cent, in value, compared with 1912. The statistics for 1913 established a new record not only in quantity and value of output, but in the average value per ton for the product. Of the 46,299,530 tons of coke made in 1913, 33,584,830 tons were beehive or "oven" coke, valued at $80,284,421, and 12,714,700 tons, valued at $48,637,852, were by product or "retort" coke. In 1912 the production of oven coke was 32,868,435 tons, valued at $69,172,183, and that of retort coke was 11,115,164 tons, valued at $42,632,930. The increase in the production of retort coke in 1913 was 14·4 per cent and the beehive output increased by 2·2 per cent.

The September number of the *Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics*, published by the International Institute of Agriculture (Rome) gives forecasts of preliminary data of the **harvests in the Northern Hemisphere** for the year 1914. **Wheat.**—The production is estimated at 708,703,004 quintals, corresponding to 92·8 of last year's production, for the following group of countries:—Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Russia in Europe, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Algeria (Department of Constantine), and Tunis. **Rye.**—The production is estimated at 377,765,653 quintals or 98·1 per cent of last year's, for the following group:—Prussia, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Russia in Europe, Switzerland, Canada and United States. **Barley.**—The production is estimated at 233,292,206 quintals or 90·9 per cent of that in 1913, for the same countries as in the case of wheat, but excluding India. **Oats.**—The production is estimated at 403,516,824 quintals or 87·7 per cent of that in 1913, for the same countries as in the case of wheat, but excluding India and Japan. Regarding other products, the production of **Linseed** in Canada is estimated at 2,296,758 quintals, against 445,081 in 1913, or 51·6 per cent. There is also a notable decrease in the **maize crop forecast** in the United States which is now given at 659,917,980 quintals (106·2 per cent of the production in 1913), compared with the 669,062,340 quintals given last month. (Quintal = 220·46 lbs.

His Majesty's Minister at Buenos Aires has reported that **grain exporters** in **Argentina** have begun to ship maize, shipments of which had come to a standstill since the beginning of the war owing to the difficulty of obtaining coal for vessels, and the high prices required by the producers. Maize was, however, only being purchased by exporters who could ship to England or France in limited quantities as they were unwilling to pay anything but low prices for the grain.

Printed **specifications of Patents** filed in India so far as yet published, together with extracts from the *Gazette of India* of the 10th and 17th October 1914, containing lists of specifications, may be inspected by those interested at the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1 Council House Street, Calcutta.

The Board of Trade, London, have given a general licence permitting all persons resident, or carrying on business, or being in the British Dominions, to pay any **fees** necessary for obtaining the **grant**, or for obtaining the **renewal of patents**, or for obtaining the registration of **designs or trade marks**, or the renewal of such registration in an "enemy country." And also to pay on behalf of an "enemy" any fees payable on application for, or renewal of, the grant of a British patent, or on application for the registration of British designs or trade marks, or the renewal of such registration.

Applications in respect of the following **new inventions** were filed in the Patent Office, Calcutta, up to October 15th:—F. H. Vick.—An improved form of tube well. L. Ormerod and G. Ormerod.—An improved picker for overpick looms. H. A. Wickham.—Improvements in or relating to press-moulds. Minerals Separation Ld.—Improvements in or relating to the separation of metallic sulphide ores. A. B. D. Lang and J. A. Powell.—Improved apparatus for displaying announcements, advertisements and the like. J. Stewart.—Improvements in alarm clocks, and attachments therefor. L. G. Macintyre.—An improved process and apparatus for the preparation of jute and other fibres for spinning. W. R. Degenhardt.—Improvements in apparatus for generating or producing gas. S. D. Raju.—Universal rope pump.

A correspondent writing from Pallanza, Italy, to the *Times* on the 26th September states that a Cabinet Council was held at Rome on the previous day. **The prolongation of the moratorium** was discussed. The Chambers of Commerce at Genoa and Milan advocated an increase of monetary circulation, but this was considered as likely to bring about a depreciation of the currency and to be adverse to the interest of exporters with credits unrealizable abroad. It was decided that the moratorium should be renewed in a modified form for two months till 1st December.

Although there are no precise statistics of the trade in **moquette carpets at Constantinople**, states the *Bulletin* of the French Chamber of Commerce of that place, the imports of this article are increasing both for use in the country and for export to Russia and Persia. France is the principal supplier, thanks to the irreproachable quality of her carpets and to the good taste of the patterns. Patterns with a garnet red ground are most in demand. Then come those with a blue ground, whilst carpets of a cream colour are little bought. The principal sizes of these carpets, with their wholesale selling prices, including cost of carriage, customs duties, other expenses and a small profit for the vendor, are as follows: Size 65 cm. by 115 cm., 3*s.* 2*d.*; 65 cm. by 125 cm., 3*s.* 4*d.*; 85 by 150, 5*s.* 10*d.*; 100 by 165, 7*s.* 6*d.*; 130 by 180, 9*s.* 6*d.*; 130 by 190, 10*s.*; 138 by 200, 10*s.* 6*d.* The Mussulman population require chiefly the three first-named sizes, which they use as praying carpets. The other sizes are used for wall hangings, for covering sofas and for other purposes. The following articles in moquette are also imported: Portieres, 150 cm. by 350 cm. and 100 by 325 cm. at 42*s.* to 67*s.* a pair and from 30*s.* to 50*s.* a pair according to quality; cantonnieres, size 65 cm. by 325 cm., at from 25*s.* to 42*s.*, the ornamentation consisting of two curtains and a lambrequin; cushions, sold at 1*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* each and from 2*s.* to 3*s.* each in sizes 55 cm. by 55 cm. and 50 by 70. Moquette is also sold by the metre, 130 cm. wide, at prices from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 10*d.* a metre. Carpets sold by the metre are employed for carpeting bedrooms, for bordering oriental carpets and for other furnishing requirements. They are sold, plain or figured, in widths of 120 cm. and also 140 to 150 cm. The width of 120 cm. costs at factory 3*s.* 10*d.* and 5*s.* 3*d.* a metre; the article at 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*, which is very durable, is sold to the greatest extent. Finally there is the Jacquard moquette carpet, which costs almost as much as the oriental carpet, and the sale of which is therefore limited.

The Acting British Consul-General at **Smyrna** (Mr. C. E. Heathcote-Smith) reports, under date 7th September, that trade there is in a condition of complete stagnation, although this is the time when the export trade in **sultanas, figs and barley** should be at its height. A general prohibition has been put by the Ottoman Government on the **export of all cereals**, thereby effectually stopping the export of barley, while the business of raisin and fig merchants is at a standstill owing the absence of all banking facilities. Since the declaration of the Turkish Moratorium in August, no bank has paid out more than £10 against any deposit account, while all advances on merchandise or securities have ceased completely. Under such circumstances there has been a sudden dead stop in business and ruin faces a large number of firms in Smyrna.

A *Reuter* New York message, dated the 25th September, states that the International Mercantile Marine Company has announced the establishment of a **direct passenger service** from New York to Greece, from the 15th October, 1914. The steamers "Kroonland" and "Finland" will maintain the service, calling at the Azores, Gibraltar, and Naples.

According to preliminary official statistics received at the Board of Trade, the value of the **imports of merchandise into Argentina** during the first six months of 1914 was £34,203,000, as compared with £41,835,000 in the corresponding period of 1913.

The exports of merchandise were valued at £42,746,000, as compared with £58,615,000. As regards imports, it should be remembered that the figures are based on the arbitrary valuations of the Customs tariff of values, which have been the same for both periods. The principal classes of **imports** and **exports** during the six months ended 30th June, 1913 and 1914, were as follows :—

Imports.

	January-June, 1913.	January-June, 1914.
	£	£
Agricultural Implements, tools, seeds, etc.	644,000	320,000
Base metals (except iron and steel) and manufactures of.	1,459,000	1,022,000
Building materials of all kinds	3,684,000	2,399,000
Chemicals and pharmaceutical products.	1,582,000	1,376,000
Coal, earthenware, chinaware, asphalt, etc.	3,700,000	3,597,000
Electrical goods	972,000	960,000
Foodstuffs	3,889,000	2,712,000
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.	4,663,000	4,696,000
Leather and manufactures of	481,000	348,000
Oils and grease	2,009,000	1,958,000
Paper and manufactures of	943,000	890,000
Textiles	9,094,000	6,753,000
Vehicles of all kinds, including locomotives, rolling stock, railway material, etc.	3,757,000	3,446,000
Wood and manufactures of	1,023,000	750,000

Exports.

	January-June, 1913.	January-June, 1914.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Wheat	2,493,304	868,820
Wheat flour	72,846	45,519
Maize	1,888,417	1,674,945
Oats	787,485	321,457
Linseed	694,109	648,194
Wool in the grease	77,370	88,216
Hides of cattle	44,975	45,539
Sheepskins	8,179	8,279
Beef, frozen and chilled	92,019	105,973
Mutton, frozen	21,450	31,074
Quebracho extract	32,621	33,624
,, logs	202,534	201,675

Weather in India during the week ended Tuesday last was marked by the activity of the monsoon in the south of the peninsula. Temperature has been lower than usual in the east of the Punjab, in the United Provinces and Upper Burma; elsewhere it has been dry. Conditions are reported to have been unsettled in north-west India. A few falls of rain occurred in South Behar, the North-West Frontier Province and Malabar.

NOTICES.

CALLS FOR TENDERS.

Sleepers.

The Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, is calling for tenders till the 17th November, 1914, for the supply of 30,000 broad gauge sleepers, nine feet by ten inches by five inches, of the following woods :—Indian or Nepal Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado, New South Wales Iron bark, Tallow wood or Grey Gum. Full conditions of tender are obtainable free from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow.

ENQUIRIES.

(*For particulars address the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, New Imperial Secretariat, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.*

An asterisk (*) *preceding an enquiry indicates that Bank references are offered.*)

Cards.

(D338)—A firm in Osaka, Japan, is desirous of communicating with buyers of postal cards.

Essential Oils.

(D339)—A merchant in Tokyo, Japan, is desirous of communicating with manufacturers and exporters of essential oils for perfumery, such as rosa oil, sandalwood oil, palmarosa oil, etc.

Ferns and Plants.

(D340)—A London firm is desirous of communicating with importers of preserved ferns, plants, grasses, mosses, flowers and sprays for decorative purposes.

Jute, Silk and Piece-goods.

(D341)—A merchant in Glasgow is desirous of communicating with exporters of jute, silk, wool, cotton and carpets.

Laces.

(D342)—A firm in Nottingham, England, is desirous of communicating with importers of laces.

Leather.

(D343)—A firm in Montreal, Canada, is desirous of communicating with manufacturers of "kips" grained and ready for cutting up for the boot and shoe and trunk trades.

Machinery.

(D344)—A firm of engineers in Middlesex, England, is desirous of communicating with merchants or manufacturers interested in a new machine for brushing and dressing sisal and kindred fibres after decortication and drying.

Machinery.

(D345)—A firm of manufacturers in Leicester, England, is desirous of appointing an agent for the sale of fibre-extracting and sugar machinery.

Miscellaneous Goods.

(D346)—A London firm is desirous of acting as the buying agent for firms in India for such British goods as textiles, apparel, haberdashery, boots and shoes, fancy goods, hardware, earthenware, rubber goods, electrical machinery, bicycles, motor cars, chemicals and drugs.

Mohwa.

(D347)—A merchant in Cairo, Egypt, is desirous of communicating with exporters of mohwa (*Bassia latifolia*).

Printing Ink.

(D348)—A firm in Toronto, Canada, is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of printing ink.

Rice and Gunnies.

(D349)—A firm in Cape Town, South Africa, is desirous of communicating with exporters of rice and gunnies.

Textiles.

(D350)—A merchant in Cairo, is desirous of representing manufacturers of cotton and woollen goods in Egypt.

Timber.

(D351)—A merchant in Poona, Bombay Presidency, is desirous of communicating with local importers of the timber of the Chaplash tree (*Artocarpus Chaplasha*).

Tin Cuttings.

(D352)—A local merchant is desirous of communicating with buyers in the United Kingdom of 50 to 200 tons of new tin cuttings.

Wool.

(D353)—A local firm is desirous of communicating with suppliers at Calcutta and Kalimpong of raw wool suitable for export.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The following publications have been received and may be consulted by any desirous of studying them at the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, where they will be displayed in the waiting room till Wednesday, the 4th November 1914 :—

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

Australia—Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics—Labour and Industrial Branch Report No. 4—Expenditure on Living in the Commonwealth—November, 1913; Perth Chamber of Commerce (Western Australia)—Twenty-Fourth Annual Report for the year ended 30th June, 1914. Canada—Weekly Report—September 7th, and 21st, 1914. United States of America—Statistical Abstract of the United States—1913—No. 36; Journal of Agricultural Research—July, 1913—No. 4—Vol. II; Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States—April, 1914.

Indian Publications.

Department of Agriculture, Bombay—Bulletin No. 56—Present State of the Dairying Industry in Bombay; No. 57—Improvement of the Indigenous Plough of Western India; No. 58—Prickly-Pear Experiments and No. 59 of 1914—Common Salt and its use as Manure in the Konkan Division. Mysore-Madras Arbitration, 1913-14—Proceedings and Findings of the Arbitrator; Examination of Evidence by the Assessor and Assessor's Exhibits. Mysore-Madras Cauvery Arbitration—16th July, 1913, to 13th May, 1914—Exhibits filed by the Mysore Durbar. Report of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the year, 1913, with Appendices.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All correspondence and remittances relating to the supply of the "Indian Trade Journal" should be forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, to whom all bills are payable.

Correspondence regarding advertisements in the "Indian Trade Journal" should be addressed to Reuter's Telegram Co., Ld., but all advertisements, blocks, etc., must be approved by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence before insertion.

Retail trade advertisements cannot be accepted.

A full index is published as a quarterly supplement and should be filed for reference.

The annual rates of subscription to the "Indian Trade Journal" including quarterly index, are: Indian without postage, Rs. 12; with postage, Rs. 13; Foreign Rs. 18. Single copies 4 annas.

Subscribers, and advertisers in the United Kingdom may remit either through a bank or by money order. For the purpose of postal remittances one penny should be taken as the equivalent of one anna, and 1s. 4d. as the equivalent of one rupee.

Back numbers, when available, may be had at a cost of Re. 1, for any number more than a week old.

The Indian agents of the "Indian Trade Journal" are:—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. and Newman & Co., Calcutta; D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay; Higginbotham & Co., G. A. Natesan & Co., and Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras; Thacker, Spink & Co., Simla; Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Son, Lahore; and A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.

The Indian Trade Journal.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1914.

THE WAR AND INDIA'S MANUFACTURES

Proposed Steps by the Commercial Intelligence Department.

The existence of a state of war in which most of the greatest manufacturing and producing countries of the world are engaged inevitably causes a great disturbance of the ordinary courses of trade. India's commerce has not been exempt. The markets in enemy countries which have hitherto been large consumers of Indian produce have automatically ceased to absorb Indian exports, and the stream of manufactured goods which has been poured out hitherto by Germany and Austria-Hungary into India has been simultaneously cut off. Consequently, while on the one hand our export trade is suffering, on the other hand opportunities are offered for local industries to extend their operations into spheres hitherto held mainly or exclusively by manufacturers of enemy countries.

Attention has already been called in this *Journal* to these possibilities. In 1913-14 Germany and Austria sent to India over nine per cent of India's total import trade. In certain articles (notably dyes) Germany has hitherto held by far the largest part of the import trade. In metals and cutlery she has a very considerable share, while the following table, taken from statistics recently published, shows her share in the import trade in other articles:—

	Per cent.
Woollen manufactures (principally, woollen shawls)	27
Toys and requisites for games	26
Liquors	24
Hardware	18
Haberdashery and millinery	17
Paper and pasteboard	17
Glass and glassware	14
Chemicals	12
Cement	10
Salt	10
Apparel	9
Instruments	8
Silk manufactures	7
Mineral oil	7
Machinery and mill work	5
Motor cars, etc.	3
Matches	2
Cotton manufactures (specially cotton blankets and cotton hosiery)	2

Austria holds the lion's share in the imports of glass and glassware (principally glass bangles), while her share in the import trade in matches, haberdashery, apparel, hardware (specially enamelled iron ware), paper and pasteboard, and woollen manufactures is by no means inconsiderable.

The cessation of these imports affords therefore opportunities for local manufacturers to step in and supply consumers with Indian articles in their place. There are no doubt obstacles in the way which it is desirable not to underrate. The duration of the war is uncertain, and even when the competition of German and Austrian goods is removed, there remains the competition of the other manufacturing countries of the world. It is also not unlikely that manufacturers may hesitate to launch out into schemes requiring considerable financial support in a period of uncertainty such as exists during a great war. At the same time, while due consideration must be taken of these difficulties, it is very desirable that Indian manufacturers and others who may be interested should have all available information in regard to goods hitherto imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary. The Commercial Intelligence Department has been considering how it can best afford them assistance in any endeavours which they may wish to make towards the production of articles

which have hitherto been imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary. The Department is accordingly making arrangements to issue a series of brief memoranda or leaflets on different industries explaining statistics of import, export and local production (if any) and giving a sketch of what has been done or attempted in India hitherto and the general circumstances of the industry, together with details, as far as possible, of the prices and usages of the various markets. It is intended to supplement these memoranda by an exhibition, which will, if this is feasible, be held in Bombay and Madras, as well as in Calcutta, showing samples of certain kinds of goods imported from Germany and Austria with which competition seems *prima facie* practicable, together with samples of similar goods manufactured in India and possibly in some cases specimens of similar goods manufactured in other competing countries. Samples are already being collected of the following classes of goods:—glassware, enamelled iron and other hardware, cutlery, textiles (especially hosiery and woollen shawls), pencils, matches, toys. There will be brief memoranda dealing with these, and possibly with other subjects, such as oils and soap, chemicals, etc.

It is possible that in some lines, especially those in which Indian industry is already more or less developed (for instance, textiles, iron and steel, etc.), something tangible might be done to develop the trade in India in respect of those particular goods in which enemy countries have hitherto been mainly successful. In other and smaller lines also it is possible, that, though much may not have been achieved in the past, Indian manufacturers may not have made the fullest use of their opportunities through want of sufficient attention to the particular goods which other countries have placed upon the market. It is with the principal object of drawing attention to the facts in connection with these lines that the publication of memoranda and the exhibition of samples are under contemplation.

—The Census Bureau has issued its monthly return of the **United States cotton consumption**, according to which, the quantity taken for consumption during August was 384,000 bales of cotton and 25,000 bales of linters, making a total of 409,000 bales, against 459,000 last year. Stocks at mills at the end of August were 677,000 bales, against 777,000, and stocks in warehouses 547,000 bales, against 498,000 a year ago. The total consumption during the season amounted to 5,581,000 bales, against 5,786,000 the previous season.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 27th.

During the week ending October 26th practically no rain fell throughout the Province. Rain is badly wanted everywhere for winter rice and also for sowing of *rabi* (spring) crops.

Winter rice on high lands is reported to be withering in places.

The prospects of sugarcane are good.

Harvesting of jute is almost finished; steeping and washing are also approaching completion.

Injury to winter rice by insect-pests continues to be reported from Midnapore.

Cattle-disease is reported from ten districts.

The average price of common rice remains stationary as compared with that of the previous week.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Ranchi, Oct. 27th.

During the week ending October 26th there was no rain during the week except very light showers in parts of Cuttack, Angul, Puri and Bhagalpur.

Preparation of fields and sowing of *rabi* (spring) crops continue, but progress of the operations is being restricted in some districts for want of moisture.

Rain is urgently wanted for the standing paddy crop in Bihar and Orissa districts and also in parts of Chota Nagpur.

The crop is suffering for want of moisture in the non-irrigated areas in Patna, Gaya, Saran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santal Parganas, and also in Balasore.

Locusts appeared in parts of the Santal Parganas and damaged the paddy crop to some extent. Some damage by insect pests is also reported from Balasore and Sambalpur.

Sugarcane and vegetables are on the whole doing well.

Prospects are generally good in Chota Nagpur and also in great part of Orissa.

The average price of common rice has risen as compared with that of the previous week.

The supply of fodder and water is sufficient.

Cattle-disease is reported from thirteen districts.

Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

ASSAM.

Shillong, Oct. 26th.

During the week ending October 24th the weather has been seasonable with some light rain in places.

Harvesting of autumn rice is approaching completion.

Plucking and manufacturing tea, ploughing for, and sowing of, mustard and pulses are still in progress.

Prospects of tea, winter rice, cotton and sugarcane are fair to good.

The average price of common rice shows a tendency to fall.

Cattle-disease is reported from one district.

CROP FORECASTS.

COTTON.

Second General Memorandum on the COTTON crop of the season 1914-15

This memorandum is based on reports furnished by provinces, which comprise the entire cotton area of India. It relates to the whole of the early crop, and so much of the late crop as was sown up to the end of September.

The present condition of the crop is reported to be generally good, except in parts of the United and the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad State, where excessive rain has damaged the early sown crop to a certain extent. The total area now reported is 22,138,000 acres, which is 7 per cent in excess of the figure for the corresponding period of last year. Details for the provinces and states are given in the statement below :—

Provinces and States	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bombay (*a*) and Baroda	6,526,000	6,004,000	5,330,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,727,000	4,654,000	4,466,000
Madras	1,209,000	596,000	856,000
Punjab (*a*)	1,821,000	1,930,000	1,362,000
United Provinces	1,408,000	1,341,000	1,032,000
Sind (*a*)	323,000	291,000	270,000
Burma	287,000	252 000	207,000
Bihar and Orissa	71,000	84,000	86,000
Bengal (*a*)	90,000	85,000	50,000
North-West Frontier Province	58,000	59,000	49,000
Ajmer-Merwara	43,000	43,000	37,000
Assam	32,000	35,000	35,000
Hyderabad	3,617,000	3,439,000	2,919,000
Central India	1,433,000	1,368,000	1,352,000
Rajputana	409,000	414,000	362,000
Mysore	84,000	48,000	110,000
Total	22,138,000	20,643,000	18,523,000

(*a*) Including Native States

The condition of the crop in each province is summarised below. The figures in brackets following the name of each province indicate what percentage of the total average area under cotton in India was cultivated in that province during the five years ending 1912-13.

Bombay and Baroda (30·5 per cent of total cotton area).—The total area under early cotton (grown in the Deccan only) is reported to be 1,896,000 acres (24,000 acres being in Native States), which represents an increase of about 3 per cent over last year's area. The crop was seriously affected by excessive rains in July and August in north Deccan; but the subsequent break proved beneficial; and the crop is on the whole good. In south Deccan it is thriving under favourable and timely rains. For the late crop, the estimates up to the 1st October give a total of 4,630,000 acres (3,300,000 acres being in Native States including Baroda) : this is about 11 per cent in excess of the estimate at this date last year. The extension in area is attributed to favourable rains at sowing time. In parts of Gujarat the heavy rain of July and August retarded sowings, and washed away seedlings of the crop which had already been sown. The subsequent break, however, in the rain, proved beneficial, and the condition of the crop is now generally satisfactory. In the Karnatak the crop is just germinating, and its condition is generally good.

Central Provinces and Berar (20·6 per cent of total cotton area).—Moderate to heavy rain fell in July, August, and up to the third week of September, with opportune breaks at intervals. Sowings were generally successful, and germination was good. In a few places continuous rain slightly damaged the crop, and stunted its growth. The total area sown is estimated at 4,727,000 acres, which is 1·6 per cent above the estimate made at this time last year.

Madras (9·6 per cent of total cotton area).—The season is reported to have been favourable. The total area sown up to the end of September is estimated at 1,209,000 acres (15,000 acres being in Native States), which is more than double the area reported at this date last year. The Provincial Director of Agriculture, however, states that the returns received this time last year were very incomplete, and he believes that the area sown is about the same as last year.

Punjab (7 per cent of total cotton area).—The rainfall in July was excessive, and good rain fell during the first 10 days of August. Thereafter a long break set in, which was at first beneficial but it was too prolonged. Good rain, however, fell again in the second and third weeks of September. On the whole the condition of the irrigated crop is good, though not so good as last year, and that of the unirrigated crop fair. The estimates framed up to the end of September amount to 1,821,000 acres (148,000 acres being in Native States), which is 5·6 per cent below the estimate at the corresponding date of last year.

United Provinces (5·7 per cent of total cotton area).—The rainfall during the first three weeks of August was very heavy throughout the provinces, and the crop suffered from waterlogging in places. Then a break set in, which lasted until the middle of September and was of benefit to the crop. It was followed by heavy rain and high winds which damaged the plants, then for the most part showing bolls. The early sown cotton is reported to have run very much to stalk, and a heavy yield is not anticipated. The exact area sown will not be known until December next; but from reports so far received the total area under the crop is roughly estimated at 1,408,000 acres, showing an increase of 5 per cent over the estimate made on this date last year.

Sind (1·3 per cent of total cotton area).—The crop is doing fairly well. The total area sown up to the 1st October is reported to be 323,000 acres (10,000 acres being in Native States), which is 11 per cent above the estimate made at the corresponding date last year. The increase is attributed to good water supply.

Burma (0·9 per cent of total cotton area).—The weather conditions are reported to have been so far favourable. The standing crop is doing well. The prospects are normal, and a good outturn is expected. The total area sown (287,000 acres) is about 14 per cent above the area at this date last year.

Bihar and Orissa (0·4 per cent of total cotton area).—The weather conditions have been on the whole favourable for both the early and the late crops. The present condition of the early crop is reported to be good and that of the late crop generally from fair to good. In many places sowings of the late crop have not yet commenced. The total area sown up to date with both early and late cotton is estimated at 71,000 acres, which is 15·5 per cent below last year's area.

Bengal (0·3 per cent of total cotton area).—Since the publication of the first forecast in August last, the weather conditions have been reported to be favourable to the growth of early cotton everywhere, except in Hill Tipperah, where want of rain affected the crop. The late crop has not yet been sown in the Bankura District. It is reported to be doing well where sowings have taken place. The area sown with both the crops (90,000 acres) shows an increase of 6 per cent as compared with the estimate at this date last year.

North-West Frontier Province (0·2 per cent of total cotton area).—The prospects of the crop are reported to be good. The area sown is estimated at 58,000 acres, which is 1·7 per cent below last year.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·2 per cent of total cotton area).—The prospects of the crop are reported to be generally good. The area reported is 43,000 acres, the same as estimated at this date last year.

Assam (0·2 per cent of total cotton area).—The prospects of the crop are reported to be fair. The area sown is estimated at 32,000 acres, which is 8·6 per cent below last year.

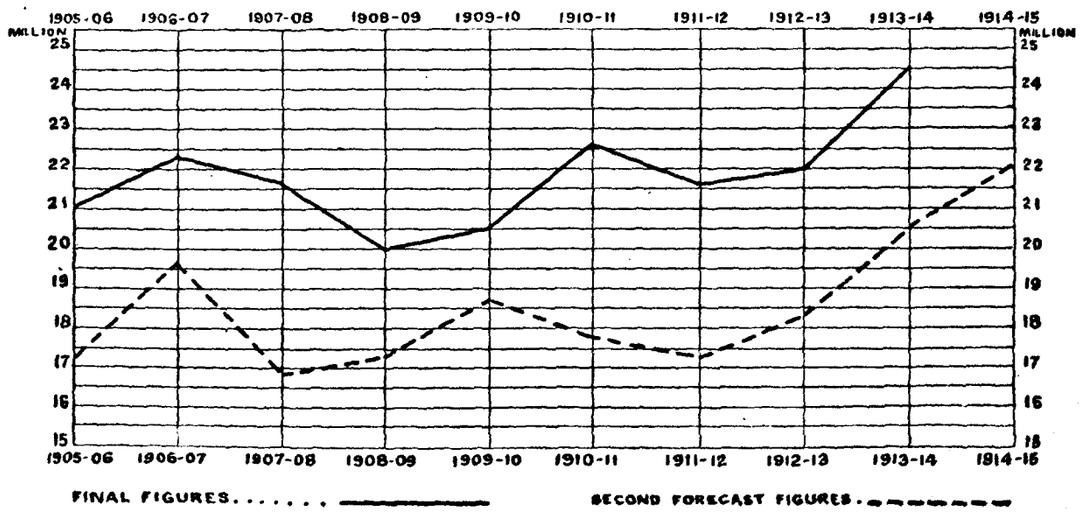
Hyderabad (15 per cent of total cotton area).—The condition of the crop is reported to be generally fair to good, except in those places where it has been damaged by continuous and excessive rain. The total area sown (3,617,000 acres) is 5·2 per cent above the estimate made on this date last year.

Central India (5·7 per cent of total cotton area).—The condition of the crop is reported to be generally good. The area so far reported comes to 1,433,000 acres as compared with 1,368,000 acres at this date last year.

Rajputana (1·9 per cent of total cotton area).—The total area sown comes to 409,000 acres which is 1·2 per cent short of the estimate made last year. The condition of the crop is reported to be good to poor.

Mysore (0·5 per cent of total cotton area).—The total area sown is estimated at 84,000 acres as compared with 48,000 acres at the corresponding date last year.

The chart below illustrates the variations in the second estimates of acreage of the last ten years, as compared with those in the final figures. The estimate of acreage now made for the current season, namely, 22,138,000 acres, is 10 per cent below the final figure of last year.



Cotton crop in foreign countries.—The latest information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, regarding the cotton crop of 1914 in foreign countries may be summarised as follows:—The area sown is 36,945,000 acres in the United States of America and 5,000 acres in Japan. The production in the United States is estimated at 14,969,000 bales of 500 lbs. each, against 14,127,000 bales obtained in 1913. In Egypt, the weather has been favourable and the water supply sufficient in Upper Egypt, but somewhat scarce in Lower Egypt; pests have caused little damage, and the crop is generally looking well.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

GROUNDNUT.

First General Memorandum on the GROUNDNUT crop of the Season 1914-15.

This forecast is based upon reports received from the three provinces of Madras, Burma, and Bombay, which produce groundnut to a considerable extent.

Although excessive rain has caused some damage in parts of the Madras and the Bombay Presidencies, the present condition and prospects of the crop are reported to be good. The total area estimated to be sown under the crop is 1,726,000 acres, which is 33·7 per cent in excess of the figure for the corresponding period of last year. Details for the provinces are given below:—

	1914-15 (acres)	1913-14 (acres)
Madras	1,276,400	774,500
Bombay (including Native States)	194,000	273,200
Burma	255,800	243,600

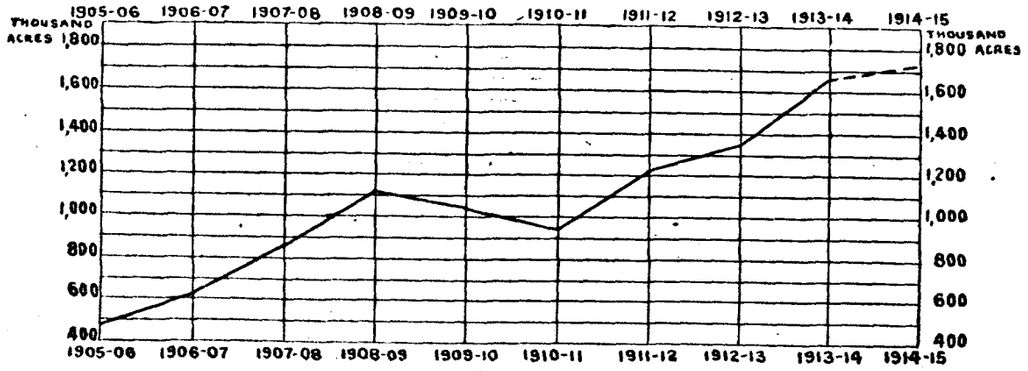
The provincial reports are summarised below. The figures in brackets, following the name of each province, indicate what was the percentage of the total reported area under groundnut cultivated in each of the three provinces during the five years ending 1912-13.

Madras (67·7 per cent of the total reported area under groundnut).—Rain has everywhere been sufficient except in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, and Chittoor; and although floods or heavy rain have caused slight damage in parts of Kistna, Chingleput, and South Arcot, everything points at present to a crop somewhat above the average. The total area sown is estimated at 1,276,400 acres, which is 64·8 per cent in excess of last year's area. In explaining this heavy increase the Provincial Director of Agriculture says that the local reports at this time last year were very incomplete.

Bombay (17·5 per cent of the total reported area under groundnut).—The dry crop has generally done well except in the Karnatak, where it has suffered in places from excessive rains after sowing. The irrigated crop is reported to be in excellent condition everywhere. The total area reported up to the 1st October amounts to 194,000 acres (62,000 acres being in Native States), which is 29 per cent under last year's area. The decrease is attributed to deficient rainfall at sowing time in south-east Deccan and in the Karnatak.

Burma (14·8 per cent of the total reported area under groundnut).—The early rains were favourable for sowing, and, as the rainfall has since been sufficient and timely, the standing crop is looking well and promises a good harvest. The total area sown is reported to be 255,800 acres, or 5 per cent above last year's area.

The chart below compares the preliminary estimate of area now made with the final figures of the last nine years:—



G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

RICE.

First General Memorandum on the RICE crop of the season 1914-15.

This forecast is based upon reports received from provinces, which contain, on the average of the five years ending 1912-13, 99 per cent of the entire area under rice in British India.

The weather conditions have, on the whole, been favourable, and prospects are good. The total area sown is reported to be 72,167,000 acres, which is 5·6 per cent larger than the area estimated at this date last year. The acreage for the various provinces is:—

	1914-15 (acres)	1913-14 (acres)
Bengal	20,380,000	19,847,000
Bihar and Orissa	15,856,000	16,224,000
Madras	6,585,000	4,057,000
Burma	10,176,000	10,081,000
United Provinces	6,668,000	6,062,000
Central Provinces and Berar	5,048,000	5,021,000
Assam	3,589,000	3,752,000
Bombay and Sind (including Native States).	3,565,000	3,279,000

The provincial reports are summarised briefly as follows:—

Bengal (27 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The area sown with autumn (*aus*) rice is reported to be 4,986,000 acres, which is practically the same as last year (4,992,000 acres). Insufficient rainfall in June adversely affected the crop; but the rainfall in July improved prospects, although a certain amount of injury had been caused by insects. Conditions improved and the crops recovered later in the season. The outturn is reported to have fallen below the normal on account of insufficient rainfall during the period of growth of the crop. For the province, as a whole, the average outturn is estimated at 79 per cent of the normal as compared with 75 per cent last year. [Normal=823 lbs. per acre.]

The area under winter (*aman*) rice, which is the main crop, is estimated at 15,052,000 acres, which is 3·5 per cent above last year's area. The weather in June was exceedingly dry, and this affected to some extent the growth of the young plants. Their condition, however, was improved by timely rainfall in July. In a few districts, specially those in the Rajshahi division, the transplantation was somewhat delayed in consequence of the defective rain in the latter part of July. The August rain, though still in defect in most of the districts, was not so unfavourable, although more rain would have benefited the crop greatly. The rainfall in September and October has been propitious. For the province as a whole the average outturn is estimated at 95 per cent of the normal as against 92 per cent last year. [Normal=987 lbs per acre.]

An area of 342,000 acres was reported in April last to be under summer (*boro*) rice, as against 315,000 acres last year.

Bihar and Orissa (21·7 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The area under autumn rice is estimated at 3,696,000 acres, which is 1·3 per cent below last year's area. While the rainfall was scanty in Bihar during the early period of sowing, heavy rain in parts of the Angul and Puri districts of Orissa affected somewhat the growth of the crops. Some damage by floods is also reported from Cuttack. The condition of the crop is reported to be 'fair to good.' On the basis of the district reports, the average outturn is at present estimated at 94 per cent of the normal compared with 86 per cent last year. [Normal=823 lbs per acre.]

The area under winter rice is estimated at 12,107,000 acres, showing a decrease of 2·7 per cent compared with last year's area. Transplantation was delayed in several districts of Bihar on account of insufficient rain from the latter part of June to the third week of August. The heavy rainfall in the last week of August was, however, very beneficial and facilitated operations to a great extent. Some damage by excessive rain and floods is reported from parts of Bhagalpur. The present condition of the crop is reported to be on the whole good. The average outturn is at present estimated at 96 per cent of the normal against 101 per cent last year. [Normal=1,234 lbs. per acre.] The Provincial Director of Agriculture remarks that, if the weather conditions continue favourable, a normal crop may yet be expected.

An area of 53,000 acres was reported in March last to be under summer rice, which is 26 per cent above last year's area.

Madras (13·7 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The rainfall has been satisfactory everywhere, except in parts of the districts bordering Mysore on the east and south. In portions of the north-eastern coastal districts the crop has been damaged by floods. The total area sown up to date is estimated at 6,585,000 acres, which is 62·3 per cent in excess of the area reported at this date last year. The Provincial Director of Agriculture remarks that the returns received at this time last year were very incomplete. On the whole the area sown to date is slightly above the normal, but whether this will be maintained till the end of the year depends on the north-east monsoon.

Burma (13 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The early rains were favourable, and the final rains so far seasonable; but the middle rains were exceptionally heavy and caused floods, which were serious in most of the districts in Lower Burma. Some of the area destroyed has, however, since been replanted. For the province as a whole the crop promises well. The total area sown is estimated at 10,176,000 acres, which exceeds last year's area by nearly one per cent.

United Provinces (**7·8 per cent** of the total area under rice in British India).—In July ample and well-distributed rain fell throughout the provinces. Sowings, however, were interfered with in Bundelkhand and some of the eastern districts, where the fall was heaviest. Heavy rain with moist humid weather, suitable for the rice crop, continued during the first three weeks of August. Damage was caused by floods in some of the eastern districts. In the last week of August there was a break over the western districts and over a large part of Oudh, the Gorakhpur division and the adjoining districts continuing to receive showers. The break lasted until the middle of September, when heavy rain fell over the greater part of the provinces. It was somewhat scanty in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions, which, however, received some rain towards the end of the month. The exact area sown is not at present known, but from reports so far received, the total area placed under the crop is estimated at 6,668,000 acres, representing an increase of 10 per cent over last year's area.

Central Provinces and Berar (**6·2 per cent** of the total area under rice in British India).—This is the first time that a forecast on the rice crop has been prepared by the province. Good and generally well-distributed rain was received throughout the provinces in the latter half of June. Moderate to heavy rain fell in July, August, and up to the end of the third week of September, with opportune breaks at intervals. Climatic conditions at sowing time were favourable, and germination was successful. No resowing was necessary anywhere. Prospects at present are excellent. The total area placed under the crop is reported to be 5,048,000 acres, which is ·5 per cent above last year's area.

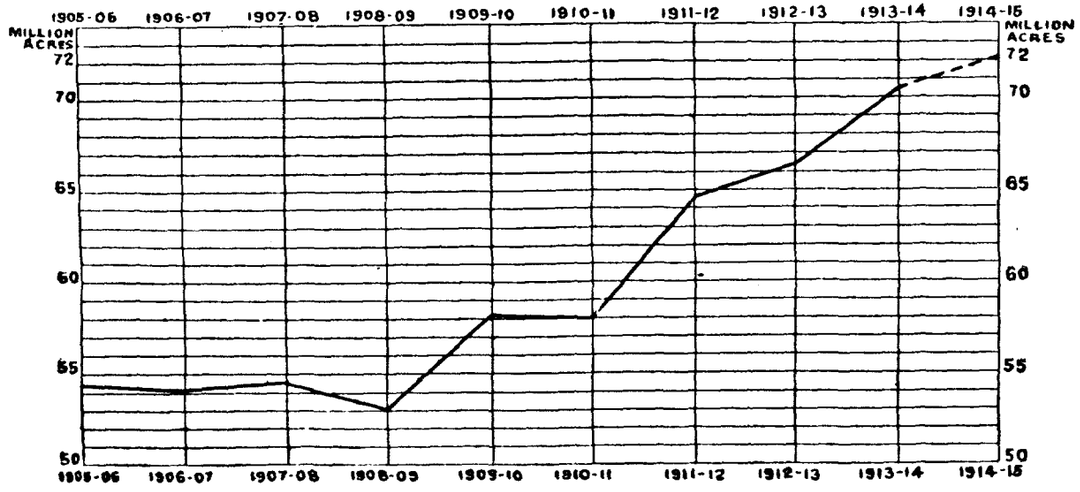
Assam (**5·8 per cent** of the total area under rice in British India).—The area under autumn rice is reported to be 725,000 acres, which falls 2 per cent below last year's area. Want of rain at the time of sowing interfered with the growth of the crop, and the weather was not generally favourable. The average outturn is at present estimated at 79 per cent of the normal against 76 per cent last year. [Normal= 672 lbs. per acre.]

The area under winter rice is estimated at 2,948,000 acres, which is 5·4 per cent above last year's area. The season was not generally favourable in the early part of the year, but subsequent rain has considerably improved the prospects of the crop. The average outturn is at present estimated at 90 per cent of the normal as against 83 per cent last year. [Normal=1,008 lbs. per acre.]

An area of 216,000 acres was reported in March last to be under summer rice, which is the same as last year's area.

Bombay and Sind (**3·7 per cent** of the total area under rice in British India).—Early rains were favourable in Gujarat, the Deccan, and the Konkan, while insufficient in the Karnatak. July and August rains were excessive, washing away seedlings in parts of the Karnatak and the Konkan and retarding transplantation in places. A subsequent break benefited the crop, which is doing well in all parts of the Presidency. In Sind favourable inundation helped to extend cultivation, except in parts where lands submerged by floods last year were still unfit for use. The crops are at present in good condition. The total area sown in British districts is estimated at 2,818,000 acres (1,124,000 acres being in Sind), which exceeds last year's area by 6 per cent. Native States report a total area of 747,000 acres under the crop.

The chart below shows the preliminary estimate of area now made with the final figures of the preceding nine years. It should, however, be borne in mind that the large increases since 1910-11 are due to a considerable extent to the addition of reporting tracts from year to year.



Rice crop in foreign countries.—From information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, it appears that in Italy the warm weather has favoured the ripening of rice and a good harvest is expected. From unofficial sources it would seem that the next rice crop of Japan would be over 7,900,000 tons as against 6,976,000 tons in 1913, and that of Korea would be about 1,668,000 tons as against 1,400,000 tons in 1913.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

SESAMUM.

Second General Memorandum on the SESAMUM (til or jinjili) crop of the season 1914-15

This memorandum is based on reports received from provinces, which contain, on the average of the five years ending 1912-13, 79 per cent of the entire area under Sesamum in British India.

Since the issue of the first forecast in August last, the weather conditions have been generally favourable. The present condition of the crop is reported to be from fair to good, except in parts of the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab, where the crop has suffered from excessive rain. The total area so far reported is estimated at 3,540,000 acres, which is 18·6 per cent in excess of the figure for the corresponding period of last year. Figures for the different provinces are given in the statement below :

	1914-15 (acres)	1913-14 (acres)
United Provinces (unmixed crop)	359,000	378,400
Madras	551,600	285,600
Central Provinces and Berar	882,500	865,700
Bombay and Sind (including Native States)	1,156,000	894,000
Bengal	219,300	185,200
Bihar and Orissa	195,000	219,700
Punjab	154,600	146,800
Ajmer-Merwara	22,400	10,700

The provincial reports are summarised below. The figures in brackets following the name of each province indicate what percentage of the total average area under Sesamum in British India during the five years ending 1912-13 was cultivated in that province.

United Provinces (**24·7 per cent** of the total area under sesamum).—During the first three weeks of August rainfall was sufficient, but in the last week there was a break which lasted until the middle of September, when heavy rain fell throughout the province. The weather has, on the whole, been favourable to the crop, and an outturn of 90 per cent of normal is anticipated. [Normal=280 lbs. per acre.] The exact area sown is not at present known, but from reports received from landholders it is estimated that the area sown with "unmixed" crop is 359,000 acres, which shows a fall of 5 per cent as compared with last year. The decrease is attributed to the interference with early sowings by continuous rainfall. No estimate is possible at present of the area sown with "mixed" crop, which usually constitutes over two-thirds of the total area under sesamum in the province.

Madras (**17 per cent** of the total area under sesamum).—The season so far has been reported to be favourable except in Madura, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore. The total area sown up to date is estimated at 551,600 acres, which is 93 per cent above the estimate made on this date last year. The Provincial Director of Agriculture, however, remarks that the returns at this stage last year were incomplete; but on the whole it is expected that the total area under sesamum this year will be somewhat greater than last year.

Central Provinces and Berar (**16·5 per cent** of the total area under sesamum).—Heavy and continuous rain slightly damaged the crop in places and stunted its growth. The prospects are at present generally satisfactory. The total area placed under the crop is estimated at 882,500 acres (80,300 acres being in Berar), which is about 2 per cent above last year. According to estimates of district officers a normal outturn is expected for the province as a whole, but the Provincial Director of Land Records is of opinion that the crop may be a bumper one.

Bombay and Sind (**7·8 per cent** of the total area under sesamum).—In Gujarat the early crop suffered to some extent from heavy and incessant rains in July and August, but the subsequent breaks have improved prospects, and both the early and the late crops are expected to give a fairly satisfactory outturn. In the Deccan the crop has generally done well, except in the north where incessant and heavy rains damaged it. In the Karnatak the crop is good in the west and fair in the east. The Konkan crop is generally good. In Sind the condition of the crop is reported to be generally fair. The total area sown up to the 1st October is reported to be 1,156,000 acres (840,000 acres being in Native States), which is 29·3 per cent above last year's area.

Bengal (**5·6 per cent** of the total area under sesamum).—No report is furnished by this province in October. The figure reported in the August forecast was 219,300 acres as against 185,200 acres last year.

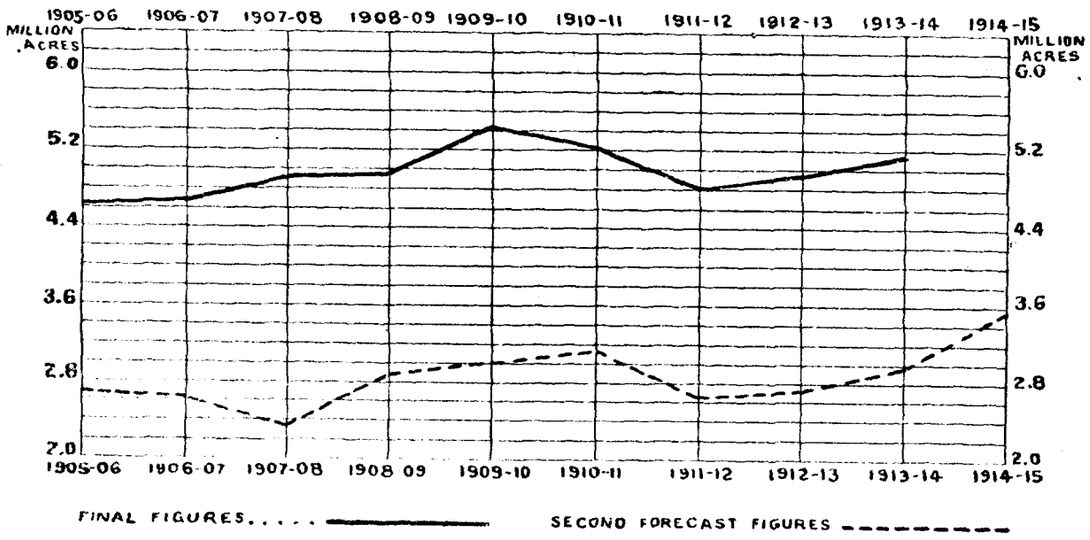
Bihar and Orissa (**3·8 per cent** of the total area under sesamum).—The total area, so far as reported, under both early and late crops is 195,000 acres, being about 11 per cent below last year's area. Sowings, however, of the late crop continued in parts of the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, the Santhal Parganas, Cuttack, Angul, Sambalpur, and Hazaribagh at the date of report. The weather

conditions have been generally favourable. The average outturn is at present estimated at about 100 per cent of the normal for the early crop and 103 per cent for the late crop. (Normal=350 lbs. per acre.)

Punjab (3 per cent of the total area under sesamum).—Prospects of the crop are favourable, except in low-lying parts of sub-montane and south-western areas where the crop has suffered from excessive rain. The total area sown is estimated at 154,600 acres, which is 5·3 per cent above last year's area.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·6 per cent of the total area under sesamum).—The prospects of the crop are reported to be generally good. The total area placed under the crop is estimated at 22,400 acres as compared with 10,700 acres reported at the corresponding date last year.

The chart below illustrates the variations in the second estimates of acreage in the last ten years as compared with those in the final figures. The second estimates exclude the mixed crop (sesamum grown in combination with other crops) of the United Provinces for which no estimate is made at this stage. The area under the mixed crop in the United Provinces as reported in the final forecast last year was 850,000 acres.



G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

The *Board of Trade Journal*, published on the 1st October, relating to Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations, gives particulars about:—

Commonwealth of Australia.—Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation. Reports of Evidence.

Dominion of Canada.—Customs Decisions.

Commonwealth of Australia.—Quarantine Act: Natal and New Zealand (North Island) no longer Infected Places.

Union of South Africa.—Sale of Rifles and Rifle Ammunition prohibited in the several Provinces. Prohibition of Exportation of Warlike Stores. List of Articles Extended. Exportation of Explosives to Rhodesia. Authority for Granting Permits. Exportation of Foodstuffs: Authority for carrying out Regulations at various Ports.

Malta.—Prohibition of Exportation or Carriage Coastwise of various Warlike Stores and Foodstuffs, except under Permit. Exportation of various Warlike Stores to certain Foreign Ports prohibited.

Federated Malay States.—Customs Decision respecting Tin. Revised Export Duties on Rubber.

Perak.—Weighing Charges for Tin, etc., exported from Perak.

Protected Malay States.—Amended Import and Export Duties.

Netherlands.—Exportation of Certain Articles prohibited Exportation of Cubebs allowed.

Switzerland.—Revised List of Articles the Exportation of which is prohibited.

Portugal.—Exportation of Pitwood and Eggs from Portugal to the United Kingdom.

We give the following particulars of changes interesting to Indian trade:—

SWEDEN.

Increase of the Customs Duties on Tobacco.

A Royal Decree has been issued provisionally increasing the Customs duties on tobacco imported into Sweden, as shown in the subjoined statement. The new rates of duty were to come into force as from the 14th September 1914.

[Kilog.=2·2046 lbs.; kr. (100 öre)=1*s.* 1½*d.*]

Tariff No.	New Tariff Classification.	Rate of Duty. Former.	New.
	Tobacco—	Kr. öre. *Per kilog.*	Kr. öre. *Per kilog.*
195	Unmanufactured— Stalk		2 00
195½	Leaf tobacco— Called Kentucky, Verginia (also North and South Carolina), Ohio, Maryland and China tobacco.	1 00*	2 00
195¾	Other kinds		3 00
	Note 1.—In the case of leaf tobacco from which the stalk is wholly or partly removed (stripped leaf tobacco), the rate of duty shall be increased by 15 per cent.†		
	Note 2.—In cases where the Customs authorities are in doubt as to whether the rates of duty under Nos. 195 and 195½ are applicable to a consignment, the question must be referred to the General Customs Administration. Moreover, Tariff headings Nos. 195 and 195½ shall not be applied unless the tobacco manufacturer by or for whom the tobacco is imported makes special application for assessment of duty under one or other of these headings, and at the same time furnishes a written declaration made in good faith to the effect that the tobacco shall be used exclusively for the manufacture of smoking or chewing tobacco or snuff.†		
	Manufactured—		
196	Cigars and cigarros	4 00	7 00
196½	Cigarettes	4 00	5 00
	Other kinds—		
197	Cut	1 20	3 50
197½	Other	1 20	2 50

* Tobacco, unmanufactured, leaf and stalk.
† This *Note* did not appear in the former Tariff.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

BENGAL.

The subjoined summary published by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce indicates some of the principal subjects under consideration of the Committee since the 12th October, 1914:—

Safety of Trade Routes.

It was mentioned in the Abstract for August and September that the Committee were in correspondence with the Government of India regarding the measures taken to protect adequately the important trade routes converging on Calcutta, so that trade might be immune from another experience similar to that caused by the presence in these waters of the enemy cruiser *Emden*. The Government of India have informed the Chamber that they fully appreciate the seriousness of the position and that they had, before receiving the Committee's representation on the subject, been in communication with the Secretary of State in order that such additional measures as were practicable might be taken to ensure the security of Indian trade routes. Every endeavour is being made by the British Government to maintain British trade at its normal volume and to secure to British shipping on the Atlantic and other routes almost the same certainty as in time of peace. To prevent the escape of some enemy war vessels, and to ensure the immediate capture of those that attained their freedom are, however, recognised to be tasks of extreme difficulty, considering the extent of the areas under surveillance. Government point out that it is clearly not possible for the Admiralty to guarantee the complete immunity of trade, or to issue in all cases immediate warning of the approach of hostile vessels; and that if the Admiralty were to declare unsafe all routes that any hostile warship could reach until all such ships had been accounted for, the result would be a very serious and unnecessary interference with overseas trade.

Shipment of Calcutta Cargo from Bombay.

In the Abstract for August and September the Committee referred to the suggestion made by the Government of India that, in view of the shortage of available tonnage at Calcutta, a temporary arrangement might be made whereby cargoes could be railed to Bombay at specially low rates for shipment there. As the Committee explained, the great difficulty in regard to shortage of tonnage related particularly to September engagements, and they do not anticipate that the position generally will be so acute for shipments during this month. At the request of the Government of Bengal, however, they invited an expression of the views of members of the Chamber on the scheme, but no replies were received. The position is that the immediate requirements of the present have been met, so that it is not necessary to resort to the procedure suggested.

The Committee have replied to Government accordingly, and in doing so they have stated that, should the necessity for such an arrangements arise in the future, it is essential that adequate notice should be given to enable shippers to make the requisite arrangements with their buyers, and to allow of the railing of the cargo to Bombay.

In connection with the above matter, an enquiry was received from a member of the Chamber as to whether Government would grant similar railing facilities for the transport of goods between ports in India at rates equivalent to the present sea freights between such ports. It was suggested that the shortage in tonnage might make it necessary for Calcutta merchants to utilise the railways for supplying goods to other ports which, in ordinary circumstances, are supplied by sea. The member instanced a case in which they had been compelled to rail produce from Calcutta to Bombay and Karachi at freights which, when added to the selling prices of the goods, rendered the business almost prohibitive whereas at the ordinary selling rates, the transaction would involve considerable loss to the merchant. This matter is obviously one which affects the coasting steamer companies, and the Committee have in the first place referred the enquiry to them for an expression of their views.

British and neutral cargo on enemy vessels detained at Colombo.

The Committee have had some further correspondence with the Goverment of Bengal regarding the three Hansa Line vessels *Moltkefels*, *Steinturm* and *Rappenfels* at Colombo. It is understood that the despatch of the *Rappenfels* to Calcutta has now been definitely arranged, but the serious difficulties which prevent the immediate despatch of the other two steamers to Calcutta are still unsettled. The Committee cannot understand why these difficulties continue to give trouble. The Government of Bengal have done everything in their power to present matters in a reasonable light to the Ceylon authorities, but so far without success. A simple and definite procedure has now been suggested to Government which, if the Ceylon authorities could see their way to adopt it, should make it possible for them to release the vessels without further vexatious delay. It stands to reason that Calcutta consignees of cargo on board these steamers would much prefer to have their goods brought here at a fair rate of freight to having them landed at Colombo, with all the risk of damage, and the delay and trouble which such a procedure would involve; and the Committee cannot see why the Ceylon Prize-Court should find it so difficult to arrange that the cost of the voyage to Calcutta, insurance, etc., should be payable by consignees proportionately to the value of their cargo, seeing that they are prepared to decree that the cost of landing and sorting the cargo at Colombo shall be payable by consignees *pro rata*.

State Impressment of Vessels.

(*a*) *September Shipment to Australia.* An important question which has arisen out of the State impressment of vessels, closely affects the interests of gunny shippers to Australia. The Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association have informed the Committee that Australian importers are, speaking generally, seeking to cancel contracts for September shipments on the ground that this term of the contract has not been fulfilled by the shipper here. The fact that September shipment has not in such cases been given is a direct consequence of the situation caused by the war. Vessels were, as usual, placed on the berth for Australia, and in the ordinary course shipment would have proceeded. The vessels were, however, requisitioned by Government, and the steamers which it had been arranged to put on the berth in their place were, because of the stoppage of shipping in the Bay of Bengal in consequence of the presence of the *Emden*, prevented from arriving in Calcutta in time to load during September. The failure of shippers to ship during September is therefore not due to any fault of theirs, and the action of the Australian importers has placed them in an exceedingly difficult position. At the request of the Shippers' Association the Committee have asked the Government of India to take the matter up by cable with the Commonwealth Government with a view to the latter using their influence with importers in Australia to accept their engagements. The Committee have been informed by the Government of India that a representation has been made on the subject to the Governor General of Australia.

(*b*) *Suggested Arbitration Board for the settlement of claims.*—The Committee have supported a suggestion made by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India that a Board of Arbitration should be created for the settlement of claims arising out of the impressment of vessels in Indian waters for State purposes. A Board has been appointed at home to deal with similar questions arising out of the impressment of vessels there. The Committee understand that agreement has been arrived at in most cases in India between Government and ship-owners as to the terms payable to the latter for the hire of vessels requisitioned, but there are further questions awaiting settlement which it is desirable should be decided by an Arbitration Board, questions, for example, in which the shippers and consignees of cargo on such vessels are interested, or as to supplies to or fitments on, steamers. The claims of shippers who have suffered as a consequence of the cancelment of their freight engagements—for which they could legally claim on ship-owners but for the protection afforded to the latter by Ordinance No. 11 of 1914—will have to be considered, and in addressing the Government of India on the matter the Committee have expressed the opinion that it is most important that the arbitrators selected should be specially chosen with a view to a comprehensive adjustment of these and all losses.'

Prohibition of the Export of Dyes and Dye-Stuffs from the United Kingdom.

The British Government have prohibited the export of dyes and dye-stuffs from the United Kingdom. In this connection the Government of Bengal have informed the Chamber that, if particulars of orders already placed by Calcutta dealers with British exporters are communicated at once, the Government of India are prepared to approach the Secretary of State for India with a view to getting such consignments passed by the British Customs. The Committee have circulated copies of the Government of Bengal's letter for the information of members of the Chamber, and no doubt members interested are acting on the suggestion that they should supply full information without delay to the Government of Bengal.

Shipment by vessels requisitioned by Government.

The Committee have been asked to express an opinion as to whether, in the event of a steamer having taken on board piece-goods which she has been compelled to discharge in consequence of the vessel being requisitioned by Government, and in the event of the goods being re-shipped out of time, they can be considered late shipped or not. The Committee, after consulting the Piece-goods Sub-Committee, have expressed the view that the date of shipment should be the date on which the goods were originally placed on board the steamer requisitioned, and that such goods, if ultimately shipped, are not late.

Relief of distress among ryots in certain districts of Eastern Bengal.

The Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce have informed the Committee that they have had under consideration a proposal of the Collector of Dacca to make cash advances to ryots and others in the Narsingdi and neighbouring districts to the amount of Rs. 2,50,000. The Committee of the Narayanganj Chamber had a meeting with the Commissioner of the Division and the Collector to discuss the question, and they subsequently addressed the Government of Bengal expressing the opinion that the circumstances were not such as to necessitate any relief by Government, and that in any case relief if undertaken, should be in the form of advances of rice, and the establishment of relief works, rather than in the form of money advances. The Narayanganj Chamber have placed the papers before the Committee, who passed them on for an expression of opinion to the Indian Jute Mills' Association and the Calcutta Baled Jute Association. The Indian Jute Mills' Association are of opinion that Government should delay any relief measures in the way of loans. They state that ryots have not been able to sell freely to the *beperis* in certain districts owing to the latter having bought jute at high prices at the beginning of the season and having suffered heavy losses on bringing it to the markets, thereby causing a large number of them to cease plying their boats. But now that the jute market has reached such a level that no further serious drop seems probable, there is much more encouragement for the *beparis* to resume their trips into the interior so that the medium by which the ryots have been accustomed to sell their jute has been restored. But in the event of Government being satisfied with the genuineness of cases of acute distress submitted to them, the Narayanganj Chamber's suggestion—that such cases should be met by the establishment of relief works and the distribution of rice—is supported. In the event of money advances being given in a particular district, reference is made to the possible danger of similar demands being made by other districts. The Committee of the Chamber have adopted the views of the Indian Jute Mills' Association, and have addressed Government accordingly.

Late Shipment Certificates.

The Committee have on several occasions been requested by members of the Chamber to grant certificates to the effect that shipment of particular goods was delayed for specified reasons, such as the impressment of vessels on which freight had been engaged, the delay in the arrival of vessels owing to the closing of the Bay of Bengal trade routes, etc. It would obviously be a difficult matter for the Committee to undertake to issue such certificates, as it would be necessary for them to investigate in more detail than is possible the circumstances of each individual case. They consider it to be more within the province of the Associations concerned in particular commodities to issue such certificates as can reasonably be granted, and they have replied accordingly to requests for certificates from the Chamber.

The subjoined note has been issued by the Acting Secretary regarding a meeting which the Committee of the Chamber had on the 23rd October with the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark, C.S.I., C.M.G., Member of His Excellency the Governor General's Council for Commerce and Industry.

Safety of Trade routes.

The first matter discussed related to the question of the safety of trade routes, and the arrangements for issuing information in this connection. The Committee had previously been in correspondence with the Government of India on this subject, and they had submitted representations regarding the inadequacy of these arrangements, and the delay in communicating information. The Hon'ble Mr. Clark stated that the question was engaging, and

had throughout engaged, the earnest consideration of the Government of India, who had taken it up with the naval authorities with a view to having the arrangements for the distribution of naval intelligence made more effective. The Committee pressed particularly the importance of having information such as that relating to the damage caused by the *Emden* published at the earliest possible moment, and they pointed out that when events had actually taken place the publication of definite information prevented the spread of exaggerated rumours in the bazar. The Hon'ble Mr. Clark recognised the force of this contention and promised to bring the matter to the notice of the authorities concerned.

The "Steinturm" and "Moltkefels."

The next question discussed related to these two Hansa Line vessels, which have been detained at Colombo since the outbreak of the war. The position regarding them was stated in the circular issued on 22nd October. In discussing the matter with the Hon'ble Mr. Clark, the Committee emphasised the inconvenience and loss that were being occasioned to Calcutta consignees because of the delay in having the vessels despatched to Calcutta, and the heavy additional expense that would be incurred by them if the cumbersome procedure proposed by the Colombo Prize-Court were carried out. The Hon'ble Mr. Clark said that the Government of India fully appreciated the inconvenience occasioned by the long delay, and that they, and the Government of Bengal, had both done everything they could in order to secure the early despatch of the vessels to Calcutta. Government hoped that the proposals recently made for settling the matter would be acted on, and they would continue to do everything they could in the interests of Calcutta consignees.

Claims by British and neutral subjects against enemy steamer Lines.

The Committee next discussed with the Hon'ble Mr. Clark the position of British and neutral subjects, who had claims against enemy steamer lines, and the President explained that the Chamber had already been in correspondence with the Government of Bengal on this subject. There were claims for rebates for outlay in bringing cargo on to destination, for disbursements on other accounts, etc., and the Committee had submitted that Government should receive the claims, leaving to be settled later the question of whether such claims were in order, or alternatively that Government should intimate with whom such claims should be lodged. Their contention was that there would be serious difficulties in the way of submitting and proving claims if these were to be kept over until the termination of the war, and that it would simplify matters materially if some arrangement could be introduced which would enable all claims to be placed on record now.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark said that the Government of Bengal, so far as he was aware, had not yet addressed the Government of India on the matter *Prima facie* the question seemed to be very largely a legal one, but he would make enquiries regarding it.

State impressment of vessels and questions in connection therewith.

The first matter referred to in connection with this subject was the proposal of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce supported by the Bengal Chamber, that a Board of Arbitration should be created for the settlement of claims arising out of the impressment of vessels in Indian waters for State purposes. The Committee's idea was, as they explained to Mr. Clark, that agreement had been arrived at in most cases in India between Government and shipowners as to the terms payable to the latter for the hire of vessels requisitioned, and that the Board of Arbitration should be appointed to deal (*a*) with the further questions arising between Government and the shipowners, such as claims for supplies to, and fitments on, steamers: and (*b*) with the claims of shippers and consignees of cargo in respect of vessels taken up.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark stated that the Government of India were already in communication with the Secretary of State regarding the creation of tribunals in India to deal with questions arising as between Government and shipowners. The Secretary of State had also been asked to ascertain from shipowners in the United Kingdom whether they would also wish to have the option of preferring claims which had arisen in India, before the tribunals which had been set up at home. With regard to the question of claims by shippers, the Hon'ble Mr. Clark undertook to ascertain what procedure was being adopted at home in connection with such claims. Mr. Clark explained that the provisions in Ordinance No. II of 1914, relating to the settlement of claims in connection with the impressment of vessels for the service of His Majesty, referred to questions arising as between Government and the shipowner, and it was not clear whether they would also cover the case of shippers. He added that the matter was receiving attention, and that Government hoped shortly to have further information on the subject.

In this connection the question was raised as to whether, pending settlement of the matter, some announcement might not be made as to the department or person with whom claims in India should be lodged. The Hon'ble Mr. Clark stated that he understood that these claims were being submitted to the Marine authorities, but that an announcement would be made as soon as possible, definitely intimating the procedure which should be adopted for having claims recorded.

The question of the position of shippers of gunnies to Australia in regard to their September contracts was mentioned. The Hon'ble Mr. Clark stated that, as the Chamber had been already informed, H. E. the Viceroy had addressed the Governor General of the Commonwealth on the subject.

The President also mentioned the scheme suggested by Government for arranging for shipments of Calcutta cargo from Bombay, and explained to the Hon'ble Mr. Clark the practical difficulties which had made the adoption of the scheme difficult owing especially to adequate notice not having been given to allow of arranging matters.

Mr. Clark replied that he fully appreciated these difficulties and that if recourse to shipment *vid* Bombay should be necessary later on Government would bear in mind what had been said as to the notice required. In the particular case referred to their hands had been tied by the ships, for reasons connected with military supplies, having to leave Bombay on a certain date.

In connection with the question of the State requisition of vessels generally, the Committee explained to Mr. Clark that it would be a great help to the commercial community if a general indication could be given as to when vessels taken up would be returned for trade purposes, some time before they would actually be handed over. Mr. Clark promised to bring the point to the notice of the Marine Department who, he was sure, would do all they could to meet the wishes of the commercial community.

Requirements of the Argentine for gunnies or cloth.

The President referred to the telegram received recently from the Hon'ble Mr. Clark's Department to the effect that the Secretary of State had cabled that the Argentine Government were enquiring for jute bags or jute cloth, stating that the usual Indian supply had failed. The Secretary of State's information was that the Argentine could take fifty million bags, or the equivalent amount of cloth, immediate shipment being essential, and he had asked whether India could meet the requirements, and the prices and date of delivery. After consultation with the Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association the Chamber Committee had wired the Government of India that so far as the industry was concerned they did not think there should be any difficulty as regards the supply of cloth for the Argentine requirements. This was practically only a question of prices, which could be arranged without difficulty. It had been added that as regards bags the question of price was also one of arrangement, but there might be some delay owing to sewing difficulties which it was anticipated would be over before long; and that the Committee did not think that the question of shipment from Calcutta should offer serious difficulties. In reply to this telegram the Department of Commerce and Industry had again wired asking a quotation of prices for communication to the Secretary of State. The Committee, again after consultation with the Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association, had wired Government that they could not give firm quotations but that the opinion was that the price for a large quantity of cloth for November/December shipments from Calcutta to Buenos Aires, excluding war insurance, would be approximately 16/9*d.* per hundred yards for 40" $10\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cloth, and 16/3*d.* per hundred yards for 40" 10 oz. cloth c.i.f. Buenos Aires in each case, with shipment by direct steamer. The Committee had stated that they preferred not quoting prices for bags in view of the sewing difficulties previously referred to.

In informing the Hon'ble Mr. Clark of the correspondence that had taken place on the subject, the President expressed the opinion that there should be little difficulty as regards obtaining vessels for November/December shipment to the Argentine. So far as could be seen, it was thought that there would be sufficient vessels for future requirements.

Relief of distress among ryots in certain districts of Bengal.

The President informed the Hon'ble Mr. Clark of the correspondence that had taken place with the Narayanganj Chamber and the Government of Bengal on this question see page 179; Mr. Clark explained that this was a matter for the local Government and scarcely within the scope of the department, but he said he would be very glad to discuss it with the Government of Bengal since the Chamber had raised the question.

Prohibition of export of raw jute to Italy.

The Committee discussed the position in connection with a telegram of 21st October from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, to the Government of Bengal, a copy of the telegram having been forwarded to the Chamber by the local Government. It was to the effect that under instructions from the Secretary of State the Government of India had prohibited the export of rubber, raw and manufactures, except to the United Kingdom and British possessions, and also prohibited the export of Jute to Italy. It was added that a notification was under issue. A copy of the telegram had been issued to all members of the Chamber, and the Committee had wired the Government of India asking as from what date the prohibition was to take effect.

The Committee explained to the Hon'ble Mr. Clark that so far during the present season Italy had only contracted for one-half of her requirements for the year. It was pointed out that as long as the demands for Italy kept within reasonable limits it did not seem likely that any jute was going through Italy into Germany or Austria, if a particular point were made of the fact that only the normal requirements for the year would be allowed to go to Italy, the Italian Government would take special care to see that none of it was permitted to leave the country for Germany or Austria.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark said it appeared from a telegram which he had just received that His

Majesty's Government would agree to particular shipments to Italy being licensed if satisfactory evidence could be produced regarding the precise purpose of the exportation and a reasonable guarantee that the goods would be used as proposed and would not eventually reach an enemy country. He suggested that it might be best for him to discuss the matter with the Jute Association and it was agreed that he should see them on the following morning.

Use of Telegraph Codes.

Reference was made to a Reuter telegram from London of 20th October to the effect that Government proposed to allow the use of a limited number of authorised Telegraph Codes with countries outside Europe. Mr. Clark stated that the Government of India had as yet had no official intimation from home regarding this proposed concession, but he had no doubt that they would soon have information and they would keep in touch with the Chamber on the matter.

The President also referred to the suggestion made recently by the Chamber that honorary non-official censors might be appointed in different centres for the purpose of examining telegrams submitted in code by the public, and the Hon'ble Mr. Clark said that he was afraid the home authorities would not be able to agree to this proposal.

War Relief Funds.

The Committee expressed the view that it was desirable that some official statement should be issued explaining the objects of the various Funds in connection with the war for which subscriptions are being asked at home and in India. The public were not clear as to the purposes to which it was proposed to devote the different funds, and there was a feeling that overlapping should be avoided. The Hon'ble Mr. Clark said that this was a matter outside of his Department, but he would bring it to the notice of the authorities concerned on his return to headquarters.

KARACHI.

The following are excerpts from the Minutes of a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce held on the 6th to 13th October, 1914 :—

Safety of Sea Routes.

Read telegram, dated 30th September, 1914, from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, as follows :—

"Following telegram has been sent Commerce and Industry Department, Simla. Begins—Committee of Bombay Chamber of Commerce urge Government to use all possible pressure in the proper quarter to secure adequate protection for vessels in Indian waters. Recent events have not only involved serious losses and hindrances to trade but have had unfortunate consequences in other directions at a time when a maintenance of public confidence is of vital importance. Ends."

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Code Messages.

Read copy of telegram, dated 28th September, 1914, from the Government of India to the Commissioner in Sind as follows :—

"Bank foreign remittance messages. It is reported that one code group concession is being used for other than purposes of remittance messages. Chamber of Commerce should therefore be warned that from 29th instant all cablegrams will be stopped where concession is used for other than purposes intended."

Also read endorsement No. 849-W., dated 29th September, 1914, from the Commissioner in Sind, forwarding the following copy of telegram, dated 18th September, 1914, from the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces :—

"Your 942, 16th. Commercial telegrams. For inland telegrams use of private codes permitted in case of selected firms but they must bring codes and encode and decode messages in Comptroller's presence. Use of word 'Bankotel' also unnecessary in inland messages."

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Refund of Values of Spoiled Adhesive Stamps.

Read opinions expressed by members of the Chamber on the enquiry made by the Superintendent of Stamps, Karachi, as to whether business interests suffer by refunds of the values of spoiled adhesive stamps not being permissible under the provisions of the existing Stamp Act.

Resolution.—In the opinion of the Committee trade interests in Karachi do not at present suffer owing to the existing condition of the law. The Superintendent of Stamps (Revenue Department), Karachi, to be informed accordingly.

Practice of Cutting Currency Notes.

Read opinions expressed by local Banks, Members of the Chamber, on the question of the desirability of taking steps to bring to an end the present practice of cutting Currency Notes, referred to in the Government of India's letter No. 1246-F. of 31st August, 1914, consideration of which was deferred, *vide* Committee's Resolution No. 204 of 15th September, 1914.

Resolution.—A draft letter embodying the conclusions arrived at to be submitted to the Committee for their approval.

Tonnage Scale for Ore.

Read letter, dated 22nd September, 1914, from a Member, pointing out that neither the Bombay nor the Karachi Tonnage Scale Lists include Ore and suggesting that Ore (Manganese, Chrome, etc.) be included in the Karachi Tonnage Scale.

Resolutian.—The Committee are of opinion that "Ore of all descriptions" should be included in the Tonnage Scale at 20 cwts. to the ton for both steamers and ships. The proposal to be placed before the general body of Members for sanction.

Cultivation of Wheat in preference to Seeds.

Read letter, dated 30th September, 1914, from the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, stating with reference to previous correspondence regarding the decrease of the area under oil-seeds and the increase of that under wheat and other food crops, that the Government of India have informed his Committee that it would be inadvisable at present to give advice to cultivators regarding the crops which should be grown; and that in view of this opinion his Committee do not think that anything further can meantime be usefully done.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Revision of the System of Fixing Tariff Valuations under the Cotton Duties Act.

Read report of the Standing Piece-Goods and Yarns Sub-Committee on the proposed revision of the system of fixing the tariff valuations under the Cotton Duties Act—referred to them under the Committee's Resolution No. 200 of 15th September, 1914.

Resolution.—The Chamber approve of the proposed change from November to February for fixing values for tariff purpose as suggested by the Bombay Mill Owners' Association.

War with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Read Government Notifications, etc., as follows :—

Letter No. 9242, dated 30th September, 1914, from the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, stating with reference to the Government of India Notification No. 6772, dated 5th August, 1914, that orders have been issued that exports of Manganese and Wolfram to the United Kingdom and France are permitted, provided that there is no reasonable doubt regarding the accuracy of the declared destination.

Letter No. 9326, dated 2nd October, 1914, from the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, stating that information has been received from the Secretary of State for India that the exportation of (*a*) Harness and Saddlery which can be used for military purposes, (*b*) Khaki Serge and (*c*) Peroxide of Manganese from United Kingdom has been prohibited to all destinations.

Notification No. 10213, dated 26th September, 1914, by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, declaring with reference to a previous Notification No. 8982 of 7th September, 1914, certain additional articles mentioned to be "conditional" contraband.

Letter No. 9500, dated 6th October, 1914, from the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, forwarding a copy of the instructions which have been issued by the Board of Customs and Excise, London, to waive strict application of the Royal Proclamation prohibiting certain exports from the United Kingdom, in respect of goods in transit for a British, Colonial, allied or neutral destination.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Attempts of Germany to Trade with India through neutral countries.

Read letter, dated 9th October, 1914, from a Member, stating that they have been receiving letters from Merchants in Germany posted in Italy and pointing out that if letters of commercial importance can pass through neutral countries and reach their destination uncensored, there is no reason why letters of political significance should not be transmitted in the same way.

Also read copy of a letter received by a Member of the Chamber from a firm in Germany regarding arrangements made to exchange correspondence through an intermediary in Amsterdam.

Resolution.—The Government of India to be informed of the facts. The Members to be advised of the action taken.

Increased Shipping Facilities.

Read memorandum No. 697-W., dated 6th October, 1914, from the Commissioner in Sind communicating the following telegram from the Secretary of State to the Government of India in reply to their representation on the subject of Shortage of shipping :—

"The Board of Trade are unable to give any information as to shipping *en route* or likely to be *en route*. I have communicated purport of your telegrams to Shipping Federation, Liverpool Steamship Owners Association and Chamber of Shipping of United Kingdom for any action they can take. As to possibility of utilising prizes for this purpose further telegram will follow."

Also read letter No. 707-W., dated 6th October 1914, from the Assistant Commissioner in Sind communicating the following further telegram received by the Government of India from the Secretary of State :—

"Tramp tonnage is available which is not suitable for transport if exporters will offer rates sufficient to attract tonnage to India, ample. If inducement is sufficient vessels will go out in ballast. Exporters cannot expect normal rates at the present time with so many vessels required for war services and all

German and Austrian ships tied up. I learn that the Harison Hall City and Anchor Lines intend to replace requisitioned ships by tramp tonnage and if routes continue open expect for the future to supply sufficient tonnage."

Resolution.—To be recorded.

French-made Articles.

Read letter, dated 5th October 1914, from the Acting French Consular Agent, Karachi, forwarding a copy of a letter which he has addressed to the importing firms among Members of the Chamber, stating that the "Office National du Commerce Exterieur," 3 Rue Feydeau, Paris, which is a branch of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, desires to inaugurate an enquiry into articles of German and Austro-Hungarian origin which can be replaced by French-made articles and giving a list of 19 classes of articles which the French Manufacturers are in a position to supply.

Resolution.—To be circulated to Members who should be asked to communicate direct with the French Consular Agent, Karachi.

Merchandise Marks Act.

Read letter, dated 2nd October 1914, from the Secretary, Burma Chamber of Commerce, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed by his Chamber to the Government of India urging the amendment of the Merchandise Marks Act; and inviting the co-operation of this Chamber in furthering this movement.

Resolution.—The Burma Chamber's representation to be strongly supported, and the Burma Chamber informed accordingly.

MADRAS.

THE following are extracts from Minutes of Proceedings at the monthly meeting held on the 29th September, 1914:—

The Cutting of Currency Notes.

Read a letter, No. 1246 F., dated the 31st August, 1914, from the Government of India, Finance Department, regarding the desirability of taking steps to bring to an end the present practice of cutting currency notes, and requesting the opinion of the Chamber on the subject.

Resolved to inform the Government of India that, in the opinion of the Chamber, the time had not come to enforce the proposals, and that until facilities for remitting money at reasonable rates were greatly extended throughout India the Chamber deprecated any step being taken in the direction indicated.

British Merchantmen sunk in the Bay of Bengal: Indian Trade Routes.

Read (1) a Memorandum, dated the 17th September, 1914, from the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, forwarding copy of a telegram received from the Government of Madras, regarding the sinking of British merchantmen by the German cruiser *Emden* in the Bay of Bengal and (2) copies of telegrams received by the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay.

Resolved to urge Government that, in view of delays due to messages regarding sea trade routes being sent to Ootacamund and transmitted thence to the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, immediate arrangements should be made for the despatch of all communications regarding trade routes direct to the Presidency Port Officer. Further, that that Officer should be asked to advise all Steamship Agents direct immediately he was in possession of such information.

The S. S. "Steinturm" and "Moltkefels."

Read an endorsement of the Government of Madras, No. 1245-1, dated the 25th September, forwarding for the information of this Chamber copy of a letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 3364, dated the 14th idem, on the above subject.

Resolved that the Chamber address the Port Trust requesting that special rates be granted to consignees for storage charges in view of the difficulty which consignees were bound to encounter in obtaining releases from the Colombo Prize Court for their cargo.

—The *Glasgow Herald* of 28th September, writes:—There has been a fair business in tin during the past week. The chief strengthening factor has been the news cabled from the East that shipments from Singapore and Penang have been for the time being suspended because of the persistent raids by German cruisers. There are no reliable estimates of this month's Straits shipments, but they are expected to turn out very small, while recent c. i. f. business has been limited owing to the difficulties in the way of shipping. C. i. f. quotations have varied between £130 and £131 cash freight without insurance. The position in the East has of course made sellers on this side very reserved, and with a little more inquiry prices were raised to £137 10*s.* for Straits cash tin, from which a reaction ensued to £136 10*s.* A moderate business has been put through for America for near shipment, but Welsh consumers are still buying from hand to mouth in view of the lifeless state of the tinplate industry. Dutch tin is well held for comparatively high prices, although there are good stocks there. The London warehouse stocks of all kinds of tin were at the close of last week returned as 3,080 tons. In view of the difficulty of securing fresh supplies, these stocks are likely to be encroached upon forthwith. The output of tin everywhere is now feeling the effect of the big fall in prices this year and of the adverse financial conditions caused by the war.

PRICES INQUIRY.

Resolution by the Government of India.

The Government of India in the Finance Department have published an important Resolution (No. 1614-F dated the 24th October, 1914) in last week's *Gazette of India*, on the Report which Mr. K. L. Datta, a senior and experienced officer of the Finance Department, (assisted by Mr. Findlay Shirras, late Professor of Economics of the Dacca College and now Director of Statistics, and Mr. S. D. Gupta of the Finance Department), has submitted to Government on the causes of the rise of prices in India. Mr. Datta was placed on special duty in 1910 to undertake a full and detailed investigation of the problem and to report his conclusions to the Government of India. According to the Resolution the specific points referred for investigation were :—

(1) What has been the actual rise in prices in India during the past fifteen years? Has the rise affected all commodities alike or is it specially marked in the case of food gains? Are there marked differences in respect of enhancement of price as between different areas?

(2) To what extent is the rise in prices due to what may be styled "world factors," and how far may it be ascribed to local conditions?

(3) If it be more or less permanent, what are its probable economic effects on the country as a whole, and on the different sections of the community?

Mr. Datta's Report was received in 1913 and the complete subsidiary volumes of statistics, on which it is based, were finally ready by April 1914. The Report with its statistical appendices constitutes an almost complete survey of the progress achieved during the past 22 years. It brings together, and exhibits the inter-relation of, a mass of statistical material, drawn from a wide variety of sources, and illustrating the many-sided evolution of the country. Whatever view may be taken of the conclusions reached in regard to individual issues arising out of the terms of reference—some of which inevitably involve controversial points of economic theory—the Report as a whole, in the opinion of the Government of India, must be recognised as a very valuable contribution to the recent economic and financial history of India.

Mr. Datta has divided India (exclusive of Burma and the Native States) into 24 more or less homogeneous economic circles and the general course of prices, as compared with average wholesale rupee prices represented by the figure 100, during the years 1890 to 1912 of different groups of articles show that—

(1) Apart from a slight rise in 1892-1893, the price level was fairly steady from 1890 to 1895. With a severe famine prevailing over a large part of India, the general index number rose to 106 in 1896, and 121 in 1897. The rise was practically confined to food grains, other articles of food and oilseeds. There was a considerable rise, however, under hides and skins, metals, and building materials, and the general level stood at 106 in 1898 and at 104 in 1899.

(2) With the advent of famine conditions in Northern India, the Central Provinces and Bombay, the general price level rose again in 1900 to 122. The proportionate increase was greatest under food grains and oilseeds, but was shared by almost all classes of commodities. In the following three years, the prices of food grains and oilseeds fell rapidly. Hides and skins and building materials continued to rise. The price of textiles (cotton) rose to 121 in 1904; and that of textiles (jute), after a fall in 1901-1903, to 109. The general level stood in 1904 at about the average of the years 1898-1899.

(3) From 1905 to 1908 prices rose rapidly and continuously. The general level rose to 116 in 1905, to 129 in 1906, and 133 in 1907. The highest point (143) was reached in 1908 when famine conditions prevailed in Northern India. The general average fell in the next 3 years, but that for 1912 was only slightly below the figure of 1908. The rise during this period extended to almost every kind of commodities.

The Report traces the rise in prices in part to causes peculiar to India, and in part to causes which have influenced the price level throughout the world. Under the former head the causes suggested are a comparative shortage throughout the period under enquiry in the production of foodstuffs, the increased demand for India's food products and raw materials, both in India itself and in world markets, the development of communications internal and external, the decrease in the cost of transport, and the growth of banking and monetary facilities. Under the head of world influences Mr. Datta distinguishes the increased supply of gold, the development of credit, the destruction of wealth in recent wars, and the expenditure on armaments. In Mr. Datta's view, it is in the combined action of these numerous factors that the explanation of the great rise in India price levels is to be found.

The relative importance of causes which may be classed as peculiar to India, and of causes which fall rather under the head of world influences, has varied greatly in the course of the years under review; and the latter have been on the whole the dominant factor in the upward movement of Indian prices. This movement has, nevertheless, been

conditioned throughout by developments of an internal order, and amongst these Mr. Datta selects for special mention the great expansion of communications. Between 1890 and 1912, the mileage of Indian railways rose from 15,865 to 31,981, the passenger and goods traffic more than trebled, and freight charges fell on the average by 28 per cent. During the same period the length of metalled roads increased from 36,400 to 51,905. This development in the means of communication, apart from its levelling effect, has brought all parts of the country into much closer touch with foreign markets, and has thus immensely facilitated and enhanced the influence in the direction of a rise which these markets have exercised on Indian prices.

Among the other possible causes Mr. Datta devotes special attention to the relation between the supply of foodstuffs and the demand for food as measured by the growth of population, and the Resolution quotes the conclusions he arrived at: "Considering the growth of the population and the increase in the external demand, the supply has been short during the greater part of the period embraced in the enquiry. The demand for both internal consumption and exports having increased at a quicker rate than the production of food grains, it is only natural that the general level of prices of food grains over a series of years would rise, although in a particularly favourable year it might have fallen to some extent. The food supply in India, compared with the demand, both internal and external, reached its lowest level in the quinquennium 1905-09, and this shortage of supply has doubtless contributed, in no small measure, to the unusual rise in prices during that quinquennium."

The Resolution points out that, as applied to India, which has the world's supplies to draw upon, the conception of an absolute shortage of the necessaries of life, which appears to underlie Mr. Datta's whole treatment of the subject, can have no valid significance. The real problem is to determine whether the purchasing power of the people generally has increased; and, as Mr. Datta affirms that this is true of India, it may be confidently inferred that the Indian community has continued to provide itself with the necessaries of life, which constitute its first requirement. From Mr. Datta's statistical study of food production the Government of India draw the following principal inferences:—

In the first place, strictly speaking, there has been no substitution of nonfood for food crops in the country as a whole. The food cultivation area has grown, though the area under commercial crops has increased in a higher proportion; and the more rapid expansion of the cultivation of jute and cotton in certain areas cannot, in view of the very small proportion of the total area which these crops occupy, have exercised any appreciable influence on the general level of food prices.

Secondly, so far as trustworthy statistical evidence is available, it would appear that the area under food crops has increased in almost exact correspondence with the growth of population, a fact which must be held to imply the production on the average of a relatively larger and more efficient food supply, in view of the large extension of irrigation and transport facilities. The statistical data relating to acreage under food crops do not, however, cover the whole ground, as information is admittedly wanting for large areas; and, partly for this reason, and partly owing to the defective character of the information available regarding the other factors involved, no really reliable estimate of the outturn during the period under review can be framed.

Thirdly, as regards export of food grains, Mr. Datta has clearly brought out the relative insignificance of the proportion between food exports and food production.

Finally, analysis of the general statistics in regard to the increase of prices elicits the very significant point that there was no sustained upward movement of food prices till after 1904. Even in 1899, very shortly after a large temporary increase definitely attributable to failure of the rains, food prices had reverted to practically the level of the basic period 1890-1894; and in 1904 they fell below it. The causes of the rapid and sustained rise subsequent to this year, which is even more conspicuous in the case of a number of other commodities, must be sought for in a different and independent group of circumstances.

With the year 1905 Indian prices rose rapidly to unprecedented heights and the explanation is to be found in a general upward movement in price levels throughout the world, because the influence on the Indian price level of this notable change in world prices can, the Resolution says, be traced clearly in the statistics of foreign trade. The social effects of the rise in prices, as regards India, have been, in Mr. Datta's opinion, on the whole beneficial. That there has been during the last 20 years a remarkable growth in the general prosperity of India is, in the language of the Resolution, a fact recognised by all impartial observers, and testified to by all the available statistical evidence. The volume of foreign trade has grown enormously. The quantities of goods carried by rail rose from 23 million tons in 1890 to 48 million in 1903, and 71 million in 1911. The number of passengers by rail increased from 114 million in 1890 to 210 million in 1903, and 390 million in 1911. The value of money orders issued rose from 16·4 crores in 1890-91 to 32·1 in 1903-04, and 48·7 in 1911-12; and the fresh deposits in Saving Banks from 2·68 crores in 1890-91 to 4·66 in 1903-04, and 8·28 in 1911-12. The absorption of gold has been of late on an unparalelled scale, amounting between 1900 and 1911 to no less than 116 million sterling, as against 27 million sterling in the preceding 12 years. Great strides have been made in the manufacturing and mining industries. The number of looms and spindles rose, between 1903-04 and 1911-12, in cotton mills from 41,977 and 4,900,106, respectively, to 81,899, and 6,040,760; in jute mills from 18,400 and 376,718 to 32,927, production of coal has about doubled since 1901. But the most striking evidence perhaps of the improving condition of the people is to be found in the statistics of the import of articles of luxury and convenience such as kerosene oil, apparel, boots and shoes, matches and soap, which increased by 26 per cent between the basic period 1890-94 and 1903-04; and by 74 per cent between the latter year and 1911-12. On all sides there are indications of a higher standard of living.

The Resolution concludes by remarking that the problem of the future course of prices in India is one to which no solution can be found in the analysis of Indian conditions only. It is essentially bound up with the question of the movement of prices throughout the world. The factors involved, even under normal condition, are complex and incalculable and these have been still more complicated by the war.

GROUNDNUT INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

The following Note, dated the 12th September, 1914, on the above subject, written by Mr. K. T. B. Tressler, Director of Industries, Madras, has been published by the Government of Madras:—

The normal export of groundnuts from the Coromandel Coast is 30 lakhs of bags equal to, say 220,000 tons of the normal value of, roughly, 4 crores. There is a small summer crop which comes on the market about July and a large winter crop which begins to reach the market in December. Except for a small quantity required for local consumption all the groundnut grown on the Coromandel Coast is shipped as seed: and by far the largest part of it goes to Marseilles.

On the 31st August the total number of bags held by shippers was about 2 lakhs (equal to about 15,000 tons) of a normal value of 30 lakhs. These stocks represent the tail end of last year's crop, most of which has already been shipped. At the present moment the summer crop is coming on the market, but in consequence of the war this has not even been sold to dealers and is almost entirely on the hands of ryots who cannot get rid of it. The normal value of this crop will be about 26 lakhs. In December the further and much heavier crop now maturing will come on to the market.

Shipment is now practically suspended and the groundnut stock is deteriorating rapidly. In about three or four months the present stocks may be expected to rot. The local market is small and already supplied and without facilities for export groundnuts are merely a drug on the market. To save the seed the only thing that can be done is to express the oil. The oil, if undisturbed, will probably last for over a year without turning bad.

As explained there are three consignments to be considered:—

(1) The balance of stocks of last year's crops now in the hands of dealers.

(2) The summer crop coming forward lying unsold with the ryots.

(3) The winter crop due in December.

The quantities involved are so enormous that if any impression is to be made on the general economic situation the problem must be attacked on a very large scale. The question accordingly arises as to whether it is worth while purchasing special plant to press the seed. The only class of machine capable of dealing with the situation is the hydraulic press. The price of such a plant capable of dealing with 20 tons a day is Rs. 50,000 and that of a plant of double this capacity, say, Rs. 80,000. Allowing five months for crushing, the larger plant could, if worked night and day, deal with 6,000 tons of seed of a normal value of 10 lakhs and two such plants can only with difficulty cope with the present supply. Including the cost of engines, buildings and so on, we may say that between 2 and 2½ lakhs would have to be invested in order to save the groundnut stock now on hand from destruction.

The suspension of shipments is due to three causes:—

(1) Lack of transport facilities.

(2) Suspension of Marseilles market.

(3) The refusal of British Banks to accept bills of lading drawn on French Banks.

None of these causes appear to be of a more than ephemeral character. Even now ship-owners are prepared to supply vessels provided only that a full cargo is guaranteed. Such a guarantee cannot be given until French bills of lading are honoured. The suspension of work at Marseilles appears also to be a purely temporary thing, and it is even now believed that work has been assumed Thus, as soon as the financial relations between the Madras Banks and French Banks are resumed the groundnut trade may be expected to revive. In these circumstances, there is little point in sinking a considerable amount of capital on oil machinery as it is perfectly certain that if facilities for shipments to Marseilles are provided in the near future groundnuts will be shipped in the old form again, *i. e.*, as seed.

The principal objection to the pressing seed in this country lies in the fact that hitherto India had not exported any oil and the introduction of this new form of export will necessitate finding a new market. Marseilles has hitherto been the centre of the oil industry, and it is well known how extremely difficult it is to divert trade from its established channel. On this matter I have had several conversations with commercial men and I am informed that without a reference to English commercial circles and protracted enquiries they cannot give me the slightest idea as to the commercial prospects of groundnuts shipped from India in the form of oil. The second difficulty associated with the export of oil is the question of containers or vessels. Seed can be packed in sacks,

but for oil an oil tight vessel must be used. The supply of barrels to India is too small to hold all the oils that will be produced. The shipment of barrels from Europe at present rates would be prohibitive in cost, and if anything is to be done it is absolutely necessary that oil tin making plant should be purchased for the manufacture of tins on the spot. This will add, say, ½ lakh to capital expenditure. A third objection to the conversion of seed into oil lies in the fact that at present the attitude of the ryot and dealer are not at all clear. It is by no means certain that they want their nuts pressed. The nuts no doubt deteriorate by keeping, but if they are converted into oil and cake, the market for the product is a doubtful one: whereas if the seed does keep until shipment can be made the market is a certain one.

It will be observed that the difficulties and expense connected with the conversion of seeds into oil in India are very great, and any undertaking of this kind must be regarded as a very risky speculation, since success or failure depends entirely on the time factor. The raw kernels will last for, say, six months. If within that period facilities for shipment are restored trade will immediately return to its old channel and the capital sunk in the oil pressing machinery, say 3 lakhs will be more or less wasted, the risk being enhanced by the fact that delivery of the plant cannot be expected within less than three months after order. If, on the other hand, no oil mills are set up and trade relations with Europe continue to be interrupted for another six months, then the whole of the summer crop and the winter crop as well, worth, say, four crores, will be entirely wasted. Again, if oil mills are got to work and the kernels trade is resumed within, say, six months, the mills may have saved part of the crop, but there will be an accumulation of groundnut oil in India, which, after shipments have recommenced, will be of problematic value. There are many factors which enter into the problem, but I think the principal one is the market for oil; and until I have definitely ascertained that a market on a sufficiently large scale does exist independent of Marseilles, I cannot recommend the large expenditure which would be necessary nor, so long as there is a chance of shipment, do I consider it desirable to attempt protective measures. Kernels certainly depreciate on keeping, but for the first few months, not to the extent of the difference between the marketable properties of seed and oil and, in view of the strong probability of the early resumption of the kernel trade, I think it will pay dealers better to hold stocks of nuts as long as they possibly can, rather than convert them into oil.

The summer crop now coming in is being carefully stored and should last for another four or five months in shell. I should recommend the postponement of action on a large scale for this period. Should action then become imperative, however, it will be necessary to have machinery on the spot, and in addition to enquiries regarding a possible market for oil, I am writing to the manufacturers of oil seed pressing plant to ascertain if they can offer deliveries and to the manufacturers of tin making machinery for quotations.

Meantime the present stocks, if not shipped, will have perished, but this will not involve a very large economic loss. One firm which holds three-fourths of the stocks, is actually shipping and will probably clear whilst the holdings of other dealers amount only to about 20,000 bags worth, say, 2½ lakhs at normal prices. Of last year's crop there is probably little held by ryots. The situation can be to some extent relieved by the recently imported Anderson press, which will deal with about 60 bags a day, and this machine I now have nearly ready.

As already stated it is neither possible nor, in my opinion, desirable to take any general steps at present in connection with the groundnut industry. The protective measures necessary to deal effectively with the present situation are of so extensive and risky a character both from the point of view of Government and the trade, that I think they should be postponed as long as possible, the more so as there seem to be every probability of shipments resuming in the near future.

I believe some sanguine individuals think that the present disturbance of trade will enable India to capture the oil market. The export of oil seed instead of oil may be economically and industrially unsound, but it will take more than a temporary interruption of trade to divert the oil business into other channels. If the war continued for five years India might stand a chance, but I do not anticipate that the interruption will last more than six months or at most a year and within such a period I am perfectly convinced that no existing industry can be abolished in one place and a new one established in another. India may, on account of the present crisis, manage to increase her output of groundnut oil instead of seed to a greater extent than during times of peace, but the increase will only be small, and the idea of a groundnut oil industry supplanting that of Marseilles is to my mind visionary. I have no doubt that work can be found for some extra machinery, as for instance, small Anderson machines, but plant intended to deal with the whole or any appreciable part of the export trade would for the most part become idle immediately the Marseilles market re-opens.

—Sisal hemp (*Agave rigida sisalana*) and Mauritius hemp (*Fourcroya gigantea*) continue to be cultivated in the vicinity of Lourenco Marques. The most important plantation has 600 acres of *Fourcroya* and 100 acres of sisal producing and the necessary plant for treating the leaves. It is reported that a small sample shipment of *Fourcroya*, recently sent to London for expert examination, proved very satisfactory. The quality of staple and colour were considered of very high grade, and the various lots were valued at from £31 to £51 10*s.* per ton.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The effect of the war on the beet sugar industry is still largely a matter of surmise; that the coming beet campaign in Europe will be of very restricted dimensions is a foregone conclusion. But whether there will be any at all in the principal countries concerned is still hard to say. Belgium, being overrun by the German hordes may be ruled out at once, and as for France since the German invasion has ravaged just those areas where the French beet sugar industry chiefly flourishes, the actual damage to the fields will preclude any hope of a remunerative harvest. Even, however, were the beets left are intact, itis highly improbable that there will be many hands available to pull them when the harvest time comes, as even the women will be disinclined to go into the fields and do agricultural work so long as patrols of the enemy are known to be about. We must therefore assume that even if the French do succeed in saving a portion of their fine beet crop, it will not even suffice to meet home requirements.

As for Germany, it is impossible to say how far the Russian invasion will affect the beet areas within the next six weeks; the latter so far may be assumed to be intact save those situated in Eastern Prussia which the Russians are invading, but inasmuch as Germany is reported by now to have called out her last line of defence—even grey-haired men have been requisitioned—it cannot be likely that any extensive harvesting operations will be possible what *are* undertaken will probably be due to efforts of the German Government to obtain a supply of sugar wherewith to feed the armies in the field. It may be assumed then that as regards Germany too, the coming sugar campaign if it is worked at all will only suffice to cover local needs and no contribution to the international supply need be looked forward to.

Austria's position will be much like that of Germany, save that in the event of the Austrian armed forces being rendered *hors de combat* at an early date by the Russians, the invasion of Austria by the latter may be postponed till Germany has been dealt with and the Austrian beet areas may escape for a few months the ravages of war. But here too it is doubtful whether the inland demand will leave any surplus. And if there were a surplus it is difficult to see how any of it could be placed on the world's markets save in the event of its being eventually seized by the enemy.

There remain Holland, Russia, and Italy. Holland has preserved her neutrality so far, and attempts are being made to reap her sugar beet harvests. But the country is like an armed camp as her troops are fully mobilized to repel any invasion, and it is hardly likely that the beet crop there will reach the figures of a normal peace campaign, since labour will be scarce. Here a surplus, after satisfying local demands, seems more probable, but whether the Dutch will offer any to the British market or will dispose of the bulk to Germany time alone will show. The Russian beet crop promises the most for us, inasmuch as, given the necessary labour supply, there will be no impediment to its reaping; indeed the British sugar trade seems to be looking to the Russian supply to make good a part at least of the deficiency which will make itself felt in the coming winter*. Finally we have Italy; providing she is not drawn into the war at the eleventh hour—a not impossible contingency—she will not be debarred from obtaining her usual output of sugar, but then it is not an extensive one and very little comes to England in the ordinary course.

It is evident then that the United Kingdom will have to depend during the war on the world's cane sugar supply, apart from such quantities as Russia is able to spare and *able to ship* to England. We venture to emphasize the latter point because it is evident that as long as the Baltic can be raided by a few German warships, it will be closed as a trade route, while the Archangel route will be frozen up before long, and the Black Sea outlet has to run the gauntlet of Constantinople where the Turks, well-known for their pro-German proclivities, are "sitting on the fence" and may be so ill-advised as to drop their present neutrality on Germany's behalf. Failing the Black Sea route, Russia might have to fall back on her Siberian line to transport the sugar to England, and this would prove a long and costly proceeding.—*The International Sugar Journal*, September, 1914.

* But it has to be observed that during the first eight months of this year Russia's sole contribution to the imports of sugar into Great Britain was only 34,000 tons of refined, the obvious inference being that she had no more to spare. Hence if Russia is to export during the coming year even the 200,000 tons allowed her by the Brussels Convention, she will either have to increase her output or else it would appear necessary for her to divert to the British market some of her customary exports to Eastern countries. Will Russia oblige her ally?

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA IN 1913.

In continuation of the extracts on the above subject in the *Indian Trade Journal* of the 15th October, 1914, (pages 99-102), the following particulars are quoted from the "Abstract of Statistics and Report on the Foreign Trade of China for 1913," recently published by order of the Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs:—

[Note.—The average value of the Haikwan tael is stated to have been 3*s.* 0⅛*d.* in 1912, and 3*s.* 0¼*d.* in 1913. 100 Haikwan taels = 111·40 Shanghai taels—for which exchange quotations are made. Picul = 133⅓ lbs. av.]

Foreign Trade by Ports.

The following table shows the value of the net foreign imports into each Treaty port, and of the total exports (excluding re-exports) of native

produce from each Treaty port in the years 1912 and 1913 :—

Treaty Ports.	1912.		1913.	
	Net Foreign Imports.	Exports of Chinese Produce.*	Net Foreign Imports.	Exports of Chinese Produce.*
	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.
Aigun	694,148	231,019	513,933	213,018
Sansing	171,218	1,643,780	228,602	2,572,073
Manchouli	11,310,975	1,954,983	11,410,617	1,780,193
Harbin	†	6,223,593	†	4,601,302
Suifenho	7,126,053	15,150,534	7,263,037	13,913,326
Hunchun	343,405	270,677	334,037	422,251
Lungchingtsun	352,504	119,879	671,199	174,315
Antung	4,468,292	5,539,462	6,870,965	6,818,152
Tatungkow	35,616	294,661	14,140	67,860
Dairen	27,967,552	28,885,941	21,073,341	39,047,743
Newchwang	17,911,289	22,776,065	16 050,574	24,432,087
Chinwangtao	3,755,996	3,972 700	4,831 883	4,275,705
Tientsin	47,922,251	37,412,156	70,900,368	37,828,623
Chefoo	8 672,023	12,863,731	8,905,028	14.184.363
Kiaochou	23,955,281	24,999,360	26.207.915	25,602,373
Chungking	7,815,401	11,078,507	11,208,460	12,132,623
Ichang	1,150,550	3,187,070	1,813,318	3,036,426
Shasi	3,868 831	1,118,501	3,183,836	896,421
Changsha	9,726,428	10,370,884	12.778,157	18.719,525
Yochow	1,194,793	2,490,471	2,133,257	3,635,050
Hankow	40,204,778	82,704,437	52.850,417	82,067,567
Kiukiang	12,271,518	18,104,415	12,130,915	15,514,404
Wuhu	9,498,035	16,973,910	7,437,630	9,859,001
Nanking	5,242,414	4,563,598	6,437,554	5,810,214
Chinkiang	10,807,866	5,533,855	9,290,347	10,040,429
Shanghai	73,057,301	81,716,738	96,567,484	83,966,453
Soochow	2,082,218	8,736,307	2,043,604	13,726,766
Hangchow	2,789,957	13,540,169	3,370,985	10,855,330
Ningpo	6,562,473	8,915,469	9,022,298	8,787,509
Wenchow	1,267,431	1,082,728	1,342,541	1,040,705
Santuao	214,617	1,870,243	255,712	2,300,475
Foochow	7,577,226	8,467,961	8,755,323	9,693,337
Amoy	11,754,227	3,371,295	10,595,532	3,341,743
Swatow	18,947,348	16,181,795	20,302,376	13,027,300
Canton	125,646,119	47,765,145	31,268,431	60,938,010
Kowloon	22,196,285	12,877,468	30,442,932	13,081,021
Lappa	11,602,649	4,852,592	11,850.834	5,225,256
Kongmoon	4,923,414	1,688,663	6,841,140	1,815,649
Samshui	3,852,653	1,734.886	5,136,284	1,805,551
Wuchow	7,393,007	3,816,414	8,045,261	3,712,340
Nanning	3,040,467	3,321,507	3,260,000	3,330,820
Kiungchow	2,727,739	2,390,670	3,780,039	2,603,341
Pakhoi	1,444,586	1,082,319	1,848,649	918,091
Lungchow	76,552	7,303	90,257	10,024
Mengtsz	7,721 840	11,847,849	8,612,646	11,066,270
Szemao	219,578	43,223	184,890	89,360
Tengyueh	1,824,908	681,997	2,401,708	750,277
Total Hk. Taels	471,809,192	554,507,271	570,064,611	579,443,851

* Original exports from each port, inclusive of exports to other Chinese ports.

† The excess of re-exports over imports amounted to 1,581,450 Hk. taels in 1912 and 1,136,816 Hk. taels in 1913.

NOTE.—The difference between the values of the net total foreign imports as given above and those shown on p. 357 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of 6th August is explained as follows :—The figures in the above table show the total foriegn imports received at each port, whether as direct shipments from foreign countries or as reshipments from other Treaty ports, less re-exports to foreign countries and Treaty ports; while those previously given represent the *direct* imports of foreign goods at each port from foreign countries, less *direct* re-exports to foreign countries.

In addition to the net *foreign* imports shown in the above table, the value of the net **native** imports for all the Treaty ports in 1913 was 203,897,287 Hk. taels, as compared with 193,447,213 Hk. taels in 1912. The values of the exports of native produce from each port given in the foregoing table include those sent abroad and those sent to other Chinese ports. In the returns under review these figures are not distinguished separately for each port, but the values of the total exports from all ports are stated to have been made up in 1912 and 1913 as follows :—

Exports of Native Produce from Chinese Treaty Ports.

	1912.	1913.
	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.
Value of exports, abroad	370,520,403	403,305,546
„ „ home trade	183,986,868	176,143,305
Total exports Hk. Taels	554,507,271	579,448,851

Foreign Trade by Countries.

The following table shows the value of the imports (not deducting re-exports to foreign countries) into and the exports (domestic) from all the Treaty ports from and to the principal foreign countries in the years 1912 and 1913 :—

From and To—	1912.		1913.	
	Imports (including re-exports)	Exports (domestic).	Imports (including re-exports).	Export (domestic).
	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.
United Kingdom	74,856,196	15,809,621	96,910,944	16,346,413
Hong-Kong*	147,801,363	103,384,165	171,636,099	117,128,661
British India	43,645,977	7,572,703	43,292,190	6,190,307
Straits Settlements, etc.	8,604,904	6,339,483	8,935,416	7,552,710
Australia, New Zealand, etc.	988,288	554,155	702,017	536,343
South Africa and Mauritius.	146	18,779	9	62,735
Canada	1,110,708	885,120	1,865,735	652,370
BRITISH EMPIRE	280,007,582	134,654,035	328,342,410	148,469,539
Japan†	91,016,652	55,262,004	119,346,662	65,544,186
United States of America.‡	36,197,671	35,049,902	35,427,198	37,650,301
Russian Empire§	21,232,169	45,196,789	22,152.888	44,921,437
Germany	21,129,647	14,338,824	28,302,403	17,025,224
Belgium	8,751,995	6,554,975	15,830,838	6,246,398
France	2,932,373	58,809,138	5,299,517	40,749,782
Other foreign countries.	24,458,191	40,654,736	31,588,515	42,398,679
TOTAL	485,726,089	370,520,403	586,290,431	403,305,546

* The imports from Hong-Kong come originally from, and the exports to that Colony are further carried on to, the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, America, Japan, Australia, India, Straits Settlements, and the Coast Ports of China.

† Including Formosa.

‡ Including Hawaii.

§ Including Siberia.

The Tea Export Trade.

The Report also gives particulars of the export of tea direct to foreign countries. The total quantity thus exported for the last five years is stated to have been as follows :—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Black	619,632	633,525	734,742	648,544	547,708
Green	281,679	296,083	299,237	310,157	277,343
Brick	594,976	616,540	416,656	506,461	606,020
Tablet	9,944	8,787	9,073	8,499	9,843
Dust	2,212	5,865	3,057	8,039	1,195
Total . Piculs	1,498,443	1,560,800	1,462,803	1,481,700	1,442,109
All kinds overland to Siberia and Mongolia *from* Hankow *vid* the Han River Fancheng	2,332	15	...	...	708
Grand total { Piculs	1,500,775	1,560,815	1,462,803	1,481,700	1,442,847
Grand total { Lbs.	200,103,333	208,108,667	195,040,400	197,560,000	192,375,600

Piculs=133⅓ lbs. avoirdupois.

The following table shows the countries of destination of all kinds of tea exported in the three years 1911, 1912 and 1913 :—

Exported to—	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
British Empire—			
United Kingdom	147,742	97,905	76,086
Hong-Kong	116,561	95,789	103,377
British India	28,102	9,586	17,124
Straits Settlements, etc.,	4,200	4,483	5,355
Australia and New Zealand	8,132	40,801	11,182
South Africa and Mauritius	54	456	858
Canada	21,564	24,586	10,256
Total British Empire	326,355	243,605	224,238
Russian Empire—			
European ports	232,119	134,993	130,033
Overland *vid* Tientsin and Kiakhta	120,021	137,488	61,433
Pacific ports	468,769	491,926	647,313
Amur ports	5,912	75,252	67,896
Total Russian Empire	826,841	839,689	906,675
United States of America (including Hawaii)	131,145	157,563	143,935
Europe (except Russia and United Kingdom)	137,053	170,251	127,198
Other countries	41,409	70,493	40,871
Grand total { Piculs	1,462,803	1,481,700	1,442,817
Grand total { Lbs.	195,040,400	197,560,000	192,375,600

Shipping at Treaty Ports in 1913.

With regard to the shipping at the various Treaty ports, the following table shows the number and total tonnage of the shipping (steamers and sailing vessels) entered and cleared in 1912 and 1913, distinguishing the principal nationalities :—

Flag.	1912.		1913.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	31,909	38,106,732	33,186	38,120,300
Japanese	20,091	19,913,385	22,716	23,442,487
German	4,778	6,171,684	5,382	6,320,466
Russian	2,964	1,639,145	3,265	1,687,796
French	1,836	1,634,468	1,020	1,233,763
American	1,622	715,001	2,458	898,750
Norwegian	1,086	1,121,785	637	739,328
All other foreign vessels	612	800,274	1,306	1,008,996
Total foreign vessels	64,898	70,102,474	68,970	73,430,886
Chinese, Shipping*	31,682	12,885,599	36,136	14,744,325
„ Junks†	86,199	4,574,675	85,632	5,159,619
Total Chinese	117,881	17,460,274	121,768	19,903,944
Grand total	182,779	87,562,748	190,738	93,334,830

* Vessels of the foreign type, owned by Chinese, and sailing under the Chinese flag.

† Vessels of native type, built and owned by Chinese, entered and cleared at the Maritime Customs.

Share of the British Empire in the Trade of China.

The following table shows the share which the British Empire holds in the total volume of the trade and shipping at the Treaty ports of the Chinese Empire, and in the dues and duties paid at those ports, as compared with other nations, in the year 1913 :—

	Tonnage employed (foreign and coastwise).	Share of foreign trade.	Share of coasting trade.	Duties paid on cargoes (foreign and coasting trade.	Tonnage dues paid.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
British	40.84	41·16	42·28	43·99	40·82
Japanese	25·10	22·20	16·94	22·21	26·08
German	6·77	9·71	6·82	8·60	13·59
All other foreign nations	5·97	15·73	3·16	9·20	14·76
Total foreign	78·68	88·80	69·20	84·00	94·19
Chinese	21·32	11·20	30·80	16·00	5·81
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

[Compiled in the Department of Statistics from the returns furnished by the Collectors of Customs.]

Statement showing the exports of wheat and wheat-flour from British India to foreign countries in each of the six months, April to September of the years 1909 to 1914 :—

	1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914	
	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Bengal—												
April	272,044		341,028		141,605		82,272		50,397		14,947	
May	1,026,554		538,670		758,447		761,423		650,502		14,437	
June	748,294		508,869		1,032,605		572,423		613,518		11,626	
July	324,373		95,554		447,784		473,338		174,170		9,691	
August	264,333		169,455		166,661		290,076		39,176		11,512	
September	13,956		238,729		46,280		384,272		15,333		19,563	
Total		2,649,554		1,892,305		2,593,382		2,563,804		1,543,096		81,776
Bombay—												
April	168,321		141,658		240,387		196,860		335,268		91,214	
May	716,519		361,016		456,004		476,996		865,475		108,905	
June	751,301		111,303		531,331		593,057		705,532		81,762	
July	465,304		161,979		716,950		769,699		1,140,256		131,641	
August	251,753		246,636		334,572		490,226		764,542		92,435	
September	64,433		206,185		205,581		640,698		679,152		67,738	
Total		2,417,631		1,228,777		2,484,825		3,167,536		4,490,225		573,695
Sind—												
April	17,306		813,900		1,084,996		1,206,020		341,586		236,138	
May	212,803		765,843		1,605,167		1,027,501		2,071,163		457,439	
June	3,268,113		2,253,885		2,352,300		3,883,576		4,157,138		3,431,632	
July	4,831,931		3,114,364		4,301,196		5,467,240		5,268,832		3,485,427	
August	3,044,522		2,783,902		2,166,638		2,443,830		2,012,524		932,120	
September	416,967		1,507,237		1,226,980		3,751,244		2,206,581		1,137,523	
Total		11,791,642		11,239,131		12,737,277		17,779,411		16,057,824		9,680,279
Other Provinces—												
April	...		135		...		...		1		2	
May	2,112		...		3		9		7		5	
June	...		31		4		3		26		107	
July	2,007		1		45		...		1,000		3	
August	2,004		30		...		22		...		18	
September	4		21		76		1		1		...	
Total		6,127		218		128		35		1,035		135
Total—												
April	457,671		1,296,721		1,466,988		1,485,152		727,252		342,301	
May	1,957,988		1,665,529		2,819,621		2,265,929		3,587,147		580,786	
June	4,767,708		2,874,088		3,916,240		5,049,059		5,476,214		3,525,127	
July	5,623,615		3,371,898		5,465,975		6,710,277		6,584,258		3,626,762	
August	3,562,612		3,200,023		2 667,871		3,224,154		2,816,242		1,036,085	
September	495,360		1,952,172		1,478,917		4,776,215		2,901,067		1,224,824	
GRAND TOTAL		16,864,954		14,360,431		17,815,612		23,510,786		22,092,180		10,935,885

N.B.—The figures of wheat-flour included in this statement are taken as representing 70 per cent of wheat used in its manufacture

—**In his Report on the Inland Trade** (rail and river-borne) **of India** for the quarter ending March, 1914, the Director of Statistics says :—The total trade as regards quantity amounted to 1,350,052,000 cwts. as compared with 1,375,916,000 cwts. in 1913 and 1,080,411,617 cwts. on the average of the previous 3 years. The inland trade of the British Provinces (excluding that of the seaports) was 60·84 per cent and that of the seaports 33·25 per cent. The rail and river-borne trade of Calcutta was by far the largest, and represented 18·39 per cent of the total inland trade of British India, or nearly three times that of Bombay port, the imports alone accounting for 14 per cent of the total inland trade registered. Bengal (excluding Calcutta) follows with a trade of 204,966,000 cwts, or 15·18 per cent. of the total inland trade. The total trade of Bengal including Calcutta amounted to 33·57 per cent. The trade of the Bombay port was 7 per cent and that of the Bombay Presidency, excluding the port, 5·46 per cent. The total inland trade of Bombay Presidency, including Bombay port, amounted to 12·46 per cent or a little above one-third of the trade of Bengal Calcutta.

SPINNING AND WEAVING RETURNS.

These figures are compiled in the office of the Director of Statistics with the Government of India from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896. These are furnished by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, the Collector of Bombay, the Boards of Revenue, Madras and the United Provinces, the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, the Chief Customs Authority in the Central Provinces and Berar, the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, the Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, the Political Officers in Native States, and the French Government at Pondicherry.

The result of the spinning and weaving in cotton mills in August 1914 may be briefly summarised as follows :—

	August 1914	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with	
		Previous month	Corresponding month of preceding year
	lbs.	Per cent	Per cent
Yarn spun	57,006,700	—8·8	—4·7
Woven goods manufactured	19,442,135	—22	—17

The total quantity of yarn spun during the month under review amounted to 57 million pounds, and that of woven goods to 19 million pounds, as compared with 60 million and 23 million pounds, respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceding year.

In the five months April to August 1914 the quantities were 290 million pounds of yarn and 114 million pounds of woven goods. These figures are compared in the statement below with those for the corresponding periods of the two preceding years.

	Five months April to August			Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with corresponding months of 1913.
	1914	1913	1912	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Yarn spun	290,334,963	287,667,133	294,859,630	+2,667,830
Woven goods manufactured	113,885,610	111,440,511	114,924,757	+2,445,099

The production of coarse, medium, and fine yarns produced in the Indian mills is noted below (in thousands of pounds) :—

	For the month of August.			
	1913	1914	Increase (+) or decrease(—)	Per cent
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Nos. 1 to 25	53,885	51,422	—2,463	—4·5
„ 26 to 40	5,514	5,242	—272	—4·9
Above No. 40	275	276	+1	+·3

	For the five months April to August.			
	1913	1914	Increase (+) or decrease (—)	Per cent
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Nos. 1 to 25	253,683	260,812	+2,129	+·8
„ 26 to 40	27,205	27,879	+674	+2·4
Above No. 40	1,428	1,377	—51	—3·6

The production of the Indian weaving mills consists chiefly of the description of goods stated below with the quantity (in thousands of pounds and their equivalents in yards) :—

	For the month of August						
	1913		1914		Increase (+) or decrease (—)		
					Quantity		Per cent.
Grey and bleached goods—	lbs.	yds.	lbs.	yds.	lbs.	yds.	
Shirtings and longcloth	4,656	20,672	4,413	19,598	—243	—1,074	—5·2
T. Cloths, domestic and sheetings	2,526	10,643	2,113	8,884	—413	—1,759	—16·3
Dhuties	5,244	27,062	3,967	18,925	—1,277	—8,137	—24·3
Chadars	2,463	6,959	1,972	5,441	—491	—1,518	—19·9
Coloured piece goods	6,687	28,122	5,322	22,334	—1,365	—5,788	—20·4

	For the five months April to August						
	1913		1914		Increase (+) or decrease (—)		
					Quantity.		Per cent.
Grey and bleached—	lbs.	yds.	lbs.	yds.	lbs.	yds.	
Shirtings and longcloth	25,522	114,707	30,141	132,786	+4,619	+18,079	+18·1
T. cloths, domestic and sheetings	11,841	53,084	12,933	57,634	+1,092	+4,550	+9·2
Dhuties	26,154	129,375	24,545	113,907	—1,609	—15,468	—6·2
Chadars	9,790	29,575	10,057	29,779	+267	+204	+2·7
Coloured piecegoods	27,662	117,848	25,047	106,880	—2,615	—10 968	—9·5

The statement below shows the quantity of cotton yarn No. 31 and higher counts imported by sea from foreign countries into each province of British India in the month of August 1914.

(*In thousands of pounds.*)

	Bengal	Bombay	Sind	Madras	Burma	Total
Mule and water—						
Nos. 31 to 40	380	189	59	273	33	934
„ 41 to 50	89	115	1	56	...	261
Above No. 50	127	136	...	54	...	317
Orange, red and other colours—						
Nos. 31 to 40	778	155	189	836	10	1,468
„ 41 to 50	...	1	...	...	47	48
Above No. 50	12	4	...	38	22	76
Total	1,386	600	249	761	112	3,104

No. 1.—Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

	Month of August			Five months, April to August		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
British India						
Bombay	41,807,380	41,879,581	40,246,651	209,553,043	202,823,007	204,394,990
Madras	4,077,665	4,005,340	3,667,056	19,753,186	18,850,922	17,920,734
Bengal	3,159,646	2,998,866	2,619,789	15,835,877	14,051,696	13,119,065
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	3,767.257	3,669,658	3,939,291	17,448,029	17,507,749	20,186,856
Punjab (including Delhi)	406,358	557,650	516,018	2,184,929	2,832,236	3,076,365
Central Provinces and Berar	3,033,608	3,335,704	2,931,261	13,404,348	15,631,997	14,809,591
Total	56,251,914	56,446,799	53,920,066	278,179,412	271,697,607	273,507,601
Foreign Territory						
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kolhapur, Kishengarh, Gwalior (Ujjain), and Pondicherry (*a*)	3,398,916	3,350,687	3,086,634*	16,680,218	15,969,526	16,827,362
GRAND TOTAL	59,650,830	59,797,486	57,006,700	294,859,630	287,667,133	290,334,963

(*a*) Including the production of one mill only.
* Excluding one mill in Hyderabad for which return has not been received: the outturn in August 1913 was 162,453 lbs.

No. 2.—Abstract Statement of the Quantity of Woven Goods Produced.

[*N.B.*—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards relates only to grey and coloured piece goods and is estimated from the poundage on a conventional basis; the figures in dozens relate to grey and coloured goods other than piece goods and to hosiery, the weight of these being estimated mainly on a conventional basis and included in the poundage.]

		Month of August			Five Months, April to August		
		1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
British India							
Bombay	pounds	21,975,814	18,661,030	14,979,407	92,469,387	88,505,237	90,274,666
	yards	94,890,017	81,201,439	62,898,216	406,895,177	392,366,556	386,951,825
	dozens	51,292	109,938	38,301	176,782	298,365	195,527
Madras	pounds	733,208	776,091	660,057	3,847,228	4,019,912	3,509,710
	yards	2,460,820	2,603,071	2,144,925	13,001,753	13,553,436	12,110,648
	dozens	7,219	3,063	6,222	17,078	12,665	41,779
Bengal	pounds	247,945	342,640	365,065	1,640,441	1,366,444	1,542,040
	yards	1,258,550	1,878,523	2,269,674	8,281,459	7,579,165	8,684,859
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pounds	1,010,520	945,510	964,070	4,143,460	3,979,988	4,462,416
	yards	4,442,204	4,146,516	3,782,338	18,182,004	17,370,862	16,581,745
	dozens	6,959	9,822	5,957	31,615	41,450	31,549
Punjab (including Delhi)	pounds	96,888	76,766	63,470	400,363	485,408	192,587
	yards	364,843	255,588	273,356	1,665,357	1,849,455	706,661
	dozens	848	20	155	2,028	2,453	1,328
Central Provinces and Berar	pounds	1,180,731	1,246,022	930,988	4,918,398	5,614,195	5,322,662
	yards	4,518,742	4,666,713	3,610,172	18,984,030	21,429,023	20,536,006
	dozens	642	947	746	3,361	4,157	4,666
Total	pounds	25,245,106	22,048,089	17,963,057	107,419,277	103,971,184	105,304,081
	yards	107,935,176	94,751,850	74,988,681	467,009,780	454,149,097	445,571,744
	dozens	66,960	123,790	51,361	230,864	359,100	274,849
Foreign Territory							
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh and Pondicherry (*a*)	pounds	1,684,815	1,398,165	1,479,478*	7,505,480	7,469,327	8,581,529
	yards	6,549,857	5,243,024	5,690,960	29,180,504	28,940,129	34,966,045
	dozens	5,001	5,617	3,837	14,071	20,215	12,365
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	26,929,921	23,446,254	19,442,535	114,924,757	111,440,511	113,885,610
	yards	114,485,033	99,994,874	80,679,641	496,190,284	483,089,226	480,537,789
	dozens	71,961	129,407	55,198	244,935	379,315	287,214

(*a*) Including the production of one mill only.
* Excluding the production of one mill in Hyderabad for which return has not been received: the outturn in August 1913 was 81,857 lbs. = 321,890 yds.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR.

[Compiled in the Department of Statistics from the returns furnished by the Collectors of Customs.]

Imports of Foreign Sugar (excluding Confectionery and Molasses) into British India in the month of September, 1914, and in the six months ending 30th September, 1914, compared with the corresponding periods of the previous year.

Countries of consignment.	Share of each country in the total imports in Sept., 1913	Share of each country in the total imports in Sept., 1914	Share in the six months ending 30th Sept., 1913	Share in the six months ending 30th Sept., 1914	Countries of consignment.	Share of each country in the total imports in Sept., 1913	Share of each country in the total imports in Sept., 1914	Share in the six months ending 30th Sept., 1913	Share in the six months ending 30th Sept., 1914
	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts		Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Denmark . .	...	...	42	...	Japan . . .	256	...	2,616	...
Germany . .	239	...	21,217	2,055	Egypt . . .	...	...	7	1
Holland . . .	66	...	389	...	Réunion . .	196	...	2,372	...
Belgium . .	81	...	1,252	...	Mauritius . .	90,095	61,017	709,248	1,200,983
France . . .	79	...	590	271	West Indies	63	...	127	...
Austria-Hungary .	1,343	...	447,246	428,053	South America .	1	...	138	...
Straits Settlements	124	55	237	22,526	Australia . .	...	20	...	26
Java . . .	2,020,411	740,696	5,411,502	2,608,464	Other countries .	299	407	1,503	4,943
China . . .	642	2,942	6,722	14,254	Total .	2,113,805	805,137	6,605,708	4,281,576

Quantity of Beet and Cane Sugar imported by sea from foreign countries into each province of British India during the month of September, 1914, compared with the corresponding month of the year 1913:—

Provinces	Beet Sugar		Cane Sugar		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Bengal	155	...	1,319,716	387,010	1,319,871	387,010
Bombay	5	...	400,162	86,782	400,167	86,782
Sind	1,228	...	227,733	222,587	228,961	222,587
Madras	36	2	87,318	34,979	87,354	34,981
Burma	127	...	77,325	73,777	77,452	73,777
Total .	1,551	2	2,112,254	805,135	2,113,805	805,137

IMPORTS OF COTTON YARN.

[Compiled in the Department of Statistics from the returns furnished by the Collectors of Customs.]

Quantity of Cotton Yarn No. 31 and higher counts imported by sea from foreign countries into each province of British India in the month of September, 1914:—

	Bengal	Bombay	Sind	Madras	Burma	Total
	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb
Mule and water, Nos. 31 to 40	70,747	150,986	8,500	188,500	...	418,733
„ „ „ 41 to 50	23,518	47,698		23,500	...	94,716
„ „ above No. 50	98,311	37,286	...	7,750	...	113,347
Orange, red and other colours, Nos. 31 to 40 . .	239,110	42,000	7,080	140,380	...	428,570
„ „ „ „ „ 41 to 50 . .	...	...	...	1,000	14,600	15,600
„ „ „ „ above No. 50 . .	2,750	789	...	40,900	1,750	46,189
Total .	404,436	278,759	15,580	402,030	16,350	1,117,155

EXPORTS OF MANGANESE.

[Compiled in the Department of Statistics from the returns furnished by the Collectors of Customs.]

Statement of the Quantity and Value of Manganese Ore exported by sea from each province of British India to countries of Final Destination in September, 1914, and in the six months ending September, 1914, compared with the corresponding periods of 1913:—

Countries of final destination	Month of September				Six months ending September			
	1913		1914		1913		1914	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.
Bengal—								
United Kingdom . .	1,950	35,100	...	...	10,409	1,87,200	15,334	2,70,505
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,250	1,30,500
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1,000	19,000	...	...	7,875	1,50,750	1,393	26,074
France	2,550	50,400	...		12,580	2,48,300	3,000	54,000
Japan	2,198	56,084	1,200	24,000	6,554	1,56,665	8,124	1,62,490
United States of America .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,758	1,16,370
Total . .	7,698	1,60,584	1,200	24,000	37,409	7,42,915	42,859	7,59,939
Bombay—								
United Kingdom . .	16,000	2,57,687	5,730	1,00,450	106,391	17,55,860	80,331	13,84,308
Germany	1,900	35,625	...	...	18,950	3,59,287	7,000	1,38,125
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	6,350	1,14,375	...	...	72,415	12,61,718	53,900	9,75,258
France	5,800	1,03,150	1,500	28,125	36,900	6,53,503	40,325	7,31,311
Austria-Hungary .	...	...	...	...	6,300	1,13,400	4,030	72,540
Japan	...	...	...	...	1	22	900	19,815
United States of America .	23,127	3,46,905	4,400	66,000	50,577	7,64,955	49,095	7,36,425
Total .	53,177	8,57,742	11,630	1,94,575	291,534	49,08,745	235,581	40,57,782
Sind—								
Nil.								
Madras—								
United Kingdom . .	...	...	...	...	7,250	45,000	1,750	10,500
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1,500	13,500	...	...	10,000	85,500	7,750	57,600
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	27,000
United States of America .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750	10,500
Total .	1,500	13,500	...	...	17,250	1,30,500	14,250	1,05,600
Burma—								
Nil.								
Total, British India—								
United Kingdom . .	17,950	2,92,787	5,730	1,00,450	124,041	19,88,060	97,415	16,65,313
Germany	1,900	35,625	...	...	18,950	3,59,287	14,250	2,68,625
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	8,850	1,46,875	...	...	90,290	14,97,968	63,043	10,58,932
France	8,350	1,53,550	1,500	28,125	49,480	9,01,803	46,325	8,12,311
Austria-Hungary .	...	...	...	...	6,300	1,13,400	4,030	72,540
Japan	2,198	56,084	1,200	24,000	6,555	1,56,687	9,024	1,82,305
United States of America .	23,127	3,46,905	4,400	66,000	50,577	7,64,955	58,603	8,63,295
Total .	62,375	10,31,826	12,830	2,18,575	346,193	57,82,160	279,860	49,23,321

WEEKLY TRADE MOVEMENTS.

For the week ending 24th October, 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

COTTON GOODS.

Twist and Yarn.

			1913	1914
Foreign—Imports by sea into	Calcutta	lbs.	960,824	222,564
	Bombay	,,	223,507	266,190
	Madras	,,	285,966	351,620
Indian—Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	197,501	300,800
	Bombay	,,	2,135,550	1,555,600
	Madras	,,	...	...

Grey Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	29,863,666	27,631,004
	Bombay	,,	2,797,837	4,391,891
	Karachi	,,	691,440	3,990
	Madras	,,	3,002,127	1,532,958
	Rangoon	,,	767,314	332,805

White Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	8,612,736	3,866,030
	Bombay	,,	2,837,124	4,818,105
	Karachi	,,	3,102,691	516,626
	Madras	,,	1,415,048	990,765
	Rangoon	,,	904,520	901,352

Other Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	6,530,662	2,459,901
	Bombay	,,	7,232,575	10,154,218
	Karachi	,,	3,572,925	231,600
	Madras	,,	1,256,500	1,480,667
	Rangoon	,,	1,696,841	1,530,576

Piece Goods.

(Indian and Foreign.)

Despatches by rail from	Calcutta	cwt.	41,208	20,785*
	Bombay	,,	21,889	10,494
	Karachi	,,	15,409	13,059
	Madras	,,	5,594	1,667

Raw Cotton.

Imports into Bombay	By sea	cwt.	15	11,585
	Coastwise	,,	15,786	782
	By rail	,,	99,070	6,143
Imports into Karachi by rail		,,	13,363	88
,, ,, Calcutta by rail and river		,,	14,741	1,000

JUTE.

			1913	1914
Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	1,021,773	463,867*
Exports by sea from Calcutta	Gunny bags	No.	16,101,605	17,702,100
	cloth	yds.	34,705,979	16,308,884
	Jute, raw	cwt.	517,904	247,373
Chittagong—Jute		,,	39,354	45,046

COTTON SEEDS.

Exports by sea from Bombay		cwt.	...	304,273

OIL SEEDS.

Linseed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	25,431	9,340*
	By sea	,,	235	...
	Coastwise	,,	63	...
	By rail	,,	20,836	63
Karachi by rail and river		,,	50	...
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	38,904	103,690
	Bombay	,,	37,000	114,050
	Karachi	,,	...	39

Rape and Mustard Seed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	39,452	27,774*
	By sea	,,	...	...
	Coastwise	,,	9	934
	By rail	,,	5,480	613
Karachi by rail and river		,,	7,426	175
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	85	69
	Bombay	,,	20,123	12,575
	Karachi	,,	50,060	12,004

RICE.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	230,768	127,330*
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	62,351	96,316
	Chittagong	,,	72	...
	Bombay	,,	10,062	826
	Karachi	,,	14,418	44,528
	Madras	,,	2	...
	Rangoon	,,	546,821	271,432

TEA.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		lbs.	6,765,527	6,030,200*
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	8,448,478	11,398,863
	Chittagong	,,	2,464,097	3,103,489

WHEAT.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	70,500	39,140*
	Karachi by rail	,,	121,142	138,131
	By sea	,,	...	...
	Coastwise	,,	15,565	13,214
	By rail	,,	45,037	30,126
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	1,025	5
	Bombay	,,	85,128	...
	Karachi	,,	245,242	168,280

* Incomplete.

KEROSENE OIL, WEEK ENDING 24th OCTOBER, 1914, AND CORRESPONDING WEEK OF 1913.

Imports by sea into—	From Russia. 1913.	Russia. 1914.	America. 1913.	America. 1914.	All other Foreign countries. 1913.	All other Foreign countries. 1914.	Total. 1913.	Total. 1914.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	579,625	...	579,625
Bombay	...	...	216,505	14,952	147,228	...	363,733	14,952
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	688,062	...	...	...	...

Exports by sea from Burma to		1913.	1914.
		Galls.	Galls.
	Bengal	1,548,609	2,666,697
	Bombay	710,600	...
	Sind	...	...
	Madras	1,086,576	...
	Indian Ports, Non-Br.	384,500	...
	Foreign Ports	...	...

[NOTE.—The weekly trade movements are compiled in the Department of Statistics from the figures obtained from the Railway Traffic Offices, Steamer Companies, Kidderpore Docks, Superintendent, Inland Vessel Wharves, Supervisor, Calcutta Canals, registering stations of Calcutta road traffic, and the Collectors of Customs.]

EXPORTS—RUNNING TOTALS (INCLUDING FIGURES RECORDED ON PAGE 198) FROM JANUARY.

	Twist and Yarn (Indian) 1913	Twist and Yarn (Indian) 1914	Jute, Raw 1913	Jute, Raw 1914	Jute Manufactures: Gunny bags 1913	Jute Manufactures: Gunny bags 1914	Jute Manufactures: Gunny cloth 1913	Jute Manufactures: Gunny cloth 1914	Cotton seed 1913	Cotton seed 1914
	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	8,193,978	2,213,937	13,897,853	7,190,542	293,127,648	294,631,029	865,566,700	790,683,356	—	—
Bombay	155,958,514	126,751,835	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,672,179	6,195,861
Karachi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras	70,157	70,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	832,419	289,945	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Linseed 1913	Linseed 1914	Rape and Mustard 1913	Rape and Mustard 1914	Rice 1913	Rice 1914	Tea 1913	Tea 1914	From April: Wheat 1913	From April: Wheat 1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	2,791,526	4,059,560	168,074	143,902	6,544,627	4,370,796	153,108,178	147,429,702	1,429,278	19,601
Bombay	3,179,378	2,273,972	1,016,456	735,873	484,062	459,124	—	—	4,794,192	176,073
Karachi	28,220	74,374	2,958,810	2,446,041	846,352	744,205	—	—	16,272,028	11,238,615
Madras	—	—	—	—	7,313	1,492	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	23,389,393	18,358,781	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	71,022	1,765	41,886,805	29,817,982	—	—

Note.—The dash against some of the ports indicates that figures for these ports have not been called for and published in the *Indian Trade Journal*.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR, WEEK ENDING 24th OCT. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

	Refined Sugar imported into: Calcutta 1913	Calcutta 1914	Bombay 1913	Bombay 1914	Karachi 1913	Karachi 1914	Madras 1913	Madras 1914	Rangoon 1913	Rangoon 1914	Total 1913	Total 1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom	57	...	81	...	40	29	18	...	76	49	272	78
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other European Countries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	356,182	3,031	58,574	...	122,476	87,662	...	17,905	31,016	...	568,248	108,598
Mauritius	...	...	131,771	...	5,190	...	...	...	...	...	136,961	...
Other non-European Countries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,192	...	1,192	...
Total Refined											706,673	108,676
Total Unrefined											...	...
GRAND TOTAL											706,673	108,676

DESPATCHES OF SUGAR DURING THE WEEK ENDING 24th OCT. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

		1913 cwt.	1914 cwt.
From Calcutta	By rail	130,762	34,700
	,, river	26,904	33,885
	,, road	2,034	3,027
	,, sea (foreign)	...	33,586
	,, ,, (coastwise)	4,963	46

		1913 cwt.	1914 cwt.
From Bombay	By Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	25,725	10,458
	Great Indian Peninsula Railway (figures are not furnished by this Railway).		
From Karachi	By rail	58,118	23,453

NOTE—The figures excluded from the statement for week ending 17th October 1914, were:—Despatches of sugar by rail 15,086 cwts and by river 1,49 cwts.

DATA OF TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY AND RAINFALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, THE 27th OCTOBER, 1914.

—	Station.	Temperature (mean of maximum and minimum).		Humidity (percentage of amount for saturation).		Rainfall.		
		Actual.	Departure from normal.	Actual.	Departure from normal.	Total during week.	Total since 1st June.	Departure of latter from normal.
		°	°			"	"	"
Burma.								
Lower Burma	Mergui	81	+1	86	—1	0·9	125·9	— 2·3
	Tavoy	82	+1	88	+3	0·8	202·4	+20·9
	Moulmein	83	+1	90	+4	0·7	203·2	+42·8
	Rangoon	83	+1	87	—4	0·1	95·2	+15·1
	Bassein	82	+1	86	—4	0·8	113·7	+20·2
	Akyab	79	—3	87	—3	0	199·3	+27·7
	Toungoo	79	—3	86	—2	0·3	87·9	+17·9
Upper Burma	Thayetmyo	79	—3	78	—6	0	35·1	+5·7
	Yamethin	P	P	P	P	0	25·7	—1·4
	Mandalay	81	—2	79	—4	0	22·9	—0·1
	Bhamo	73	—5	91	+4	0	64·4	+4·9
Assam	Dibrugarh	71	...	89	...	0·1	64·1	—11·5
	Tezpur	72	...	85	...	0	52·4	+2·3
	Dhubri	75	—3	81	—7	0	64·0	—7·5
	Shillong	58	...	59	...	0	51·3	—13·9
	Silchar	77	—2	87	—2	0	61·9	—19·8
Bengal	Chittagong	76	—3	89	—1	0	81·4	+4·8
	Barisal	77	—3	74	—10	0	61·9	+1·3
	Narayanganj	77	—3	81	—3	0	50·1	—0·5
	Mymensingh	77	—1	86	—2	0	55·2	—14·5
	Jalpaiguri	73	—3	83	—4	0	82·0	—23·0
	Darjeeling	51	—3	80	—5	0	108·3	+3·8
	Berhampore	76	—3	80	—6	0	51·2	+5·7
	Calcutta	78	—1	79	—5	0	43·0	—7·5
Bihar and Orissa.								
Orissa	Balasore	78	—1	76	—8	0	51·7	+2·3
	Cuttack	80	—1	76	—2	0	49·8	—0·5
	Sambalpur	79	0	73	—5	0	53·2	—7·9
Chota Nagpur	Chaibasa	75	—3	79	—1	0	35·6	—7·7
	Purulia	75	...	69	—2	0	47·0	+3·1
	Ranchi	72	—1	57	—11	0	36·9	—12·0
Bihar	Darbhanga	73	—5	76	—7	0	49·1	+4·0
	Patna	76	—3	76	+2	0	47·3	+4·3
	Buxar	77	—1	60	—14	0	29·7	—8·2
	Naya Dumka	73	—4	69	—11	0·5	49·1	—0·5
United Provinces.								
United Provinces, East	Gorakhpur	73	—4	71	—4	0	36·7	—10·1
	Allahabad	75	—1	63	—3	0	36·2	—0·3
	Bahraich	74	—2	72	—1	0	35·2	—4·9
	Lucknow	75	—1	59	—8	0	31·1	—3·5
United Provinces, West	Jhansi	73	—1	37	—12	0	24·7	—10·5
	Agra	77	—1	60	+6	0	29·5	+4·5
	Bareilly	73	—2	72	+3	0	39·9	—1·1
Punjab.								
Punjab, East and North	Delhi	74	—4	70	+24	0	29·6	+5·9
	Hissar	74	...	63	...	0	19·2	+7·9
	Ambala	70	—4	79	+11	0·1	37·9	+14·2
	Lahore	72	—2	81	+23	0	19·9	+4·0
	Rawalpindi	65	—3	76	+12	0	21·5	—1·3
Punjab, South-West	Multan	79	+2	50	—7	0	10·4	+5·7
Kashmir	Srinagar	51	—1	80	—9	0·4	7·5	—2·4
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	65	—1	72	+12	0	8·0	+3·3
	D. I. Khan	73	—1	72	+12	0	5·5	—0·2
Sind	Jacobabad	82	+5	73	+23	0	5·7	+3·4
	Karachi	82	+4	79	+14	0	6·1	0

—	Station.	Temperature (mean of maximum and minimum).		Humidity (percentage of amount for saturation).		Rainfall.		
		Actual.	Departure from normal.	Actual.	Departure from normal.	Total during week.	Total since 1st June.	Departure of latter from normal.
		°	°			"	"	"
Rajputana.								
Rajputana, West	Bikaner	80	—1	43	—3	0	13·0	+3·4
	Jodhpur	82	+1	27	—6	0	15·3	+3·0
Rajputana, East	Ajmer	74	—1	57	—3	0	18·1	—1·0
	Jaipur	78	+2	46	+2	0	18·3	—3·6
	Kotah	81	0	45	0	0	22·6	—3·8
Bombay.								
Gujarat	Bhuj	82	—1	45	—14	0	14·2	+0·7
	Deesa	80	—1	48	+2	0	29·1	+5·8
	Ahmedabad	83	+1	50	—5	0	38·2	+9·1
	Rajkot	80	0	51	—12	0	32·1	+6·3
	Veraval	82	+1	56	—4	0	40·6	+23·2
Konkan	Bombay	85	+3	69	—13	0	79·7	+9·3
	Karwar	82	+2	90	+1	0	132·1	+15·2
Bombay, Deccan	Malegaon	77	0	59	—11	0	28·0	+7·2
	Ahmednagar	75	0	45	—23	0	17·2	—2·5
	Poona	76	—1	60	—7	0	29·9	+5·7
	Bijapur	78	+1	59	—17	0	18·2	+0·9
	Belgaum	75	+1	68	—10	0	82·3	+39·5
Central India.								
Central India, West	Neemuch	77	+1	40	—3	0	26·0	—1·3
	Indore	76	+1	48	—12	0	28·7	—2·5
Central India, East	Sutna	74	—1	61	—2	0	44·8	+3·7
Central Provinces.								
Berar	Akola	77	0	46	—17	0	31·6	+1·5
Central Provinces, West	Sangor	77	+2	37	—19	0	28·1	—15·1
	Jubbulpore	73	0	65	—10	0	47·2	—4·9
	Seoni	74	0	46	—20	0	44·0	—4·3
	Nagpur	77	0	51	—13	0	41·5	—3·7
Central Provinces, East	Chanda	75	—3	68	—5	0	35·7	—13·5
	Raipur	77	0	65	—8	0	41·4	—4·6
	Jagdalpur (Bastar)	74	...	73	.	0	59·5	...
Hyderabad.								
Hyderabad, North	Nizamabad	76	—3	59	—14	0	53·7	—19·9
Hyderabad, South	Gulbarga	79	+1	50	—20	0	21·4	—7·9
	Hyderabad	77	0	71	—4	0	39·5	+12·6
	Raichur	81	+1	66	—6	0	29·6	+4·5
Mysore	Bangalore	73	+1	81	—2	0·7	19·6	—5·4
	Mercara	69	0	94	+7	3·5	120·4	+7·5
Madras.								
Malabar	Cochin	81	+1	84	—1	1·7	82·7	—1·5
	Trivandrum	80	+2	88	+3	3·1	38·8	+1·7
Madras, South-East	Pamban	79	—2	90	+8	12·6	23·6	+13·1
	Negapatam	80	—1	92	+10	10·1	30·9	+11·7
	Coimbatore	78	—1	83	—4	4·5	11·1	—0·2
	Cuddalore	79	—2	94	+4	7·8	40·1	+13·8
	Salem	79	—1	83	+1	2·6	27·1	+0·3
	Madras	80	—1	92	+7	9·7	32·0	+7·0
Madras, Deccan	Cuddapah	80	—2	80	+3	0	19·8	—4·1
	Bellary	81	+2	74	+6	0·9	15·3	+1·1
Madras Coast, North	Nellore	79	—3	89	+5	2·7	24·0	+5·1
	Masulipatam	83	+1	76	—7	0	25·7	—3·9
	Waltair	82	0	65	—9	0·2	34·2	+7·6
	Gopalpur	80	+1	71	—10	0	46·0	+10·5

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INDEX.

	Page
Notes	201
Money Market	*ib.*
Notices—	
Calls for Tenders	210
Enquiries	211
Books of Reference	*ib.*
Alcohol as Fuel	212
Sample Exhibition of German and Austrian Goods	214
Tariff Changes and Customs Notifications	*ib.*
Crop Forecasts—	
Sugarcane	215
Weather and Crop Reports	217
Chambers of Commerce	*ib.*
Indian Cotton Goods Contracts	220
The War and the Raw Silk Situation	*ib.*
Engineering Trade in India	221
Indian Postal and Telegraph Department	223
The War and Copper Market	*ib.*
The Supply of Dyestuffs	225
The Wool Situation	226
Prohibition of Exports from British India	227
Trade of Turkey in 1913	228
New Reference Books	240
Tables—	
Land Trade of British India	232
Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in September, 1914	234
Weekly Trade Movements	238
Results of Auction Tea Sales in Calcutta	240
Departmental Publications	iv

NOTES.

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday Evening.

Presidency Bank Rates: Calcutta 5 per cent. (Aug. 6, 1914). Bombay 6 per cent. (Aug. 20, 1914). Madras 6 per cent. (Oct. 12, 1914).

Exchange: On demand 1-3 19/32. Telegraphic Transfers 1-3 27/32. 3 months 1-4 3/8.

Government Paper (3½ per cent) Rs. 91-8-0

The **spot price of wheat at Karachi** on the 31st October was Rs. 38-4-0 per candy of 656 lbs. This is for white wheat on a basis of 30 per cent red wheat, 5 per cent barley and 3 per cent dirt; the price of bags included. The **price of Indian grey yarn** (20's) at Bombay on the 3rd November was Re. 0-6-6 to Re. 0-8-0 per lb. and of **cotton (Fully Good machine-ginned Oomras)** Rs. 152 nominal per candy of 784 lbs., but small transactions in ready goods at Rs. 108 per candy.

The Calcutta **wholesale spot prices** of the undermentioned articles (so far as in season) on the 4th November were as follow :—

Jute—C. D. M. and Co. (Red) Group per 400 lbs.	.	*Nominal.*
„ M. per 400 lbs.	.	Rs. 35-0-0.
Rice—Ballam No. 1 per B. md.	.	Rs. 5-2-0 to Rs. 5-6-0.
„ Moonghy	.	*Not received.*
Linseed—Bold 4% per B. md.	.	*No business recorded.*
Rapeseed—Yellow, mixed, medium, Patna, 4% per B. md.	.	Rs. 6-10-0 *to* Rs. 7-12-0.

The **Rangoon spot price of Special Straits Rice** on the 3rd November was Rs. 277-8-0 per 100 baskets of 75 pounds each, against Rs. 275-0-0 on the 27th October.

The Railway Board have sanctioned **surveys** being carried out by the agency of the **Bengal Nagpur Railway Company** for the following lines of railway :—(*i*) From Lohardaga to Jaithari station on the Katni branch of the Bengal Nagpur Railway with branch to Lafa Coal Field on the 2′ 6″ gauge. (*ii*) From Gunupur to Parvatipur on the 2′ 6″ gauge. (*iii*) From Vizianagram to Vizagapatam *viâ* Bimlipatam on the 5′ 6″ gauge.

The total approximate **gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways** from 1st April to 17th October, 1914, are less by Rs. 1,00,85,518, than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.*

The following estimates of the areas sown to **grain and linseed in Argentina** have just been issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, to which are appended the corresponding estimates of the acreage sown in 1913, the whole being given *in thousands of hectares* :—

Province.	1914. Wheat.	Oats.	Linseed.
Buenos Aires . .	2,048	284	957
Santa Fé . . .	973	550	33
Cordoba . . .	1,930	470	25
Entre Rios . .	260	374	25
Pampa . .	915	25	84
Other *Provinces* . .	189	22	18
Total . .	6,265	1,725	1,142
Total in 1913 .	6,625	1,251	1,777

According to data collected by the semi-official "Gazette of Commerce and Industry," the yield of the principal **grain crops** in 73 Governments and territories of **Russia** this year may be expected to be as follows (in thousand of poods and quarters):—

	Poods.	Quarters
Winter wheat	389,000	29,175
Spring wheat	756,000	56,700
Total wheat .	1,145,000	85,875
Rye	1,308,000	98,100
Oats	841,000	100,000
Barley	570,000	51,300

The crops suffered a good deal from excessive rain in some parts and heat and drought in others during the ripening and harvesting periods, but the extent of the damage done and consequent reduction of estimates of yield is lighter than had been feared a few weeks ago. Last year's crops were estimated as follows at about the same time :—Wheat, 99,000,000 qr. ; rye, 109,000,000 ; barley, 63,000,000 ; and oats, 105,000,000 qr.

*The mileage open to quarter ending 30th June, 1914, was 34,836.

The following is a summary of the various **crop forecasts** relating to the season 1914-15 issued by the Department of Statistics, India, and published in the *Indian Trade Journal* on the dates mentioned in the last column :—

Crop	Tracts comprised in the figures	Percentage of average Indian crop represented by the tracts mentioned in col. 2	Estimated Area	Ratio of reported area to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date	Estimated outturn	Ratio of estimated outturn to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres	Per cent			
Cotton	All cotton-growing tracts.	100	22,138,000	119	Not yet available	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Sesamum	U. P.,† of Madras, C.P. and Berar, Bombay and Sind,* Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab and Ajmer-Merwara.	79	3,540,400	117	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Indigo	Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Punjab, Bombay and Sind* and Bengal.	88·1	104,200	55	...	...	Oct. 22, 1914
Rice	Bengal, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, U. P., Bombay, and Sind,* C. P., and Berar and Assam.	98·9	72,167,000	106	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Ground-nut.	Madras, Bombay* and Burma.	...	1,726,200	173	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Sugar-cane	U. P., Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Sind,* Assam, N.-W. F. Province, and C. P. and Berar.	99·4	2,450 100	106	...	...	Nov. 5, 1914

N.B.—The ratios in column 3 are calculated on the total acreage in all India in the case of cotton and on that in British India in the case of other crops.

* Including Native States. † "Unmixed Crop."

The following information relating to the **world's crops** as on October 9th, is summarised from *Dornbusch's Floating Cargoes List* :—*United Kingdom.*—Fine dry weather continues but, while allowing the most backward crops to be secured and much progress to be made with ploughing in parts, other places in the United Kingdom are urgently wanting rain as the soil is too hard and dry to be workable. Threshing operations and the raising of potatoes are said to be backward through scarcity of labour. A larger area will be sown to wheat this season. *France.*—Ploughing operations are proceeding in parts and prospects for seeding are, on the whole, favourable, although this work will doubtless be slow. *Italy.*—Reports state that the maize crop has been harvested under favourable conditions, but in the south climatic conditions of late were unsatisfactory. *Roumania.*—Weather conditions favoured the prosecution of field-work. *Russia.*—Latest advices report normal temperature over most of European Russia although somewhat cool in the west and south-west and moisture was comparatively light. *Canada.*—It is reported that the Canadian wheat crop is grading out better and present indications are for a larger percentage of high grade wheat than had been expected. Farmers in the west are said to be preparing soil for a record acreage next spring. Official advices by mail confirm the shortage of the wheat crop, the estimate being 160,000,000 bushels against 232,000,000 a year ago. *United States.*—The *Price Current* says that at present the market price is not gauged by domestic requirements but by foreign needs. It estimates the amount required by accessible nations at 470,000,000 bushels during the season of 12 months beginning 1st August, and other than European countries will require 80,000,000 bushels. The portion which America and Canada will be able to supply amounts to about 350,000,000 bushels. The indications for the yield of the maize crop of 2,700,000,000 bushels are maintained. *Argentina.*—A cable from Buenos Aires reports a continuance of fine weather which has improved the condition of the maize and encourages prospects of the wheat, oats, and linseed crops. *Australia.*—A Sydney correspondent writes that scattered rains fell over the Commonwealth with the exception of Westralia. Lower temperatures are reported.

A Washington message dated 7th October says that the official report on the **American cereal crops** is as follows :—Maize, condition at harvest 72·9, compared with 65·3 last year and a ten years' average of 79·1. The Department of Agriculture estimates the yield at 2,676,000,000 bushels, as against 2,446,988,000 last year. Spring wheat, yield estimated at 217,000,000 bushels, against 239,819,000 last year. Spring wheat, average quality 78·6 against 92·0 last year. Oats, production indicated is 1,137,000,000 bushels, against 1,122,000,000 last year ; average quality 86·4, against 89·1 last year. Barley, yield 197,000,000 bushels, against 178,189,000 last year.

In their **rice market report**, dated London, 8th October, Messrs. Lockie, Pemberton and Co. say :—*China.*—According to mail news, dated Shanghai, 1st September, it is anticipated that the Rice crop will not be up to the average of last year owing to floods in Kwantung and Honan, and drought in Kiangsu and Chekiang. Arrivals from the interior are meagre. Market steady with prices slightly lower.

Prices :—

Wuhu Rice, 1st quality, 12/1½ per 200 lbs.	}	Stocks, 108,000
„ „ 2nd „ 11/2 „	}	piculs.
Kiangsu Rice, 1st „ 12/0½ „	}	Stocks, 80,000
„ „ 2nd „ 10/10 „	}	piculs.

Japan.—According to cable news the Rice Crop is officially estimated at 56,746,000 koku (say 7,881,389 tons) against 50,229,935 koku (say 6,976,380 tons) last year. According to mail news, dated September 1st, the activity of foreign Rice on the market has subsided since the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and Germany. The continuation of favourable weather has checked the upward tendency of the Japan Rice market, which shows a downward tendency again. A good deal of damage was done to the Rice crop in the Kiushu district of Japan by a typhoon in the end of August. *Formosa.*—According to mail news, dated Taipeh, 2nd September, the market advanced considerably owing to the political situation in Europe and in the Far East. On its becoming known, however, that a bumper crop was expected in Japan this season, prices again declined, but are now once more advancing owing to a typhoon which struck Kiushu, and damaged a large portion of the crop in that part of Japan. The market is fair and prices nominally are :—

Taipeh unmilled	.	9/5¼ per cwt.	fob.
Taichu „	.	9/9½ „	„
Tainan „	.	9/4¾ „	„

The Summer Rice crop in Formosa is a very good one and was at first estimated at 2,312,759 koku (say 321,217 tons), but owing to damage caused by the severe storms in the beginning of August it is said to have decreased by 300,000 koku (say 41,667 tons).

The **exports of rice from Bangkok** during the second quarter (April—June) of 1914 aggregated 309,333 tons valued at Rs. 2,14,82,608. The exports for the corresponding period of last year were 293,341 tons valued at Rs. 2,34,07,644.

The **prices of British corn** per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 3rd October, 1914, were as follows :—Wheat, 37*s.* 1*d.*; barley, 29*s.* 1*d.*; and oats, 22*s.* 9*d.*

It is stated that the **embargo on the export of rice and wheat from Bahrain** (in the Persian Gulf) was **removed** on 3rd September, 1914.

According to the *Buenos Ayres Standard*, dated 10th September, a law for the issuing of **grain warrants** similar to the law now in operation relative to sugar warrants will soon be enacted. The National Government has received from a Syndicate formed in the United States a petition for the granting of a concession for the erection and exploitation of 150 **grain elevators** and dryers, one each in Buenos Ayres city, in Bahia Blanca and Rosario and the rest in such places as the Government may authorise. A company is to be formed with a capital of $3,000,000 gold, to be increased to $6,000,000, if needed by the progress of the business; the Government would be entitled to receive one-third of the net profits. The proposal has, it is said, met with favourable consideration by the Executive Power.

The Commercial Agent for **Roumania** in London has forwarded to the Board of Trade the following list of **articles the exportation of which** from Roumania **is prohibited** according to a communication received from the Roumanian Ministry of Industry and Commerce dated the 28th August:—Carriages, carts, automobiles, horses, oxen (vehicles and animals for transport in general); wool; gold coin of any kind; all kinds of packing material; oats, hay and other fodder stuffs; foodstuffs, either animal or vegetable (except barley, wheat, maize, and the flour* thereof, peas, lentils, colza, linseed, millet seed, sunflower seed and bran); residues of petroleum; haricot beans; sulphuric acid; and all pharmaceutical products.

The *Times of Ceylon* London correspondent says that there has been a **shortage of Ceylon teas** during September but there is still a good supply of Indian teas. Plantation **rubber prices** show a hardening tendency and difficulty over November contracts is anticipated owing to the sinking of steamers.

In their report on **London tea sales**, dated October 9th, Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, Ld., say:—Offerings of Indian tea growth were on a larger scale, 40,726 packages being in print as against 27,296 packages last week. Both sales were strongly supported and passed with animated bidding at mostly dearer prices. The keenest competition was for leaf kinds up to 9*d.*, which showed an irregular advance of ½*d.* per lb. on previous level of values; medium Brokens also came to a better market, though demand here was hardly as pronounced. Fine to finest kinds sold at rates fully equal to those previously ruling. Only 1,556 packages of southern Indian tea were available and with quality fairly attractive met with good attention, prices realised comparing favourably with those of last sale. Catalogues for next week comprise the larger amount 47,606 packages. Average for week 9·22*d.* against 8·87*d.* last sale. Week's average of tea sold on Garden Account, season 1914-15, 39,251 packages, average 9·22*d.*, 1913-14, 66,316 packages, average 9·41*d.* Season 1914-15 to date 440,070 packages, average 8·95*d.* Season 1913-14 to date 486,812 packages, average 9·61*d.*

A telegram dated the 2nd November, 1914, from the **Indian Tea Association**, Calcutta, to the Association in London, reads:—"Assam, Terai outturn normal, prospects fair. Cachar, Dooars, Sylhet, Darjeeling normal, prospects poor. Weather cold indications earlier close than usual."

In one of its recent issues the *North China Herald* describes the **financial effects of the War on China**. The deadlock in the **export trade** is thus referred to by our contemporary:—"Export business in China has for some years past been gradually drifting into the hands of Continental firms, especially Germans. It is also well known that the German firms depended much more on the credit granted by banks than others. Now that it is not possible to ship the produce the position of such firms is not too enviable. The **tea** trade is not as seriously affected as the cereal trade. Most of the black teas have already been shipped, and the Russian brick tea trade, although affected at present, should not have to be stopped. Brick tea could go by rail, though obviously under difficulties, as the war will necessarily delay transport. The **silk** trade is affected; only a small business is now doing from America." The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications have sent fairly large amounts of silver to Nanking for minting dollars, a course which (says the *Economist*) is bound to help the position locally. So far, however, none of the filatures have shut down. In order to relieve the situation in the silk trade, some two million taels have been lent to the native banks by the foreign banks and the Bank of China on the security of the cocoons, more than half the amount having been lent by the Japanese banks. If the war continues an increase in the loan to as much as five million taels is contemplated.

The **stock of sugar** at the various Port Commissioners' warehouses in **Calcutta** on the 3rd November, was 281,636 bags, while the stock in **Bombay** on the 30th October amounted to 40,000 bags.

* The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a telegram from His Majesty's Minister at Bucharest, dated the 3rd October, reporting that the exportation of flour from Roumania has been prohibited.

The *Manchester Guardian* publishes the following message dated Venice, September 27:—**Austria-Hungary's industry and commerce** have been brought to a sudden standstill by the war. Exports have ceased, manufactories, with few exceptions, are closed, and merchants and shopkeepers are almost without customers. The army has absorbed the great majority of the workers, and of the remainder many thousands have joined the ranks of the unemployed. Agricultural interests are in a somewhat better position, with prices of corn and cattle steadily advancing. The harvest for the most part had been gathered in before the labourers left for the war, but the landed proprietors and peasant farmers are now confronted with the difficulty of finding labour for the autumn field-work and sowing. The first of the war credit banks has been opened in Vienna, with a capital of six million crowns (a quarter of a million sterling), in shares of a thousand crowns. The capital may be doubled later. Dividends are limited to 4 per cent, and any surplus will be devoted to patriotic purposes. The city Council and the Vienna Chamber of Commerce each guaranteed one-third of the capital, but the Vienna banks have already subscribed for one-half. The special object of this bank is to lend money to manufacturers and traders to enable them to meet current obligations in acceptances falling due and other commercial paper, and its operations are limited to Vienna and Lower Austria. For smaller manufacturers and the middle class of merchants and traders a chain of loan institutions is being organised under the administration of the Austro-Hungarian Bank and supervised by the *Ministry of Finance*. These banks will lend money against merchandise and inland commercial paper. In cases where a firm is temporarily insolvent official supervision has been organised, to remain in effect during the war, for the purpose of enabling the business to be carried on. The **sugar** refiners have lost their best foreign customers, Great Britain and India, and will find it very difficult to dispose of the enormous stocks suddenly left on their hands. The only regular traffic open is to Switzerland, which takes generally from Austria between fifty and eighty thousand tons of sugar yearly out of a total production of twelve hundred thousand tons. The question of providing storage room alone for this enormous surplus is causing the refiners immense trouble. They are experiencing great difficulties, too, in manufacturing the present season's crop of beetroot, owing to the scarcity of skilled labour. The great **textile and clothing** industries of Moravia and Bohemia are in no better situation, and their representatives have been holding protest meetings already denouncing the measures adopted in England and France against Austrian and German trade. They advocate a boycott of all British and French goods, but it is not likely that their efforts will have any success. Viennese shopkeepers, who expected at first that there would be no more demand for English table delicacies and French perfumeries, found themselves greatly mistaken.

The following particulars relating to the **American tobacco crop** appear in a Home paper:—The tobacco marketing season started in August in North and South Carolina, and will last till April. Opening prices ruled 30 per cent below those of last year, when high prices prevailed in spite of a very good crop. The current crop is expected to be much in advance of requirements, though, fortunately for the growers, England is their best customer. The demand from the Continent and South America will be much lower. As to Cuban cigars, about 66 per cent went to Europe last year out of an export valued at about 36 millions sterling.

The Hull correspondent of the *Oil and Colour Trades Journal*, writing on October 8, regarding the **Hull oil market**, says:—The oil market continues quiet, and prices generally show a downward tendency. **Linseed oil** is now quoted 23*s.* per cwt. naked spot, and to the end of October (fixed minimum prices), while forward values are 23*s.* 9*d.* November-December delivery; 24*s.* 3*d.* January-April; and 24*s.* 10½*d.* May-August. Refined **cottonseed oil**, after a period of weakness, has recovered, and is steady at 24*s.* per cwt. naked, spot and month; and 24*s.* 4½*d.* November-April. Crude cotton oil is steady at 23*s.* for Egyptian, and 21*s.* 7½*d.* for Bombay spot. Extracted **soy oil** is quoted at 24*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. nominal, and brown East Indian and Jamba **rape oils** unchanged at 33*s.* spot. **Castor oil** is £25, second £24, in barrels, f. o. r. Hull, less 2½ per cent. **Olive oil** is scarce and firmly held at £55 per ton for Levant or Spanish. Pure East Coast **cod oil** is again lower, and is now steady at 19*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. The exports of oil for the week are:—Linseed oil, 29 tons (to India), as against 252 tons in the same week last year; cotton oil, 21 tons (Norway 1 ton, Sweden 20 tons), as against 19 tons; and **soy oil** 2 tons (to Norway), against 432 tons.

According to the London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* manufacturers of **soft soap** throughout the United Kingdom are faced with the prospect of a complete stoppage of their business, unless some means are found soon of supplying them with the potash which is an absolute necessity for the making of their commodity. The trade in potash before the outbreak of war was a German monopoly. The world's requirements were drawn almost solely from the town of Stassfurt, in Prussia, which possesses large natural supplies of the product. Since hostilities began the export of potash from Germany has of course ceased, and British chemical merchants are now restricted to the stocks they have on hand and to stray shipments from various sources abroad. In a short time it will be practically impossible to get potash, which already has advanced in price from £17 to £23 per ton to from £50 to £80 per ton. At the latter figure it becomes almost

prohibitive to the soft soap manufacturer. "It will," continues the correspondent, "be gratifying news, however, to all those engaged in and dependent upon that industry in this country to learn that the Government are fully alive to the seriousness of the situation, and are considering at the present moment the best means of dealing with it. I was informed at the Board of Trade to-day (5th October) that two representative Committees are considering the whole subject of the effect of the war on the chemical trade, and the threatened stoppage in the supply of potash is one of the most important aspects of their inquiry. It may be assumed therefore that such action as may be necessary will be taken without delay."

Discussing **American cotton topics** the New York correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes under date 25th September :—One of the chief steps towards the reopening of the Exchange has been the announcement by the Special Committee of plans for the **new contract** under the regulations of the **United States Cotton Futures Law**, or Lever Law. As the statute becomes effective on February 18th, 1915, the Committee have decided that the new contract should become effective when the Cotton Exchange reopens, and that trading in existing contracts should be confined to liquidation. The report of the Committee stated that as it is virtually certain that no changes will be made in the present standards excepting on the lower grades they recommended that the new contract be based on the Government standard as it now exists, and that such standard should be in effect up to and including February 17th, 1915, and that thereafter the standard should be the official standard of the United States which is effective on any date of delivery. The Cotton Exchange's present provision for grade differences to be made by the Revision Committee was considered adequate until the law becomes operative, when, as it would appear, differences to be promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture will automatically be substituted. The Committee recommended the appointment of a Revision Committee, whose duty it will be, in case the Secretary of Agriculture simply designates five spot markets (the average of whose differences must be used) to arrive at and establish daily such differences, and they will also be authorised to make daily differences if the machinery provided by law should for any reason become inoperative. The matter that gave the Committee the most concern was the right of appeal on class and/or staple to the Secretary of Agriculture. In view of this clause of the law they were unanimously of the opinion that guarantee of class and/or staple by the Inspection Fund was absolutely impossible. They pointed out that the only practical course was to continue the Inspection Department as at present, with a Super Board of Appeals, who should have power to supervise at all times the work of the Classification Committee. As the new law required a five days' notice before delivery of Cotton the Committee called the attention of the Department of Agriculture to the necessity for the issue of a one-day notice at the end of a month. Should such provision not be made by the Department of Agriculture it is recommended that trading in the current month should cease in time to permit the issue of notices as provided by the law.

A Government of **Bombay** resolution has been issued accepting the conclusions arrived at by the Committee appointed to enquire into the series of **cotton fires** during last hot weather that they were due to wilful and fraudulent incendiarism, the motive for which is to be found in the exceptional conditions which characterised the cotton market that season. Government commends to the notice of the Chamber of Commerce, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Cotton Trades' Association and Fire Insurance Association the recommendations of the Committee to the effect that cotton merchants and insurance companies should combine to organise and maintain an efficient staff for the protection of cotton stocks in a more effective manner. The Bombay Port Trust are making arrangements at a cost of three lakhs to lay out a bigger storage ground near the reclamation, which would remove the dangerous features which characterised the stores of last year's crop. Regarding the Committee's recommendations relating to the constitution of a special authority, legally empowered to conduct enquiries into all fires in Bombay involving injury or loss of property the Government postpones decision.

The following is extracted from the proceedings of a meeting of the Council of the **British Cotton Growing Association** held in Manchester on 6th October :—*Uganda.*—In view of the present financial troubles and the low price of cotton, it is feared there may be some difficulty during the coming season in buying and financing the cotton crop of Uganda, which is estimated at about 50,000 bales, and a scheme has been drawn up by the Association whereby all the necessary funds can be obtained, amounting to about £600,000 and which will ensure that the native producers will be able to market the whole of their crop. The scheme has been submitted to the Government for their approval and is at present under consideration. *West Africa.*—The purchases of cotton in Lagos to date of last advices amounted to 13,469 bales as compared with 13,557 bales for the same period of last year and 8,853 for 1912. The Northern Nigeria cotton returns to the end of July are 505 bales, as compared with 1,380 bales for the same period of last year. There has been a shortage of rain this season throughout West Africa, but the latest reports are to the effect that the conditions have improved, although a much heavier rainfall would be beneficial to the crops. Mr. Worsley, the Association's manager, has recently returned from Northern Nigeria and reports that there is no doubt that something like 7,000 bales are produced annually in the Zaria district alone. This cotton is purchased by the native traders for the local weaving industry in the Kano district. Mr. Worsley considers that the prospects in some of the districts recently opened up are distinctly promising.

The statement below, compiled in the Department of Statistics, shows the quantity of **cotton goods calendered** in proportion thereof to the total production in **Indian mills** in the month of June, 1914, and in the three months, April to June 1914, compared with the corresponding periods of 1913. The quantity calendered in the month under report was 12·8 million pounds as compared with 11·7 million pounds in the previous month and 12 million pounds in the corresponding month of the preceding year. In the three months, April to June 1914, the total quantity calendered was 37·9 million pounds as against 36 million pounds in the same months of the preceding year, an increase of nearly 5 per cent.

	1913.		1914.	
	June.	Three months, April to June.	June.	Three months, April to June.
British India—				
Quantity calendered lbs.	11,929,887	35,861,074	12,719,072	37,595,817
Ratio of calendered goods to production %	59·54	57·98	59·44	58·42
Native States (excluding Hyderabad)—				
Quantity calendered lbs.	77,063	268,308	104,349	291,068
Ratio of calendered goods to production %	7·34	8·7	8·56	7·26
Total India (excluding Hyderabad)—				
Quantity calendered lbs.	12,006,950	36,129,382	12,823,421	37,886,885
Ratio of calendered goods to production %	56·95	55·67	56·70	55·67

The following **return** shows the **number of bales** of **cotton imported** and **exported** at the **various ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 40 weeks ended 1st October, 1914 :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Week ended 1st Oct., 1914.	40 Weeks ended 1st Oct., 1914.	Week ended 1st Oct., 1914.	40 Weeks ended 1st Oct., 1914.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	3,792	1,957,265	1,166	115,502
Brazilian	3,165	207,771	—	15,764
East Indian	6,156	232,167	1,677	51,205
Egyptian	7,743	372,145	66	112,441
Miscellaneous	9,704*	211,521†	200	11,109
Total	30,560	2,980,869	3,109	306,021

* Including 3 bales British West Indian and 2,336 bales British East African.

† Including 6,247 bales British West Indian, 13,590 bales British West African, 27,280 bales British East African, and 2,914 bales foreign East African.

The Alexandria General Produce Association in its monthly report of the **Eyptian cotton crop** says :—*Lower Egypt.*—Though not unfavourable to cotton plants the temperature during September has been however somewhat irregular, with several cool nights and days. The boll worm is reported everywhere, and in some localities the pink boll worm is reported in large quantities. Some very heavy fogs and mists have also been reported. These various factors caused a certain amount of damage, which seems to be somewhat greater than in 1913. First picking has begun, and should have been as in 1913 had not the general situation caused delay. Results seem to be about equal to those of 1913, but second and third pickings will apparently give an inferior yield to 1913. Most of the ginning factories not having begun working, ginning yields are not yet known, but from information received it seems likely to be considerably less than 1913. *Upper Egypt and Fayoum.*—Temperature has not been favourable, being colder than usual; frequent mists and boll worm have caused some damage to pods of first and second pickings. Owing to the financial situation first picking progresses slowly and is therefore later than usual; results seem to be about equal to 1913. As regards second picking it seems it will be of inferior quality, but the outturn will depend largely on the temperature during October. Owing to the small amount of cotton ginned up to date it is not possible to estimate the ginning yield, but it seems likely it will be considerably less than 1913.

The Egyptian *Journal Officiel* of 22nd September contains a Decree restricting the area of **cotton cultivation** to 1,000,000 feddans (about 1,038,000 acres) during the 1915 season. It is explained that this step is taken in view of the present limited demand for cotton, and the possible rise in the price of cereals. Cotton cultivation in the basin lands of Upper Egypt is entirely prohibited. It is forbidden to devote more than one quarter, or, where the land is unsuitable for growing cereals, one-third, of estates to the cultivation of cotton.

According to Reuter an **Alexandria** message says that it is officially stated that the Government is commissioning four Alexandria firms to **buy cotton** extensively from small proprietors at reasonable rates to be stored until times are more prosperous. It is believed that this, added to generous aid rendered by Great Britain, will greatly relieve the situation.

The *Ironmonger* of 10th October publishes the following item of news :—Some time ago, in an address delivered before the American Iron and Steel Institute, Mr. C. P. Perin, consulting engineer of the **Tata Iron and Steel Co.**, at Sakchi, outlined the plans of his company to ship standard rails to the Pacific Coast at a low figure, and stated that basic iron was being produced at the Works at 24*s.* per ton. As regards steel, he estimated the cost of ingots during the coming twelve months at less than 3*l.* per ton. The works comprise two blast-furnaces, producing 500 tons daily ; an open-hearth steel plant of four 40-ton basic furnaces ; blooming mill ; a reversing combination rail and structural shape mill with three stands of rolls ; and a bar mill. The company are now making heavy rails for several Indian railways, and are arranging to offer 20,000 tons of their output to the United States during the ensuing twelve months. They are offering three grades of steel. The ore used, which is obtained from the Gurumaisimi mines, situated about forty-five miles from the Works, is a high-grade hematite ore of non-Bassemer quality, assaying about 61 per cent of iron (natural) and about 0·008 per cent of phosphorus. At a recent date the company employed 7,000 natives and 168 Europeans, the former including many women, whose wage is 3½*d.* per day.

The production of **iron and steel in Sweden** has, it is said, been seriously curtailed by a lengthy drought, many works having closed down because the water supply upon which they rely for power failed. The reduced output has not yet caused any inconvenience to users, because there were considerable stocks at the works and in this country ; moreover consumption has fallen off considerably since the outbreak of war.

It is stated that there are some valuable **iron-ore deposits at Kiao-chow.** Samples of the ore are said to have yielded 65 per cent iron, 0·24 per cent manganese, 0·03 per cent phosphorus, and 0·08 per cent sulphur, while the veins of ore are 25 to 50 yds. in thickness. It is estimated that there are about 100 million tons of ore in the district, and there is a plentiful supply of coal in the vicinity. Just before the war the erection was contemplated of new iron works at Tsangkow, with two blast-furnaces, each with an output of 150 tons a day.

Messrs. Dyster, Nalder & Co., in their report dated 5th October on London sales of **East Indian tanned goat skins**, state :—Offered : 297,990 Madras and 158,556 Bombay. Owing to the war, only a small proportion of the arrivals was submitted to competition. Demand was entirely confined to the home trade and to America, and a materially lower range of average value was encountered. The course of trade favoured heavy-weights of plump substance ; medium and light ranges, particularly those of the finer tannages, made a very bad exchange ; indeed, they often failed to elicit bidding of any kind. The main supply of Madras has, so far as concerns ordinary and middle-class tannages, been cleared at a decline of 4*d.* to 5*d.* per lb. round or 10 to 12½ per cent, while Trichinopoly and kindred productions of fine quality are nominally 9*d.* to 10*d.* per lb., or 20 per cent, lower on average. The Bombay collection had mostly to be retired for lack of enquiry, although a few lots of heavy-weight realised relatively well.

A London trade report dated 7th October says :—**East India Kips** have been wanted, but the supply has been greatly curtailed by the heavy consumption of finished upper stock, and by the fact that shipments were temporarily stopped. It was reported that quite a large quantity of bales was lost in the various vessels captured by the "Emden." Prices are now on a very high level.

The daily **prices of opium** per chest for the periods mentioned below were as follows :—

For the week ending 31st October, 1914 :—In the Calcutta market—

Bihar opium :—*1,560 ; 1,560 ; 1,560 ; 1,560 ; 1,560 ; 1,560 ; 1,560.

Benares opium :—*1,560 ; 1,560 ; 1,560 ; 1,560 ; 1,560 ; 1,560 ; 1,560.

No quotations have been received in regard to the prices in the time bargains for the Bihar opium of the 11th sale of 1914.

In the China market—

At Hongkong :—(Exchange, Rs. 128 per $100).

Bihar opium :—† $9,300 (new) and $9,200 (old).

Benares opium :—No quotations received.

At Shanghai :—(Exchange, no quotations received.)

Bihar opium :—No quotations received.

Benares opium :—No quotations received.

* Uncertified. † Certified.

The *Statist* of 3rd October has a lengthy article on "Rubber and the War". Our contemporary sums up the position as follows :—The demands for **rubber** are likely to rapidly increase on account of the wastage caused by the war. The production of wild rubber will probably show a further falling off. Consequently the demand for plantation rubber should expand. The production of plantation rubber during the next few years will continue to grow, but it is unlikely that the growth will be sufficiently great to meet the increase in demand. Thus the outlook is for a hardening in price. Moreover, the temporary stoppage of extensions may produce in some four years' time a temporary stoppage of growth in production, which would bring about a further rise in price, unless the shortage can be made good by a revival in the output of the wild article.

The Director of Agriculture for the **Federated Malay States**, in his report for 1913, states that the production of **plantation rubber** in that year was 23,719 tons against 15,506 tons in 1912. This is just over one-half the world's supply, which has been computed at 47,000 tons for 1913. The total estate production of Malaya, however, is returned at 28,214 tons, an increase of 9,266 tons over the previous year. The largest increase outside the Federated Malay States comes from Malacca, where the production was doubled during the year, and that Settlement now follows Selangor and Perak in production. Selangor exported 11,883 tons ; Perak, 7,659 tons ; Negri Sembilan 3,995 tons and Pahang 182 tons. The area newly planted with rubber in 1913 was only 34,127 acres as compared with 54,105 acres in 1912 and 107,200 acres in 1911. The increase is larger than might have been expected, however, in view of the fall in the price of rubber. The producing rubber acreage in the Federated Malay States is returned at 164,390 acres, an increase of about 28,000 acres over the preceding year. The average yield per acre works out at 275 lbs. The fall in the price of rubber, although its rapidity was unfortunate, was not without its good effects on the plantation industry. Estates throughout the country have overhauled their expenditure, and considerable economies have been effected in all directions.

According to a Home paper conditions in the **drug market** continue to improve slowly but surely. "One of the friendly belligerent States", says the report, "is in the market with an order of considerable size, and although at ordinary times this would have made little difference to the market, it is quite noticeable under existing circumstances. Although the proclamation prohibiting the exports of a long list of drugs has not been withdrawn, the Privy Council is prepared to entertain applications for the issue of licences to export "prohibited" drugs, and is in fact granting such licences. Consignments of medicinal products continue to arrive at British ports from Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, the United States, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, etc., and there is little danger of a serious shortage of drugs. In a few instances, however, prices continue to tend upwards, notable examples being atropine (the high price of which is due to the raw material, belladonna) and carbolic acid (which is in very strong demand both for disinfecting purposes and for the manufacture of explosives). The advanced prices of mercurials are well maintained, and in fact a further advance is not improbable in view of the tone of the quicksilver market. Potash salts are also tending upwards in price, but one result of the scarcity of potash is that medical practitioners are prescribing the equivalent soda salts whose therapeutical properties are identical with those of potash salts."

In 1913 the production of crude **borate materials** in the **United States** was 58,051 short tons, valued at £298,300, as compared with 42,315 tons in 1912, valued at £225,600. This is an increase of 37·19 per cent in the total quantity produced. All of this material consists in various degrees of purity of the mineral colemanite (calcium borate), which is derived from several mines in southern and south-eastern California. The value of the product as given is fixed on a basis of 4*s.* 2*d.* per unit per cent of anhydrous boric acid (boron trioxide, B_2O_3) in the raw material as shipped, which is approximately the present price at the mine or point of shipment. The imports of borax and borates into the United States during the last two years were as follows : Borax, 4,215 lb., valued at £96 in 1913, against 9,280 lb., valued at £128 in 1912 ; crude calcium and sodium borates, and refined sodium borate, 7,900 lb., valued at £205 in 1913, against 16,091 lb., valued at £372 in 1912 ; and boric acid, 423,215 lb., valued at £3,400 in 1913, against 232,545 lb., valued at £1,710 in 1912.

Applications in respect of the following **new inventions** were filed in the Patent Office, Calcutta, up to October 23rd :—S. M. Rutnagur.—Improvements in sanitary appliances. The Thomas Transmission, Limited.—Improvements in and connected with the driving of road vehicles. T. K. Irwin.—Improvements in or relating to hydro extractors or like centrifugal machines. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patent) Syndicate Limited.—Improvements in or relating to galley mechanism for type composing machines. The Mauss Continuous Centrifugal Separator Limited.—Improvements in centrifugal separators of the planetary type. P. C. P. Booty.—Improved valve device or air gas machines. J. T. McWilliams.—Improvements in or relating to axle boxes of railway and like vehicles.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has circulated for the information of members the following ruling, which has been adopted after reference to all members of the Chamber and the Liners' Conference :—" Rate of exchange for payment of **ocean freights** and steamers' hire.—Ocean freight payable in Calcutta, whether on inward or outward Bills of Lading, and all steamers' hire payable in Calcutta, shall be calculated at the rate of exchange for demand drafts given in the Calcutta Price Current and Money Market Report, published every Thursday by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the rate to be in force from the day after each mail day to the following mail day inclusive."

Referring to the condition of **German industries** the *Times'* Copenhagen correspondent telegraphed under date 7th October :—Berlin reports that purchases of food and clothing have been reduced to the lowest possible. The publication of books is altogether at a standstill. Whereas Germany normally " marches at the head of culture with 50,000 new publications annually," practically no large book has been published since the outbreak of war, the place of books being taken by maps. The trade in such things as jewelry is completely dead. The only jewellers working are those producing Iron Crosses and other decorations. An attempt to create an industry in patriotic ornaments failed, possibly, as the writer of a report unkindly suggests, owing to their utter worthlessness. The silk industry has been hit with particular severity because rich customers have been the first to stop buying. The only trades prospering are those which are adapted to supply articles useful for military purposes.

A Press *Communiqué* dated Simla, the 26th October, 1914, says :—The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for India. *Begins.* Following announcement is being issued Saturday, 24th October, by Post Master General. Begins :—On and after the 26th October **telegraphic addresses** registered prior to 1st July 1914 may be used as the address but not as the signature in telegrams. (A) Between any two places in British Territory including Egypt. (B) Between each and any of the following British Territory including Egypt, Territory of allied countries, United States of America, provided in all cases that either sender or addressee or both are resident outside Europe. In the case of all telegrams emanating from British Territory and destined for the Territory of an allied power or for the United States of America the full name and address of the addressee will be given by the sender but not telegraphed. When the Censor is located at the office of destination he may at his discretion require the office to give the full name and address at which a telegram is to be delivered. Note, countries that are on the European telegraph system are reckoned as in Europe and *vice versâ*. Ends.

The following Notification appears in a *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated 1st November.—" It is hereby notified for general information that **war** has broken out **between His Majesty and Turkey.** "

The **contract** for the **supply of camels** on the Nushki-Dewan Chah section of the **Nushki-Seistan Trade Route** has been renewed for another year beginning with 1st May, 1914.

In the course of the Government Resolution on the Annual Report on **Emigration** from the **port of Calcutta** to British and Foreign Colonies during the year 1913, it is stated that the most important events of the year were the amalgamation of the emigration agencies for Trinidad, Fiji, Jamaica and Mauritius with that for British Guiana and the appointment of a central agency at Benares. These measures were the outcome of the recommendations of Lord Sanderson's Committee on Emigration from India to the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. They aim at effecting improvements in the recruitment of labour for the Colonies, but as they were only introduced on January 1st 1914, it is too early to appreciate their working.

Weather in India during the week ended Tuesday last was marked by a disturbance which affected northwest India, and gave unusually heavy rain in Baluchistan, the north Punjab and surrounding hills. The monsoon was active in the south of the Peninsula with unsettled conditions in northwest India. Rainfall has decreased in the south of the Peninsula, though it fell in all parts of the Madras Presidency and Mysore.

NOTICES.

CALLS FOR TENDERS.

Meat.

The Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 8th (Lucknow) Division, Lucknow, is calling for tenders till the 21st November, 1914, for the supply of meat (best grass fed beef and mutton) at all Cantonment Stations in the Division during the official year 1915-16. Further particulars may be obtained from that Officer.

Coffee.

The Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 9th Division, Ootacamund, is calling for tenders till the 9th December, 1914, for the supply of 65,200 lbs. of coffee to be delivered between the 15th February and 15th April, 1915. Further particulars may be obtained from that Officer.

Grains.

The Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 9th Division, Ootacamund, is calling for tenders till the 18th November, 1914, for the supply of approximately 16,15,300 lbs. of Kulthi ; 15,69,600 lbs. of Chenna and 1,33,600 lbs. of oats, during the quarter 1st January to 31st March, 1915. Further particulars may be obtained from that Officer.

Flour and Bran.

The Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 9th Division, Ootacamund, is calling for tenders till the 17th November 1914, for the supply of approximately 6,02,500 lbs. of flour and 16,13,000 lbs. of bran wheat during the quarter 1st January to 31st March, 1915. Further particulars may be obtained from that Officer.

Mittens.

The Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 8th (Lucknow) Division, Lucknow, is calling for tenders for the supply of 14,500 pairs of woollen mittens for Indian troops. Further particulars may be obtained from that Officer.

ENQUIRIES.

(For particulars address the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, New Imperial Secretariat, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

An asterisk (*) preceding an enquiry indicates that Bank references are offered.)

Cardboard Boxes.

(D354)—A London firm of manufacturers is desirous of communicating with importers of cardboard boxes.

Drugs.

(D355)—A local Chemical Works are desirous of communicating with suppliers of Indian Belladona and Hyoscyamus.

Miscellaneous Goods.

(D356)—A firm in Pennsylvania, U. S. A., is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of mops, carpets, whips, meat and bread boards and saw handles.

Patent Medicines.

(D357)—A firm of manufacturers in Kobe, Japan, is desirous of communicating with local druggists interested in patent medicines.

Red Garnet Sand.

(D358)—A merchant in South India is desirous of communicating with buyers of red garnet sand.

Rope.

(D359)—A firm in Hull, England, is desirous of communicating with importers of rope at Karachi and Bombay.

Shells and Machinery.

(D360)—A firm in Agra Cantonment, U. P., is desirous of communicating with (1) sellers of mother-of-pearl shells and (2) makers of machinery for manufacturing buttons from mother-of-pearl.

Speedometers.

(D361)—A manufacturer in Coventry, England, is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of a newly invented Speedometer for measuring the speed of motor vehicles and machinery.

Sugar Machinery.

(D362) - A firm in Ohio, U. S. A, is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of sugar machinery and grinding mills and for arranging a complete installation for manufacturing syrup and white and brown raw centrifugal sugar.

Typewriting Supplies.

(D363)—A firm in New York, U. S. A., is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of ink, ribbons, carbon paper and other typewriting supplies.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The following publications have been received and may be consulted by any desirous of studying them at the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, where they will be displayed in the waiting room till Wednesday, the 11th November 1914 :—

Parliamentary Publications.

Ninty-second Report : Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues—29th June 1914. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries—Minutes Constituting the Agricultural Education Conference. Agricultural and Technical Instruction Schemes (Ireland)—Local Contributions. Departmental Committee on Humidity and Ventilation—Minutes of Evidence. Colonial Reports—Annual, No. 804, Weihaiwei, 1913 ;—No. 808, Sierra Leone, 1913. Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for September 1914. Statistical Abstract, Principal and other Foreign Countries, 1901 to 1912.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

Australia—Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics—Bulletin No. 30, June 1914. Canada—Weekly Report, September 28th 1914. Italy—Bulletin Bibliographique Hebdomadaire—Annee V. Numero 29 to 37, Juillet 18th and 25th : Aout 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th ; Septembre 5th and 12th 1914. Sudan—Quarterly Statement of Trade with Foreign Countries and Egypt—No. 2 April 1st to June 30th 1914 ;—Monthly Report issued by the Commercial Intelligence Branch—Central Economic Board, August, 1914, Vol. VIII No. 8. Sweden—Handel Beratteise for Ar. 1912 av. Kommerskollegium.

Indian Publications.

Assam—Progress Report on Forest Administration for 1912-13. Burma—Land Records Administration Report for the year ended 30th June 1914. Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies, 1913. Dhar State—Administration Report, 1912-13. Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for the official year 1913-14. United Provinces—Report on the Excise Administration for the year ending 31st March 1914. Kolhapur State—Report on the General Administration for the year 1913-14. Madras Presidency—Report on the Operations of the Department of Agriculture for 1913-14. Punjab—Report on the Excise Administration for 1913-14. Foreign Rail-borne Traffic of the Mysore State for 1913-14 by Mr. A. Chatterton, C.I.E. Iron in Ancient India—By Mr. P. Neogi, M.A., P.R.S., F.C.S.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All correspondence and remittances relating to the supply of the "INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL" should be forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, to whom all bills are payable.

Correspondence regarding advertisements in the "INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL" should be addressed to Reuter's Telegram Co., Ld., but all advertisements, blocks, etc., must be approved by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence before insertion.

Retail trade advertisements cannot be accepted.

A full index is published as a quarterly supplement and should be filed for reference.

The annual rates of subscription to the "INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL" including quarterly index, are: Indian without postage, Rs. 12; with postage, Rs. 13; Foreign Rs. 18. Single copies 4 annas.

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Back numbers, when available, may be had at a cost of Re. 1, for any number more than a week old.

The Indian agents of the "INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL" are:—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. and Newman & Co., Calcutta; D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay; Higginbotham & Co., G. A. Natesan & Co., and Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras; Thacker, Spink & Co., Simla; Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Son, Lahore; and A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.

The Indian Trade Journal.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1914.

ALCOHOL AS FUEL.

Steps taken by the Imperial Motor Transport Council.

THE world's supply of petrol is limited and is being gradually exhausted. The supply may be said to be already insufficient to meet the growing demand, and as a natural consequence the price has risen considerably in recent years. The question of finding other sources of cheap motor fuel is consequently one of very great importance. The provision of suitable facilities for transport is a matter closely bound up with the development of all, particularly of young, countries, and the use of industrial and agricultural engines of the internal combustion type is likely to become a matter of increasing importance to the development of India no less than of other countries. It is well known that the possibilities of utilising alcohol as fuel have for some time been engaging the attention of scientists and engineers. Alcohol is already being produced in large quantities in many parts of the world— in Germany for instance from potatoes, in France from beetroot, in the tropics from sugar, in Japan and China from rice, and elsewhere from starch-containing grains, such as barley and maize. In India the local manufacture of spirit is limited, while there are considerable imports of methylated spirits, mainly from Java. It seems obvious, however, that with its extensive and varied products India affords excellent opportunities for the manufacture of industrial alcohol in large quantities.

At the same time the question of the utilisation of alcohol as a fuel involves problems which can only be solved after full enquiry and experimental investigation. It has to be shown that alcohol can be manufactured profitably and sold at a price which will bring it into competition with mineral motor spirits, and the particular form of engine in which it can be employed with the best results has to be demonstrated. The question has recently been taken up by the Imperial Motor Transport Council, London, which is under the presidency of H. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT. A Committee of the Council has been constituted, entitled the Alcohol Motor Fuel Committee, with a view to bringing about the permanent solution of the problem of maintaining an adequate supply of liquid fuel at a reasonably low price, and the Council has addressed Chambers of Commerce, Municipalities, Trades and Planters' Associations with the object of interesting them in the scheme. The aim of the Alcohol Motor Fuel Committee is to provide conclusive proof that alcohol can most advantageously be used in internal combustion engines as a substitute for petrol, benzol or other mineral motor spirits. The Committee will carry out exhaustive practical tests so as to arrive at a knowledge of the most suitable types of engine for alcohol, for the various purposes required. They will further collect all available evidence as to the economic possibilities of alcohol manufacture, throughout the Empire, from various raw materials, with a view to providing every facility for those interested in the provision of an abundant supply of fuel alcohol at a price which will compete most favourably with mineral motor spirits. The provision of a suitable denaturant for fuel alcohol which will at the same time adequately safeguard the revenue derived from potable alcohol in the various States of the Empire, is receiving special attention.

The Committee will be available for consultation, free of charge, by all British subjects throughout the Empire on all questions relating to the employment of alcohol as a motor fuel, the opinions being based on the results obtained experimentally and derived from the collection of the data which may be available.

Fuel alcohol, if available in ample quantities and at a cheap price, will be used by many trades and industries for a variety of technical purposes. The supply will create the demand. At present the position is that the engine builder will not spend money in order to produce a suitable alcohol engine until a sufficiently cheap and ample supply of alcohol is made available in the countries with which he deals. On the other hand the industrial alcohol manufacturer awaits the appearance in the market of suitable types of alcohol driven high speed engines before increasing his output. One of the objects of the Committee is to bridge this gulf. It is anticipated that the investigation will involve lengthy experiments and considerable expenditure which is estimated at a total sum of £30,000, while the enquiry, it is believed, will take from three to five years. For the amount required the Council invites subscriptions not merely from motoring organisations throughout the Empire but from all those interested in the provision of adequate transport facilities for the development of new countries.

We reprint below the plan of work to be carried out by the Alcohol Motor Fuel Committee :—

I.—The Engine Problem.

The question of using alcohol to drive low-speed internal combustion engines has been worked at on the Continent of Europe with much success, but all requisite information on the subject will now have to be collected at first hand, and any supplementary experimental work which is then indicated will be carried out by the Committee's engineering experts. As regards medium speed, high compression, alcohol engines, the existing data will also be collected and reviewed. The experiments will be carried out with a view to so modifying the existing type of high-speed engine as to render it efficient with alcohol, either alone or when mixed with mineral oils. This will involve the design of special engines for use with alcohol only, with particular reference to the needs of countries where suitable mineral spirit (for admixture with alcohol or otherwise) is difficult to obtain, or too costly to use. This course of development of the experimental work will, incidentally, enable investigation to be made as to use to the best advantage of fuel distilled from coal, lignite, peat, and the like. It is hoped that the experiments will result in the use of alcohol fuel for existing types of engines with a minimum of modification. Information will thus probably be obtained regarding the production of a high-speed engine capable of using alcohol with possibly even greater efficiency than the present type of engine working by means of petrol.

The above, of course, merely outlines the engineering investigation, as it is only when accurate data are available, and as experimental results are obtained, that the best line to follow regarding this section of the inquiry can be definitely determined.

2.—Alcohol Manufacture.

This section will include the collection of data from every part of the Empire, and from foreign countries, as to the raw materials at present available for alcohol manufacture, and also all available information as to the extent of possible development of supply. The whole question of the economical supply of material in the various localities will be thoroughly investigated. Information will also be provided by the Committee's Information Bureau, free of charge, to all British subjects who apply for technical or other assistance or information connected with the provision of local supplies of raw material for spirit manufacture, or as regards the provision of distilling facilities under the most favourable economic conditions. In this connection the experience of foreign countries also will, as far as possible, be utilised

3.—Denaturation of Alcohol.

This subject is one which must be settled by laboratory researches undertaken by the Committee's staff, and also by means of negotiations with the Governments of the various component States of the British Empire. From information already available, it may be stated that there is no reason whatever to doubt that denaturants suitable for the technical purposes required, and adequately safeguarding revenue interests, will be forthcoming. The desired modification of Customs and Excise regulations for industrial alcohol is again a matter for negotiation with the Governments concerned. It is, of course, necessary before *formally* approaching any Government on such matters that the Committee be able to produce incontrovertible evidence as to the production of a suitable alcohol engine, and as to the provision of a sufficiently cheap and abundant supply of fuel alcohol, as well as regards

the question of suitable denaturants. When this is forthcoming, Government restrictions will, it is understood from official sources, be suitably modified.

4.—Organisation.

Sir Charles Bedford (for several years Scientific and Technical Adviser to the Government of India on Customs and Excise matters, as well as Director of the Central Excise Laboratory for India) has undertaken the organisation and direction of the Committee's Bureau for the collection of the information above specified, and for the rendering of the (free) advisory services available to British subjects. Sir Charles will also be specially responsible for the direction of the sections of the inquiry relating to the Technology, Manufacture, and Denaturation of Alcohol. In the capacity of Secretary to the Committee, Mr. Horace Wyatt's experience of organisation in connection with motor affairs will be available; and a sufficient clerical staff has already been engaged, and is now at work with special reference to the collection of the requisite data for the various sections of the investigations. The various field tests and laboratory experiments will be conducted under the supervision of the experts on the Committee — each of whom is an acknowledged authority on his special branch — at various experimental centres in or near London.

SAMPLE EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS.

An exhibition of samples of imported German and Austrian goods will be held at Calcutta about the 1st December next under the direction of the Commercial Intelligence Department. The following classes of articles will be exhibited:—glass beads and glassware of various kinds; matches; soap; hardware including enamelled iron ware, locks, hinges and safes, metal lamps, cutlery, etc.; earthenware; pencils; brushes; toys; textiles, especially German shawls, blankets, flannels, mixed silk and cotton velvets, Austrian shawls and braid.

It is desired to exhibit at the same time samples of Indian manufactures of similar classes of goods, and Indian manufacturers are invited to send samples of such goods to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, as early as possible. The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence will arrange for the exhibition of these samples and their return, if desired, at the close of the exhibition. The exact date and time and place of the exhibition will be notified in due course.

Such an exhibition of samples will, it is hoped, be held later at Bombay and Madras, if suitable arrangements can be made.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

The *Board of Trade Journal*, published on the 8th October, relating to Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations, gives particulars about:—

Commonwealth of Australia.—Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation: Reports of Evidence.—Proposed.

Nyasaland Protectorate.—Proposed Regulation of Customs Duties upon Railways.

Dominion of Canada.—Establishment of New Warehousing Ports and Customs Outports. Exportation of Horses to United States conditionally allowed. Customs Decisions.

Commonwealth of Australia.—Exportation of certain Warlike Stores Prohibited. Exportation of various Warlike Stores to Certain Foreign Ports Prohibited. Exportation of Mares, Wheat and Flour, and Meat Prohibited, except under Permit.

Nyasaland Protectorate.—Exportation of Warlike Stores and Foodstuffs prohibited.

Barbados.—Governor empowered to Prohibit the Exportation of Foodstuffs. Governor empowered to permit Exportation of Goods prohibited under the Trade Act, 1910, and the Exportation of Foodstuffs Act, 1914, and to add to, alter, or revoke proclamations issued thereunder. Customs Tariff Amendments.

Straits Settlements.—Exportation of certain Warlike Stores (except to British Protected States in Malay Peninsula and Borneo) Prohibited. Exportation of various Warlike Stores to certain Foreign Ports prohibited. Exportation of Petroleum Oils, etc., to Germany and Austria-Hungary prohibited.

Russia.—Exportation of prohibited Goods from Russia.

Netherlands.—Customs Decisions.

Switzerland.—Importation of Alcohol by Private Persons.

Italy.—Regulations concerning the Importation of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, etc. Exportation of certain Articles prohibited.

Italy-Brazil.—Further Prolongation of the Provisional Commercial Convention.

Greece (New Territories).—Octroi Duty on Goods imported at Cavalla.

Roumania.—List of Articles the Exportation of which is prohibited. Exportation of Flour Prohibited.

Morocco.—Regulations respecting Meat imported at Casablanca.

Nicaragua.—List of Articles for Use in Mining which are Admitted Duty-free.

Venezuela.—Customs Classifications.

Chile.—Exportation of Cattle, Alimentary Products and Coal prohibited.

We give the following particulars of changes interesting to Indian trade:—

RUSSIA.

Exportation of prohibited Goods From Russia.

The following statement summarises the information which has been received by His Majesty's Government from the Russian Government with regard to facilities accorded for the shipment of certain goods, the exportation of which from Russia has been prohibited:—

The prohibited goods are—

Cereals of every kind in the grain and flour, bran and other fodder for live stock, potatoes, vegetables, meat, eggs, poultry and game (dead or alive), cattle, animal fat, fish, tobacco in the leaf or cut for smoking, conserves, walnut wood, oilseeds, hay, straw, cotton waste (ends), sheep and goat skins, leather, dressed and undressed, wool and down, coal and coke, birch tar (for the manufacture of coal briquettes), iron ore, naphtha and naphtha waste, benzine, kerosene and other illuminating (petroleum) oils and lubricating (petroleum) oils, automobiles, rubber tyres and rubber, wire, capsules, fuses, nitric acid, every kind of timber material, butter and saltpetre.

(1) The Russian Government are prepared to authorise without any formality the exportation of these goods in a *British* or an *allied* vessel if the port of destination is a British or allied port. If, on the other hand, the vessel's port of destination is a neutral port, the Russian Government can only authorise the exportation of prohibited goods by such vessels if the Embassy or Legation of the neutral country in which the port in question is situated certifies in agreement with the Embassy (or Legation) of the allied country under whose flag the vessel sails that such prohibited goods will be unloaded in a neutral country and will not be re-exported to an enemy country.

(2) The Russian Government will in no circumstances authorise the exportation of wheat in the grain or wheat flour by Baltic Sea ports.

(3) The Russian Government reserve the right to refuse permission for the exportation of any goods of the prohibited kinds enumerated in the second paragraph of this notice, if such goods are required in Russia.

(4) It is also understood that in the case of goods which it is proposed to transport from Russia on *neutral* vessels, either direct to the United Kingdom or to a neutral port for transhipment to the United Kingdom, application to the Russian authorities for permission to export must be made by the Embassy or Legation of that country under whose flag the vessel sails. Such application will be supported by His Majesty's Embassy at Petrograd at the request of the consignees of the goods in the United Kingdom, provided that such request is addressed to the Embassy, not direct, *but through the Foreign Office.*

CROP FORECAST.

SUGARCANE.

Second General Memorandum on the SUGARCANE crop of the season 1914-15

This memorandum is based upon reports received from provinces, which contain, on the average of the five years ending 1912-13, 99·4 per cent of the entire area under sugarcane in British India.

Since the issue of the first forecast in August last, the weather conditions have been generally favourable. The total area under sugarcane now amounts to 2,450,000 acres, which is 3 per cent below that of last year. Figures for the different provinces are stated below:—

	1914-15 (acres)	1913-14 (acres)
United Provinces	1,311,000	1,379,900
Punjab	396,100	410,900
Bihar and Orissa	271,500	262,900
Bengal	226,500	218,300
Madras	66,600	74,100
Bombay and Sind (including Native States)	79,800	84,000
Assam	47,800	46,500
North-West Frontier Province	31,800	31,700
Central Provinces and Berar	19,000	20,400
Total	2,450,100	2,523,700*

The provincial reports are summarised below. The figures in brackets, following the name of each province, indicate what percentage of the total area under sugarcane in British India was cultivated in that province during the five years ending 1912-13.

United Provinces (51·5 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The rainfall during the first three weeks of August was sufficient, but in the fourth week there was a break which lasted till the middle of September, when general rain fell throughout the province. The weather has, on the whole, been favourable to the crop, which is reported to be healthy. The area planted was roughly estimated in August last to be 1,311,000 acres, which is 5 per cent below last year's area. No modification has been made in this estimate. According to reports received from the different districts the present estimates of outturn range between 80 and 95 per cent of the normal. [Normal=2,600 lbs. per acre.]

Punjab (15·9 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The condition of the crop is reported to be generally good. The total area, as now estimated (396,100 acres), is 3·6 per cent less than last year's area.

* The outturn in 1913-14 was estimated at 2,263,000 tons. It is not yet possible to estimate the outturn for 1914-15 as data are still incomplete. If, however, the outturn per acre which was obtained from 2,300,000 acres, the average of last five years, be obtained this year, the outturn for 1914-15 would be about 2,400,000 tons.

Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, and Assam (11·3, 9·9, and 1·6 per cent, respectively, of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—No reports are furnished by these provinces in October. The figures reported in the August forecast were 271,500 acres in Bihar and Orissa, 226,500 acres in Bengal, and 47,800 acres in Assam. From the provincial weather and crop reports it appears that the weather has since been generally favourable and the crop is doing on the whole well.

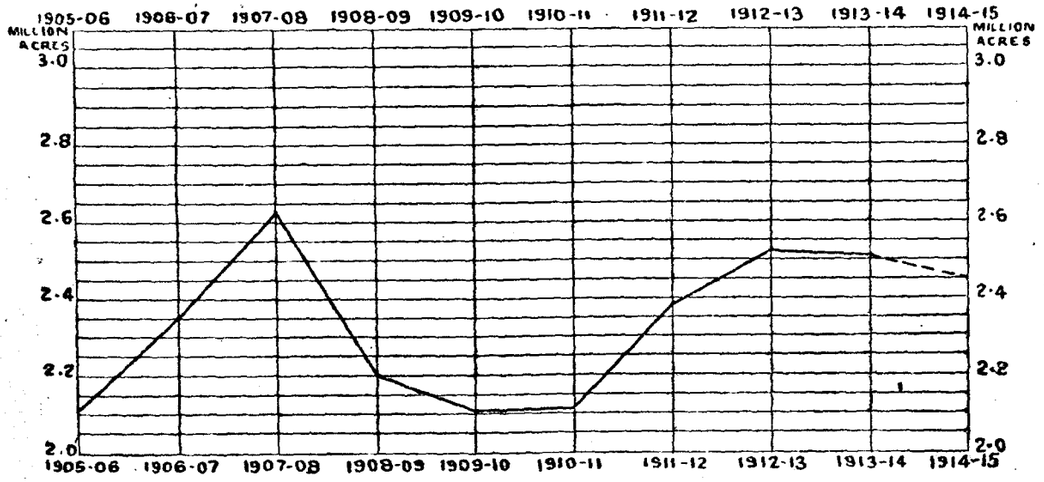
Madras (4·1 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The standing crop is reported to be in fair condition. The total area planted up to the end of September amounts to 66,600 acres, which is about 10 per cent less than last year's area. The decrease, chiefly in the Central districts, South Arcot, and Bellary, is attributed to want of timely rains, the late receipt of freshes in the Cauvery and its tributaries, and the fall in the price of jaggery.

Bombay and Sind (2·8 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The crop suffered somewhat from heavy rains in July and August, but it is now reported to be doing well in Gujarat, the Konkan, Sind, and in the western parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak; elsewhere it has suffered through deficient rain and its condition is only fair. The total area planted is reported to be 79,800 acres (30,400 acres being in Native States), which is 5 per cent short of last year's area. The decrease has been in the Deccan and the Karnatak, owing to insufficient water supply at the sowing time.

North-West Frontier Province (1·3 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The condition of the standing crop is so far good and an average outturn is expected. The area placed under the crop (31,800 acres) is practically the same as that of last year.

Central Provinces and Berar (1 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—Moderate to heavy rain fell in July, August and up to the end of the third week of September, with opportune breaks at intervals. The crop is reported to be generally in good condition at present. The total area planted is estimated at 19,000 acres, representing a decrease of about 7 per cent as compared with last year's area. For the province as a whole an outturn of 104 per cent of the normal is anticipated. [Average=2,569 lbs. per acre.]

The chart below illustrates the estimate of area for 1914-15 with the final figures of the preceding nine years:—



Sugarcane crop in foreign countries.—The latest report published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, shows that in Egypt the cane crop is growing well and should give an average yield. From unofficial sources it appears that in Java the crop has suffered from drought and a reduced yield is expected; the probable outturn is at present estimated at 1,350,000 tons as against 1,345,000 tons last year. In British and Dutch Guiana a large crop is anticipated. In Barbados and Trinidad good rains have benefited the crop. In Louisiana (United States of America) showers have improved the condition of the crop which had suffered from drought, and prospects are now very satisfactory. In Cuba heavy rains are needed in many parts on account of the prolonged drought. The weather has been favourable in the Hawaiian Islands and in Porto Rico. In Natal a reduced yield is anticipated owing to dry weather. In Mauritius prospects are good and the probable outturn is estimated at 265,000 tons as against 250,000 tons last year.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 3rd.

DURING the week ending November 2nd scattered showers fell only in a few places of the western districts.

The winter paddy crop on highlands is drying up and the lowland crop is also suffering in places on account of continued drought.

Ploughing for and sowing of *rabi* (spring) crops are in progress; but the operations are somewhat hampered by absence of moisture in the soil.

Damage to winter rice by insect-pests continues to be reported from Midnapur.

Cattle-disease is reported from ten districts.

The average price of common rice has fallen by about 0·2 per cent, as compared with that of the previous week.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Ranchi, Nov. 3rd.

DURING the week ending November 2nd there was no rain except very light showers in parts of the Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh and Ranchi.

The sowing of *rabi* (spring) crops continues, but is being retarded in some districts for want of moisture. For the same reason standing paddy on unirrigated areas is reported to be suffering in most districts of Bihar and also in parts of Balasore, Angul and Palamau.

Some damage to paddy by insects is reported from Cuttack, Balasore and Sambalpur.

The average price of common rice has slightly fallen as compared with that of the previous week.

The supply of fodder and water is sufficient.

Cattle-disease is reported from twelve districts.

Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

ASSAM.

Shillong, Nov. 2nd.

DURING the week ending October 31st the weather has been seasonable and practically rainless.

Harvesting of autumn rice is nearing completion.

Ploughing for and sowing of mustard and pulses and plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress.

Prospects of tea, winter rice, cotton and sugarcane are fair to good.

The average price of common rice has been practically stationary.

Cattle-disease is reported from two districts.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

UPPER INDIA.

THE following are excerpts from the Abstract of Proceedings of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, during July, August and September, 1914:—

Running Train Thefts.

In July the Committee invited from the principal manufacturing members of the Chamber particulars of losses suffered from the avoidance of responsibility by railways under the "running train theft" clause in Risk Notes.

From the replies received it appeared that the situation was not sufficiently grave to warrant efforts to alter the Risk Note form. It was realised that such alteration would involve not only alterations in the Railway Act, but in the Contract Act and other enactments which have a bearing on the Risk Note form, and that, even with a strong case shown, it would be most difficult, if indeed not impossible, to carry out all these legislative amendments.

At the same time the harshness of the exculpatory clause, particularly on small traders was admitted on all hands, but it was believed that in most *bona-fide* cases, the railways concerned did actually, though as a matter of grace, make good the loss.

Proposed Introduction of an Anti-adulteration Act for the whole of India.

In May, 1914, the Burma Chamber of Commerce invited the support of this Chamber to a movement to obtain the introduction of an Anti-adulteration Act for the whole of India.

Before taking action the Committee instituted enquiries as to the results of the working of the United Provinces Prevention of Adulteration Act and as a result of enquiries were forced to the conclusion that the Act is and must remain for all practical purposes a dead letter. The reasons for this are crystallised in paragraph 41 of the recent Government Resolution on Indian Sanitary Policy. This paragraph states:—

"The question is not free from difficulty, as, besides the necessity of fixing standards, a competent staff of analysts and inspectors is necessary, and for any real success the co-operation of the people is required."

The Burma Chamber of Commerce urged as a reason for the failure of local effort for the prevention of adulteration that local enactments generally provide for punishment only when a person who sells adulterated food has knowledge that it is adulterated, but under the United Provinces Act, Section VI, it is no defence to allege that the vendor did not know of the adulteration. He must prove that he bought the article in the condition in which he sold it, having written warranty as to its nature, substance and quality, and that he had no

reason to believe that it was anything else than that which it pretended to be. In spite of this most useful clause the Act is useless in the face of public apathy and the enormous interest against it.

Under these circumstances the Committee did not see that any good would be likely to result from the substitution of Imperial for Local Provincial legislation on the subject.

Private Marks on Railway Receipts.

In response to a reference the Committee during August discussed a proposal as to the desirability of Railways entering on Railway Receipts the private marks of packages tendered for despatch. It was pointed out that "under the present system the G. I. P. Railway refuses to recognise the description of a consignment as given by the consignor, *i.e.*, by private marks, and therefore in handing a railway receipt to him give no written assurance that they will carry out his instructions." As a result "the consignor details the private marks of packages on the railway receipt himself, for the guidance of the consignee. He does this at his own risk and in the event of misdelivery by the Railway Company it is extremely difficult to prove that they are responsible for the mistake."

The Committee were requested to approach the Railway Board on the subject, and to endeavour to get the G. I. P. Railway to fall into line with the East Indian Railway in this direction.

The Committee were of opinion that the Chamber could do nothing in this matter. Consignors are expected to have their goods marked so as to insure identification and it does not appear to be in any way essential that the private marks should be reproduced on the railway receipt.

Although the E. I. Railway do reproduce private marks in this manner, this is done entirely for their own convenience, and the reproduction of private marks cannot ensure correct delivery.

Duties of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

The Committee received a communication, dated 3rd August, from the Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Industries Department, inviting the opinion of the Chamber as to the most suitable method of providing for the carrying out of the duties at present discharged by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence. In this communication it was stated that the duties which the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence is expected to discharge, are regarded as being more than can be successfully performed by him without assistance. Two alternative methods of relief were suggested; (1) the duplication or triplication of the staff by the establishment of Imperial Officers at Calcutta, Bombay and possibly at Delhi, (2) the establishment of Provincial Officers, who would combine the functions of Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, in so far as they relate to a particular province, with those of the Provincial Director of Industries. It was pointed out by Government that the duties of the two Officers are in many cases the same, and that it would be anomalous to have an Imperial and a Provincial Officer conducting the same enquiries over practically the same area.

The Committee were in entire accord with the view that the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence could not successfully discharge the duties expected of him, without assistance. The first alternative presented was unhesitatingly set aside in favour of the second, and the Committee recommended strongly that the duties of the officers of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Director of Industries be merged in Provincial officers of suitable qualifications.

The Committee laid the greatest stress on the fact that in their estimation the entire success of the proposal lies in obtaining for these posts officers of wide commercial and industrial experience, and it was believed that if the salary offered be sufficiently attractive, it would not be a matter of insuperable difficulty to obtain such officers, and for their part the Committee would be prepared to assist the Local Government in obtaining a suitable officer for these Provinces.

Exemption of Galvanised Iron Roofs from Painting or White-washing.

In the Proceedings of January, 1914, reference was made to a representation to the Local Government on the subject of exempting Factory owners from the obligation of painting or white-washing galvanised iron roofs. Replying on the 6th of August to this representation the Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Industries Department, informed the Chamber that the Lieutetant Governor, after considering the procedure of other Provinces, had decided that roofs of corrugated iron should be painted and then white-washed at regular intervals; walls also should be white-washed. Exceptions would, however, be made in special cases where it was proved that this treatment was definitely detrimental to the industry carried on in the particular factory.

Allowance for Adhesive Revenue Stamps Spoiled or Misused.

During May, 1914, the Committee were requested to approach Government with a view to having placed on record a proper interpretation of the rules for the granting of allowances for spoiled or misused adhesive revenue stamps.

A case had arisen where a block of shares in a local Company had been sold by the recent owner to two different persons, and two transfer deeds were of course necessary. By a clerical error one transfer deed only was made out for the whole of the shares, in one form, and it was stamped for the full amount.

Obviously this transfer deed could not be registered, and as the adhesive stamps affixed to it had been cancelled by the seller before discovering the mistake, the Company concerned requested the Collector of Cawnpore either to authorise the refund of the value of the stamps, or the issue in exchange of other stamps, which would have been affixed to the correct transfer deeds.

The Collector, finding that the rules on the subject appeared to be ambiguous, referred the matter to the Board of Revenue. The Board decided that the rules did not admit of a refund of the value of the stamps.

A representation was made to the Local Government by the Chamber on the 9th June, it being stated that, in the opinion of the Committee, the case was clearly one where the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, providing for allowance for spoiled or misused stamps, should be held to extend to adhesive stamps, and not merely to impressed stamps, which are specified in Sections 49 and 50 of the Act. The Committee admitted that with adhesive stamps there were more opportunities for fraud than with impressed stamps, but the case under reference was one of genuine error, and, since under the rules, as they stood, nothing could be done, the Committee trusted that in this and similar cases where adhesive stamps were spoiled or misused, and where the Collector was able to satisfy himself that the claim was genuine, suitable action under rules should be made permissible.

Replying on the 11th of August the Local Government stated that the decision of the Board of Revenue, as the chief controlling revenue authority, was final, and in this case was correct. Section 52 of the Act under which refunds for misused adhesive stamps can be given did not in this case apply, as it was not a case of inadvertently using a stamp for an instrument not chargeable with duty.

The Government was however advised that there is nothing apparently to prevent the Government from granting a refund of stamp duty if, in its opinion, it should in justice be refunded, notwithstanding the absence of any provision in the law authorising it to do so, and the Lieutenant Governor had decided that in the present instance, if the Collector of Cawnpore was satisfied that there was a genuine mistake, he might grant a refund of the value of the spoiled stamps, as a special case.

Qualifications of Auditors under the Indian Companies Act.

During July and August the Committee considered and discussed G. O. No. 860-VIII 312 of the 25th June prescribing the rules framed by the Local Government under Section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act entitling the holders thereof to act as auditors of Companies, and connected G. Os. specifying the Institutions and Associations, the Members of which have, under the proviso to Sub-Section 1 of Section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, been declared to be entitled to be appointed to act as auditors of Companies throughout British India, and of further Societies, Institutions or Associations considered worthy of recognition by the Local Government under rules II and III (2) of the rules framed by the Local Government.

In considering these G. Os. the question arose as to whether auditors appointed prior to the 1st of April 1914 would be permitted to audit the accounts of Companies, under the provisions of Sections 290 (2) and 144 (3) of the Act. The matter was referred to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, U. P., who was asked whether the Local Government had issued any orders expressly permitting, as the Bombay Government had permitted, the acceptance under the Sections above referred to, of accounts audited by persons, unauthorised under the new Act, but appointed auditors by Companies prior to the 1st of April 1914. In reply the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies stated that the Local Government did not propose to issue instructions similar to those promulgated by the Government of Bombay. The legal position was not satisfactorily established, for Section 144 (1) of the Companies Act provides that no unqualified person shall be appointed, *or act*, as an auditor. Although therefore under Section 290 (2) the appointment may be deemed to have been validly made, yet after the 1st April 1914 it does not appear that the person so appointed would be entitled to act as an auditor unless duly qualified to do so under the Act. At the same time the Registrar mentioned that, as a matter of practice, he had, since the 1st of April 1914, accepted for registration several balance sheets of Companies of undoubted integrity, audited by persons who might be considered unauthorised under the new Act, but whom he considered competent persons, and he was for the present prepared to continue this practice, but the rules would have to be strictly followed from the 1st of April 1915.

—The outstanding feature of the British **Board of Trade returns** for September, published in another part of this issue, is that, as compared with August, there was an increase in all divisions of the foreign trade. "The expansion," says the *Times*, "is very encouraging, for the increases are spread over every one of the main classes of articles, which demonstrates the fact that the general trade of the country has made an excellent recovery from the first shock of war. As compared with August imports last month increased by nearly £3,000,000; home exports by £2,500,000, and foreign and Colonial reexports by £750,000. These increases are all the more significant because the August figures included records of some transactions which preceded the war. Moreover, it should be remembered that exported military and naval stores are not included in the trade accounts, but these alone must have absorbed much labour and represented a great sum in value."

INDIAN COTTON GOODS CONTRACTS.

The *Manchester Guardian* of 9th October says :— The continuance of heavy exports of cotton goods to the Indian markets gives some assurance that the cancellation of goods through late delivery will turn out to be a less formidable difficulty than it appeared at the beginning of the war. Perhaps the case of dyed goods is the worst, for some contracts cannot now be executed owing to the lack of German dyes, and it is significant that, while the September exports of grey staples to all markets were 145,000,000 yards, against 189,000,000 the previous September, the dyed and coloured goods were 55,000,000 yards, against 114,000,000. This question of time contracts with the Indian dealers is dealt with in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce *Monthly Record*, which reviews the replies of the representative bodies in the various markets to the appeal from the Chamber. It will be remembered that the Government of India was asked to appeal through the Indian Chambers of Commerce to the Native Piece Goods Associations to permit deliveries of goods under contract to be extended for two months. It does not appear that this was granted without qualification in any case, but though the Government endorsed the appeal of the Manchester Chamber the final conclusion is that "they observed no disposition on the part of the Indian Trade to take undue advantage of the situation."

The Government points out that "the whole position was complicated by local variations in the terms of the contracts" and also by the circumstance that some of the goods, especially coloured goods, were timed to arrive for the Dewali festival, after which they would hardly be saleable till next year. In the case of Calcutta the contract allows a month's grace in the case of *force majeure*, and the Government's information is that not many cases would fall outside this; should they prove to be considerable some sort of special treatment might be organised. The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, however, which is chiefly concerned "expresses inability to co-operate in any way," and it is added—in a telegram from the Government of Bengal—that "they do not want delivery, but hope to get out of their contracts." The position with regard to Bombay is less simple, as under the contract the seller's responsibility ends with delivery to railway or dock company here. "The primary difficulty was the responsibility for payment of the increase of 25 per cent in freight and of war risks insurance." This does not appear to have been cleared up; arbitration is suggested for adjusting the burden of the excess freight, "and the question of responsibility for war risks was kept over for separate settlement according to circumstances, which varied with individual contracts." As to time extension it is suggested that there is no need, because shortage of shipping would not affect delivery to the railway or dock companies, and we suppose that stoppages of mills or weaving sheds through lack of raw material would be considered irrelevant if it could be got at any price. At Karachi the Native Piece Goods Association were not prepared to bind themselves to extensions, but recommended their members to do their best, and very much the same line was taken by the Delhi Association. In Madras the merchants appear to have agreed to the extension, and in Cawnpore the Chamber of Commerce was "inducing" dealers to grant the extension without complete confidence in its success. On the whole the information is reassuring, especially when we take into account that goods are generally being delivered to time.

THE WAR AND THE RAW SILK SITUATION.

An American View.

The following are extracts from the Semi-Annual Report of the Silk Association of America, dated September :—

The disturbance of the raw silk market caused by the breaking out of war at first caused grave apprehension in the silk trade. Last season the silk manufacturing world made a record for consumption, absorbing all the large crops of the silk producing countries; but this season all previous estimates of production and consumption must be entirely revised on account of the unforeseen contingencies which have arisen. It is hardly possible at present to predict what the course of the market will be, as we have no precedents to guide us, and the entire matter really depends upon the developments of the war.

When the shock first came its immediate effect was a violent drop on the Yokohama market, and virtually a suspension of business in Europe, Shanghai, and Canton. These events were brought about by the closing of the international exchanges and the war's interference with the ocean freight carrying trade. These problems are being slowly adjusted, but it will doubtless be a considerable time before the trade is again flowing in normal channels. In all silk-producing countries (except Italy) the season of 1913-14 had been productive of large crops, which were entirely absorbed by the manufacturers. Not only that—they also made heavy inroads into and nearly consumed the entire reserve which is carried over from one season to the next. This reserve at the beginning of last season was quite large, because of the curtailed consumption due to the silk strike in 1913.

Thus it came about that during the month of July, just prior to the breaking out of the war, a dearth of raw silk in the consuming markets was strongly felt. The declaration of war and the consequent interruption of trade prevented the arrival of raw silk needed to relieve this tension. As a result, the New York market witnessed during August the sale of spot silk at from 50 to 75 cents per lb. over the prices it was possible to contract for shipments "due to arrive" from about four to five weeks later. It is to be expected that these abnormal conditions will be of only temporary duration,

and that the primary and consuming markets will eventually reach a common level.

There are many factors now affecting production and consumption, however, to be taken into consideration. That the consumption of silk in Europe will for some time be restricted is certain, and that America cannot be expected to take all this additional silk, is no less certain. The production of European filatures will undoubtedly be curtailed, and many filatures in all countries will no doubt close if prices fall too much. Moreover, the Governments of Europe, Japan, and China may decide to support their important wealth-producing silk industries, and financially assist in carrying over a portion of the cocoons to a period when more normal prices may be expected.

ENGINEERING TRADE IN INDIA.

The Share of Germany.

The article below is from the *Times'* Engineering Supplement of 25th September, 1914 :—

The engineering industry of India is a wholly internal trade which, importing and not exporting, depends directly on the prosperity of Indian general trade. This during the last three or four years has been very prosperous. Tea, jute, and cotton have all done well, and the coal trade has steadily increased since 1909, the raisings in that year being 11,870,064 tons and 15,486,338 tons in 1913. Although there seemed to be signs in the earlier part of this year that there would be a slackening of prosperity which would affect engineering trade, yet the prosperity continued. The business of the Port of Calcutta may be regarded as an index of the position in India generally, and the returns for the four months ended July, 31st, which have just reached this country, show that there was an increase in the imports and exports combined of Rs. 64,70,792.

The present monsoon is good, and the excellent harvest of jute and tea which have obtained should be followed by good rice and wheat crops. In spite of the war, and to some extent because of it, all food products will be wanted by the world if the world can get them. In the meantime, however, exports are stopped by the lack of shipping, a large number of vessels having been commandeered by the Government. War risk insurance has also been an adverse influence, though the effects have been mitigated by Government action. More serious however, is the restriction in credit and facilities of finance, and hard things are being said about the policy of the London-managed joint stock banks, who are accused of restricting existing credits, declining to grant new ones, and charging at high rates for such accommodation as they have given. How long this state of affairs will continue remains to be seen, but if free facilities can be given to India for the continuance of trade, Asia, America, Africa, Australia, nearly all Mediterranean ports, the United Kingdom, and Scandinavia are open to her commerce. A considerable portion of the engineering trade, which would share in continued prosperity, has been in enemy hands and can be wrested from them.

Iron and Steel.

The total imports into India in 1913-14, including private merchandise and Government stores, but excluding treasure, were worth £127,000,000 and the exports £163,000,000, and the share of Germany in the imports was 6·9 per cent and in the exports 10·3 per cent. As regards articles of engineering interest, India now takes the first place among manganese-producing countries, and ore was exported to the amount of 718,049 tons, of which Great Britain took 258,776 tons, Belgium 187,821 tons, the United States 106,327 tons, and France 103,847 tons. The exports of iron and steel reached 84,355 tons, a decrease of nearly 20,000 tons as compared with the preceding year. In this connexion it may be noted that the Tata Ironworks increased their production from 97,367 tons of pig iron in 1912 to 140,293 tons in 1913, in addition to 15,003 tons of steel rails and 16,044 tons of beams, channel and bars, while the Bengal Ironworks contributed 59,379 tons to the production of the country. To a certain extent the war will act by way of protection to the home industry of India, and it is fortunate at this juncture that she has her own production of iron and steel. Again, if the jute and cotton mills can be kept at work, the difficulties and risks attendant on a state of war will tend to make them get their needs for repairs and renewals met in India, and the same may be said of stores for railways, steamers, electric undertakings, mines, and tea gardens.

The imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof other than for railways amounted to 1,016,000 tons, having a value of over £10,000,000, and representing an increase of 293,924 tons over the preceding year. The quantity sent from the United Kingdom increased by 177,073 tons to 607,146 tons, while Germany supplied 200,103 tons, as compared with 120,144 tons in the preceding year. Belgium sent 173,048 tons in place of 120,461 tons, and the United States 22,028 tons in place of 36,469 tons. The first place is taken by galvanized sheets, 274,759 tons of which, out of a total of 277,595 tons, were supplied by Great Britain. But with iron and steel bars and channel, which take the second place with 231,355 tons, the position is different, for 108,028 tons came from Belgium, 85,310 tons from Germany, and only 33,817 tons from this country. Germany was also ahead in sheets and plates not galvanized or tinned, for she sent 40,563 tons, against Great Britain's 38,894 tons and Belgium's 19,319 tons. Of angle and spring steel she sent 14,299 tons, the share of Great Britain being 17,038 tons, and of Belgium 12,316 tons, and her contribution of nails and rivets was 5,338 tons, compared with 7,291 tons from this country and 3,315 tons from Belgium. In pipes and fittings

(cast) she had a comparatively unimportant share, sending only 4,101 tons, against Great Britain's 42,583 tons; Belgium's contribution in this department was only 468 tons, but the United States sent 9,037 tons. In beams and pillars she was, however, a more important competitor, supplying 21,554 tons, against 56,176 tons sent by Great Britain.

Machinery and Millwork.

The value of the machinery and millwork imported into India in 1913-14 was over five millions sterling, an increase of 43 per cent over the previous year's figures. Textile machinery accounted for 42 per cent of the total, while the other two most important items, steam engines and their components and electrical machinery, were worth about £670,000 and nearly £350,000 respectively. Of the total Great Britain supplied over 4½ millions sterling and Germany only about £287,000, but figures showing the amounts contributed by the different countries under the various headings comprised under machinery and millwork are not yet available. It may be said, however, that German steam engines and boilers are practically unknown in India, apart from a few examples of Wolf engines which have been installed on account of their high efficiency; and while there are many Diesel engines of German manufacture, the British product commands the market so far as the ordinary gas and oil engine is concerned. Germany has perhaps the largest share in the supply of light railway material for collieries, including steel tubs. In recent years the Indian collieries have adopted electrical equipment to a considerable extent, and here German goods have found an opening; but a very small amount of German machinery has found its way into the Mysore goldfields, where British makers have rather had to meet competition from America. The Calcutta market is flooded with cheap German materials for electric wiring, such as cables, switches, ceiling-roses, and cutouts, and though these are of the poorest quality, they are apparently "good enough," as the demand continues. It is regrettable also that such of the flour mills in and around Calcutta as are electrically driven have German motors, transformers, and switch gear installed, and practically all the electrical plant in the Tata Ironworks is of German manufacture. In the textile machinery market Germany has very little foothold, and the United Kingdom supplied 90 per cent of the sewing machines, numbering 61,183, imported in 1913-14. Germany and the United States contributing 6 and 3 per cent respectively.

Railway Material.

Another important group of Indian imports is constituted by railway plant and rolling stock, and it is one moreover that is increasing in importance from year to year. In 1913-14 its value exceeded nine millions sterling, over 6½ millions being private and over 2½ millions on Government account. This total is almost double the average for the three years ending 1911-12, and the increase has been more rapid in the private than in the Government imports. The great bulk of the material comes from this country. The Government stores include imports worth barely £20,000 from Australia, the United States, and "other countries" while of the private imports Australia and Germany figure for about £200,000 each, and "other countries" for about £75,000. It is regrettable, however, that while the share of Australia has been falling off during late years, that of Germany has been steadily increasing, being in 1913-14 almost double what it was in 1912-13, and about 13 times the value in 1909-10.

Owing to the dissected figures for 1913-14 not being available as yet, it is impossible to say in what classes of railway material the Germans were most successful, but in the preceding year by far their largest contribution was in carriages and wagons and parts thereof, followed by steel or iron sleepers and keys, "other kinds of material," rails, chairs, and fishplates, and locomotive engines and tenders. Belgium in the same year supplied carriages and wagons to a value of about one-third that sent by Germany, and in "other kinds of materials" appears for a value nearly half that of Germany.

It may be mentioned that in 1913-14 the expenditure on carriages and wagons amounted to nearly half the total, private and Government, while of a total capital expenditure of 12 millions sterling sanctioned for 1914-15, over 5¼ millions are specifically allotted for the supply of rolling stock. In 1913-14, 925 additional miles of railways were sanctioned, with 2,423 miles under construction or sanctioned for construction.

—Now that **aluminium utensils** are coming into use, it will, says the *Scientific American*, be interesting to note the following experiments made by Professor John Glaister of the Glasgow University, his object being to find whether various aliments were likely to attack the metal. He finds that the only substances that attack the surface are oranges, lemons, Brussels sprouts, and tomatoes, but even in this case the quantity of aluminium dissolved is insignificant and quite inoffensive It is already known that aluminium is not affected by air at any temperature, and it does not blacken on contact with hydrogen sulphide as silver does. As the metal is easily cleaned, it appears that such utensils have all the advantages, and all kinds of foods can be prepared in them without danger. Another advantage that they share with copper vessels is that, being of thin metal, they heat up very quickly. For electric or flame heaters, this means quite an economy of heat, as less heat is now lost in warming up the material of the vessel. This refers specially to rapid heating, such as boiling of water and the like.

INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Report for 1913-14.

The following are extracts from the Annual Report on the Posts and Telegraphs of India for the year 1913-14, just issued by the Hon'ble Mr. W. Maxwell, C.I.E., M.V.O., I.C.S., Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs:—

At the close of 1913-14 there were 93,955 postal officials, 18,946 post offices and 155,806 miles of mail lines. During the year 1,049 million articles, including 25 million registered articles, were posted; stamps worth 2 million pounds sterling were sold for postal purposes; 31 million money orders of the total value of 38 million pounds were issued; a sum of 8 million pounds was collected for tradesmen and others on value-payable articles; 3 million insured articles valued at 48 million pounds were handled; customs duty aggregating £68,948 was realised on parcels and letters from abroad; pensions amounting to £202,475 were paid to native military pensioners; 12,059 lbs. of quinine were sold to the public. On the 31st March, 1914, there were 1,638,725 Savings Bank accounts with a total balance of 15½ million pounds and 24,574 Postal Life Insurance policies with an aggregate assurance of 2¼ million pounds. The total revenue and expenditure for the year, after making the various administrative adjustments, amounted to £2,536,305 and £2,261,302 respectively.

The maximum weight of pattern packets for transmission by the inland post was raised from 80 to 200 tolas.

Motor mail services were introduced in Hyderabad (Deccan) and Ootacamund, and the question of replacing horse-vans by motor vehicles for the conveyance of mails in the larger cities generally is under consideration.

There were 18,946 post offices and 49,131 letter boxes at the close of the year or 157 post offices and 607 letter boxes more than in the preceding year. The number of post offices in charge of Schoolmasters and other extra-departmental agents rose from 12,279 to 12,362. The number of village postmen was 8,234 against 8,190 in 1912-13.

The total number of postal articles of all kinds, excluding money orders, transmitted during the year is estimated at 1,050 millions, being 35 millions more than in the preceding year.

There was an increase in all classes of articles except unpaid letters, the marked decrease in which is, of course, a tendency in the right direction.

It is computed that of the total of 1,080 million articles and money orders which were posted 99·79 per cent were actually delivered or paid as compared with 99·75 per cent in the preceding year.

It is estimated that the total number of letters, postcards and packets sent and received by the foreign post was 69 millions as compared with 64 millions in 1912-13. Of the total, 43 millions were exchanged with the United Kingdom, India receiving 28 millions from that country and sending 15 millions. In the case of other countries the receipts, 12 millions, were more than balanced by the despatches, 13 millions. In particular classes of articles a striking difference occurs between the number of newspapers and book and sample packets coming into and leaving India, the approximate figures being 19 millions and 7 millions respectively. Of these 19 millions received 14 came from the United Kingdom, while of the 7 millions despatched 2 were for that country.

The total number of foreign parcels sent and received rose from 889,781 to 994,921, of which more than half were exchanged with the United Kingdom.

The new and larger Georgian postcards which were issued for the first time during the preceding year were in great demand, and their popularity is reflected both in the increased sales of postcards and in the diminished sales of ¼ anna ordinary adhesive stamps, which however continued to hold the lead. For the rest sales increased to a fair extent generally, the few exceptional cases calling for no remarks.

Stamp booklets, which were introduced in 1907, are becoming increasingly popular, the total number sold having risen from 1,884,781 in 1911-12 to 2,438,160 in 1913-14.

THE WAR AND COPPER MARKET.

Reduced Consumption.

The immediate effect of the war upon copper has been the shutting-off of new demand for the metal from all European users, and the necessarily reduced consumption in all directions, so far as the arts of peace are concerned. On the other hand, there has been a sharp stimulus to the consumption of the metal in connection with munitions of war. Germany had been systematically preparing for war, and there is no longer the least doubt that the heavy deliveries of copper in that country, which had puzzled the world's trade for many months, arose from the feverish activity of her armament works. The buying of copper by Germany for war purposes, at a time when outwardly she was at peace with all men, is another straw showing the way in which the wind had been blowing, and exposes once more her attempts to catch her neighbours unawares. To the extent represented by this excessive German buying, therefore, the price of copper had been somewhat artificially stimulated, and with the cessation of all new demands for ordinary peace requirements the position has undergone an important alteration. With the outbreak of war the exportation of copper in any form from this country was interdicted, though occasional consignments booked for export have since been released upon satisfactory assurances being given. Conditions, however, are far from normal.

The cessation of new buying in Europe, except for munitions, at once involved a general stoppage of

mines, and it is doubtful whether the United States, which furnishes some 55 per cent of the world's output, is to-day producing at more than 50 per cent of its capacity. Mines and smelters in all parts of the United States, and, indeed, throughout the world, have either curtailed operations or ceased work entirely. It is hopeless to attempt to pierce the gloom far at present, but it is much to be feared that the prosperity of the world's copper industry has been shaken to its foundations for a time. Finance is at present a very real obstacle to the handling of large quantities of the metal. This will no doubt tend to right itself by degrees, but when the war ends we shall be brought face to face with wholesale wreckage and ruin, and this destruction of wealth, of population, and of the means of production must fetter industry of all kinds, no matter what efforts may be made to repair the ravages of the modern Huns. It is, however, too much to hope that the world for a very long time will be in a position to pay for the output of all the copper mines and smelters working, and this under profitable conditions, a couple of months or so ago, and if so there can be nothing for it but an indefinite restriction of production at mines, smelters, and refineries all over the world. We are dealing now, however, with a world-wide war, a condition never before experienced, and conclusions drawn from the last great European conflict, in which relatively small forces were engaged and comparatively small areas were laid waste, may prove deceptive to-day. It is possible, indeed, that entirely new conditions may have to be evolved to meet the state of things to be expected from this wholesale devastation. Failing these, it is impossible to see how there can be anything but a period of depression and financial stringency in store.

The United States stands to be very hard hit in her mining industry, owing to her pre-eminent position. Spain, too, with her Tinto mines, and Australia as well must suffer probably in proportionate degree. There is no news whatever from the German copper mines, but it may be assumed with moderate certainty that they are stopped. The largest producer there is the Mansfeld, which in 1913 gave about 20,000 tons, smaller concerns being responsible for 5,000 tons. These figures are practically stationary compared with 1912.

The statistics below show the respective native production and home consumption in 1913 of the chief European nations now engaged in war —

	Output Tons	Consumption Tons
Austria-Hungary	4,100	39,000
Belgium	—	15,000
England	300	140,000
France	—	103,000
Germany	25,000	259,000
Russia	38,000	40,000
Total	67,400	596,000

It may be assumed that whatever the industrial conditions which follow upon the crushing of German tyranny, the world's copper producers will be able to meet them. Their idle and reserve capacity for production can be got to work gradually, and as needs grow; and it must be remembered that when European peace is restored it is unlikely in the extreme that Germany will be permitted again to force the civilised world into militarism run mad, and under such circumstances it is probable that the consumption of the commercial metals for warlike purposes will be greatly reduced.

Copper.

	Highest			Lowest			Average Prices 1st Half			Average Prices 2nd Half			Average Prices Year		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1907 . Mar.	112	0	0	Dec. 54	10	0	—			—			87	1	8
1908 . Dec.	66	5	0	July	56	2	6	59	0	9	61	0	0	60	0	5
1909 . Jan.	64	3	9	Mar.	54	10	0	58	14	4	59	0	2	58	17	3
1910 . Jan.	62	1	3	July	52	15	0	58	3	3	56	3	1	57	3	2
1911 . Dec.	64	0	0	May	53	8	9	55	2	4	57	1	2	56	1	9
1912 . June	80	0	0	Jan.	60	17	6	68	17	2	77	5	2	73	1	2
1913 . Jan.	77	1	3	June	61	15	0	67	15	0	68	16	6	68	5	9
1914*. Feb.	66	16	3	June	59	15	0	63	18	0	—			—		

Final prices of 1912: "spot," £65 ⅜; "forward" £65⅛.
July 30, 1914: "spot," £55½; "forward," £57¼.
* To date.

Transactions since the end of July have been, as in respect of Stock Exchange dealings, outside of official recognition. A temporary rally apparently occurred, but there was a fresh reaction to about the quotation of July 30.

To have the statistics as to consumption of five of the countries that are now engaged in war is just now opportune. The figures are interesting from the point of view of the contrast of consumption of copper for 1913 as compared with previous years. We know that Germany, in respect of the metal industry, is one of the most enterprising nations, but it can scarcely be taken as arising from the merely peaceful use of copper that we witness Germany in 1913 using approximately 260,000 tons, as compared with only 128,000 tons in 1905. To what extent has the enormous increase in the consumption of copper been due to war preparations? We condense some particulars as to the total consumption of the respective countries, showing the percentages of 1913 as compared with 1910, 1905, and 1901 :—

	1913 Tons	1910 Tons	1905 Tons	1901 Tons
Germany	259,300	200,414	127,973	84,840
Austria	39,200	33,500	22,700	18,430
United Kingdom	140,300	146,000	103,300	105,200
France	103,600	85,700	57,800	45,100
Russia	40,200	28,600	27,600	19,000

	Increase per Cent. 1913 over 1910	1913 over 1905	1913 over 1901
Germany	23·8	102·6	205·6
Austria	17·0	73·5	113·0
United Kingdom	3·9*	35·8	30·5
France	32·5	79·0	129·5
Russia	40·5	45·6	111·6

* Decrease.

The detail as to each country is set out below :—

Copper Statistics of Principal European Countries.

(Quantities throughout in Metric Tons)

	1901	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
GERMANY.						
Production	31,317	31,713	34,026	37,452	39,800	41,100
Imports	58,620	102,218	181,551	191,590	200,608	—
Exports	5,097	5,958	7,063	6,914	7,673	—
Consumption	84,840	127,973	209,414	222,100	232,700	259,300
AUSTRIA.						
Production	1,346	1,439	2,279	2,563	4,026	4,132
Imports	17,504	22,535	32,217	37,251	45,460	36,451
Exports	435	1,253	977	1,310	1,332	1,379
Consumption	18,400	22,700	33,500	38,500	48,200	39,200
UNITED KINGDOM.						
Production	530	720	500	400	300	300
Imports	148,600	132,900	159,500	167,300	157,800	159,700
Exports	50,800	35,700	43,200	33,800	28,100	36,200
Total consumption*	105,200	103,300	146,000	159,100	144,600	140,300
FRANCE.						
Smelting works output	7,000	7,600	12,900	13,200	11,900	11,900
Imports	41,200	55,500	77,112	81,541	88,833	94,863
Exports	5,100	6,600	4,501	2,835	3,092	4,402
Total consumption*	45,100	57,800	85,700	95,700	98,500	103,600
RUSSIA.						
Production	8,100	8,900	22,600	25,600	33,500	34,300
Imports	10,900	18,700	6,500	7,800	7,000	6,100
Exports	—	—	500	600	500	200
Consumption	19,000	27,600	28,600	32,800	40,000	40,200

* Allowing for increase or decrease of stocks.

—*The Statist.*

THE SUPPLY OF DYESTUFFS.

The *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts* publishes the following in its issue of 2nd October :— A committee has been appointed by the Board of Trade to advise as to the best means of obtaining for the use of British industry sufficient supplies of chemical products, colours, and dyestuffs of kinds hitherto largely imported from Germany. The urgency of the matter in respect of colours alone is probably much greater than has been universally realised. Colours derived from coal tar are of greater or less importance to every industry, and are of capital moment to certain of our greatest trades. They enter into confectionery and are employed of course largely in making lakes for use as pigments, papermakers and leather-dressers employ them, and especially are they used as dyes in the textile trade. The Census of Production vouches for the dyeing and printing of 2,447 million yards of cotton, 30 million yards of linen, and the dyeing of 235 million yards of woollen and worsted cloth. The particulars are not exhaustive, but they indicate the scale of the interests that are jeopardised by the want of dyestuffs of the requisite quantity and quality.

From other data it is possible to construct an idea of the dependence of British industry upon foreign dyestuff. The imports of coal-tar colours for 1913 aggregated 367,884 cwt. of a value of £1,892,000. No exact statement of the home production in the same year is available, but in 1907 the weight was 139,000 cwt. and the value £373,000. Doubtless the British production has since increased, but the quantity is not all consumed at home, and last year 54,849 cwt. were exported. It can be assumed with some confidence that at least three out of four parts of the coal-tar colour retained for home consumption was foreign. The average price of the British made dyes was under sixpence a pound in 1907, and the average import value of foreign dyes last year was fractionally over elevenpence. The disparity is thus further increased, for the prices reflect, in one way or another, differences in colorific value. The total amount spent in tar colours would seem to be about £2¼ millions. Values should afford also a broad guide to the colouring values of the dyeing extracts, obtained from woods, which continue to be imported and used despite the great progress of the artificial dyes. Some £485,000 of various extracts, including indigo, were imported last year, and re-export reduced the available value to £429,000. It can thus be said in a loose way that three parts of the colour value was derived from chemical factories, chiefly foreign.

The countries of origin are not shown in the monthly tables issued by the Board of Trade, but it is apparent upon all hands that the bulk of the imported tar colours come from Germany, where exist the largest colour factories in the world. In attempting to draw up a list of colour manufacturers supplying the English market there may always be omissions, but none seriously vitiating the result can affect the calculation that out of seventeen sets of works, twelve are German, three Swiss, and two English. Imports from Germany are, of course, debarred during the hostilities, and the Swiss factories are under disabilities in respect of transport, although efforts are being made to maintain a supply *via* Genoa. The English factories, although hard at work and forbidden now to export any of their products, are palpably not in a position immediately to supply four times the quantity that they ever made before, or immediately to work under processes protected as yet by German patents.

Certain formalities have to be performed before advantage can be taken of the licences to use enemies' processes, such as may be obtained under the Temporary Rules Act, 1914. In conferring licences at discretion for the period of the patent the new Act is materially more serviceable than the old one, which limited licences to the duration of the war and six months afterwards. Seeing that a complete plant for the manufacture, for example, of synthetic indigotin, is supposed to cost not much less than one million sterling, the uselessness of a

brief and uncertain licence is apparent. When the formalities giving access to an enemy patent have been undergone, an appreciable delay may occur in preparing the plant and placing a satisfactory article upon the market. Some time must be expected to pass before marked results can follow the new legislation, and meanwhile the industrial requirements are not very much less than 400 tons of tar colour a week. The shortage of supplies has been felt by the War Office, and, in order to economise the reserves of yellow dye suitable for woollen khaki, the home Army is to be put temporarily into blue uniforms.

It was expected that the effect of the 1907 Patents Act would be to cause the great German dyestuff companies, in self-preservation, to erect factories on English soil. The Act had, indeed, that effect. Two companies—the Elberfeld Farbenfabriken and Meister, Lucius and Brüning—did erect buildings, the one at Port Sunlight, the other at Ellesmere Port, Cheshire. The facts received liberal advertisement at the time, and much was made of the advantages to accrue from these departures. It was understood that both were to manufacture synthetic indigotin in these works, but it is quite unknown whether the works were completed for that purpose, or that the companies concerned are in a better position to deliver dyestuffs than Continental companies without factories in this country. No announcement of any change of intention can be traced, but before these buildings had been completed a legal decision was given which had the effect of checking all further reports of the building of factories in England in response to the "compulsory working" clause. The change dates from the decision given December 11th, 1908, in the Chancery Division by Mr. Justice Parker. It was the first judicial decision, and has since achieved some notoriety as the Hatschek case. Mr. Justice Parker strongly expressed the opinion that applicants for the revocation of a patent should be compelled to give some evidence as to non-working before putting the patentee to the trouble of providing the extent to which his invention was manufactured, or his process carried on, in this country. The shifting of the onus from the patentee to the applicant is the apparent cause of the failure of the 1907 Act to inspire the building of more factories in this country, and is blamed for this effect by manufacturers, who had looked for greater results. But for the disturbance of arrangements caused by the outbreak of war more must have been heard by this time of proposals, carrying an influential backing, for putting the onus once more upon the holder of the patent. While the Act was interpreted in one sense, about a dozen new factories of various kinds were built to preserve the rights in patents. When new rules were enforced the building of factories ceased, and it is certain that more will be heard from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce upon the subject of patent legislation and the enforcement of the compulsory working clause of the 1907 Act.

THE WOOL SITUATION.

In the course of an article on the wool situation the *Statist* of 3rd October observes: "We are satisfied that so long as the war lasts crossbreds are safe and will be wanted in considerable volume. It is a fact that Germany is inquiring through neutral markets for wool suitable for producing army goods in that country, and we have actually first-hand information that firms not engaged in the wool business are trying to buy the raw material in this country, if not under false pretences, yet they are trying to bluff firms by offering to pay cash for wool suitable for shipment. It is a well-known fact that German interests in Sweden in particular are very strong, and we go the length of saying that even in far-western Belgian towns German capital has been spent in buying up wool for manufacture in that country. How far the Government can go in preventing shipments of wool to neutral countries is, indeed, a difficult problem to solve; but there is no question of a doubt that Germany is inquiring for the raw material indirectly in this country, and it seems to us that all the crossbred wool at present available will be wanted by English and French Governments to satisfy their War Office demands. Belgium can easily secure all the fabrics wanted in this country, and we certainly think that Germany ought to be prevented as much as possible from purchasing wool which is wanted for home consumption. While the forthcoming sales will do something to furnish bankers and importers in London with some basis for making advances on the forthcoming Australian and South African clips, yet we utter a word of caution about advancing too much money on next week's values, for the simple reason that no one believes that merinos will fall sufficiently low as to see the bottom anything like reached. It seems to us that still lower prices will be inevitable at the November-December series and possibly lower still in January."

It may be added that the fifth series of this year's auctions of Colonial wool (postponed from the original arranged date of September 29) opened at the London Wool Exchange on 6th October, the total quantity available for this period amounting to 47,700 bales. Prior to the sale the following proclamation was read:—"His Majesty's Government desire it to be known that the exportation of raw sheep and lambs' wool from the United Kingdom to European countries other than Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal is prohibited from to-day, and they also desire it to be known that buyers of wool for exportation to other destinations will purchase at their own risk, as circumstances may render it necessary to extend the scope of this prohibition at any moment." The saleroom was full, buyers from home districts being in exceptionally large attendance. The catalogues brought forward by Messrs. Thomas and Cook, Messrs. Helmuth, Schwartze and Co. and Messrs. Windeler and Co. amounted to nearly 9,000 bales, and the major portion of the offerings which consisted of New Zealand crossbreds suitable for khaki, etc., showed a substantial advance compared with the July auctions as was generally anticipated. The finest and medium qualities of greasy crossbred are quoted 10 per cent and coarse grades 15 per cent higher, while scoured and slipe crossbred show a rise of fully 25 per cent. A good portion of Australian merinos were cleared, but withdrawals were rather frequent, also among the Cape wools, at prices showing a loss of from 10 to 15 per cent. Later in the sale it was announced that the Government had issued orders prohibiting the export of raw sheep and lambs' wool from the United Kingdom until further notice. The catalogues comprised:— New South Wales, 813 bales; Queensland, 1,608; Victorian, 20; South Australian, 349; West Australian, 105; Tasmanian, 59; New Zealand, 4,433; Cape and Natal, 579; River Plate, 590; and Falkland Islands, 265 bales, the remainder consisting of sundry wools.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORTS FROM BRITISH INDIA.

Customs Notification.

The following Customs Notification (No. 25-W. dated the 17th October, 1914) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in this Department Nos. 6722 and 6788, dated the 5th August 1914 and Nos. 7104 and 7991, dated the 10th and 29th August 1914 respectively, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit or restrict the taking out of British India by sea or by land of the classes of goods specified in column I of the annexed schedule subject to the exceptions specified in column II thereof:—

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to:—

(*i*) Goods shipped by or for the use of the Crown;

(*ii*) Goods shipped to any Indian port;

(*iii*) Goods required for use or consumption in—

(*a*) French or Portuguese possessions in India;

(*b*) Native States in India;

(*c*) Ceylon; or

(*d*) The Straits Settlements;

(*iv*) Goods shipped for use or consumption during voyage.

SCHEDULE.

Column I. Prohibited goods.	Column II. Exceptions.
Ammunition and explosives and the materials used in their manufacture;	Except 'Saltpetre' to the United Kingdom.
Arms, guns and gun mountings of all descriptions, with their component parts;	.....
Accoutrements;	.....
Armour plates;	.....
Baloons, kites, air-ships and aeroplanes, including parts thereof.	.....
Benzine and petrol;	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British possession.
Bullocks;	Except exports by land.
Camels;	Except exports by land.
Coal, Welsh;	Except in quantities sufficient for bunker requirement.
Entrenching tools;	.....
Fuses and detonators;	.....
Heliographs, signal flags, and naval and military signalling apparatus of all descriptions, including wireless telegraphy apparatus;	.....
Horses;	Except exports by land.
Leather (hides tanned—buffalo and cow);	Except to the United Kingdom.
Lead, pig;	Except to the United Kingdom.
Manganese and Wolfram;	Except to the United Kingdom and France.
Marine boilers and engines, including any parts thereof;	.....
Materials used in ship construction;	Except 'Teak' to the United Kingdom.
Medical and surgical stores and equipment of every description;	Except exports by land.
Mining cables;	.....
Mules;	Except exports by land.
Naval and Military stores of every description, including tents, uniform, boots, shoes, harness and other equipment;	.....
Railway material and material for telegraphs and telephones, barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same;	Except 'Teak' to the United Kingdom.
Range-finders;	.....
Slaughter cattle;	Except exports by land.
Searchlight apparatus;	.....
Sheep and goats;	Except exports by land.
Submarine mines and torpedoes;	.....
Torpedo net defence and parts thereof;	.....
Veterinary instruments and appliances;	.....
Veterinary medicines	.....

—A Notice issued by the Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, on 28th October reads:—**Deferred Foreign Telegrams** may be exchanged with Port Moresby and Flinders Island by all places in scheme which can exchange these telegrams with Australia at the rate of two pence or 20 centimes added to deferred rate to Australia.

TRADE OF TURKEY IN 1913.

The extent of India's trade with Turkey is small, but having regard to the probablity of a dislocation in the trade relations of the two countries owing to the state of war between the Allies and the Ottoman Empire we think it of interest to quote the following passages and statistics from the recently issued report of Mr. Consul Waugh on the Trade of the Consular District of Constantinople for 1913 :—

After 33 years of peace, uninterrupted but for the short war with Greece in 1897, Turkey has been living from September, 1911, up to the autumn of 1913 in a continuous state of war; and even to-day, May, 1914, it is impossible to say that normal peace conditions have yet been restored.

Trade naturally suffered, especially in the first half of 1913, when merchants were afraid to import.

Under these circumstances statistics of trade lose their value for purposes of comparison; and the Turkish custom-house authorities have decided to forego the publication of the annual returns for 1912, and to concentrate their efforts on earlier publication for following years.

The Turkish returns for the year 1911 have just been issued, and Tables 1 and 2 at the end of this report contain extracts giving the quantity and valne of the import and export trade of Turkey in that year in articles in which either the United Kingdom or British India was interested to the amount of £10,000 and upwards.

Table 3 has been extracted from the monthly accounts relating to trade and navigation published by the Board of Trade, and shows the quantity and value of certain principal articles exported from the United Kingdom to Turkey during the years 1911-13.

Table 1.—Return showing Weight and Value of Import Trade from the United Kingdom and British India into Turkey in Articles exceeding £10,000 in Value during the Year March, 1911, to February, 1912.

Item.	Articles.	From United Kingdom.		From British India.		Total Imported from all Countries.		Remarks.[c]
		Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	
15	Edible grease	709	48,000	...	...	6,714	311,000	Total more than doubled since previous year. Constantinople takes the bulk, 4,700 tons. United States supply 5,129 tons. United Kingdom share more than trebled since 1910.
22	Fish, dried and smoked	785	19,000	...	...	1,584	50,000	Total steady. United Kingdom supply doubled since 1910.
25	„ and shell-fish, tinned, etc.	183	10,000	...	...	1,386	66,000	Total nearly doubled since 1910.
27	Wheat	...	...	2,525	20,000	63,870	447,000	
36	Rice	10,358	93,800	31,182	283,000	160,991	1,069,000	
39	Dry beans, peas, etc.	...	...	1,473	15,000	5,016	55,000	
40	Wheat flour	...	...	12,009	129,000	174,687	1,694,000	
49	Biscuits, etc.	502	30,000	...	...	907	48,000	
74	Coffee	869	64,000	303	23,000	14,410	984,000	
76	Tea	596	51,000	1,132	88,000	2,474	200,000	
77	Cocoa and chocolate	101	10,000	...	...	640	67,000	Increase.
81	Aniseed, cinnamon and other spices.	...	...	878	42,000	1,883	74,000	
83	Sugar	2,659	44,000	2,300	40,000	178,745	2,962,000	
86	Sweetmeats	609	25,000	...	...	1,598	65,000	
112	Cotton-seed oil	897	30,000	...	...	8,522	304,000	Total shows large increase over 1910, whereas United Kingdom share is less. Bulk from United States, 6,808 tons.

Table 1—Return showing Weight and Value of Import Trade from the United Kingdom and British India into Turkey in Articles exceeding £10,000 in Value during the Year March, 1911, to February, 1912.—*continued.*

Item.	Articles.	From United Kingdom.		From British India.		Total Imported from all Countries.		Remarks.
		Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	
113	Linseed oil	676	30,000	...	...	1,114	50,000	
127	Soap	883	23,000	...	...	4,085	117,000	
141	Charcoal	...	...	2,763	13,000	6,807	27,000	
142	Coal	369,611	424,000	...	...	421,779	513,000	Constantinople took 230,000 tons.
143	Coke	11,697	16,000	...	...	15,199	21,000	
145	Soda and potash	3,047	23,000	...	...	8,742	67,000	
154	Sulphates of iron, copper, zinc, etc.	643	11,000	...	...	1,540	17,000	
164	Indigo	163	13,000	143	44,000	576	89,000	
172	Oil colours for industries	580	14,000	...	...	969	34,000	
179	Vegetable drugs, leaves, flowers, roots, etc.	...	...	2,045	17,000	2,650	34,000	
182	Prepared medicines, pills, etc.	45	9,050	...	...	384	69,000	
185	Other drugs	67	14,000	...	...	335	68,000	
207	Cement	7,807	22,000	...	...	86,589	180,000	21,000 tons imported from Germany; 21,000 tons from Belgium; 14,000 tons from France.
234	Iron and steel bars and girders	2,783	28,000	...	...	65,096	477,000	
237	Iron safes	375	16,000	...	...	685	27,000	
238	Bedsteads, iron, etc.	1,997	59,000	...	...	2,444	66,000	
239	Tools, etc., iron and steel	332	17,000	...	...	4,263	156,000	
241	Sheet iron	2,779	39,000	...	...	13,555	150,000	
242	Nails and screws	1,066	16,000	...	...	17,653	212,000	
243	Ironware, including kitchen utensils.	555	15,000	...	...	3,188	149,000	
244	Tin sheets	3,099	50,000	...	...	3,541	60,000	
245	Manufactures of tin sheets	480	17,000	...	...	1,087	70,000	
250	Manufactures of iron and steel, not otherwise specified.	4,057	68,000	...	...	29,371	636,000	
251	Copper, sheets and plates	2,169	153,000	...	...	3,741	269,000	
256	Tin, bars and ingots	243	49,000	41	8,500	517	104,000	
271	Soft wood for buildings	1,859	9,000	2,747	15,000	241,277	715,000	
274	Coarse woodware	3,436	17,000	...	...	10,526	76,000	7,456 tons to Bagdad.
301	Raw hides, other than sheep and goat-skins.	574	37,000	1,328	77,000	8,197	501,000	
302	Leather, sole and saddle	98	11,000	222	25,000	4,393	469,000	
303	Dressed hides, all kinds	109	24,000	...	...	714	271,000	
304	Boots and shoes	250	78,000	...	...	414	138,000	There is a good sale here for this article.
307	Leather manufactures, not otherwise specified.	62	17,000	...	...	214	74,000	
313	Cotton yarns	4,797	540,000	3,204	250,000	13,128	1,279,000	
314	„ piece-goods, unbleached	12,409	1,046,000	867	87,000	18,027	1,606,000	
315	Cotton piece-goods, bleached	4,508	615,000	222	26,000	6,085	763,000	
316	„ „ transparent, such as gauze, tulle, etc.	2,701	499,000	85	18,000	2,935	554,000	
319	Cotton piece-goods, dyed or printed.	14,185	2,214,000	410	60,000	25,862	3,988,000	
320	Coarse velvet and plush	103	34,000	...	...	303	116,000	
321	Cotton scarves, shawls, waist-cloths, etc.	258	67,000	145	26,000	733	159,000	
322	Cotton curtains, coverings, etc.	224	38,000	90	12,000	912	140,000	
323	Towels	120	19,000	42	8,000	286	52,000	
325	Yarns of flax, hemp, etc.	350	35,000	...	...	511	55,000	
326	Floorcloths of flax and hemp	292	20,000	...	...	826	58,000	
327	Sacking and sacks	3,074	96,000	8,693	204,000	16,044	417,000	

Table 1.—Return showing Weight and Value of Import Trade from the United Kingdom and British India into Turkey in Articles exceeding £10,000 in Value during the Year March, 1911, to February, 1912—*concluded.*

From.	Articles.	From United Kingdom.		From British India.		Total Imported from all Countries.		Remarks.
		Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	
328	Sailcloth	152	15,000	...	...	395	44,000	
329	Linen piece-goods	125	22,000	...	...	347	53,000	
330	Tents	199	25,000	...	...	922	154,000	
335	Ropework, cables, cord, string, etc.	703	27,000	403	7,000	3,493	145,000	
339	Woollen yarns	493	91,000	...	...	756	151,000	
340	Army cloth and serge ("Aba" and "Shayak").	1,096	164,000	...	...	2,292	446,000	
341	Broadcloth ("Choka")	414	155,000	...	...	2,083	818,000	
342	Other woollen textiles	143	45,000	...	...	638	281,000	
348	Woollen shawls, scarves, waistcloths, etc.	140	35,000	...	...	361	119,000	
350	Tissues of wool mixed with cotton and other materials.	925	169,000	...	...	1,859	429,000	
353	Raw silk and silk waste	...	...	21	14,000	216	141,000	
357	Pure silk tissues	3	5,000	13	19,000	117	196,000	
358	Mixed silk tissues	33	16,000	21	15,000	341	292,000	
361	Braids ribbons, buttons	71	12,000	...	...	893	261,000	
362	Hosiery, shirts, etc.	560	154,000	14	4,000	2,593	730,000	
363	Lace and embroidery	43	25,000	5	7,000	216	162,000	
365	Ready-made clothes	172	25,000	...	...	1,465	390,000	
370	Oilcloth, floorcloth and covers	1,012	53,000	..	...	1,299	74,000	
371	Rubber footwear	82	15,000	...	...	486	94,000	British share nearly doubled since 1910. German share was £10,000; Austro-Hungarian, £10,000; United States, £38,000; Russian, £15,000.
372	Waterproof coats	43	17,000	...	...	70	28,000	
374	Locomotives, traction engines and parts.	762	39,000	...	...	3,698	236,000	
375	Steam and oil engines and parts.	3,582	159,000	...	...	7,392	342,000	British share increased by 50 per cent since the previous year.
376	Agricultural machinery and parts	1,084	52,000	...	...	4,359	161,000	
377	Pumps	122	7,500	...	...	499	28,000	This item is given although not reaching the standard of £10,000, because it seems a line in which the demand should increase. The United Kingdom holds the first place.
378	Sewing machines	760	81,000	...	...	1,812	191,000	
379	Typewriters, etc., and parts	162	13,000	...	...	681	51,000	
384	Motor cars, motor boats and parts	12	4,500	...	...	276	54,000	Given for same reason as No. 377 as roads are built the demand must increase.
414	Electrical material	185	20,000	...	...	1,605	140,000	
419	Silverware	...	45,000	...	...	...	118,000	
432	Expensive hardware, plate, etc.	...	15,000	...	1,000	...	140,000	
436	Fancy goods, fans, purses, etc.	...	75,000	...	6,000	...	233,000	
439	Used household effects	63	10,000	...	...	421	49,000	

Table 2.—Return showing Weight and Value of Export Trade from Turkey to the United Kingdom and British India in Articles exceeding £10,000. in Value during the year March, 1911, to February, 1912.

Item.	Articles.	To United Kingdom.		To British India.		Total exported to all Countries.		Remarks.
		Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	
1	Horses	...	...	...	18,000	...	39,000	
27	Wheat	5,833	30,000	...	...	38,602	280,000	
28	Rye	10,859	53,000	...	...	17,041	82,000	
29	Barley	203,943	1,090,000	...	...	259,153	1,396,000	
30	Oates	18,090	94,000	...	...	35,949	177,000	
32	Maize	12,303	76,000	...	...	54,458	310,000	
33	Millet	10,545	42,000	...	...	22,990	95,000	
34	Canary seed	3,363	39,000	...	...	10,039	113,000	
36	Rice	12,478	41,000	..	...	15,818	55,000	
39	Dry beans, peas, etc.	14,018	97,000	...	...	50,965	355,000	
50	Oranges and lemons	40,483	272,000	...	...	65,931	468,000	
52	Raisins	12,621	634,000	...	...	40,700	1,740,000	
53	Dried figs	13,207	330,000	...	...	28,314	553,000	
56	Dates	23,692	160,000	25,120	163,000	69,532	466,000	
69	Flowers, bulbs and seed	8,430	29,000	...	...	10,792	41,000	
71	Vegetable and fruit pips	10,927	52,000	...	...	14,864	89,000	
72	Esparto grass	13,097	19,000	...	...	13,115	19,000	All from Tripoli in Barbary.
110	Olive oil	1,025	44,000	...	...	10,963	287,000	
138	Sponges	100	50,000	...	...	175	82,000	
159	Gall-nuts	548	25,000	...	...	2,245	100,000	
160	Valonia	18,815	167,000	...	...	41,137	364,000	
179	Vegetable drugs	857	12,000	...	...	4,976	62,000	
180	Liquorice, root and juice	3,373	35,000	...	...	18,388	140,000	
181	Opium	183	412,000	...	...	306	692,000	
189	Gum tragacanth	605	46,000	...	...	1,363	121,000	
214	Emory	9,910	32,000	...	...	31,330	111,000	
230	Lead ore	4,395	62,000	...	...	11,841	162,000	
232	Other ores, not separately mentioned.	4,550	33,000	...	...	117,065	188,000	
300	Sheep and goat hides, raw	757	49,000	...	...	8,696	659,000	
303	Dressed hides, all sorts	141	20,000	...	...	739	110,000	
312	Cotton, raw	366	17,000	...	...	17,931	890,000	
337	Wool	3,512	186,000	...	...	13,699	761,000	
338	Mohair	4,138	563,000	...	...	4,383	595,000	
344	Turkish carpets	756	358,000	...	...	1,617	743,000	
345	Persian carpets	192	72,000	...	...	1,977	778,000	
346	Other woollen carpets	56	25,000	...	...	725	288,000	

Table 3.— Return showing certain Articles of Produce and Manufacture of the United Kingdom Exported to Turkey during the Years 1911—1913.

Articles.		1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
					£	£	£
Coal	Tons	501,000	348,000	370,000	323,000	250,000	297,000
Copper, wrought or manufactured	„	1,970	1,148	754	143,000	90,000	65,000
Tin, unwrought	„	248	165	263	46,000	34,000	54,000
Cotton—							
Yarn—							
Grey	Lbs.	5,258,000	8,984,000	5,901,000	239,000	357,000	246,000
Bleached and dyed	„	3,894,000	4,674,000	3,850,000	208,000	231,000	194,000
Piece-goods—							
Grey or unbleached	Yards	100,000,000	89,000,000	80,000,000	1,075,000	961,000	859,000
Bleached	„	124,000,000	109,000,000	116,000,000	1,347,000	1,180,000	1,263,000
Printed	„	149,000,000	112,000,000	99,000,000	1,659,000	1,249,000	1,132,000
Dyed in the piece	„	82,000,000	74,000,000	58,000,000	1,154,000	1,019,000	830,000
Manufactured of dyed yarn, coloured cottons	„	12,000,000	11,000,000	9,000,000	181,000	154,000	132,000
Cotton flags, handkerchiefs and shawls, not in the piece	„	...*	...*	5,213,000	...	...	72,000
Woollen tissues	„	4,065,000	3,201,000	2,160,000	414,000	337,000	246,000
Worsted tissues	„	4,062,000	2,803,000	1,519,000	221,000	159,000	120,000
Bags and sacks, empty, for packing	Dozen	101,000	123,000	88,000	28,000	35,000	32,000

*Included in piece goods prior to 1913.

LAND TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

I.—Total Value of Imports from, and **Exports** to, each country in the four Months, April to July of each year.

Name of Country	Imports			Exports			Total		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lus Bela—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	2,47,425	2,86,390	3,23,762	60,624	78,706	60,452	3,08,049	3,65,096	3,84,214
Khelat—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	61,889	69,646	83,624	7,276	6,445	1,244	69,165	76,091	84,868
Persia—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	56,176	31,791	53,107	2,69,702	5,31,048	2,58,646	3,25,878	5,62,839	3,11,753
Afghanistan—									
Northern and Eastern (including Kabul and Ghazni)—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	8,40,192	...	...	1,49,233	...	...	9,89,425
North-West Frontier Province	5,17,244	6,00,464	6,26,366	53,31,877	57,24,827	41,80,905	58,49,121	63,25,291	48,07,271
Southern and Western (including Kandahar and Herat)—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	22,06,832	32,85,056	16,72,194	24,48,348	22,61,109	15,95,370	46,55,180	55,46,165	32,67,564
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	80,962	2,60,492	1,51,451	80,962	2,60,492	1,51,451
Panjab	...	...	...	1,28,737	49,061	48,596	1,28,737	49,061	48,596
Total	27,24,076	38,85,520	31,38,752	79,89,924	82,95,489	61,25,555	1,07,14,000	1,21,81,009	92,64,307
Tirah—									
North-West Frontier Province	2,16,839	2,27,058	2,09,271	2,81,386	3,69,892	2,80,850	4,98,225	5,96,950	4,90,121
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur—									
North-West Frontier Province	25,52,392	24,78,053	24,95,185	30,73,106	28,30,181	30,03,506	56,25,498	53,08,234	54,98,691
Buner—									
North-West Frontier Province	...	69,743	91,514	...	94,514	1,02,031	...	1,64,257	1,93,545
Waziristan—									
North-West Frontier Province	1,69,298	3,05,179	4,40,390	89,588	2,48,199	3,45,346	2,58,886	5,53,378	7,85,736
Kurram Valley—									
North-West Frontier Province	66,509	73,848	76,186	4,86,257	4,91,366	4,58,534	5,52,766	5,65,214	5,34,720
Badakhshan—									
Kashmir	...	3,491	4,393	...	3,704	6,528	...	7,195	10,921
Kashgar Yarkand—									
Kashmir	...	630	6,219	...	949	786	...	1,579	7,005
Chinese Turkistan—									
Kashmir	...	9,675	1,91,407	...	16,763	3,04,920	...	26,438	4,96,327
Central Asia—									
Panjab	2,960	7,234	3,105	94,827	5,00,582	2,04,443	97,787	5,07,816	2,07,548
Tibet—									
Kashmir	...	63,665	74,646	..	1,79,845	2,72,716	...	2,42,910	3,47,362
Panjab	15,763	17,666	17,380	1,51,974	36,806	46,443	1,65,737	54,472	63,823
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	56,616	50,831	64,145	2,81,310	3,28,053	4,16,347	3,37,926	3,78,884	4,80,492
Bengal	3,63,484	5,05,824	7,29,712	2,43,673	6,96,027	5,13,469	6,07,157	12,01,851	12,43,181
Total	4,33,863	6,37,386	8,85,883	6,76,957	12,40,731	12,48,975	11,10,820	18,78,117	21,34 858
Nepal—									
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	37,35,843	32,96,416	38,74,002	9,43,463	10,17,761	9,34,779	46,79,306	43,14,177	48,08,781
Bihar and Orissa	1,13,98,967	83,21,687	81,83,326	43,01,492	46,58,795	39,26,806	1,57,00,459	1,29,80,482	1,21,10,132
Bengal	6,28,876	11,39,110	7,73,921	5,91,864	6,26,508	1,70,597	12,20,740	17,65,618	9,44,518
Total	1,57,63,686	1,27,57,213	1,28,31,249	58,36,819	63,03,064	50,32,182	2,16,00,505	1,90,60,277	1,78,63,431

N.B.—The figures against Central Asia represent practically the trade of the Panjab with Central Asia *viâ* Ladakh; they include however some consignments actually retained for consumption in Ladakh

LAND TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA—*continued*

I.—Total Value of Imports from, and **Exports** to, each country in the four Months, April to July of each year—*continued*

Name of Country	Imports			Exports			Total		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sikkim—									
Bengal	3,88,292	6,95,997	8,81,134	5,28,115	4,80,895	6,55,163	9,16,407	11,76,892	15,36,297
Bhutan—									
Bengal	18,254	30,286	44,268	33,448	28,867	34,248	51,702	59,153	78,516
Assam	16,970	18,215	26,678	9,400	23,343	19,128	26,370	41,558	45,806
Total	35,224	48,501	70,946	42,848	52,210	53,376	78,072	1,00,711	1,24,322
Towang—									
Assam	6,782	9,654	402	...	1,953	926	6,782	11,607	1,328
Nága and Mishmi Hills—									
Assam	87,127	5,167	13,529	3,052	910	8,345	90,179	6,077	21,874
Duffla and Aka Hills—									
Assam	12,066	455	1,340	...	888	747	12,066	1,343	2,087
Western China—									
Burma	12,59,681	14,71,058	24,36,579	19,76,188	22,51,924	18,32,440	32,35,869	37,22,982	42,69,019
Unadministered Kachin Country—									
Burma	70,055	88,916	2,27,036	84,268	1,37,399	2,82,048	1,54,323	2,26,315	5,10,084
North Siam—									
Burma	9,87,122	7,93,692	11,36,754	9,94,596	8,78,933	12,88,584	19,81,718	16,72,625	24,25,338
South Siam—									
Burma	3,62,173	4,61,636	9,55,691	3,94,656	3,15,837	5,41,710	7,56,829	7,77,473	14,97,401
N. Shan States—									
Burma	42,70,777	43,60,107	51,30,946	43,83,167	35,62,669	39,04,778	86,53,944	79,22,776	90,35,724
S. Shan States—									
Burma	21,90,345	23,26,852	23,82,586	37,33,872	29,13,368	36,39,307	59,24,217	52,40,220	60,21,893
Karennee—									
Burma	8,91,407	10,35,123	8,68,241	5,29,661	5,94,947	5,24,945	14,21,068	16,30,070	13,93,186
GRAND TOTAL	3,28,56,164	3,21,40,015	3,49,39,231	3,15,36,889	3,22,03,566	3,01,67,367	6,43,93,053	6,43,43,581	6,51,06,598
Share of each Province in the total trade—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	25,72,322	36,72,883	29,72,879	27,85,950	28,77,308	20,64,945	53,58,272	65,50,191	50,37,824
North-West Frontier Province	35,22,282	37,54,345	39,38,912	93,43,176	1,00,19,471	85,22,623	1,28,65,458	1,37,73,816	1,24,61,535
Kashmir	...	76,861	2,76,665	...	2,01,261	5,84,950	...	2,78,122	8,61,615
Panjab	16,723	24,900	20,485	3,75,538	5,86,449	2,99,482	3,92,261	6,11,349	3,19,967
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	37,92,459	33,47,247	39,38,147	12,24,773	13,45,814	13,51,126	50,17,232	46,93,061	52,89,273
Bihar and Orissa	1,13,98,967	83,21,687	81,83,326	43,01,492	46,58,795	39,26,806	1,57,00,459	1,29,80,482	1,21,10,132
Bengal	13,98,906	23,71,217	24,29,035	13,97,100	18,32,297	13,73,477	27,96,006	42,03,514	38,02,512
Assam (*a*)	1,22,945	33,491	41,949	12,452	27,094	29,146	1,35,397	60,585	71,095
Burma	1,00,31,560	1,05,37,384	1,31,37,833	1,20,96,408	1,06,55,077	1,20,14,812	2,21,27,968	2,11,92,461	2,51,52,645
GRAND TOTAL	3,28,56,164	3,21,40,015	3,49,39,231	3,15,36,889	3,22,03,566	3,01,67,367	6,43,93,053	6,43,43,581	6,51,06,598

(*a*) Prior to 1911-12 there was no special agency for registering the frontier trade of Assam. The information was collected by frontier Mauzadars and Police Officers from local Marwari merchants and as no special remuneration was given the work was, in most cases, badly done and the statistics were not quite reliable. In 1911-12 two paid Registrars were appointed. In 1912-13 four new stations with paid Registrars were opened.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN SEPTEMBER, 1914.

I.—GENERAL.

The trade returns for September, 1914, when compared with those for September, 1913, show decreases in the value of the **Imports into the United Kingdom**, the **Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom**, and of the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.**

The value of the **Imports** in September was £45,051,937, a decrease of £16,303,788 or 26·6 per cent, as compared with September, 1913; whilst the total **Exports** amounted to £31,948,142, a decrease of £17,329,735. The **Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** show a decrease of £15,750,763, or 37·1 per cent, as compared with September, 1913; whilst there is a decrease of £1,578,972, or 22·9 per cent, in the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.**

II.—IMPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the **Imports** for September, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, according to the different categories of merchandise:—

Imports (Value C.I.F.*).—September.

	Month of September			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913
	1912	1913	1914		
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	8,186,021	7,867,341	8,525,392	+ 658,051	+ 339,371
B. Meat, including animals for food	4,262,676	4,877,884	4,195,843	— 682,041	— 66,833
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	5,419,723	6,713,960	4,922,740	— 1,791,220	— 496,983
2. Dutiable	4,724,000	4,863,691	4,795,409	— 68,282	+ 71,409
D. Tobacco	673,410	736,698	537,742	— 198,956	— 135,668
Total, Class I £	23,265,830	25,059,574	22,977,126	— 2,082,448	— 288,704
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	2,964	1,316	70	— 1,246	— 2,894
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	574,748	519,077	487,944	— 31,133	— 86,804
C. Other metallic ores	804,730	819,154	813,959	— 5,195	+ 9,229
D. Wood and timber	4,032,600	4,328,984	2,038,133	— 2,290,851	— 1,994,467
E. Cotton	2,907,974	2,731,420	1,120,649	— 1,610,771	— 1,787,325
F. Wool	1,663,667	1,170,078	1,508,585	+ 38,307	— 95,222
G. Other textile materials	784,897	891,849	532,852	— 358,997	— 252,045
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	2,903,304	3,916,161	3,710,446	— 205,715	+ 807,142
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,170,733	1,420,705	663,362	— 757,343	— 487,371
J. Paper-making materials	466,779	528,704	1,038,265	+ 509,561	+ 571,486
K. Miscellaneous	3,203,951	3,292,820	2,489,344	— 803,476	— 714,607
Total, Class II £	18,436,287	19,920,268	14,403,409	— 5,516,859	— 4,032,878
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	1,170,093	1,191,538	267,898	— 923,640	— 902,195
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	2,937,136	2,622,072	2,440,209	— 181,863	+ 103,073
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	611,970	694,437	117,409	— 577,028	— 494,561
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	114,569	141,398	47,770	— 94,328	— 66,799
E. Machinery	489,012	522,277	221,698	— 300,579	— 267,314
F. Ships (new)	401	2,808	11,870	+ 9,062	+ 11,469
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	259,562	270,583	64,642	— 205,941	— 194,920
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	958,710	1,046,270	256,696	— 789,574	— 702,014
2. Wool	823,954	831,059	322,826	— 508,232	— 501,128
3. Silk	1,230,276	1,580,381	688,833	— 691,548	— 541,443
4. Other materials	716,957	697,045	604,440	— 92,605	— 112,517
I. Apparel	646,899	586,879	122,968	— 463,911	— 523,931
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	962,167	1,027,081	659,624	— 367,457	— 302,543
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	1,181,533	1,259,916	318,718	— 941,198	— 862,815
L. Earthenware and glass	351,242	376,891	54,596	— 322,295	— 296,646
M. Paper	656,784	641,364	508,221	— 133,143	— 148,563
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, etc.	579,622	620,677	150,289	— 470,388	— 429,333
O. Miscellaneous	2,178,124	2,220,715	724,513	— 1,496,200	— 1,453,611
Total, Class III £	15,269,011	16,133,989	7,583,220	— 8,550,769	— 7,685,791
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	207,473	241,894	88,182	— 153,712	— 119,291
Total value £	57,178,601	61,355,725	45,051,937	— 16,303,788	— 12,126,664

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

III.—EXPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the **Exports** of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for the month of September, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

(Value F.O.B.*).—September.

	Month of September			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	341,360	310,089	315,797	+ 5,708	— 25,563
B. Meat, including animals for food	96,557	104,334	98,613	— 5,721	+ 2,056
C. Other food and drink	2,337,957	2,453,764	1,469,301	— 984,463	— 868,656
D. Tobacco	222,190	320,861	253,396	— 67,465	+ 31,206
Total, Class I £	2,998,064	3,189,048	2,137,107	— 1,051,941	— 860,957
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	4,003,429	4,554,427	2,702,769	— 1,851,658	— 1,300,660
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	46,386	29,929	10,017	— 19,912	— 36,369
C. Other metallic ores	4,827	17,794	208	— 17,496	— 4,529
D. Wood and timber	35,468	31,077	16,830	— 14,247	— 18,638
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	451,955	360,073	174,327	— 185,746	— 277,628
G. Other textile materials	40,450	18,379	21,428	+ 3,049	— 19,022
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	440,559	307,744	201,537	— 166,207	— 246,022
I. Hides and undressed skins	116,068	126,706	150,120	+ 23,354	+ 33,459
J. Paper-making materials	84,593	78,357	57,051	— 21,306	— 27,541
K. Miscellaneous	236,818	182,532	178,692	— 3,840	— 58,126
Total, Class II £	5,467,152	5,767,078	3,513,069	— 2,254,009	— 1,954,083
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	4,652,377	4,120,560	2,456,636	— 1,663,924	— 2,195,741
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	1,185,929	1,023,164	551,062	— 472,102	— 634,867
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	731,065	633,334	440,708	— 192,626	— 290,957
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	486,356	287,304	180,073	— 107,231	— 306,283
E. Machinery	2,874,066	3,047,561	1,624,050	— 1,423,511	— 1,250,016
F. Ships (new)	720,793	820,858	215,311	— 605,547	— 505,482
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	190,722	175,930	107,203	— 68,727	— 83,519
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	10,054,269	9,895,003	6,220,501	— 3,664,502	— 3,833,768
2. Wool	3,203,518	2,965,104	1,637,919	— 1,327,275	— 1,565,599
3. Silk	223,408	226,451	139,798	— 86,653	— 83,670
4. Other materials	1,260,773	1,169,360	1,130,404	— 38,956	— 130,369
I. Apparel	1,470,305	1,459,353	1,044,518	— 414,835	— 425,787
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	1,777,836	1,625,981	1,235,907	— 390,074	— 541,929
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	472,816	476,044	292,359	— 183,685	— 180,457
L. Earthenware and glass	449,328	404,207	264,594	— 139,673	— 184,734
M. Paper	340,955	295,217	236,926	— 58,291	— 104,029
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, etc.	840,878	923,467	678,402	— 245,065	— 162,476
O. Miscellaneous	2,960,760	2,890,738	2,206,110	— 684,628	— 754,650
Total, Class III £	33,905,914	32,429,786	20,662,481	— 11,767,305	— 13,243,433
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) £	833,339	1,038,952	861,444	— 677,508	— 471,895
Total value £	43,204,469	42,424,864	26,674,101	— 15,750,763	— 16,530,368

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—September.

Total value	£ 8,034,788	£ 6,853,013	£ 5,274,041	£ — 1,578,972	£ — 2,760,747

* The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

IV.—TRADE DURING THE NINE MONTHS, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER.

The following table shows the value of the **Imports** of foreign and colonial merchandise during the **nine months** ended September, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912 :—

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—Nine months, January-September

	Nine months, January-September			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	62,023,070	64,340,068	56,389,277	— 7,950,791	— 5,663,793
B. Meat, including animals for food	37,883,267	42,895,314	46,099,947	+ 3,204,633	+ 8,216,680
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	55,792,400	58,476,709	57,539,428	— 937,281	+ 1,747,628
2. Dutiable	41,354,484	40,222,006	39,160,160	— 1,061,846	— 2,194,324
D. Tobacco	4,172,300	4,956,550	5,105,292	+ 148,742	+ 932,992
Total, Class I £	201,225,521	210,890,647	204,294,104	— 6,596,543	+ 3,068,583
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	263,337	25,418	37,210	+ 11,792	— 226,127
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	4,486,056	5,769,077	4,426,302	— 1,342,775	— 59,754
C. Other metallic ores	6,439,039	7,741,597	7,856,799	+ 115,202	+ 1,417,760
D. Wood and timber	20,144,807	25,125,244	18,062,761	— 7,062,483	— 2,082,046
E. Cotton	45,745,584	38,760,741	44,815,237	+ 6,054,496	— 930,347
F. Wool	29,589,968	30,975,768	28,729,721	— 2,246,047	— 860,247
G. Other textile materials	12,111,111	13,404,803	11,883,502	— 1,521,301	— 227,609
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	28,450,040	30,917,056	32,318,766	+ 1,401,710	+ 3,868,726
I. Hides and undressed skins	9,994,418	11,496,574	10,372,275	— 1,124,299	+ 377,857
J. Paper-making materials	3,815,486	4,159,195	4,357,353	+ 198,158	+ 541,867
K. Miscellaneous	28,377,771	30,672,598	23,505,515	— 7,167,083	— 4,872,256
Total, Class II £	189,397,617	199,048,071	186,365,441	— 12,682,630	— 3,032,176
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	9,232,320	11,192,013	9,582,502	— 1,609,511	+ 350,182
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	22,230,943	24,193,890	22,800,185	— 1,393,705	+ 569,242
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	4,920,593	5,331,987	4,607,526	— 724,461	— 313,067
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	1,036,376	1,130,933	1,029,212	— 101,711	— 7,164
E. Machinery	4,905,829	5,444,611	5,307,273	— 137,338	+ 311,444
F. Ships (new)	25,308	27,031	30,869	+ 3,838	+ 5,561
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	2,085,057	2,637,582	2,028,821	— 608,761	— 56,236
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	8,821,788	9,322,173	8,082,278	— 1,239,895	— 739,510
2. Wool	7,611,205	8,154,324	7,154,006	— 1,000,318	— 457,199
3. Silk	10,978,077	11,420,274	10,787,376	— 632,898	— 190,701
4. Other materials	6,750,074	7,045,839	5,969,460	— 1,076,379	— 780,614
I. Apparel	4,547,733	4,696,801	3,488,474	— 1,208,327	— 1,059,259
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours	9,109,108	9,501,939	9,208,620	— 293,319	+ 99,512
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	10,558,806	10,169,403	8,959,891	— 1,209,512	— 1,598,915
L. Earthenware and glass	3,101,947	3,325,056	2,750,813	— 574,243	— 351,134
M. Paper	5,291,333	5,691,607	5,259,519	— 432,088	— 31,814
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, etc.	5,918,985	6,401,953	6,109,445	— 292,508	+ 190,460
O. Miscellaneous	19,040,427	19,860,052	16,513,591	— 3,366,461	— 2,526,836
Total, Class III £	136,255,909	145,567,458	129,669,861	— 15,897,597	— 6,586,048
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) £	2,084,565	2,260,523	2,187,905	— 72,618	+ 103,340
Total value £	528,963,612	557,766,699	522,517,311	— 35,249,388	— 6,446,301

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

V.—EXPORTS.

The value of the **Exports** of home produce, and of foreign and colonial produce, during the **nine months** ended September, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912, is as shown in the following table :—

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. (Value F.O.B.*)—Nine months, January-September.

	Nine months, January-September			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	3,193,136	2,726,185	2,204,806	— 521,379	— 988,330
B. Meat, including animals for food	790,812	889,805	815,699	— 74,106	+ 24,887
C. Other food and drink	17,257,448	16,275,777	14,845,859	— 1,429,918	— 2,411,589
D. Tobacco	1,872,929	2,387,712	2,929,487	+ 541,775	+ 1,056,558
Total, Class I £	23,114,325	22,279,479	20,795,851	— 1,483,628	— 2,318,474
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	29,939,766	39,755,893	34,566,393	— 5,189,500	+ 4,626,627
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	302,021	313,401	273,655	— 39,746	— 28,366
C. Other metallic ores	84,432	100,640	107,683	+ 7,043	+ 23,251
D. Wood and timber	240,660	260,835	239,928	— 20,907	— 732
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	3,571,451	3,254,606	4,182,110	+ 927,504	+ 610,659
G. Other textile materials	353,203	313,070	324,995	+ 11,925	— 28,208
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	3,377,862	3,238,446	2,958,717	— 279,729	— 419,145
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,458,802	1,386,805	1,258,470	— 128,335	— 200,332
J. Paper-making materials	648,440	700,354	664,642	— 35,712	+ 16,202
K. Miscellaneous	2,310,043	2,146,047	2,134,156	— 11,891	— 175,887
Total, Class II £	42,286,680	51,470,097	46,710,749	— 4,759,348	+ 4,424,069
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	34,549,271	40,962,292	33,976,229	— 6,986,063	— 573,042
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	8,684,345	9,972,750	8,060,009	— 1,912,741	— 624,336
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	5,931,337	5,934,745	5,346,888	— 587,857	— 584,449
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	3,198,770	3,764,389	2,384,390	— 1,379,999	— 814,380
E. Machinery	24,056,385	27,489,564	26,106,566	— 1,382,998	+ 2,050,181
F. Ships (new)	4,433,042	9,139,809	5,390,221	— 3,749,588	+ 957,179
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,453,612	1,472,231	1,271,186	— 201,045	— 182,426
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	90,515,363	95,431,817	86,541,138	— 8,890,679	— 3,974,225
2. Wool	28,834,035	29,203,082	27,038,385	— 2,164,697	— 1,795,653
3. Silk	1,672,486	1,582,205	1,517,611	— 64,594	— 154,875
4. Other materials	10,669,469	10,922,136	10,216,462	— 705,674	— 453,007
I. Apparel	11,745,812	12,540,396	11,314,966	— 1,225,430	— 430,846
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	15,664,120	16,751,969	15,066,408	— 1,685,561	— 597,712
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	3,790,666	4,095,887	4,012,970	— 82,917	+ 222,304
L. Earthenware and glass	3,507,336	3,916,339	3,324,281	— 592,058	— 183,055
M. Paper	2,593,236	2,798,448	2,481,701	— 316,747	— 111,535
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, etc.	7,111,469	8,144,944	8,616,390	+ 471,446	+ 1,504,921
O. Miscellaneous	23,500,228	25,304,146	23,709,212	— 1,594,934	+ 208,984
Total, Class III £	281,910,985	309,427,149	276,375,013	— 33,052,136	— 5,535,972
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) £	6,970,605	7,578,884	6,866,750	— 712,134	+ 103,855
Total value £	354,282,595	390,755,609	350,748,363	— 40,007,246	— 3,534,232

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—Nine months, January-September.

Total value	£ 82,919,938	£ 82,370,432	£ 76,796,206	£ — 5,574,226	£ — 6,123,732

*The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

WEEKLY TRADE MOVEMENTS.

For the week ending 31st October, 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

COTTON GOODS.

Twist and Yarn.

			1913	1914
Foreign—Imports by sea into	Calcutta	lbs.	338,571	204,443
	Bombay	,,	187,680	309,186
	Madras	,,	20,300	12,000
Indian—Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	227,735	...
	Bombay	,,	3,349,300	5,256,800
	Madras	,,	...	...

Grey Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	15,881,361	20,914,746
	Bombay	,,	881,839	3,201,776
	Karachi	,,	414,795	419,364
	Madras	,,	1,658,963	457,341
	Rangoon	,,	114,098	66,616

White Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	2,923,149	4,058,175
	Bombay	,,	1,929,962	1,896,048
	Karachi	,,	2,380,173	4,022,758
	Madras	,,	341,035	727,455
	Rangoon	,,	793,136	316,725

Other Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	1,624,589	1,656,885
	Bombay	,,	3,578,522	5,513,051
	Karachi	,,	2,142,347	2,190,830
	Madras	,,	1,185,971	340,259
	Rangoon	,,	1,613,734	353,051

Piece Goods.

(Indian and Foreign.)

Despatches by rail from	Calcutta	cwt.	65,925	28,359
	Bombay	,,	12,595	16,746
	Karachi	,,	10,411	17,620
	Madras	,,	2,941	2,145

Raw Cotton.

Imports into Bombay	By sea	cwt.	340	36,587
	Coastwise	,,	8,940	4,854
	By rail	,,	138,905	1,769
Imports into Karachi by rail		,,	15,890	...
,, ,, Calcutta by rail and river		,,	20,662	1,380

JUTE.

			1913	1914
Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	1,099,275	623,423
Exports by sea from Calcutta	Gunny bags	No.	7,179,349	12,532,350
	cloth	yds.	28,091,200	42,056,500
	Jute, raw	cwt.	388,067	427,750
Chittagong—Jute		,,	50,425	41,807

COTTON SEEDS.

Exports by sea from Bombay		cwt.	...	...

OIL SEEDS.

Linseed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	19,305	6,300
	By sea	,,	776	...
	Coastwise	,,	481	18,006
	By rail	,,	16,556	546
Karachi by rail and river		,,	6	4
Exports by sea from Calcutta		,,	119,514	153,445
Bombay		,,	24,508	29,420
Karachi		,,	...	...

Rape and Mustard Seed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	48,216	28,455
	By sea	,,	...	...
	Coastwise	,,	4	1,727
	By rail	,,	6,341	1,562
Karachi by rail and river		,,	8,765	96
Exports by sea from Calcutta		,,	...	25
Bombay		,,	11,218	92
Karachi		,,	21,999	17,000

RICE.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	213,724	140,741
Exports by sea from Calcutta		,,	92,832	41,564
Chittagong		,,	385	...
Bombay		,,	14,436	4,169
Karachi		,,	8,273	33,919
Madras		,,	15	...
Rangoon		,,	304,233	519,250

TEA.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		lbs.	10,151,282	8,123,399
Exports by sea from Calcutta		,,	7,381,893	6,354,422
Chittagong		,,	3,415,009	2,723,112

WHEAT.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	68,699	51,218
	Karachi by rail	,,	81,122	206,596
	By sea	,,	...	...
	Coastwise	,,	19,232	33,550
	By rail	,,	33,819	26,921
Exports by sea from Calcutta		,,	...	...
Bombay		,,	1,146	6,050
Karachi		,,	2,517	511,933

The figures excluded from the statement for week ending 24th October, 1914, were:—Cotton 140 cwts., Jute 33,006 cwts., Linseed 1,200 cwts., Rape and Mustard seed 5,440 cwts., Rice 28,907 cwts., Tea 6,720 lbs., and Wheat 6,600 cwts.

KEROSENE OIL, WEEK ENDING 31st OCTOBER, 1914, AND CORRESPONDING WEEK OF 1913.

Imports by sea into—	From Russia 1913	From Russia 1914	From America 1913	From America 1914	From all other Foreign countries 1913	From all other Foreign countries 1914	Total 1913	Total 1914
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Calcutta	...	...	...	1,088,752	...	...	...	1,088,752
Bombay	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	12,000	...
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	368,686	...	368,686

Exports by sea from Burma to		1913	1914
		Galls.	Galls.
	Bengal	763,526	314,652
	Bombay	1,790,024	1,301,137
	Sind	...	351,500
	Madras	...	404,600
	Indian Ports, Non-Br.	181,100	531,100
	Foreign Ports	...	...

[NOTE.—The weekly trade movements are compiled in the Department of Statistics from the figures obtained from the Railway Traffic Offices, Steamer Companies, Kidderpore Docks, Superintendent, Inland Vessel Wharves, Supervisor, Calcutta Canals, registering stations of Calcutta road traffic, and the Collectors of Customs.]

EXPORTS—RUNNING TOTALS (INCLUDING FIGURES RECORDED ON PAGE 238) FROM JANUARY.

	Twist and Yarn (Indian) 1913	Twist and Yarn (Indian) 1914	Jute, Raw 1913	Jute, Raw 1914	Jute Manufactures: Gunny bags 1913	Jute Manufactures: Gunny bags 1914	Jute Manufactures: Gunny cloth 1913	Jute Manufactures: Gunny cloth 1914	Cotton seed 1913	Cotton seed 1914
	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	8,421,763	2,213,937	14,285,920	7,618,292	300,306,997	307,163,379	893,657,960	832,739,856	—	—
Bombay	159,307,814	132,008,635	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,672,179	6,195,861
Karachi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras	70,157	70,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	882,844	331,752	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Linseed 1913	Linseed 1914	Rape and Mustard 1913	Rape and Mustard 1914	Rice 1913	Rice 1914	Tea 1913	Tea 1914	From April Wheat 1913	From April Wheat 1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	2,911,040	4,213,005	168,074	143,927	6,637,459	4,412,360	160,490,071	153,784,124	1,429,278	19,601
Bombay	3,203,886	2,303,392	1,027,674	735,965	493,498	463,293	—	—	4,795,338	182,123
Karachi	28,220	74,374	2,980,509	2,463,041	855,125	778,124	—	—	16,274,545	11,750,598
Madras	—	—	—	—	7,328	1,492	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	23,633,626	18,878,031	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	71,407	1,765	45,301,814	32,546,094	—	—

Note.—The dash against some of the ports indicates that figures for these ports have not been called for and published in the *Indian Trade Journal*.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR, WEEK ENDING 31st OCT. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

	Refined Sugar imported into: Calcutta 1913	Calcutta 1914	Bombay 1913	Bombay 1914	Karachi 1913	Karachi 1914	Madras 1913	Madras 1914	Rangoon 1913	Rangoon 1914	Total 1913	Total 1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom	71	40	109	13	16	39	75	...	23	17	294	109
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...
Other European Countries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	80,906	41,864	33,447	...	85,781	460	12,407	2,502	179	4,995	210,720	49,821
Mauritius	...	...	6,850	...	948	...	...	...	...	...	7,798	..
Other non-European Countries.	...	...	...	384	534	...	...	...	...	...	534	384
Total Refined											219,395	50,314
Total Unrefined											..	...
Grand Total											219,395	50,314

DESPATCHES OF SUGAR DURING THE WEEK ENDING 31st OCT. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

		1913 cwt.	1914 cwt.			1913 cwt.	1914 cwt.
From Calcutta	By rail	78,716	32,943*	From Bombay	By Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	31,505	9,759
	,, river	37,151	27,457		Great Indian Peninsula Railway (figures are not furnished by this Railway).		
	,, road	5,874	2,240				
	,, sea (foreign)	...	12,772				
	,, ,, (coastwise)	6,863	...				
				From Karachi	By rail	29,377	35,319

*Incomplete.

RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA.

DISTRICTS.	SEASON 1914-15				SEASON 1913-14			
	Sold in sale No. 21. 27th Oct.		Sold to sale No. 21. 27th Oct.		Sold in sale No. 21. 28th Oct.		Sold to sale No. 21. 28th Oct.	
	Packages	Average price per lb. AS. P.	Packages	Average price per lb. AS. P.	Packages	Average price per lb. AS. P.	Packages	Average price per lb AS. P.
Assam	4,753	7—3	67,056	7—6	13,353	8—0	134,598	8—3
Cachar	3,225	6—3	52,144	6—5	4,656	7—0	82,313	6—11
Sylhet	1,631	6—3	36,026	6—6	5,094	6—10	67,444	6—10
Darjeeling	729	8—5	41,353	9—11	1,983	11—1	68,092	10—3
Dooars	4,937	6—8	74,857	6—9	9,319	7—6	159,262	7—6
Terai	969	6—3	18,286	6—9	472	7—1	27,184	7—2
Chittagong	60	5—5	2,524	6—3	437	7—2	5,942	6—10
Chota-Nagpore	...	...	241	7—8	36	6—3	862	7—6
Kumaon and Kangra	...	...	980	6—10	...	...	1,169	6—10
Madras	...	...	18	6—10	...	...	55	7—11
Dehra-Dun	62	5—9	3,345	6—7	359	7—2	2,841	6—11
Nepal	...	...	...	...	258	6—4	472	6—4
All other places		...	...	...	...	...	..	...
TOTAL	16,366	6—9	296,830	7—3	35,967	7—8	550,234	7—10

(The above do not include second hand Tea, damaged Tea and Dust from those concerns which sell only that grade on this market.)

				AS. P.
Season 1914-15 Average price of	14,605	packages Dust*	sold to 27th October (sale No. 21)	6 1
„ 1913-14 „	33,130	„ „*	„ to 28th October (sale No. 21)	6 8

* On account of gardens which sell only that grade on this market.

—The following *communiqué* announcing a further concession in regard to the use of codes in **overseas telegraphic communication** is issued for general information by the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India :—Information has been received from the Secretary of State that, with effect from November 1st, 1914, the use of the following commercial codes, *viz.*, A. B. C. 5th edition, Scot 10th edition, Western Union, and Lieber's, will be permitted in overseas telegrams between India and the United Kingdom. The concession is subject to the following restrictions:—(1) Every such message must state the name of the authorized code employed. This will be included in Service instructions and will not be charged for as a word, but the message will be charged a registration fee of 8 annas. (2) Neither private supplements nor the numerical equivalents of the phrases in published codes are ordinarily admissable, but banks which are at present permitted to use one private code group to indicate the amount of a remittance will be allowed to include such word or group in a message which otherwise is in an authorized commercial code. 2. Code messages for the United Kingdom will be decoded in London or Liverpool, and will be subject to censorship at those places. 3. The arrangement now announced does not suppersede the system whereby banks are permitted to use one code group in remittance messages. 4. The use of authorized commercial codes will shortly be permitted under necessary restrictions for inland messages also.

—It is notified that, with effect from November 1st, the following **codes** may be used for **Foreign telegrams** to and from Burma and India on the one side and the United Kingdom on the other: Codes A. B. C. 5th edition, Scott's 10th edition, Western Union and Libers. The name of the code used must be given in space marked "Special Instructions," but will not be charged for. A registration fee of eight annas will be charged on each telegram in code. This cancels the orders previously issued prohibiting the use of code in Foreign telegrams to and from the United Kingdom, but does not refer to any other Foreign telegrams.

NEW REFERENCE BOOKS.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

With Special Reference to the Conditions Prevailing in London. By N. B. DEARLE. 8½ × 5½, 596 pp. . . . . 10*s.* 6*d.* net.
P. S. King.

THE PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS.

By J. STEPHENSON. Part I. (Pitman's Business Library.) 7½ × 5, 32 pp. . . 1½*d.*
Sir Isaac Pitman.

This is to be completed in about 70 weekly parts, forming a series of nine volumes dealing with 17 different subjects.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY REGISTERED.

The Indian Trade Journal

Issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department, India.

VOL. XXXV. No. 450.] CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1914. [ANNAS 4.

INDEX.

	PAGE
NOTES	241
Money Market	*ib.*
NOTICES—	
Enquiries	251
Books of Reference	*ib.*
"RAINA" SEEDS AND "PANANG" KERNELS	252
SAMPLE EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS	*ib.*
TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS	253
WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS	254
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE	*ib.*
THE DYEING TRADE	255
JAPANESE COTTON INDUSTRY	256
BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE IN WAR TIME	257
THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY (LIMITED)	259
IMPORTS OF GRAIN INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE CEREAL YEAR 1913-14	260
DAIRYING INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY	262
COTTON MOVEMENT AND CROP OF 1913-14	268
NEW REFERENCE BOOKS	276
TABLES—	
Results of Auction Tea Sales in Calcutta	*ib.*
Indian Customs Revenue	277
Weekly Trade Movements	278
Trade of Principal Countries	280
DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS	iv

NOTES.

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday Evening.

PRESIDENCY BANK RATES: Calcutta 6 per cent. (Nov. 3, 1914). Bombay 6 per cent. (Aug. 20, 1914). Madras 6 per cent. (Oct. 12, 1914).

EXCHANGE: On demand 1-3 29/32. Telegraphic Transfers 1-3 27/32. 3 months 1-4⅛.

GOVERNMENT PAPER (3½ per cent) Rs. 90-0-0

The **spot price of wheat at Karachi** on the 7th November was Rs. 40-8-0 per candy of 656 lbs. This is for white wheat on a basis of 30 per cent red wheat, 5 per cent barley and 3 per cent dirt; the price of bags included. The **price of Indian grey yarn** (20's) at Bombay on the 10th November was Re. 0-6-9 to Re. 0-6-0 per lb. and of **cotton (Fully Good machine-ginned Oomras)** Rs. 108 per candy ready goods and Rs. 152 January delivery.

The Calcutta **wholesale spot prices** of the undermentioned articles (so far as in season) on the 11th November were as follow :—

Jute—C. D. M. and Co. (Red) Group per 400 lbs.	Rs. 41-0-0.
„ M. per 400 lbs.	Rs. 32-0-0.
Rice—Ballam No. 1 per B. md.	Rs. 5-2-0 *to* Rs. 5-6-0.
„ Moonghy	*Not received.*
Linseed—Bold 43 per B. md.	*No business recorded.*
Rapeseed—Yellow, mixed, medium, Patna, 43 per B. md.	*Not received.*

The **Rangoon spot price of Special Straits Rice** on the 10th November was Rs. 297-8-0 per 100 baskets of 75 pounds each, against Rs. 277-8-0 on the 3rd *idem*.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a **reconnaissance survey** being carried out by the Agency of Messrs. Ewing and Company of Calcutta for light railways in the southern portion of the **Dacca district**.

The total approximate **gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways** from 1st April to 24th October, 1914, are less by Rs. 1,20,17,288, than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.*

The *Times'* report on the **condition of the British crops** on 1st October, 1914 (in percentages of a full crop and ascertained yields per acre in bushels), is as follows :—

	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
	Estimated % yield of a full crop.	Actual yield in bushels.	Estimated % yield of a full crop.	Actual yield in bushels.	Estimated % yield of a full crop.	Actual yield in bushels.
Averages of—						
England .	95·9	33·45	90	34·2	82·75	41·4
Wales . .	98·7	33·4	97·5	36	97·5	41
Scotland .	100	38·7	96	40·8	94·2	44·6
Great Britain .	95·4	33·57	91	34·88	86·2	42·13

The statement below shows the condition of Beans, Potatoes and Roots (other than Mangels) on 1st October, 1914, in percentages of a full crop and actual, or estimated yields per acre :—

	BEANS.		POTATOES.		PRINCIPALLY. SWEDS.	
	Estimated % yield.	Yield in bushels.	Estimated % yield.	Yield in tons.	Estimated % of a full crop.	Expected yield in tons.
Average of—						
England . .	91	33·5	91·5	6·6	80·75	17
Wales . . .	90·4	36	95·7	7	88·5	19·5
Scotland . .	94·5	34·5	98·5	7·8	85	18·8
Great Britain .	91·3	33·7	93·3	6·92	82·1	17·6

The **prices of British corn** per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 10th October, 1914, were as follows :—Wheat, 36*s.* 8*d.*; Barley, 28*s.* 10*d.*; and Oats, 22*s.* 5*d.*

*The mileage open to quarter ending 30th September, 1914, was 34,944.

The following is a summary of the **various crop forecasts** relating to the season 1914-15 issued by the Department of Statistics, India, and published in the *Indian Trade Journal* on the dates mentioned in the last column :—

Crop.	Tracts comprised in the figures	Percentage of average Indian crop represented by the tracts mentioned in col. 2.	Estimated Area.	Ratio of reported area to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date	Estimated outturn.	Ratio of estimated outturn to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres	Per cent			
Cotton	All cotton-growing tracts.	100	22,138,000	119	Not yet available	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Sesamum	U. P.,† of Madras, C.P. and Berar, Bombay and Sind,* Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab and Ajmer-Merwara.	79	3,540,400	117	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Indigo	Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Punjab, Bombay and Sind* and Bengal.	88·1	104,200	55	...	...	Oct. 22, 1914
Rice	Bengal, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, U. P., Bombay, and Sind,* C. P., and Berar and Assam.	96·9	72,167,000	106	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Groundnut.	Madras, Bombay* and Burma.	...	1,726,200	173	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Sugarcane	U. P., Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Sind,* Assam, N.-W. F. Province, and C. P. and Berar.	99·4	2,450,100	106	...	...	Nov. 5, 1914

N.B.—The ratios in column 3 are calculated on the total acreage in all India in the case of cotton and on that in British India in the case of other crops.

* Including Native States. † "Unmixed Crop."

According to *Broomhall's Oilseed News* the American Bureau Report, published in mail week, gave the trade a mild surprise by estimating the **linseed crop** at 17,000,000 bushels, compared with 15,000,000 the month previous. "It may be mentioned that in August the outturn was put at 17,000,000 bushels, but this was reduced to 15,000,000 in September and now the October report has gone back to the August figure, *viz.*: 17,000,000. Unofficial reports have given no indication that yields are better than expected, although in the latest issue of the *New York Oil Paint and Drug Reporter* there is a report of better quality seed from Mantana and elevator receipts have increased, especially near the Montana line. Canadian reports continue to mention small yields and mail advices confirm the estimate of 6,000,000 bushels by the North-West Grain Dealers' Association which is 3,000,000 bushels less than the Government estimate. The increase in the U. S. A. estimate does not alter the fact that supplies in North America in the season just started are decidedly small, and unless consumption is greatly curtailed, the estimate of 10,000,000 bushels for import requirements is likely to be found correct. Advices from Argentina continue to report favourable weather of the crops and the latest official estimate of acreage gives the area about the same as last year's, the decrease being only 100,000 acres.

The following information relating to the **world's crops** as on October 16th, is summarised from *Dornbusch's Floating Cargoes Lists*:—*United Kingdom.*—Some good rains fell in the United Kingdom this week, which were beneficial to field-work generally, as the soil, especially in the East and South, had become hard and unworkable. In other parts, however, good progress was made. More wheat than usual will be sown, but the quantity will greatly depend upon the state of labour and the price outlook. The returns of Home-grown wheat sold last week are given as 81,006 qrs. at an average price of 36/8, compared with 87,850 qrs. at 37/1 the week previous, and 68,593 qrs. at 31/ in 1913. The three-year average is 72,420 qrs. at 31/10. *France.*—Fine weather continues and ploughing, preparatory to sowing the new wheat crop, is proceeding, but in parts more moisture would facilitate this work. It is reported that the wheat crop exceeded expectations and is estimated at from 37,000,000 qrs. to 38,000,000 qrs., which is about 5/6,000,000 qrs. under requirements, but it is feared that with the removal of the import duties imports will greatly exceed this quantity, which might have the effect of depressing prices to a level prejudicial to the farmer. *Italy.*—On the whole the weather is seasonable. The maize crop has been harvested and in most cases is turning out well. Preparations for the new sowings are in active progress. *Russia.*—Autumnal weather is reported, but on the whole, favourable to sowing operations, which are all but completed. The early seedlings are reported as good to excellent. Threshings reveal the quality of the new grain to be satisfactory to good. *North Africa.*—Advices from Constantine report favourable weather for the work in the fields preparatory to sowing, which is expected to commence this work. *Canada.*—The High Commissioner has received a report that the wheat crop will considerably exceed the estimate of yield and there are no complaints of shortage of cars. Farmers in new Brunswick are harvesting the best crop for years. *United States.*—The *Price Current* says that needed rains have fallen in the Western parts of the country where the dryness had checked ploughing. The soil is now again in excellent shape and winter wheat is starting under the best conditions. The maize crop has now passed the frost danger. The prospects for a larger winter wheat acreage continue, and the preliminary estimate puts it at about 40,000,000 acres. *Argentina.*—In the early part of the week drought was reported in this country, but yesterday our correspondent cabled that it was raining generally. *Australia.*—Cables this week advise splendid rains generally in Queensland, and the pastoral and agricultural outlook has greatly improved. Other States are said to be wanting rain. A Sydney correspondent writes that the winter rains have carried the crops through the first stress of warm weather splendidly, but the limit has been reached. (Since then, however, cables have advised useful rains.)

The first estimate of the current season's **rice crop in Japan** has, says the *Japan Herald*, just been published by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Weather conditions in the spring and summer having been very favourable, rice fields throughout the country are in a very promising condition, and the estimate made was 57,993,058 koku, showing an increase of 7,737,791 koku, or 15·3 per cent., when compared with the amount of the actual crop last year, and an increase of 7,357,825 koku, or 14·5 per cent., when compared with an average year. But inasmuch as severe storms were experienced in Shidzuoka, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Nagano, Tokio, Saitama, Chiba, Ibara Ki, Gumma, Tochigi, Niigata, and Fukishima prefectures after the above estimate had been prepared, a certain reduction must be made. The following is the list of the actual rice crop in the nine years ending 1913, and the estimated crop in the present year :—

	Koku.		Koku.
1914 estimate .	57,993,058	1909 .	52,437,662
1914 average .	50,635,233	1908 .	51,933,893
1913 . . .	50,255,267	1907 .	49,052,065
1912 . . .	50,222,509	1906 .	46,302,530
1911 . . .	51,712,433	1905 .	38,172,560
1910 . . .	46,633,376	1904 .	51,430,221

The average is drawn from the amounts in the past seven years, with the exception of 1909, when the

crop was the greatest, and 1910, when the crop was the smallest in the seven years mentioned. From the above it may be seen that the crop this year will be the largest on record during the past ten years (Koku=4·96 bushels).

In their **rice market report** dated London, 15th October, Messrs. Lockie, Pemberton & Co. say:—Although rice cultivation in **Korea** was formerly of little importance, the cultivation has gradually increased to such an extent that the Korean production exercises a considerable influence on the Japanese rice market. The increase that the rice cultivation in Korea shows since 1909 will appear from the following figures:—

	Acres.
1909	1,913,644
1910	2,060,421
1911	2,432,597
1912	2,509,674

At the end of 1912 the ground taken up by rice cultivation in Korea was 35 per cent. of that in Japan. Korea's rice crop during the last few years yielded as follows —

	Koku.	Tons.
1909	5,457,916	758,043
1910	8,142,852	1,130,951
1911	10,070,312	1,398,654
1912	8,969,620	1,245,780
1913	10,083,284	1,400,456

Japan, therefore, produces about 5 times as much. In 1912 Korea exported 570,000 koku (say 79,166 tons) of rice, of which 260,000 koku (say 36,111 tons) went to Japan. In 1913 the exports to Japan alone were 590,000 koku (say 81,944 tons). It is thought that this is the maximum that Korea will be able to export to Japan in the near future, unless cultivation in Korea itself shows a further considerable increase, which is not to be expected in the near future.

A New York message, dated 12th October, says:—Chicago grain experts declare that the **United States** will be able to export 300,000,000 bushels of **wheat** this year, as the result of an exceptionally large crop. One half of this amount has already been sold to Europe, and 90,000,000 bushels have been actually exported. America, in other words, has sold more wheat abroad during the past three months than in an average season of twelve months. Foreigners got wheat during June and early July at the rate of 2,000,000 bushels a day. These heavy purchases at the time caused surprise here, but it is believed now that they were due to inside information regarding the European situation.

The following particulars are taken from the *Annual Report of the Perth Chamber of Commerce* for the year ended 30th June, 1914:— The **wheat industry of Western Australia** continues to expand. The past decade has been a steady and increasing period of progress. During the past year the rate of progress has been more than maintained. The total area under wheat amounted to 1,104,753 acres, being an increase for the year of 311,757 acres. Quite as gratifying, if not more so, than the increased area under this staple commodity is the increased average yield of 12·22 bushels per acre. With the exception of 1910, the average yield is the best obtained during the past ten years. Even in the year referred to, which was a much better year as far as rainfall is concerned than the present one, and when only a little more than one-third of the area now cropped was planted, the average yield was only 26 bushels greater. Our satisfactory average this year must be ascribed as being largely due to the better methods of farming which the pioneer settlers are now able to adopt. This opinion is confirmed by the fact that the area under fallow last year increased from 367,337 acres on the previous year to 639,582 acres. This is almost 58 per cent of the total area under wheat. A natural corollary to a record area under crop and a good average is the record harvest of 13,496,242 bushels. Of this, as wheat and flour, 8,562,779 bushels have already been exported, and it is confidently anticipated that the total portion of this year's harvest available for export will amount to at least 9,000,000 bushels. This is nearly equal to the total production of the previous year. It is interesting to note that the value of this exportable surplus now exceeds the amount of £1,384,068 required to pay the interest and sinking fund of the public debt of Western Australia for the year ending June, 1914. During the year the question of **bulk handling** has received much attention at the hands of this Chamber. The exportable surplus of grain has now reached such proportions that the wheat-growers may be supported in their efforts to reduce their costs of production, as the result of securing the introduction of the bulk handling system, which is an improved and the most modern method of handling their product. Admirable as are the West Australian arrangements for handling wheat in bags, such is not as expeditious nor as cheap as handling in bulk. Nor is trade as easy with bagged as with bulk wheat. It is found, too, here as elsewhere, that in connection with bagged grain, a trade anomaly exists which is not preventable under the bagged system. At present it does not pay a good farmer to clean his wheat thoroughly, *i.e.*, put it on the market in the best or most attractive form. In consequence there is a certain amount of rubbish, chaff, etc., which has practically no value, amongst the wheat, and on which rail and sea carriage has to be paid. This is an infraction of an economic and therefore commercial law, which this Chamber can well assist in remedying.

The Hull correspondent of the *Oil and Colour Trades Journal*, writing on October 15th regarding the **Hull oil markets**, says:—No great amount of business in oils can be recorded. The market is very sluggish, and prices are easier. Minimum prices are fixed from Oct. 7 for linseed oil, *viz.*, 23*s.* per cwt. naked on spot, and to the end of the month, 23*s.* 9*d.* Nov.-Dec. delivery, and 24*s.* 3*d.* Jan.-April. Since Wednesday prices have been still further reduced in open market—19*s.* 6*d.* spot, 20*s.* 3*d.* Nov.-Dec., 21*s.* Jan.-April, and 22*s.* May-Aug.—which are the lowest prices for **linseed oil** for a long time back, the nearest approach being at one period last year, when 20*s.* 3*d.* for spot oil was recorded. Refined **cotton oil** is also easier, having receded to 23*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. spot and month, and 23*s.* 7½*d.* Nov.-April. Crude Egyptian cotton oil is somewhat dearer, and steadier at 23*s.* 6*d.* spot, while crude Bombay is worth about 21*s.* per cwt. spot. **Soy oil** is neglected, and the price is nominally 24*s.* 9*d.* **Rapeseed oils**: Jamba and brown East Indian are lower at 32*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. **Olive oil**, of which there has been an import of 24 tons, is nominal. **Castor oil**, firsts, 24*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; seconds, 23*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. in barrels, free on rail Hull, less 2½ per cent. Pure East Coast **cod oil** is again easier, and is now quoted at 19*s.* per cwt. Exports of oil for the week:—Linseed oil, 27 tons (America 7 tons, Norway 6, India 14), as compared with 47 tons in the same week of last year; cotton oil, 7 tons (Norway 1 ton, Sweden 6), against 84 tons and soy oil, 14 tons (to Sweden), against 91 tons.

In their market report dated London, 16th October, Messrs. Goodlake and Nutter say of **Coconut Oil**:—*Ceylon Oil.*—The market remains very firm. One great difficulty is the scarcity of freight; in fact, it is almost impossible to secure any to London; consequently, there are very few sellers, and prices have advanced. For near-at-hand oil we quote 46/; for Oct.-Nov., 42/6, buyers at 42/; and Nov.-Dec., 41/6. *Cochin Oil.*—There is a very good demand for both Cochin Oil and White Ceylon Oil for near positions, but there is practically nothing to be had. Oct.-Nov. Cochin we quote 44/6, Nov.-Dec. 43, but for forward positions there is not quite so much enquiry. *Palm Kernel Oil.*—Buyers do not seem very eager to follow the advance, but Liverpool report business has been done in near positions at 47/. For Nov.-Dec. we quote £46·10/ and Jan.-Apl. 46/ full terms. *Pressed Oil.*—There are sellers for Nov.-Dec. at £39·10/, although business has been done on the basis of about £39·2/6. The demand, however, is not very good. Spot prices; Ceylon £50 to £52. Cochin £56 to £58.

The following particulars relative to the cultivation of **coconuts in the Federated Malay States** in 1913 are taken from the Report for that year of the Director of Agriculture:—In 1913 there were 174,234 acres under coconuts, an increase of 16,634 acres as compared with 1912. Of this total, only 40,175 acres were returned as from estates of 100 acres and over, so that by far the greater part of the coconuts grown in the Federated Malay States is on small holdings. The estate cultivation, however, showed the substantial increase of nearly 10,000 acres for the year. Prices for **copra** and for nuts continued to be very satisfactory during the year and it was noted that the native copra in Perak showed a marked improvement, being cleaner and of a better grade. The total exports in 1913 amounted to 9,264 tons, which over three-quaters came from Perak, an increase of about 1,500 tons over 1912. **Coffee** was grown with some success as an intercrop with coconuts, nearly 2,600 acres out of a total of 40,000 acres being returned by estates as under coffee and coconuts. The Liberian variety can quite well be grown with coconuts, and at present probably pays better than the robusta. It is possible that some new varieties allied to robusta may prove more successful.

Messrs. Joaquin Guma-Leandro Mejer, of Havana, have issued a statement, dated 19th September, showing the final outturn of the 1913-14 **Cuban sugar crop**. The yield is estimated at 2,597,732 tons which compares with their December estimate of 2,479,600 tons.

The **stock of sugar** at the various Port Commissioners' warehouses in **Calcutta** on the 10th November, was 282,977 bags, while the stock in **Bombay** on the 6th idem amounted to 45,000 bags.

The following **return** shows the **number of bales of cotton imported** and **exported** at the **various ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 41 weeks ended 8th October, 1914:—

—	Imports		Exports	
	Week ended 8th Oct., 1914.	41 Weeks ended 8th Oct., 1914.	Week ended 8th Oct., 1914.	41 Weeks ended 8th Oct., 1914.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
American	3,851	1,961,116	2,888	118,330
Brazilian	—	207,771	—	15,764
East Indian	10	232,177	2,065	53,270
Egyptian	—	372,145	588	113,029
Miscellaneous	6,353*	217 874†	346	11,455
Total	10,214	2,991,083	5,887	311,968

* Including 53 bales British West African and 555 bales British East African.

† Including 6,247 bales British West Indian, 13,643 bales British West African, 27,835 bales British East African, and 2,914 bales foreign East African.

William Tattersall's **cotton trade** circular, dated Manchester, 13th October, says:—Since a month ago the prospects in our staple industry have got worse. There are no indications at the moment of any revival in demand. Spinners and manufacturers are face to face with a most serious position of affairs. Unless something extraordinary occurs there seems to be every probability of a large part of the machinery running to a standstill by the end of the year. Of course some spindles and looms will be required to meet home requirements, but contracts for abroad will then probably be generally worked off. It is said the Government is anxious to come to the assistance of Lancashire, but, for the time being, traders seem to be in a helpless position, and it is doubtful whether any good can be done by outside assistance. Schemes of various kinds are being put forward, but the fact of the matter is the world is over supplied in cotton goods, and there will have to be a depletion of stocks before fresh buying of importance can take place. Usually at this time of the year there is considerable interest in the probable extent of the American and Egyptian cotton crops. Supplies are expected to be abundant, but such matters are overshadowed by more important questions.

Discussing **American cotton topics** under date 2nd October, the New York correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—The continued favourable crop reports from the belt were again substantiated by the Government's condition report, and it is now believed that the **crop will be the largest on record**, many claiming that it will reach, if not exceed, seventeen million bales. The Agricultural Department placed the condition as on September 25th at 73·5, compared with 64·1 last year, 69·6 two years ago, 71·1 in 1911. The Government also estimated the yield per acre, as indicated by the present condition at 200·2 lb. lint. Local statisticians say this indicates a crop of 15,483,000 bales, exclusive of linters. Very little deterioration occurred during the past month. Picking all over the belt is progressing rapidly, even though there is no incentive for the farmer to gather his crop in view of the low prices. Complaints are still being received from the south-west of the spread of the army worm, and it is thought that the yield there will be curtailed considerably by the ravages of this pest. Still that part of the belt already has a good crop made. While the crop in Oklahoma is about a fortnight late, the outlook has never been better. In the Central States, owing to the boll weevil, top crop prospects are rather poor. Heavy rains have damaged the grade of unpicked cotton in Alabama. The Atlantic States continue to report cotton opening and maturing rapidly, and it is expected that if the frost is late the yield will be greatly increased. Owing to the favourable weather, picking in that section of the belt has progressed very rapidly. Another indication of the prospect of a record-breaking crop was found in the Census report on the ginning. The figures showed 3,381,863 bales ginned up to September 25th, compared with 3,246,655 bales for 1913, 3,007,271 for 1912, and 3,676,594 in 1911, the record-breaking crop year. The report showed that the ginning was the second largest on record, despite the fact that there was no incentive to gin. It also appeared to discredit recent reports that farmers were holding cotton in the seed and that a considerable amount of cotton was being left unpicked, because of the farmers' inability to pay for the gathering. It might also be added that rains during September more or less interfered with the picking of the crop. During the past week the Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have appointed a Special Committee to consider the establishment of a clearing-house for contracts. This will obviate the necessity of locking up unnecessary margins and will, in the event of failures, minimise the possibility of "street losses." Everything that is possible towards reopening the Exchange is being done.

The New York correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* states that an interesting feature in the export situation is a report that arrangements are being made for the **shipment of cotton to Japan through the Panama Canal**. Arrangements are said to have been made for the shipment of about 40,000 bales from Galveston to Japan during the next few months.

Sir Charles W. Macara received, in mail week, the following cablegram from Colonel R. M. Thompson, a prominent man in the American cotton world, on the subject of the **proposed cotton reserve**:—"A movement has been started to take up and store in State licensed warehouses in the South the surplus cotton of this year's crop, say, 5,000,000 bales, the warehouse receipts being made by legislation absolutely good for the cotton against all claims. The Federal Reserve Board is encouraging the formation of a banking syndicate to advance $150,000,000 on these receipts on the basis of $30 a bale, the cotton to be carried for one or two years. What in your opinion is a fair price per lb. for balance of crop if it can be arranged that the loans be made with option to the lenders to sell cotton for account of borrowers when an agreed upon price advances above an agreed price? Would you favour the movement and would it be possible to get subscriptions to the stock of the corporation that is to stand between the producers and the banks and to eventually sell the cotton on commission?" To this cablegram Sir Charles is reported to have sent the following reply:—"Heartily support scheme for establishment cotton reserve, which since war began have been urging British and American Governments to take up. The scheme to be effective must embrace the cotton crop of the world, England being responsible for Indian and Egyptian

crops, representing about one-third world's crop, and America two-thirds. England possesses 40 per cent of the cotton machinery of the world, and America about 20 per cent. Both Governments are vitally interested in preventing further serious losses to growers, cotton machinists, spinners, manufacturers, operatives and distributers of cotton goods. Stable price of 9 cents would do this. Cotton organisations, either national or international, could cope with the situation, which can only be dealt with by co-operation of the two Governments named, guaranteeing a minimum price through the ordinary commercial channels, with restrictions as to a maximum to guard against gambling. Such guarantee would probably result in confidence being restored all round, which is so urgently needed to bring about a revival of trade. Again, with certainty of extended cultivation of foodstuffs to make up the shortage caused by war and consequent reduction in cotton acreage, the reserve would ensure the running of English and American mills during the next cotton season."

The **Liverpool Cotton Association** published, in mail week, some statistics relating to the cotton season ending August 31st. The total imports into Great Britain, compared with the previous year, show a decrease of 108,263 bales American, 21,744 bales Egyptian, 3,533 bales West Indian, and 3,181 bales African; and an increase of 84,020 Brazilian, 63,265 Peruvian, etc., and 127,903 East Indian, the total increase being 138,467 bales. The average weekly consumption of Great Britain for the year amounted to 81,360 bales, consisting of 61,750 American, 8,360 Egyptian, 5,080 Brazilian, 2,990 Peruvian, 290 West Indian, 1,080 African, and 1,810 East Indian, being a decrease of 2,200 bales per week, or for the whole year of 114,682 bales. The total weight of cotton consumed in Great Britain was 2,077,289,597 lb., against 2,177,955,889 lb. in 1912-13. The total stock held by spinners is estimated to be 99,000 bales less than last year. The highest price of American cotton during the season was on September 29th, 1913, when middling was quoted at 7·96*d.* per lb., and the lowest rate was on August 18th and 31st when the quotation was 6·20*d.* The average price of middling American for the season was 7·27*d.*, as compared with 6·76*d.* in the previous year. The average price for the season in fully good fair-brown Egyptian cotton was 9·45*d.*, against 9·79*d.* in the previous twelve months. With regard to the proportional distribution of the American cotton crop for the past season, it may be said that on the average for the last four years Great Britain takes over 25 per cent and the United States over 38 per cent.

The statement below, compiled in the Department of Statistics, shows the quantity of **cotton goods calendered** in proportion thereof to the total production in **Indian mills** in the month of July, 1914, and in the four months, April to July, 1914, compared with the corresponding periods of 1913. The quantity calendered in the month under report was 15·3 million pounds as compared with 12·8 million pounds in the previous month and 11·9 million pounds in the corresponding month of the preceding year. In the four months, April to July, 1914, the total quantity calendered was 53·2 million pounds as against 48 million pounds in the same months of the preceding year, an increase of nearly 10·7 per cent.

	1913.		1914.	
	July.	Four months, April to July.	July.	Four months, April to July.
British India—				
Quantity calendered lbs.	11,833,543	47,694,617	15,169,956	52,76 5,77
Ratio of calendered goods to production %	59·06	58·24	65·97	60·41
Native States (excluding Hyderabad)—				
Quantity calendered lbs.	132,212	400,520	168,364	459,432
Ratio of calendered goods to production %	13·51	9·86	13·19	9·22
Total India (excluding Hyderabad)—				
Quantity calendered lbs.	11,965,755	48,095,137	15,338,320	53,225,205
Ratio of calendered goods to production %	56·95	55·96	63·19	57·65

In their weekly report on the **Shanghai piece-goods market**, dated October 15th, Messrs. Noël, Murray and Company, Ld., say:—At lower prices again, only 285 bales of **Indian yarn** were sold, as follows: No. 10's 50 bales James Greaves Mill Taels 80·75 for Wuhu and 150 bales Svadeshi (Ring) Kose Taels 86·75 for Tientsin. No. 12's 50 bales Coloba Mill (Crescent) Taels 82·00 and 35 bales Fazulbhoy Mill Taels 89·00 are for Kiangse. The N. Y. K. str. *Jisen Maru* has arrived with 200 bales. 1,700 bales of **Japanese yarn** have changed hands at lower prices, *viz.*:—No. 16's Taels 88·50/94·00 and No. 20's Taels 90·00/98·00. The latest prices from Osaka Exchange are:—Yen 95·65 for this month, Yen 95·95 for November and Yen 96·70 for

December. The business done is as under :—No. 16's 1,100 bales; Sakai Taels 88·50, 3 Ring Taels 89·50, Kirin Taels 90·00, 3 Horses and Woman Taels 91·50, Blue Fish Taels 93·75 and Standing Horse Taels 94·00. No. 20's 600 bales; Sundry Chops Taels 90·00, Red Sycee Joss Taels 93·00 and 5 Josses Taels 98·00. No fresh transactions in **local yarns** are reported by the Mills and bundles are about a tael lower in the retail shops, *viz.* :—No. 10's Taels 78·75/81·25, No. 12's Taels 79·25/83·75, No. 14's Taels 80·75/85·75 and No. 16's Taels 84·25/88·25. The market for **cotton** has ruled firmer and prices are higher than last week, quotations being :—Tungchow Taels 19·20, Taichong Taels 19·00, 4 Chop Taels 19·40, Best Steam Ginned Taels 18·20, Shanghai Ordinary Taels 18·60, Ningpo Taels 19·60, Northern Seed $10·00 and Southern Seed $9·50.

We take the following extracts from the Administration Report of the **Madras Port Trust** for 1913-14 :—During the year, there was pumped ashore, from vessels lying in the harbour, some 49,789 tons of **mineral oil** in bulk. The storage capacity of the installations to which oil can be pumped direct from vessels moored in the harbour totals to 11 million gallons for kerosene and half a million gallons for liquid fuel. There is a steady demand for the latter for oil-engines pumping water for cultivation, the use of which is spreading fast throughout extensive districts. Two of the bulk installations possess large canning factories which despatch canned oil all over the presidency. The greater part of the distribution, however, is done by means of bulk oil wagons supplied by the railway, which carry the oil to small installations at railway stations for distribution in the villages. This is a growing trade, as indicated by the figure 49,789 tons for the year under review as compared with 46,037 tons for the year 1903-04. The imports of **coal** for the year 1913-14 were 170,465 tons as against 202,996 tons in 1912-13. Practically the whole of the coal handled in 1913-14 was landed at quays and transported by wagon either direct to destination or to the coal stacks in the north coal yard. The cheapness and celerity with which coal can now be discharged direct into wagons from a steamer at a quay, is in strong contrast to the conditions which prevailed only two or three years ago. The new coal yard on the sand accretion to the south of the harbour is making good progress and is likely to be of great benefit to the trade, situated as it is out of the way of general railway traffic and in an almost direct line with the east and outer quays. The new 60-ton automatic weighbridge, for the weighment of coal wagons before despatch to destination, will be in close proximity to the new coal yard. The **timber** trade of Madras, which consists chiefly of teak from Burma, suffered considerably from the prevailing high prices of teak and from the stronger demand at other ports. These unfavourable conditions resulted in a falling off of imports of timber from 24,888 tons to 22,644 tons in the year under review, a decrease of 2,244 tons. The accommodation and facilities provided in the **iron** yard were tested to the fullest extent this year, when the imports rose from 30,882 tons in 1912-13 to 59,766 tons in 1913-14, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. There were very heavy imports of iron and steel from Belgium in the early part of the year before the enhanced rates of freight by Hansa steamers came into force and a further rush occurred at the end of the year when dealers took advantage of favourable prices to replenish their stocks. Owing to the partial failure of the crops in the Ceded districts which have their natural outlet at Madras, the shipments of **groundnuts** in 1913-14 were not as large as was anticipated. The shipments for this year were 83,332 tons as against 65,618 tons in 1912-13. There is no doubt that, with the exception of certain South Indian Railway stations in the South Arcot district, which can afford to send their produce to Madras instead of to Pondicherry and to other southern coast ports, Madras must look to the districts in the north-west, where the area of ground-nut cultivation has been steadily increasing until, from 69,000 acres in 1909-10, it reached the high figure of 230,000 acres in 1912-13. Nearly half the ground-nuts shipped last year from Madras went to Calcutta; but nearly the whole of this year's shipments were for European ports. The following are the shipments of **cotton** for the last three years :—1911-12, 13,874 tons; 1912-13, 16,963 tons; 1913-14, 12,170 tons. Had it not been for the increase in the exports of cotton to Japan during the year under review, the trade would have shown even a larger falling off. The decreasing exports of cotton from Madras may partly be traced to the spread of ground-nut cultivation, which in some districts, is taking the place of cotton, but chiefly to the diversion of the traffic to Bombay *viâ* Marmagao, owing to our higher ocean freights.

A Press *communiqué* issued from Delhi under date 9th November, says :—Information has been received that Proceedings have been instituted in the **Prize Courts** named below in respect to the following further vessels. Appearance should be entered at once by all persons claiming an interest in any ship or cargo specified below :—

Prize Court.	Name of ship.
Exchequer Court of Canada, Quebec .	Bellas.
Supreme Court of New South Wales .	Turul.
Supreme Court of Tasmania . . .	Oberhausen.

The following Press *communiqué* has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry :—In response to numerous inquiries with regard to the procedure to be adopted by the owners of **British cargo in enemy ships in neutral ports** in order to safeguard their interest, the Board of Trade, on the recommendation of the Committee on Diverted Cargoes, offer the following suggestions and observations :—

(1) The Foreign Office have issued instructions to British Consuls to give all possible assistance to British owners of cargo in enemy ships.

(2) In the case of the sale, or the attempted sale, of the cargo by the Master of the ship, it may be open to the owner of the cargo to obtain redress by legal proceedings in the local courts, and the owner of the cargo, if he desires to take such proceedings, should, whenever practicable, instruct local agents to take the necessary steps.

(3) If, in lieu of such action, the owner of the cargo desires to arrange for the delivery of the cargo itself, or of the proceeds, if the cargo has been sold, he should give a power-of-attorney to a local agent with authority to arrange for the transhipment or storage of the cargo or to receive the proceeds. This transaction would probably involve the payment to the Master of the ship of the freight and other charges.

The Board of Trade, in pursuance of their powers under paragraph 8 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated the 9th September 1914, have decided that payments may be made by British subjects to the agents of enemy shipowners for the purpose of obtaining possession of their cargoes in neutral ports.

Messrs. Dyster, Nalder and Co., in their report dated October 5th to 9th on **London Sales of East Indian tanned goat and sheep skins**, state :—Offered: 297,990 Madras and 158,556 Bombay goat; sold, 248,062 and 88,435. Offered: 254,515 Madras and 40,600 Bombay sheep; sold, 235,125 and 35,864. The number of goat skins offered was purposely kept small. The Madras complement represented about 26 per cent and the Bombay contribution about 70 per cent of the London stock in first hands. An addition to this, however, is a considerable proportion of the July purchases on French and German account which remains with the factors uncleared. As manufacture has for the time been practically suspended, and there is nothing of consequence on the water and not much awaiting shipment, arrivals for some time to come must be extremely scanty. The attendance was confined to members of the trade in London, but many of these, having no interests outside of their Continental clients, held only a watching brief. A materially lower level of value was encountered in Madras tonnages, and depreciation, although serious in middle-class descriptions, was very acute in the finer goods. The course of trade was less adverse in heavy-weights than in medium averages, which came substantially lower. The worst results, however, occurred in light-weights. These made a disastrous exchange, and were not always bought for consumption. There was not much enquiry for Bombays of the best kind, but Kurrachee and Persian sorts found an outlet at a very moderate reduction in value. The home trade gave good support to the market at the drop, as also did America, and to these quarters trade was confined. Of the supply of Madras and Bombay sheep skins in importers' hands only about one-third was submitted to competition, but as this remainder cannot be materially increased by new arrivals for some weeks to come, a shortage of stock within the next month or two is not improbable. Demand was confined to the home trade and to America. Both quarters operated with confidence, and the latter disclosed requirements on a larger scale and covering a wider range of quality and weight than usual. Ordinary and middle-class descriptions attracted competition in all assortments and sold well, but the finer tonnages, by heavy losses in light-weights, made a less satisfactory exchange. Demand, however, was well sustained, and the bulk of the offering passed into consumption. The sales passed off much better than was expected, and the good tone in evidence at the finish augurs well for future business in the article.

Mail advices to hand give some interesting particulars in regard to the **timber trade**. It is reported that in the West of Scotland there is an active demand for box-making material, though prices have never been so high as at present. "Teak is also in considerable request at high prices, and the stock of planks of all descriptions in first hands is practically exhausted. A fair inquiry exists for pitch pine, and several sales of logs and imported planks have been reported recently at rather firmer prices. A few sales of third pine deals from store are reported, and the stock of these on hand is just now unusually light in view of the Canadian import season being nearly over for the year. The demand for furniture woods continues sluggish, and only a proportion of the recent imports of oak, etc., from the States was disposed of from the quay. Some business has been done in Japanese oak logs, of which there has been a considerable import during the last few months. Prices generally are firm, with an advancing tendency."

During the month of October 6 **new companies**, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 1·65 lakhs, were registered under the **Indian Companies' Act** in the province of **Bengal**. The details are given below :—

	Aggregate nominal capital in rupees.
2 Banking and Loan Companies .	70,000
2 Insurance Companies . . .	40,000
1 Trading Company . . .	50,000
1 Coal Mining Company . . .	5,000

In their report on **London tea sales**, dated October 16th, Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, Ld., say:—An increased quantity of Indian tea was brought forward, 47,606 packages being before the trade as against 39,828 packages last week. At Monday's auction demand showed no signs of falling away, and the sale passed with brisk bidding at firm to sometimes dearer prices. Medium to fine kinds were in request at fully recent rates, but the best market was for common to lower medium sorts of leaf tea, which generally marked ¼*d.* advance over last sale quotations. The balance of the catalogues submitted on Wednesday sold with some irregularity, though prices were generally about maintained at Monday's level; enquiry was hardly as good for leaf kinds, there evidently being fewer export orders in the room. The amount on offer from Southern India tea was again of small dimensions and prices compared favourably with those of last auction. For next week 45,368 packages are advertised. Averages:—Darjeeling: "Darj. Co. Amboottia," 1/2; "Bengal United T Co. Springside," 1/0½; "Lingia" and "Tukvar T Co.," 1/-; Darj. Con. T Co. "Murmah" and "Tumsong," 11½*d.*; "Nagri Farm T Co." and "Singell T Co.," 11¼*d.* Assam: "Rupai T Co.," 1/3½; "Doom Doom T Co. Daimukhia," 1/2½; "Pabbojan T Co. Dhoedaam," 1/1¼; "Thanai T Co. Digultarung," 1/1; Budla Beta T Co. "Kharjan," 1/0½, and "Budla Beta," 11½*d.*; "Tara T Co.," 1/0¼; "Itakhoolie T Co.," 1/-; "Con. T & L. Powai," 11¾*d.*; "Assam Fron. T Co. Hapjan" and "Suddia Rd.," 11¼*d.* Dooars: "Carron," 10½*d.*; "Nedeem T Co. Chenmari," 10¼*d.*; "Cachar and Docars T Co. Moortee," 10*d.* Travancore: Kan. Dev. H. Co. "Chokaned" and "Periavurrai," 9½*d.* Average for week 9·34*d.*, against 9·22*d.* last sale. Week's average of tea sold on Garden Account, season 1914-15, 45,460 packages, average 9·34*d.*, 1913-14, 54,210 packages, average 9·27*d.* Season 1914-15 to date, 485,530 packages, average 8·98*d.* Season 1913-14 to date, 541,022 packages, average 9·58*d.*

From information afforded in a leaflet just issued by the Board of Trade it appears that **Germany's principal markets for brewing and distilling machinery** and apparatus were France, Switzerland, Italy, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Belgium. On the basis of the figures given it is apparent that under present circumstances there are openings in the United Kingdom and the principal colonial and neutral markets for the extension of the sales of British-made brewing and distilling machinery and apparatus up to a maximum of about £650,000 a year.

It is stated in a Home paper that, in order to increase the revenue, **Russia** is studying the advisability of establishing monopolies, the profits from which it is proposed shall take the place of excise taxes. **Salt** is one of the items it is proposed to monopolise, so as at the same time to increase the revenue of the State and to combat the existing salt syndicate. It is felt that by the conquest of Galicia the Russian salt question assumes quite a new phase, as there are large deposits there which hitherto have been held as an Austrian State monopoly, which the Russian Government, it is claimed, could take over along with the existing evaporating plants on the spot. The proposition is going before the Minister of Finance for further consideration.

A notice published in the *London Gazette* of 16th October states that according to information received by the United States Ambassador from the United States Embassy at Berlin, and communicated to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, **deposits of British subjects in German banks are not subject to seizure.** Claims to withdraw such deposits will not, however, be entertained by the German Courts until further notice.

Applications in respect of the following **new inventions** were filed in the Patent Office, Calcutta, up to October 29th:—M. C. Brewer.—Cotton chopping machine. L. Embrey.—Improvements in methods of and apparatus for shaping, moulding and otherwise working dough and like glutenous material. H. A. Stenning and J. H. Stirling.—Improvements in and relating to superheaters especially applicable to locomotives. W. J. Vincent.—Improvements in rotary pumps and motors. A. Vacarezza.—Improvements in wrenches. A. W. Taff.—Improvements in rail clips.

Printed **specifications of patents** filed in India, so far as yet published, together with extracts from the *Gazette of India* of the 24th and 31st October, 1914, containing lists of specifications may be inspected by those interested at the Office of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

The daily **prices of opium** per chest for the periods mentioned below were as follows:—

For the week ending 7th November, 1914:—In the Calcutta market—

Bihar opium:—*1,575; 1,575; 1,575; 1,575; 1,575; 1,575; 1,575.

Benares opium:—*1,560; 1,560; 1,560; 1,560; 1,560; 1,560; 1,560.

No quotations have been received in regard to the prices in the time bargains for the Bihar opium of the 11th sale of 1914.

In the China market—

At Hongkong:—(Exchange, Rs. 129 per $100).

Bihar opium:—† $9,300 (new) and $9,200 (old).

Benares opium:—No quotations received.

At Shanghai:—(Exchange, no quotations received.)

Bihar opium:—No quotations received.

Benares opium:—No quotations received.

* Uncertified. † Certified.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been requested, on behalf of the London Indigo Association and brokers, to intimate that the Home Government prohibition of **re-export from England of dyes** only applies to coal-tar colours and not to indigo.

Weather in India during the week ended Tuesday last was marked by indications of a depression to the southwest of the Kathiawar coast, and by widespread rainfall in the Peninsula. Temperature has been somewhat higher than usual in the central parts of the country, and with the exception of a few thunderstorms the weather has been dry everywhere.

NOTICE.

ENQUIRIES.

(For particulars address the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, New Imperial Secretariat, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

An asterisk (*) preceding an enquiry indicates that Bank references are offered.)

Brushes, Hosiery, Tea Shook and Sheep Skins.

***(D364)**—A firm in Osaka, Japan, is desirous of communicating with (*a*) importers of brushes, glassware, purses, hosiery, shell buttons and tea shooks, and (*b*) exporters of hessian cloth, ship skins and rapecake.

Caoutchouc, Gutta-Percha and Balata.

(D365)—A London firm is desirous of communicating with exporters of caoutchouc, gutta-percha and Balata.

Coconut Oil.

(D366)—A merchant in San Francisco, California, is desirous of representing exporters of coconut oil.

Fly Catcher.

(D367)—A firm in Kent, England, is desirous of communicating with local importers of fly-catchers.

Furniture.

(D368)—A Liverpool firm is desirous of communicating with importers of office furniture.

Hides, Shellac and Linseed Oil Cake.

(D369)—The Durbar of a Native State is desirous of communicating with purchasers of hides, shellac and linseed oil cake.

Hotel Crockery.

(D370)—A London firm of manufacturers is desirous of appointing an agent in Calcutta for the sale of hotel crockery.

Iron, Steel and Machinery.

(D371)—A Glasgow firm is desirous of communicating with local buyers of iron, steel and machinery of all classes.

Indigo, Dyes and Shellac.

(D372)—A firm in Paris, France, is desirous of communicating with exporters of indigo dyes and shellac.

Indigo.

(D373)—A merchant in Florence, Italy, is desirous of communicating with exporters of indigo.

Indigo.

***(D374)**—A London merchant is desirous of representing indigo manufactures in England.

Machinery and Hardware.

(D375)—A firm in Ipswich, England, is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of pumping plant (hand, engine or wind power), engineers' tools, electric lighting plant, hardware, second-hand motor cycles.

Miscellaneous Goods.

(D376)—A firm in Kobe, Japan, is desirous of communicating with importers of cotton hosiery, basket ware, porcelain, bronzeware, camphor, copper ingots, menthol crystals, sulphur, vegetable wax, etc.

Paper.

(D377)—A merchant in Spezia, Italy, is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of paper.

Piece-Goods and Embroideries.

***(D378)**—A merchant in Berne, Switzerland, is desirous of communicating with importers of piece-goods and embroideries.

Senna and Cannibus Indica.

(D379)—A firm in New York, U.S.A., is desirous of communicating with exporters of senna and cannibus indica (Indian hemp.)

Soapstone and Red Oxide of Iron.

(D380)—A firm in Bombay is desirous of communicating with sellers of soapstone and red oxide of iron.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The following publications have been received and may be consulted by any desirous of studying them at the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, where they will be displayed in the waiting-room till Wednesday, the 18th November 1914:—

Parliamentary Publications.

Departmental Committee on Agricultural Credit in Ireland—Minutes of Evidence, etc. Postponement of payments Act, 1914. Colonial Reports—Annual—Bahamas for 1913-14, No. 809.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

Canada—Trade and Commerce Monthly Report—May 1914. Egypt—Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce Exterieur de L'Egypte—Septembre 1914. Italy—Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics 1914; Monthly Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence—44th Volume, No. 8, August 1914. New South Wales—Statistical Register for 1913, Parts II and III—Shipping and Commerce. Straits Settlements—Annual Report on the Marine Department for 1913:—Annual Report on Trade for 1913.

Indian Publications.

Annual Report on the Posts and Telegraphs of India for the year 1913-14. Report on the Administration of the Salt Deparsment in Bengal during the year 1913-14. Report on the Administration of the Excise Department in the Presidency of Bengal for the year 1913-14. Administration Report of the Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong for the year 1913-14.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All correspondence and remittances relating to the supply of the "INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL" should be forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, to whom all bills are payable.

Correspondence regarding advertisements in the "INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL" should be addressed to Reuter's Telegram Co., Ld., but all advertisements, blocks, etc., must be approved by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence before insertion.

Retail trade advertisements cannot be accepted.

A full index is published as a quarterly supplement and should be filed for reference.

The annual rates of subscription to the "INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL" including quarterly index, are: Indian without postage, Rs. 12; with postage, Rs. 13; Foreign Rs. 18. Single copies 4 annas.

Subscribers, and advertisers in the United Kingdom may remit either through a bank or by money order. For the purpose of postal remittances one penny should be taken as the equivalent of one anna, and 1s. 4d. as the equivalent of one rupee.

Back numbers, when available, may be had at a cost of Re. 1, for any number more than a week old.

The Indian agents of the "INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL" are:—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. and Newman & Co., Calcutta; D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay; Higginbotham & Co., G. A. Natesan & Co., and Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras; Thacker, Spink & Co., Simla; Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Son, Lahore; and A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.

The Indian Trade Journal.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1914.

"RAINA" SEEDS AND "PANANG" KERNELS.

SOME three years ago the Imperial Institute undertook, at the instance of the Agricultural Department of Eastern Bengal and Assam, an investigation of these oilseeds. In a Memorandum drawn up by the Director of Agriculture in August 1911 it is stated that "Raina," botanically known as *Amoora Rohituka*, can be collected in any quantity from Assam, Sylhet, Cachar, Chittagong and Dacca. There is no trade, but the cost of collection should not exceed more than Rs. 2 per maund of seed. "Punnai or Poonang," botanically known as *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, is found in Noakhali, Chittagong and Sylhet. No trade exists in the seed or the oil, except in Sundip Island in Noakhali district, where the oil is said to be sold at about 3 annas per seer. The seeds however can be collected from the jungles of the districts mentioned above, and the cost of collection should not go beyond Rs. 1-8-0 per maund.

The products were submitted to the Imperial Institute in order that their composition and commercial value might be ascertained. The technical trials were carried out by a firm of oil-seed crushers in London who state that the oil from the "Raina" seed could find a ready sale at a moderate price, for soap-making only, but the residual cake is practically useless. The seed was nominally valued at £9 per ton in April 1913 in the United Kingdom. The "Panang" kernels are more valuable, the oil, though useless for edible purposes, being an excellent soap-making material; the residual cake would, however, be useless as a feeding-stuff. The kernels were nominally valued at £1 per ton in April 1913 in the United Kingdom; and the residual cake, suitable for manurial use, at about £2 per ton.

In the course of some experiments at the Imperial Institute with the oil extracted from the "Panang" kernels it has been found that the oil develops a blue colour when left in contact with iron. If the oil is dry the change of colour is very gradual, but in the presence of a little water the oil changes in colour from greenish-brown to blue in the course of a few hours. In view of these results the firm who carried out the technical trials with the kernels were asked whether in their opinion this property of developing a blue colouration in presence of iron would affect the commercial use and value of the seeds and oil. They replied that a somewhat similar difficulty is met with in the case of other oil-seeds, and can be avoided by suitable means and consequently they considered it improbable that the rather unusually marked action of this oil in the presence of iron would be detrimental to its commercial value.

Owing to the restriction in the market for oil-seeds on account of the war, it will no doubt be difficult, if not impossible, to start an export trade in these seeds at present. At the same time in view of the favourable reports obtained, it seems desirable to draw attention to these seeds, as, when normal conditions are restored, their exploitation would seem to be a matter possessing commercial possibilities.

SAMPLE EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS.

AN exhibition of samples of imported German and Austrian goods will be held at Calcutta about the 1st December next under the direction of the Commercial Intelligence Department. The following classes of articles will be exhibited:—glass beads and glassware of various kinds; matches; soap; hardware including enamelled iron ware, locks, hinges and safes, metal lamps, cutlery, etc.; earthenware; pencils; brushes; toys; textiles, especially

German shawls, blankets, flannels, mixed silk and cotton velvets, Austrian shawls and braid.

It is desired to exhibit at the same time samples of Indian manufactures of similar classes of goods, and Indian manufacturers are invited to send samples of such goods to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, as early as possible. The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence will arrange for the exhibition of these samples and their return, if desired, at the close of the exhibition. The exact date and time and place of the exhibition will be notified in due course.

Such an exhibition of samples will, it is hoped, be held later at Bombay and Madras, if suitable arrangements can be made.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

THE *Board of Trade Journal*, published on the 15th October, relating to Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations, gives particulars about:—

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation. Reports of Evidence.—Proposed.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Certain Restriction-respecting the Exportation of Warlike Stores Withdrawn. Importation of Cattle: Detention at Port of Entry for Application of Tuberculin Test. Exportation of Sugar Oversea Prohibited.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.—Amended Regulations Governing Importation of Live Stock.

BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND SWAZILAND.—Provision for Maintenance of Union Customs Tariff. Provision for Customs Duties on Union Spirits and Beer imported to be the same as Union Excise Duties thereon.

PROTECTED MALAY STATES: KEDAH.—Import and Export Duties. Export Duties on Timber.

HONGKONG.—Governor-in-Council Empowered to prohibit Exportation of Warlike Stores.

CYPRUS.—Exportation of Pack, Saddle and Draught Animals to Foreign Countries Prohibited.

EGYPT.—Exportation of Eggs from Egypt.

NORWAY.—Withdrawal of certain Prohibitions of Export. Exportation of certain Goods prohibited.

DENMARK.—Export of Copper prohibited. Customs Decisions.

NETHERLANDS.—Exportation of certain Articles prohibited.

SPAIN.—Re-imposition of Customs Duty on Coal. Customs Duties on Wheat and Wheat Flour.

ITALY.—Reduction of Customs Duty in respect of certain Residues from the Distillation of Mineral Oils.

ROUMANIA.—Exportation of Wheat prohibited.

COSTA RICA.—Tariff Treatment of certain Furniture. Tariff Treatment of Sterilised Milk.

BRAZIL.—Use of Preservatives and Colours in Imported Food-stuffs and Beverages.

We give the following particulars of changes interesting to Indian trade:—

NETHERLANDS.

Exportation of certain articles prohibited.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from His Majesty's Minister at the Hague to the effect that by Royal Decrees of the 6th October, the exportation of the following articles from the Netherlands was prohibited:—Men's woollen undervests, woollen sweaters, woollen socks and woollen gloves, barbed wire, empty sacks, raw jute, jute cloth, jute yarns, and linen yarns.

His Majesty's Minister at The Hague also reports in a later telegram that the exportation of copper, raw and washed wool, sheep fleeces, and woollen yarns has been prohibited.

—The *Sind Gazette* (Karachi) is informed that the French Consular authorities in India are addressing the leading importing firms in this country to point out the necessity for carrying the war into the economic field not only with a view to preventing the **Pan-Germanic States** from carrying on their **export trade** to any extent through neutral States, but also with a view to maintaining and developing the industries of the Allies so that the latter may better be enabled to provide themselves with the resources necessary for carrying on to a victorious conclusion the present struggle for existence. The office, *National Du Commerce Exterieure*, 3, Rue Feydeau, Paris, being a branch of the French Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has inaugurated an inquiry into articles of German and Austro-Hungarian origin which can be replaced by **French-made articles**. The following list of 19 classes of manufactures which France might supply is given: (1) Chemical Products—dyes, colours, etc.; (2) earthenware, glass, crystal glass; (3) textiles; (4) linen dress materials and manufactured articles; (5) paper and its applications; (6) leather; (7) articles made with hide and skin; (8) furs prepared or manufactured; (9) gold and silver articles, jewellery, imitation jewellery; (10) watches, clocks, etc.; (11) machinery and mechanical applications; (12) tools and metal articles; (13) furniture and articles made of wood; (14) musical instruments; (15) coaches, motor-cars, motor-cycles, bicyles; (16) rubber articles; (17) ornamental linen; (18) scientific instruments and apparatus; (19) inlaid work, fans, brushes, toys, etc.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 10th.

During the week ending November 9th excepting scanty showers in Darjeeling there was no rainfall throughout the province.

Winter paddy continues to suffer greatly owing to the continued want of rain.

The crop is withering in some places where no irrigation is available.

Sowings of *rabi* (spring) crops are proceeding; but the progress is slow on account of insufficient moisture in the soil.

Damage to winter rice by insect-pests is still reported from parts of Midnapur.

Cattle-disease is reported from ten districts.

The average price of common rice has risen by about 0·7 per cent, as compared with that of the previous week.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Ranchi, Nov. 10th.

During the week ending November 9th there was no rain under report.

Sowing of *rabi* (spring) crops continues, but its progress is being retarded in some districts for want of sufficient moisture.

Harvesting of early winter paddy has begun in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Paddy on unirrigated tracts is suffering from want of rain in most districts of Bihar and Orissa and also in Palamau. Damage to paddy by insect-pests continues to be reported from parts of Cuttack and Sambalpur.

The average price of common rice has risen as compared with that of the previous week.

The supply of fodder and water is sufficient.

Cattle-disease is reported from twelve districts.

Standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa are doing well, but more rain is required for their growth.

ASSAM.

Shillong, Nov. 9th.

During the week ending November 7th weather has been dry and seasonable. Light showers of rain fell in a few places but more rain is badly wanted in Surma Valley and Goalpara for winter rice.

Harvesting of autumn rice is nearing completion.

Ploughing for and sowing of mustard and pulses and plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress.

Prospects of tea, winter rice, cotton and sugarcane are fair to good.

The average price of common rice is practically stationary.

Cattle-disease is reported from two districts.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

KARACHI.

The following are excerpts from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce held on the 27th October, 1914:—

Difficulty in obtaining berths for steamers.

Read letter No. 6144, dated 17th October 1914, from the Marine Transport Officer, Karachi, explaining in reply to this Chamber's letter of 13th October, 1914, the circumstances under which he is compelled to reserve berths for Government transport work, and stating that he will endeavour to the best of his ability to prevent, as far as circumstances permit, any hindrance to the trade of the port.

Resolution.—To be acknowledged with thanks, circulated and recorded.

Financing of Cotton Trade.

Read letter, dated 14th October, from the Private Secretary to Mr. G. K. Harkare, Guntakal, enclosing an extract from a letter addressed by Mr. Harkare to the Chancellor of the Exchequer through the Government of India, on the subject of financing the cotton trade, and asking this Chamber to support the proposals made therein.

Resolution.—To be acknowledged.

Customs—Revised form of Import Bill of Entry.

Read letter No. 10041, dated 12th October 1914, from the Chief Collector of Customs in Sind, Karachi, inviting attention to the revised form of the Import Bill of Entry published in the Sind Official Gazette of 24th ultimo and forwarding for the information of the Chamber a complete set of the same, stating that the notification has effect from the date of issue, but it is not intended to insist on the use of the new form until the 1st of January next, from which date forward the old form will not be accepted, and adding that where large stocks are held he will be prepared to consider applications for an extension of time.

Resolution.—To be acknowledged, circulated and recorded.

Tonnage Scale for Ore.

Read remarks by Members of the Chamber recording their confirmation of the Committee's Resolution No. 219 of 6th October, 1914, as follows:—

"The Committee are of opinion that 'Ore of all descriptions' should be included in the Tonnage Scale at 20 cwt. to the Ton for both steamers and ships."

Resolution.—That "Ore of all descriptions, loose or in bags" to be included forthwith in the Tonnage Scale at 20 cwt. to the Ton for both steamers and ships.

Delivery of cargoes ex "Lichtenfels" and "Marienfels."

Read letters Nos. 2235 and 2275, dated 22nd and 24th October, respectively, from the Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay, forwarding following copies of telegrams received by the Government of Bombay, from the Secretary of State for India, London:—

Dated 17th October, 1914.

"German steamers at Marmagoa. Following reply received by Agents in this country of Hansa Line. Begins—'Marienfels,' 'Lichtenfels.' Hansa agrees delivery cargo Marmagoa against endorsed bladings (bills of lading) payment freight abroad and signing average bond for expenses harbour of refuge and guaranteed delivery cargo to German and Austrian consignees—Ends."

Dated 22nd October, 1914.

"Your telegram dated September, 29th. German steamers at Marmagoa. Following reply received from Portuguese Consul at Bremen. Translation begins—German Government telegraphs Hansa Company as follows:—Delivery of cargo permitted against endorsed bills of lading and payments over there of freight due and signing a general average bond for port expenses and guarantee of delivery Austro-German consignment—Ends."

Resolution.—Government should be thanked for transmitting the views of the Hansa Line. The Hansa Line's proposals, involving as they do a contribution by British interests for the support of enemies' steamers in a neutral port and calling for a guarantee by British interests of the delivery of enemies' cargo to the enemy, are altogether out of the question. The Committee understand that a proposal has been under consideration in London to allow enemies' steamers to proceed under safe conduct to their original ports in India to allow of the discharge of their cargoes, the steamers being thereafter interned till the conclusion of war. The Committee would urge the carrying out of this proposal as a satisfactory solution of the present difficulty. This resolution to be wired to the Government of Bombay.

Impressment of Vessels by Government.

Read letters, dated 16th October, 1914, from the Bombay and Bengal Chambers of Commerce, respectively, stating in reply to this Chamber's telegram of 22nd September, 1914, that they have supported this Chamber's proposal for the creation by the Government of India of an Arbitration Board for the settlement of claims arising out of the impressment by Government of steamers in Indian waters.

Also read letter, dated 23rd October 1914, from a Member, referring to their previous letter and enquiring whether the Chamber have received any reply from Government in the matter of the establishment of an Arbitration Board to dispose of claims arising out of the impressment of vessels by Government in Indian waters.

Resolution.—The Government of India should be asked by telegram when it is expected that the Board of Arbitration will be formed in India.

Extension of Inter-Imperial Trade.

Read letter, dated 25th September, 1914, from the President, British Imperial Council of Commerce, London, directing attention to those Departments of Commerce which are principally affected by the stoppage of trade hitherto carried on by enemy countries with the British Empire, enclosing tables giving the figures of the trade between Germany and the various Dominions of the Crown and suggesting that this Chamber, from its knowledge of the local conditions, should address the Secretary of the British Imperial Council of Commerce indicating the best methods of supplanting the enemy trade by an Imperial interchange of commodities.

Resolution.—To be acknowledged and circulated to Members for their information and for suggestions.

THE DYEING TRADE.

Stoppage of the German Supplies.

The *Manchester Guardian* of 8th October publishes an article dealing with the problem that has been raised by the cutting-off of the supply of dyestuffs from Germany—a problem which, in the opinion of the writer, is 'almost the most difficult of all the industrial problems raised by the war.' In the British dyeing trade immediately the question is not so much the "capture" of the German chemical industry as the problem whether or not the trade will itself be able to go on during the war, now that the great German firms have ceased to supply it with dyestuffs. The writer continues:—

The present predicament was foreseen from the beginning, of course, and a great deal of attention has been given to it during the last two months. A Board of Trade Committee has been appointed to go into the matter; a committee has been formed by the dyestuff users of Lancashire and Yorkshire; there are rumours of a new fine chemical syndicate, with which two famous names are connected; and there has been endless discussion among dyers and manufacturers. Nobody pretends (as was said in a former article) to see his way through yet, but the discussion has gone far enough to outline itself in two policies—the first, the policy of devising some sort of emergency organization to tide the trade over until the end of the war and the German chemical industry is supplying England again; the second, the policy of making a bold attack on the German industry, on such a scale as to attempt to displace it permanently. The difficulties of the larger scheme are acknowledged by its partisans. It would need a capital of millions—rather vague, but certainly considerable number of millions; and, as we should not have the accumulated works experience of the Germans, it would be at least three years before

British production was anything like so efficient and economical as the large scale production of the German firms. If the war were to come to an end before this stage had been reached the industry would be exposed to the competition of the German firms, and the capital might be lost. The fear of this is responsible for the suggestion now being made in some quarters that a State subsidy, or an import duty system, should be established to guarantee the existence of the industry until it had found its feet.

German Patents in the Way.

There are in Great Britain one or two commercial firms not engaged in the colour trade, which are comparable in scale to the German firms, and the suggestion has been made that they would be the natural leaders to any attempt to build up a new industry. A member of one of these firms, in offering an opinion on the matter, put down as hopeless any such undertaking as the replacement of the German chemical industry. "It would not have a dog's chance," he said, "and it would not be worth while to make the attempt. In the first place, the whole field is covered by German patents, and all that anybody could do would be to work on German patents until the war was over. What would happen then?"

"Moreover, the people who talk of building up an industry to compete with the Germans cannot have any idea of the amount of capital that would be needed. The amount of capital in the German firms may be anything up to hundreds of millions. And if we wanted an industry like the Germans' we should need a research system like the German research system, and we have not got anything like it. We ourselves have been approached by the Board of Trade to see if we could do anything in the way of turning out products that have been coming exclusively from Germany, but we had to tell them that we should not be the slightest bit of good to them. We have not got the plant, for one thing; and, for another, many of our laboratory staff are away in the army. No, we shall have to do the best we can until the war is over. It ought to be possible. There are lots of things we can make for ourselves—the vegetable dyes, and so on. As for the rest, ladies will have to do without all those prettily dyed things that are dyed with vat colours, and generally, people will have to do without what they cannot get."

—The following Press *communiqué* in regard to **the use of codes** is issued:—Any bank or firm may use one code word or group in a private code to indicate the amount in an inland remittance message under the same restrictions regarding censorship as are laid down for foreign remittance messages. Such inland remittance messages can, however, only be accepted in telegraph offices when either the sender or the addressee is at a place where there is a censor.

JAPANESE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The *Manchester Guardian* says:—"Cotton Goods in Japan" is No. 86 in the Special Agents' Series published by the United States Department of Commerce, and it is a very good example of the thoroughness with which the American commercial agent does his work. In this case the agent is Mr. W. A. Graham Clark, who, if we are not mistaken, compiled a report on Lancashire trade some years ago. The present report fills 282 pages, and it is a comprehensive history and review of the Japanese cotton trade from its inception, with a special section upon the Japanese competition in Manchuria. Perhaps Mr. Clark would have added to the value of his work by a summary of conclusions, which he is well qualified to give, but such things are for hasty students, and this report deserves careful consideration by those who are interested in the trend of Eastern trade. In Japan, as in Lancashire, the expansion of the cotton industry has frequently been punctuated with periods of short time, and the increase of spindles and looms, though steady, has not been very rapid. Yet while the imports of yarn and cloth to Japan have decreased, its exports of both have increased, and it has become a formidable competitor in the Chinese markets. Mr. Clark examines the conditions of this competition carefully, and his review of the financial advantages of the night work or double shift is interesting. The night production is less than that of the day, but an experiment in running by day alone showed that it was cheaper, as a short-time measure, to stop part of the time absolutely and then run day and night. "The manufacturers are very much opposed to any law prohibiting or materially restricting the work of women and children at night, for if this takes effect night work will have to be stopped entirely, it being impossible to use men only." The spinners' manufacturers say that their success in competition with India, America, and Great Britain is mainly owing to the low cost of production in consequence of the continual day and night work. Yet legislation to limit and even to prohibit night work has been attempted several times of late years, and some partial and postponed measures have been passed. Mr. Clark reckons that according to present indications the cotton mills of Japan will have to stop night work after 1930. Perhaps public opinion will be an accelerator.

The present status of the Japanese industry is good and sounder than before the Russian War. The mills have been able to put aside something for reserves, and yet "the average rate of dividend during 1912 was 12·1 per cent, and it will probably average about 14½ per cent for 1913"; the net profits averaged 22·27 per cent for 1912, and are estimated at over 25 per cent for 1913. In the Manchuria section Mr. Clark discusses particularly the struggle for trade there. The Japanese competition is mainly with America, but the Chinese mills are intervening to some effect. Great Britain holds its own fairly well, but our merchants and manufacturers need to know all there is to be known about the conditions if they are to continue to do so.

BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE IN WAR TIME.

Official Statement.

The Board of Trade (London) have issued the following statement on foreign trade since the outbreak of war:—

Many influences have contributed to reduce the volume of our foreign trade since the beginning of the present war. Not only have all commercial relations with the enemy countries been broken off, involving of necessity a large reduction in the value of our imports and exports, but the effect of the campaign in Belgium and France has been very greatly to restrict trade with those countries, while the obstacles to the free movement of trading vessels in the Baltic and through the Dardanelles have reduced our trade with Russia to very small dimensions. In addition to these interferences with trade with belligerents, trade with these and with neutral nations has been subjected to restrictions of various kinds imposed by our own and other Governments, and though these restrictions and prohibitions have been modified to some extent in certain directions, they have been extended in others. Further, the financial and commercial disorganisation brought about during the 1st week in August in all the principal commercial countries exercised an extremely powerful restrictive effect on international trade, the consequences of which are still being felt, while normal exchange relations are as yet by no means re-established throughout the world.

Under the influence of these hampering conditions, it is by no means to be wondered at that the values of our imports and exports in August and September of this year show very large reductions on the corresponding figures for last year. It is, however, of no small importance that the trade of September shows, in many respects, a recovery from the extreme of depression marked in the Trade Accounts for August. The actual recovery is, indeed, substantially greater than that made apparent by the figures, since the records for any month, as published, include particulars of part of the goods landed or shipped during the last few days of the month preceding, so that the published figures for August include a certain proportion of pre-war trade, while those for September are entirely free from such admixture. Further cargoes destined for German ports, which were at sea at the outbreak of war and have since been brought to this country, have probably added to the import figures for August considerably more than to those for September. The value of the September imports, £45,052,000, would thus have shown a larger increase than the £2,690,000 actually resulting from the comparison with August had the August figures not been affected by pre-war trade and had both months been equally affected by diverted cargoes. The value of the exports of United Kingdom produce in September was £26,674,000, the increase of £2,463,000 on the figures for August being similarly an insufficient expression of the actual recovery in view of the pre-war trade included in the August total.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable facts in connection with the trade figures is that it is only necessary to go back ten years to 1904 to find figures of similar magnitude to those presented for the two months of the war. The question how rapidly our commerce is moving in the direction of normal conditions may probably be judged more accurately, both now and in the immediate future, by comparing the figures with those of corresponding months ten years ago than by measuring the extent of the reduction from the figures of exceptionally active trade recorded last year.

The imports in August, 1904, were valued at £42,440,000, or £78,000 more than in August, 1914. In September, 1904, the value of the imports was £43,074,000, a figure exceeded by £1,978,000 in September, 1914. Ten years ago the imports in September were 1½ per cent greater in value than in August; this year they were 6¼ per cent greater.

The exports of United Kingdom produce in August, 1904, were valued at £26,360,000, while in August, 1914, they reached a value of £24,211,000; in September the comparison is between £25,929,000 ten years ago and £26,674,000 this year. From being in August £2,149,000 less than ten years ago they became £745,000 greater than ten years ago in September. The indication of recovery is substantially more emphatic than in the case of the import figures. The export figures for the last two months, it may be noted, are exclusive of the value of the supplies shipped to our troops at the front. This may be of particular importance in comparing the figures for the classes of commodities principally represented in those supplies.

So far as re-exports are concerned, the figures for August, 1904, were substantially in excess of those for August, 1914, while for September the comparison is inverted, so that, for the two months, the total value of re-exports this year (£9,694,000) was only half-a-million sterling less than the corresponding figure for ten years ago. It is only necessary to refer as far back as 1898 to find figures less than those of the two months just ended.

For comparison of the details of the trade ten years ago and at the present time, it will probably be sufficient to take the aggregates for August and September, without dwelling in general on the relative degrees of difference between the two months at the ten-year interval.

In the class of "Food, drink and tobacco," the imports in August and September were valued at £38,237,000 in 1904, but were £44,474,000 in 1914. "Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured" were imported in August and September, 1904, to the value of £24,250,000, while this year the imports of this class in the same two months were valued at £28,336,000. Thus both food and raw materials show substantial gains in the ten years. "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured," however, were imported to a much smaller value during the last two months than in the same months of 1904, the values being £22,637,000 in 1904 and £14,336,000 in 1914.

On the side of exports, the "Food, drink and tobacco" class accounted for £3,545,000 in August and September, 1904, and for £3,669,000 in the two months just ended. "Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured" were exported in the two months to a value of £5,868,000 in 1904, and to a value of £6,387,000 this year, the increase being mainly in value of the coal and wool exported. The average value of both of these commodities has risen in the course of the ten years, and so greatly has coal risen in price that the 7,000,000 tons shipped in August and September this year were valued at nearly £250,000 more than the 8,000,000 tons shipped in the same months of 1904.

The exports of "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured" amounted in value during August and September, 1904, to £42,100,000, and in the last two months to £40,041,000. In this class, therefore, the present year's record falls somewhat short of that of 1904. Only £37,000 out of the deficiency of £2,059,000, however, arises in the September records, the whole of the remainder being the deficiency shown by the August figures.

It is interesting to note that the exports of iron and steel goods in the last two months have amounted to £4,752,000, which is £159,000 in excess of the corresponding exports ten years ago. The exports of machinery have been valued at £3,332,000, or £57,000 less than 10 years ago, those of cutlery, hardware, etc., at £837,000, or £3,000 less than ten years ago, and those of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours at £2,172,000, or £124,000 more than ten years ago.

The deficiency noted above in the aggregate exports of manufactured goods is due to the movement in cotton goods and woolen manufactures. Of the former, the value exported in August and September, 1904, was £14,991,000, while in the two months of the war only £12,060,000 has been recorded under this head. Manufactures of wool accounted for £5,098,000 in the exports of August and September, 1904, and for £3,774,000 in those of the latest two months.

Though the principal textiles compare thus unfavourably with the standard of ten years ago the value of apparel exported has increased from £1,148,000 in August and September, 1904, to £2,129,000 in the same months of 1914. For leather and manufactures of leather other than boots and shoes, the comparison is of £878,000 in 1904 and £538 000 this year; for earthenware and glass £534,000 in 1904 and £533,000 this year; and for paper £301,000 in 1904 and £449,000 this year.

It thus appears that the iron and steel exports, the exports of chemicals, of apparel, and of paper have been larger during the two months of war than they were during peace ten years ago; cutlery and hardware, machinery, and earthenware and glass show but little change, though that change is a reduction in the values exported; while manufactures of leather, wool, and cotton were exported to substantially smaller values this year since war broke out than during the corresponding months of 1904.

Though the fact that prices have risen since 1904 has as its result that like values now and ten years ago do not represent equal quantities of goods handled, the fact that it is not necessary to refer further back than ten years in order to find our foreign trade on a level roughly similar to that shown since the war began enables us to regard the reduction which has occurred with much less uneasiness than the simple comparison of the figures with those representing the booming trade of the last two years might suggest.

—The following Press *communiqué* has been issued by the Controller of Currency, Calcutta:—The weekly accounts of the Paper Currency Department during the last few weeks have shown transfers of gold from the **Gold Standard Reserve** to the Paper Currency Reserve. This is due to the fact that the Government of India have taken a loan from the Indian portion of the Gold Standard Reserve. The amount so taken in October amounts to £3,000,000, *i.e.*, this amount, which pending the recovery of exchange would otherwise have remained unemployed and inert, is being temporarily used to strengthen the Government balances in view of the special strain now placed upon them in various directions, and to avoid the necessity of reducing the amounts which the Government has been able to keep with the Presidency Banks for the general assistance of trade. This arrangement, which has been approved by the Secretary of State, is one which has been adopted on several occasions in the past. It in no way lessens the capacity of Government to support exchange; this depends upon the Government's total holding of gold and sterling securities in England and India which is not affected by the present arrangements, since the gold taken from the Gold Standard Reserve will be credited to the Paper Currency Reserve and set free from thence an equivalent amount of silver currency to aid the Government balances. In accordance with the usual practice interest at 3½ per cent on all funds so utilised is paid to the credit of the Gold Standard Reserve.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Report for 1913-14.

The following are extracts from the Report of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. (Limited) for the year ending 30th June, 1914:—

Arrangements have been made for the erection of Bye-Product Recovery Coke Ovens for the production of additional coke, and for certain very necessary additions and alterations in some departments of the Works. The work on the Bye-Product Recovery Ovens is progressing satisfactorily.

It was stated in the last Report that Mr. Perin, the Consulting Engineer of the Company, was expected to arrive in India during the cold weather of last year. Mr. Perin arrived at the end of November with Mr. Watson to advise and assist in the Open Hearth Steel Manufacture, and Mr. Judd, Mining Engineer, who had been with the Company before, to assist in the further development of the workings in the Raw Material Mines of the Company. The presence of these gentlemen at the Works helped materially towards better working and the improvements suggested by them have been carried out.

Improvements were effected in the quality and out-put of steel during the year under Report. Owing to such improvement, it is gratifying to say that the Government contract for rails is, in a large measure, completed for the current financial year and it is fully hoped that the balance of the contract will be satisfactorily fulfilled.

Mr. Perin left India at the end of March last, and in June, accompanied by Mr. Padshah of the Agents' Firm, started on a tour of investigation of the markets of the West Coast of the United States of America, China, Japan and the Philippines with a view to introduce the Company's products in those Markets and to establish satisfactory business connections there. It is gratifying to be able to say that the visits are likely to be productive of much advantage to the Company later on although owing to the unsatisfactory political and other conditions prevailing in Europe and in the Far East at the present time, no great direct results have been achieved so far.

Owing to the out-break of War between Great Britain and Germany, it was at first feared that the German crew employed at the Steel Works of the Company at Sakchi, would leave their posts to return to their country. Owing to a combination of circumstances, however, it has been possible to retain the entire German crew at the works. Your Directors take this opportunity of placing on record their grateful thanks to the Local Governments and to the Government of India for permitting the continuance of the services of the German crew and for the special police and other arrangements which they have been so good as to make to prevent any undesirable incidents at the works.

Exploration.

During the past year Exploration work has been carried on in various parts of India in charge of the Consulting Engineer with the view of making your Company independent of European supplies.

An area containing Magnesite and Chromite in Mysore State has been taken up and it is anticipated that we shall be able to have Magnesite bricks for the Open Hearth Steel Furnaces manufactured in India.

Exploration has been carried on in the region of the proposed extension of the Bengal Nagpur Railway with the result that an additional area of Iron Ore has been discovered. In addition to the taking up of a new area of Iron Ore, the Company is preparing to investigate a new Coal area.

Should these two new properties fulfil expectations, they will constitute a material addition to your reserves of raw material.

An Engineering party has been engaged during the year in the completion of the Mourbhanj Iron Ore surveys and in a calculation of the tonnage available in the first three deposits owned by the Company. Additional test pits have been sunk and revised figures at Gurumaishini alone indicate the existence of 50 per cent more Iron Ore than was originally calculated.

Between three and four hundred tons of Fluorspar are used annually in the manufacture of steel. Heretofore this material has come from Europe. We are now investigating deposits in Rajputana which give promise of supplying our requirements of this material.

Fire-bricks.

The annual consumption of fire-bricks imported from Europe has been approximately 1½ million. Efforts have been directed to increase the consumption of local bricks and decrease imported bricks. Quite recently we have secured favourable prices from Japan on Silica bricks and are hopeful of material economy in this direction.

Deposits of fire-clay and of Silica have been examined and analysed with the view of assisting local manufactures in making the desired quality. It is probable that in the near future your Company will enter into the manufacture of their own fire-bricks.

We are preparing to utilize Blast Furnace Slag, a waste product, in the manufacture of Slagbricks by mixing granulated slag with lime. These bricks are estimated to cost about half of the present price of red brick and can be used for all ordinary purposes.

The utilization of another bye-product of the Company has been under investigation, *viz.*, the Basic Slag of the Open Hearth Furnaces.

Owing to the low percentage of Phosphorus in our Pig Iron our Basic Slags do not contain the usual high percentage of Phosphorus but they do

contain enough to be of some value as a fertilizer when properly ground and prepared for the soil.

The Plant has been maintained in a state of efficiency, and proper sinking funds are being charged against each product to enable us to maintain it in proper repair.

During the year, your Directors visited the Plant at Sakchi, and while there authorised improvements by which economies in production as well as increased tonnage in Steel Mills are anticipated.

Coke Ovens.

Your Company's original installation was that of 180 Coppee non-recovery retort Ovens. Our Blast Furnaces are exceeding their anticipated tonnage and are requiring more Coke. We have added to our Coke Plant 60 Drag Coke Ovens, and while this addition to our capacity has been of value, yet we have a great need for the bye-product resulting from the operation of the manufacture of Coke. We are buying Tar and Gas Coal to make Gas. These two elements we can secure from the new Plant without cost other than for the Plant.

The Coke market has during the past two years offered considerable profit, and we have not been in a position to take advantage of it. Under the proposed plan of new Ovens, we shall add to our Coke capacity about 106,000 tons per annum and be in a position to increase our production of Pig Iron and also sell Coke in the open market; our present Coke capacity being 196,000 tons.

Kopper Ovens:—Your Company has entered into a contract with the Koppers' Coke Ovens and Bye-Product Company of 301 Glosset Road, Sheffield, England, by which they have to supply and erect at the Sakchi Iron Works a complete Coke Oven Plant consisting of 50 Koppers' Patent Regenerative Coke Ovens with Bye-Product Plant for the recovery of Tar and Gas and the manufacture of Sulphate of Ammonia. The Contractors have agreed to supply f. o. b. European ports the bulk of the materials and Plant required for the construction of these Ovens.

The Plant is to be arranged so that an additional battery of 50 Ovens can be subsequently erected continuous to the New Ovens, or so that the existing Ovens can be converted into Koppers' Waste Heat or Regenerative Ovens without interfering with the working of the new or the old Plant. The Bye-Product Plant is furthermore to be arranged for subsequent duplication, so that the machinery and apparatus for dealing with the gases from a 2nd battery of 50 Ovens can be erected without interfering with the first section.

Guarantee:—The Contractors guarantee the design, material and workmanship for the whole of the material and Plant shipped from Europe for one year from the date of completion. The Contractors guarantee quantities of Tar and Sulphate of Ammonia to be recovered from the Plant.

IMPORTS OF GRAIN INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE CEREAL YEAR 1913-14.

The extent to which the United Kingdom has been dependent on the Colonies and foreign countries for grain to supplement the harvest of 1913 may conveniently be considered at the end of the cereal year (1st September to 31st August). This is attemped in the following article published in the September number of the *Journal of the Board of Agriculture*:—

The imports of wheat into the United Kingdom amounted to 23,267,175 qr. (of 480 lb.), these being less by 3,233,400 qr. than the imports of 1912-13, and by 842,100 qr. than the imports of 1911-12. Converting the imported flour into an equivalent quantity of wheat, the total quantity of imported wheat available for consumption in the United Kingdom was 26,921,223 qr., compared with 30,149,450 qr., in 1912-13, and 27,433,400 qr. in 1911-12. Similar figures for recent years are given in the following table:—

Harvest Year.	Imports of Wheat during the Cereal Year Sept. 1—Aug. 31.	Imports of Wheat Flour in equivalent Weight of Grain.	Total Imported Wheat and Flour in equivalent Weight of Grain.
	Qr.	Qr.	Qr.
1904-5 . .	24,529,170	3,526,620	28,055,790
1905-6 . .	22,063,580	4,677,330	26,740,910
1906-7 . .	22,105,180	4,284,490	26,389,670
1907-8 . .	21,362,720	4,339,090	25,701,810
1908-9 . .	21,727,220	3,554,650	25,281,870
1909-10 . .	24,099,060	3,501,520	27,600,580
1910-11 . .	23,516,140	3,263,380	26,779,520
1911-12 . .	24,109,260	3,324,140	27,433,400
1912-13 . .	26,500,565	3,648,883	30,149,450
1913-14 . .	23,267,175	3,654,048	26,921,223

The fall in the imports of wheat during the cereal year cannot be ascribed to the outbreak of war, since the imports of August, 1914 (10,295,000 cwt). were above those of August, 1913 (10,132,000 cwt.).

With regard to the countries from which the supply of wheat was drawn, the receipts from each of the principal sources of imported wheat are given below:—

Country of Export.	Thousands of cwt.			
	1913-14.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.
India . . .	11,477	23,152	21,468	21,460
Russia . . .	9,566	7,379	8,520	25,728
Argentina . .	6,991	15,617	16,823	16,983
United States . .	30,496	31,569	16,619	9,479
Canada . .	24,977	21,249	19,819	13,826
Australia . . .	14,300	9,738	15,170	10,418

The price of home-grown wheat rose during the year, but there was, on the contrary, a fall in the value of imported wheat, *viz.*, from 36*s.* 2*d.* per qr. in 1912-13 to 34*s.* 7½*d.* in 1913-14. The average declared value of imported wheat in previous years was 35*s.* 11*d.* in 1911-12, 33*s.* 10*d.* in 1910-11, and 37*s.* 5*d.* in 1909-10. English wheat averaged 32*s.* 4*d.* per qr., a rise in price of 4*d.* per qr., compared with 1912-13. There was, in general, a fall in the price of home-grown wheat between September and November, 1913, but there was thereafter a strong upward tendency in the price until the end of the cereal year. The lowest price recorded was in the week ended 8th November, 1913, *viz.*, 30*s.* per qr., and the highest that in the week ended 15th August, 1914, *viz.*, 40*s.* 3*d.* per qr. Comparing the prices of home-grown wheat in 1913-14 with those in 1912-13 it may be said that from September to November the prices were lower in 1913 than in 1912, while from December to August the prices were higher in 1913-14 than in 1912-13.

English barley averaged 26*s.* 10*d.* per qr. (a fall of 1*s.* compared with the preceding year), while English oats averaged 19*s.* 1*d.* (a fall of 6*d.*). The value of imported barley was 24*s.* 1½*d.* per qr., and of imported oats 16*s.* 7*d.* per qr., compared with 27*s.* 11½*d.* and 18*s.* 3*d.*, respectively, in the previous year.

The following table shows the average prices of English wheat, barley and oats ascertained under the Corn Returns Act in each of the cereal years since 1904-05. The quantities given in the table are the quantities returned as sold, from which the averages are calculated:—

Harvest year.	Prices per quarter.						Quantities sold at certain markets.		
Sept. 1-Aug. 31.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1904-05	30	7	24	6	17	0	1,746,927	3,141,058	1,178,154
1905-06	28	9	24	2	18	5	2,940,263	3,202,613	940,015
1906-07	28	1	24	5	18	4	2,830,991	3,376,615	1,219,419
1907-08	32	9	25	8	18	2	2,944,256	3,564,908	1,530,843
1908-09	36	6	26	11	18	10	2,962,825	2,972,889	1,054,318
1909-10	32	6	23	10	17	8	3,144,873	2,988,483	795,824
1910-11	30	11	24	9	17	8	2,799,763	2,992,128	831,898
1911-12	34	10	31	2	21	6	2,944,995	2,645,477	719,495
1912-13	32	0	27	10	19	7	2,324,474	2,489,932	630,276
1913-14	32	4	26	10	19	1	2,746,702	3,438,159	850,308

The aggregate imports of the principal cereals in each of the past ten years are given below:—

Harvest year.	Millions of cwt.				
	Wheat.	Wheat Meal and Flour.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.
1904-05 .	105·1	10·9	21·0	17·2	42·3
1905-06 .	94·6	14·4	20·3	16·0	47·1
1906-07 .	94·7	13·2	19·5	10·9	51·7
1907-08 .	91·6	13·4	17·5	13·2	39·5
1908-09 .	93·1	11·0	22·0	15·5	39·0
1909-10 .	103·3	10·8	19·9	19·6	34·6
1910-11 .	100·8	10·1	20·1	16·6	46·0
1911-12 .	103·3	10·3	21·9	18·4	32·1
1912-13 .	113·6	11·3	22·4	20·0	49·5
1913-14 .	99·7	11·3	21·2	15·4	40·2

Thus, with the exception of wheat meal and flour (the imports of which remained stationary), the decline in the wheat imports was accompanied by a fall in the supplies of the other cereals. Previous to 1912-13, in the case of flour, the imports had, on the whole, been declining since 1900-01, when 23,000,000 cwt. were imported. Flour comes chiefly from the United States and Canada; the imports from both these countries showed increases, *viz.*, from 5,583,000 cwt. in 1912-13 to 5,605,000 cwt. in 1913-14 in the case of the United States, and from 3,850,000 cwt. to 3,995,000 cwt. in the case of Canada.

—The *Report on the Excise Administration of the Punjab* during the year 1913-14 says:—The *charas* warehouses in the province were closed in October, 1912, with the exception of those at Hoshiarpur, Sultanpur and Rawalpindi. It was, however, represented by vendors in the city of Amritsar that Amritsar is not only a large distributing centre of *charas*, both for the Punjab and other provinces, but also a general market to which goods destined for Central Asia are brought from other parts of India and exchanged for the drug. In view of the dislocation of trade that was consequently expected from the removal of facilities of storage of *charas* in Amritsar, the warehouse was re-opened in November, 1913. Altogether 3,629 mauuds were received from Leh as compared with 3,008 last year the receipts being equally divided between the warehouses at Sultanpur and Rawalpindi. Practically all the Sultanpur *charas* was transferred in bond to Hoshiarpur.

DAIRYING INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY.

Mr. J. B. Knight, M.Sc., Professor of Agriculture, Poona, and Mr. E. W. Horn, Manager, Government Civil Dairy, Kirkee, have just issued a Joint Report (Bulletin No. 56 of the Department of Agriculture, Bombay) on the present state of the dairying industry in the Bombay Presidency. The following are extracts from the report :—

With the exception of Government institutions, there are, in the Presidency, no dairies of any considerable size situated away from the large cities, but, in the vicinity of large cities or towns, many cultivators keep a few milch animals and supply milk to regular milk retailers, or creameries. Away from such centres few milch animals are kept, except to furnish products for home consumption, but, during the flush of the milk flow, any surplus is turned into butter by the usual country method, and sold as butter or ghee. Tracts where there is an abundance of good fodder and grazing, like the Krishna Valley, Káthiáwár, Northern Gujarát, etc., furnish more of these products than the dryer parts. At almost every weekly bazaar in the country, some quantity of ghee or country butter is offered for sale.

The most extensive dairying is carried on in the districts of Kaira, Ahmedabad, and parts of Baroda; where a large number of buffaloes are kept by the cultivators, in herds of from three to twenty, to produce milk for the separating stations, that have been established within the last twenty years, and now form a network along the Railway lines, so that no farmer has to carry his milk more than two or three miles. These separating stations are owned by parties, who buy the milk outright at current rates from the cultivators, separate it, and supply creameries in Bombay and elsewhere with the cream, and convert any surplus into butter. The separated milk is, as a rule, thrown away, but in some cases it may be made into Kawa for confectioners. The cream is sold on the butter outturn. The butter from the surplus is put up in small tins of ½ lb. or 1 lb. each, or sold in bulk.

Buffalo keeping by the cultivators of Gujarát is a very profitable secondary industry. The animals are grazed and cared for by the women and children and fed cotton seed, which is abundant. They produce well, and the returns are looked upon by the producer as nearly net profit. The separating contractors are so numerous that there is a keen competition which keeps the prices of milk well up. These men must be doing business on a very narrow margin, as the difference, between the price paid for milk, and that received for cream, shows. Thus the business side of the industry, as far as the cultivator is concerned, is fairly satisfactory, but this cannot be said of the quality of the produce, or of the conditions with regard to sanitation, under which it is produced. Along these lines, opportunities for improvement are most abundant.

The cream, which is sold as such, is made into butter by so-called dairies, in Ahmedabad, Bombay, Poona, etc. These vary considerably in cleanliness, and carefulness of manufacture, but in most cases there is vast opportunity for improvement. Some of these butter factories are combined with a milk and sweet cream business, and most of these institutions which style themselves Dairies, keep milch animals of their own. Whenever the supply from these is insufficient for their custom, it is supplemented by purchasing from gowalas, who collect the milk in villages, and bring it in open brass vessels. Many who keep animals for milk in our large cities like Bombay and Calcutta, buy a buffalo or a cow lately calved, destroy the calf by starvation or otherwise, milk the animal as long as she will give enough milk to pay for her ration, then sell her to the butcher; thus ending her career as a producer of dairy stock. Owing to the cost of transportation and the high cost of upkeep, it only pays such men to keep the most excellent milk animals obtainable. The Montgomery, Hansi-Hissar, and Sindhi cows and the Delhi and Surti buffaloes, have been sadly depleted of late years until their price has trebled in the last ten years. A small fraction of these are bought up by wandering tribes who take them upcountry, keep them a year on pilfered fodder, and return them when fresh for another dairy season.

The Military Department has established one large Central Butter Factory in Ahmedabad, and smaller dairies at Poona, Belgaum, and Karáchi, and there is a Civil Dairy at Kirkee.

This review of the present state of Dairying would be incomplete without a reference to the dairy breeds of the Presidency.

We have in India two species of animals used for dairying: the Indian cow "Bos Indicus" and the Indian buffalo "Bos babulus." The former species, besides supplying dairy animals, also furnishes the draft animals of the country.

There are several types of these animals found in the Presidency.

In Southern Sind, we find the type commonly spoken of as a Sindhi or Karáchi, which is distinct from the animals of Upper Sind.

The Karachi cattle are of small size as compared with the Gujarát cattle, weighing :—cows 600 to 800 and bulls 900 to 1,100 pounds. They are compactly built, short legged, with short thick necks, sloping shoulders, round sloping rumps and are inclined to beefiness. The heads in some individuals are somewhat coarse, there is an abundance of loose skin about the dewlap, navel, and sheath, and the feet are rather large and soft. In colour there is some variation, but the predominating ones are red, some shade of red, or fawn; blacks, whites, and roans are frequently met with, but broken colours, however, are rare. The cows are quiet in disposition as compared with most Indian cows. Their udders, teats, and milk veins are fairly well developed, though the udders are inclined to be fleshy, and do not run forward or backward like European cattle of the Dairy breeds, nor are their teats as well spread. In older animals, the udders have a tendency to become pendulous. Their great depth, and breadth of body, enables them to consume and digest a large amount of nutriment. Having been bred under the hard conditions of climate, soil, and feed, prevailing around Karachi, they are hardy under most of the conditions met with in the Presidency, but I would not recommend them for the Konkan, as excessive moisture would prove disastrous. Even in Poona, the milk yield from the Sindhi's decreases every wet spell, and again goes up when the sun comes out.

Under Poona conditions, with green feed for seven months, and dry grasses and fodder for the remainder of the year, and with concentrated food to balance the ration, the Sindhi's at the Civil Dairy have averaged about 2,000 pounds (200 gallons), while some half dozen select animals have given over 3,500 lbs. per year, for five or six years in succession. Last year a cow with her third calf, gave 4,700 lbs. during the year. It must be remembered, however, that these are from selected animals out of a large number tested at the Dairy during the last 20 years. Sindhi cows can be covered within three months of calving, so that a calf can be secured each year. They milk up well towards the time of calving, and most of the better cows do not go dry over two months. The Sindhi's have been selected for milking qualities for generations, round about Karachi.

In Gujárat we find a quite different type of animal. There are several local varieties, but the Konkreji may be taken as representative. These are large leggy animals, of a uniform white or grey-white colour, weighing about 1,000 lbs. for cows and 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. for bulls. They have fine bones for so large animals, are deep, but somewhat narrow, with short necks. Their horns are long and gracefully curved. They are more nervous and excitable than the Sindhi's. The udder is better shaped than the Sindhi's, though perhaps not so large proportionately. The yields recorded at Surat are about the same as the Sindhi's at Poona, the highest yield being 4,265 lbs. A calf is usually secured every year, and the dry period is about 4 months at Surat. It may be mentioned in passing, that the main object of the breeders of this type, has been to produce a bullock suitable to the plains of Gujárat, and little or no attention has been devoted to developing milking qualities.

In the Káthiáwár forests, are to be found, a breed of buffaloes and a breed of cows, quite different from their congeners in other parts of India, and curiously enough though of distinct species, the buffaloes and cattle of this peninsula, resemble each other closely in the peculiar characteristics which distinguish them from other breeds and races. The cow of Káthiáwár is called Gir from the forest of that name. The Girs are of medium size, cows 800 to 1,000 and bulls 1,000 to 1,200 pounds in weight, they are of loose built, and coarse in bone, with abundant loose skin. They are inclined to be leggy, and have large soft feet. The head of a typical Gir is characterised by an enormous development of the frontal bone, which together with a pair of massive spirally curved horns, gives the animals quite a unique appearance, which is further emphasised by their long pendulous ears. Their udders are capacious but fleshy, and like all Indian Dairy breeds, are deficient in development fore and aft. The teats are large, and the milk veins are prominent. Under suitable conditions they give large quantities of good milk, but they do not do as well in the drier plains. For the Konkan they are probably superior to the other breeds as dairy animals. In disposition they are unreliable and may give trouble whenever their attendant is changed. They give large quantities of milk in the first part of the period of lactation, and usually do not come in season for five or six months, then after being covered their milk yield rapidly sinks, so that they go dry 6 or 7 months. Those tested at Poona gave an average of 2,000 lbs. with a maximum of 3,687 lbs. per annum. The other cattle found in the Presidency, with one exception, do not offer much opportunity for dairy development.

The Deccani, a small very variable hardy animal, is found throughout the Central Division. Some varieties, like the Dongri of Násik, are said to give considerable milk, but, on the whole, a Deccani cow cannot be expected to give more than 6 or 8 lbs. when in full milk, and they rapidly go down to just enough for their calves. In the Southern part of the Presidency, the Deccanis have been crossed extensively with Mysore animals of Amrit Mahal extraction, and are known as Khillaries, but this has decreased, rather than otherwise their milking capacity.

The exception referred to above, is the large white massive cattle, met with in the Upper part of the Krishna Valley and known by that name. These cattle are no doubt related to the Ongole, or Nellore cattle, of the lower part of the same valley, which have a well established reputation in Madras for being superior Dairy animals. No records of Krishna valley cows are available, but they certainly appear to have dairy capacity. We know of a herd that was kept in Belgaum that did very well.

The buffaloes found in the Bombay Presidency are of four general types. The largest of these is the one already referred to above in connection with the Gir cattle of Káthiáwár, and known as Jafferabadi. These are the largest bovines domesticated in India, or perhaps in the world; a full grown female weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 lbs., while bulls weigh from 2,000 lbs. upwards. In them the frontal bone is even more developed than in the cow of the same tract, and taken together with their massive horns, and their partially closed eyes, they present, from the front, a very peculiar appearance, indeed. The horns grow downwards to a point below the cheek, then curve outwards, upwards, and backwards, with a spiral twist. At the base, the horns are from three to four inches in diameter. The body of the animal is large, angular, with high withers, exaggerated by the long superior processes of the dorsal

vertebræ, and with the bones of the pelvic arch very prominent. They are deep in front with a very heavy brisket. The legs are very large and column-like. Their udders are very deep and capacious, with large bottle-shaped teats. In their home they are heavy milkers of rich milk, but, when taken to dryer regions, they rapidly deteriorate, and cannot be recommended for above Ghaut conditions. At the Civil Dairy a few select animals of this breed have been kept, and the average yield is 3,500 lbs. while the maximum yield is 5,438. However owing to their immense size they consume a lot of fodder, so that they are not as economical producers as some of the other breeds, where there is any scarcity of fodder.

The second breed to be described, is not of Bombay breeding, but animals of this breed are brought to Bombay City, from Northern India, and are known as Murrah's or Delhi's. They are easily identified by their peculiarly shaped horns, which are tightly curled at the top of the head. They weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. Their form is blocky and square behind, but often showing a good dairy form. Their udders are, as a rule, better shaped than the other dairy animals of India, with moderate sized teats, well placed. Only a few of these animals were kept at the Government Civil Dairy, Kirkee, prior to 1909, but when it became difficult to procure good Surti's, several of this breed were purchased. Their average yield comes to 3,000 lbs., with a maximum of 6,007 lbs. The Manager at the Military Dairy gives a record of 8,000 lbs. for one animal of this breed at that dairy, and we have secured one of her bull calves.

Now comes the Surti. These animals are bred in the Northern and Central parts of Gujarát, the best being found near Nadiád. They are smaller as a rule than the breeds already alluded to. They possess short horns, slightly curved upwards at the tip; their hair is often of a light dun, or brown colour, but the skin usually remains black, with a pinkish colour on the udder, and between the thighs; albinos are also met with, as also occasional specimens which have light coloured skins throughout. The udders are of fairly good shape with medium to small teats. Being of a smaller size than the two breeds already noticed, they eat less and some produce nearly as much milk, the average for 76 animals is 2,780 lbs. with a maximum yield of 5,034 lbs.

The Deccani or Varádi type of buffaloes is found indigenous throughout the Presidency, south of the Tápti. In some tracts, considerable milking capacity is found, as for example, in the vicinity of Yeola, Násik, also in the Upper Krishna Valley. These animals vary considerably in size and shape, but they are usually smaller than the Surti by about 200 lbs., and they are coarser in appearance, and have very long horns. These have not been tested to any great extent at our dairy, but one individual, of distinct Varádi type, has an average yield for four years of 2,939 lbs., one year producing 3,555 lbs., showing that by careful selection a good dairy class could be established, but the rank and file are not profitable producers. They freshen about August or September and give from 10 to 15 lbs. for four or five months, then with approaching warm dry weather, they rapidly shrink to nothing, so that it is often difficult to get milk in the villages after January.

Development of the Industry.

The industry of Dairying in India, if it may be called so, presents abundant opportunities for improvement from every point of view, from the breeding of dairy animals on the one hand, to the disposal of the produce on the other, and the need for improvement is so far-reaching, and so radical, that no appreciable progress may be expected immediately along any line, because not only the very nature of the animals must be changed but the owners themselves must be educated to appreciate cleanliness, and the principles which underlie the successful practice of dairying.

The absence of any specialized Dairy Farming is to blame largely for the lack of development of this industry. The ryot keeps dairy animals only as a side issue, and never as his mainstay, while the city and town gowala knows nothing about the production of feeds and fodders.

Some of the salient points where the need for improvement is most obvious, are with reference to breeding, housing and feeding of dairy stock, methods of prevention of the slaughter of the best dairy animals, cleanliness, extension of use of modern dairy machines and utensils, better methods of storage and transportation, and legal control and regulations.

Not only do the cattle and their owners and those who handle dairy products need improvement, but the education of the consuming public, to discriminate between wholesome butter, cream, and milk, and the filth commonly sold under those names, up to such a point that they are ready to pay the slight premium necessary to defray the additional cost. Europeans of high standing do not set a good example to those having less advantages, when they allow butter and milk to be brought in by their servants regardless of the source from which obtained, because it is a few annas cheaper.

The development of a profitable dairy animal from any of the types mentioned above without outside blood, is the work of generations, working on scientific principles, consistently, intelligently, and persistently. The agency for effecting this is difficult to point out. The necessity for continuity in this work is so great, that it places it beyond the scope of Government institutions, because of the necessary frequent changes of personality. The only agency which could undertake this work, with a reasonable expectation of accomplishing marked results, does not evince any great interest in work of this character. We refer to the Hereditary

Chiefs and Sardars, who have estates adapted to the work, and who, if they were really in earnest, could carry on this work from father to son, along fixed lines and accomplish something. If the above noted gentlemen could be aroused to form breeders' associations and definite ideals laid down, and authentic records of breeding and production kept, some noticeable improvement might begin to appear in 10 or 15 years.

Still it would be uphill work, and require time and patience to develop any considerable number of milch cattle, from animals averaging 2,000 lbs. of milk per annum to those giving 5,000 lbs. or more which is about the lowest average outturn for a paying dairy animal, while the higher outturns so common in the west of 10,000, 12,000 or upwards will only come, if ever, in the far distant future.

This line of work is so important that we consider Government should make a strong effort to interest the influential classes, in scientific breeding, and management of a superior type of dairy animals. The holding of cattle shows with prizes for dairy animals, the introduction of registration of animals which are of pure blood, the furnishing of assistance in procuring authentic records of performance, are the most obvious means for encouraging such work.

As the improvement by selection from the material available in India offers so little promise of immediate production of profitable dairy animals, more rapid methods must be searched for, if immediate and extensive results are to be expected.

Probably the importation of full blood European Dairy cattle as producers under ordinary conditions, would not supply this need directly, at least, not without several generations of acclimatisation, during which, unless given great care, they would deteriorate rapidly.

But although the full blood may not succeed, we believe that the qualities of modern Western dairy breeds may be introduced into Indian animals, by a judicious and careful system of grading up by means of specially selected sires, of strong breeding power, which have been bred along dairy lines.

In order that a sire be able to transmit dairy quality, he must have been bred along definite dairy lines, for many generations, and possess, among his immediate ancestors, cows of high performance, and bulls of tested ability to produce cows giving high outturns. Colour, form, and fancy points should be considered of secondary importance; but based upon productive power one should not hesitate about paying a good price. It certainly will not pay to import any second-rate bulls at Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 each for this work.

Given 6 bulls, costing not less than Rs. 5,000 each, and proper arrangements for keeping them in health under the supervision of a person who appreciates their worth, and is familiar with the care of such stock, and each bull being placed at the head of a herd of 50 of the best cows from any of the better dairy types in India, after a few generations (cattle) a considerable number of heifers giving paying outturns of milk will be produced. Continue breeding to this sire, or to equally good ones imported later, and the whole dairy aspect will be changed within 30 years. After 7 or 8 crosses the bulls born in India may be used for breeding.

Bulls have frequently been brought from Europe by various individuals, and institutions, with the object of improving dairy cattle, but the results have almost always left something to be desired. This is due to the bull not being of proper type, to his not having been sufficiently prepotent, or to the want of continuity in the work, but sufficient has been learned from these experiments to enable one to say with a considerable amount of confidence, that if bulls of the correct type having quality and ability behind them were introduced, and the work carried on in a proper manner without any break in the correct applications of the scientific breeding rules and principles, that the results would leave nothing to be desired. In adopting this method of improving Indian cattle the mistakes most likely to occur are: *1st.* The introduction of a cheap bull, that is, a bull which may be of full blood and long pedigree, but not have productive ability. *2nd.* Selecting a wrong type, *viz.*, one of the breeds spoken of as dual purpose, and which, having been bred to produce milk from beef, by selection, are likely to rapidly revert to their original type unless great care is exercised. This especially applies to the case in point, as the majority of our Indian milk cattle have already a tendency to beefiness, and it is obvious that it would be courting failure to attempt to improve them by the introduction of sires that have also a tendency in the same direction. Any of the four accepted special diary breeds, would, if used for grading, vastly improve our Indian cattle. The choice of the breed would depend upon:—

(*a*) The nature of dairying, whether milk or butter is sought for.
(*b*) The size of the available females.
(*c*) The nature of the fodder supply.
(*d*) The severity of the climate.

The male offspring from any of the breeds, but especially from the larger Holsteins, would be larger than the full blood Indians, and from the little experience we have had of them, we are led to believe that the Hybrid bullock is fully equal for all kinds of work to the Indian.

Improvement of buffaloes can only be effected along the lines of selection and feeding.

Feeding.

The question of improvement of capacity for production is intimately associated with the question of feeding. The best bred dairy stock in the world, fed on leavings of the working bullocks (as is the custom in many parts of India), would not long produce a high milk flow. Even in such places as Gujarat, where dairying is making slight progress, no careful system of growing succulent fodder, and preserving it in that state, *viz.*, by converting into silage for use through the year, is practised. The

animals are grazed, or fed, green grass during the rains and early winter, and later fed upon fodder which is a by-product in grain production.

In the vicinities of large cities, fodder crops are sometimes grown and sold to gowalas (milkmen) and other cattle owners.

One of the most essential points in successful dairying is the constant supply of succulent fodder throughout the year, supplemented by a small quantity of concentrated food of high protein content to balance the ration. Sufficient dry food will be necessary to keep the bowels in good condition. The Indian varieties of Jowári (*Andropogon vulgare*), Bájri (*Pennisetum typhoideum*), and Maize, furnish crops suitable for succulent fodder. The only method of obtaining a permanent supply, except where copious irrigation permits of continuous cropping, is to preserve the rain grown crop by ensiling. It has been proveds beyond all doubt that the silo is adapted to India. Suitable concentrates are available in the various by-products from the manufacture of pulse preparations and oil pressing, and wheat, bran, together with such pulses as Cyamopsis, and the various species of Phaseolus and cotton seed.

Just how much Indian breeds would be improved by persistent careful feeding on intelligent lines cannot be safely predicted, as the Civil Dairy at Kirkee has never had the requisite supply of green fodder; and the Military Dairies have also, too, in the past, largely depended upon dry grasses and kadbi, and all have tried in vain to keep up, and increase the flow of milk, by heavy grain rations, which results sooner or later, in permanent injury in some form or another to the animals. With animals of the present low productive capacity, we are obliged to maintain a very large number to get the necessary outturn. This would be considerably lessened if high producing animals were kept, as the maintenance ration is practically the same for a high producer, as for a "waster" of the same size, the only difference being that the additional ration required after having made provision for maintenance, will be proportionate to the outturn. Many of the dairies have now sufficient green fodder, for a continuous supply, to produce the present quantity of milk if they had good animals.

Housing.

The improvement in housing would vary in the different localities. The points to be observed are:—

(*a*) Conditions under which cleanliness can be secured.
(*b*) Protection from sun, wind and rain.
(*c*) Managers so devised that the wastage of fodder is reduced to a minimum.
(*d*) Convenience and economy of labour.
(*e*) As low cost of construction as is compatible with the above conditions.

Nothing approaching the above is attempted by the milk-producing public of the Presidency, outside of the cities and Government Institutions. Fodder, when thrown on the ground, is largely wasted, or the animals starved to eat it after it is soiled. It will always be impossible to secure reasonably clean or wholesome milk or butter from animals kept as they are in most places. Protection from the inclemency of the weather will increase production. It is doubtful if dairy animals can be kept on a considerable scale within the limits of a large city to the best advantage of all concerned. The succulent fodder, if fed at all, must be brought in from long distances, and it cannot arrive fresh and wholesome, silos are impossible, so that such animals must be mostly fed upon dry forage and a high grain ration, which is not compatible with good health. They must be kept tied most of the time, and they are obliged to lie without bedding on stone floors, since any other kind of floor under city conditions is not permissible. This is not conducive to good health. The cost of keep is high, and, worst of all, the financial side will not admit of keeping dry animals or young stock, and the sale of such to the butchers is devastating our best breeds as already pointed out.

As a remedy to such a state of affairs, we consider that the keeping of cattle for the public supply of milk within such cities as Bombay, should be prohibited by law. If this were done, the milk producers would be forced to locate at a distance, where succulent fodder could be obtained and that too so cheaply as to permit the retention of dry animals, and the rearing of young stock. Co-operative methods of delivery would be forced upon them, simplifying the control. Co-operative pasteurising and cooling stations, under competent supervision, would guarantee the public a wholesome supply. By the removal of all dairy animals from the city, the cost of production would be lowered; under co-operative action the cost of delivery would also be less, the cost of cattle be reduced and cleanliness of the product, and ease of control and supervision, would all follow in natural sequence. Under such conditions, it would be necessary to protect the producer, by allowing only the milk of licensed producers to enter the city. If this is too Utopian, at any rate some agency must be established to prevent the slaughter of valuable dairy animals, without, at the same time, injuring the producer of milk. The establishment of pasteurising and cooling stations for all cities which take large supplies, would largely reduce the present difficulties of milk supply as to quality. The pasteurising station should be worked by the distributing agency. Watering is such an inveterate habit of gowalas, that unadulterated milk is seldom offered for sale, and the water used is often filthy. The pasteurising would at least render the milk innocuous. Payment could be made on the lines of fat content, freedom from adulteration and low bacterial count. It is thought that the extra cost of such a scheme would not, raise the price of pure milk unduly high, but of course the present filth would be put

out of the market, and each could use his own supply of water to thin his milk according to his own taste or his pocket.

The cream business of Gujarát needs much stricter supervision and control, as to sanitation, by some agency than it gets at present. First, the containers which are received by the railway companies, for transportation, either full or empty, should be of such standard type with well fitting covers so that railway dust, dogs or worse could not contaminate their contents, while awaiting despatch at wayside stations. Only thoroughly washed empties should be received for return.

Separating stations should be inspected by competent authorities, and instructions in ordinary cleanliness be given.

Nothing less than legal control and frequent inspection will remedy the present condition of affairs. The surroundings of the separating stations today baffle description, and one must visit them to fully understand how really vile they smell, and then the wonder will be how Gujarát butter can be as good as it is.

The separating stations should be provided with tight floors, and good drainage. Washings and separated milk should not be allowed to be dumped within 300 yards of the stations. The rooms used for this purpose should not be attached to dwellings, nor be very near them, admission of light and screening of windows and doors against flies are necessary. The separater itself requires more careful washing than it ever gets, and some facility for sterilising it daily with hot water is necessary. The creameries now mostly use churns of proper type, but the butter is generally worked up by hand. "Butter Workers" should be insisted upon. The keeping of the cream until it is overripe and putrification of the albuminoids has set in, is deliberately practised, in order to increase the overrun. This could only be remedied by fixing a legal standard for butter. The spreading of Creaming Stations under suitable supervision to other tracts such as Krishna Valley and the canal areas would develop dairying in these regions. The milk, cream, and butter, supply to cities would be greatly facilitated by the railways running Refrigerator-wagons, to be attached to mail, or passenger trains. With these properly pasteurised milk from Nadiád, or Baroda, would reach Bombay customers in better condition than their present supply does, and at a much lower cost.

We have pointed out several instances where legal control is very necessary. A standard for milk and butter is the first step. The establishing of a standard for milk presents some difficulty, owing to the very great natural difference between the milk of buffaloes and that of cows, but butter fat and total solids should form the bases. A standard of 85 per cent butter fat for butter would be reasonable, and a restriction on the casein content should also be imposed.

Licensing of separating stations, creameries, and milk sellers, would give Government control, and enable them to be kept up to a standard of sanitation.

Conclusion.

To sum up, Dairying from the Western standpoint can hardly be said to exist today, but the working up of dairy products by separating stations and creameries in Gujarát, has assumed considerable proportions. Retailing by gowalas of their own products and that purchased from villages, is another important branch of the business. Aside from these the supply of dairy products is only supplementary to the more important phases of Indian Agriculture. There are no satisfactory dairy breeds in the Presidency, but four of the types of cows that are found at present, give about 2,000 lbs. annually, while the three better strains of buffaloes give on an average a quarter more, but consume proportionately more food.

Every side of the business offers abundant opportunity for improvement, but in most cases, from their very nature, a tremendous amount of work will be required, to produce visible results. The encouragement of landed classes to interest themselves in the breeding of dairy stock, and furnishing conditions as to food and care under which improvement would be effected; the introduction of Western Dairy bred sires of high quality, for grading; and the removal of the animals supplying cities to such a distance, away from the city as will permit of breeding, proper feeding, and rearing of young stock, are the most promising lines from the animal side.

Better facilities for housing, and more knowledge of the value of succulent feeds, and methods of obtaining a constant supply also require attention.

Cleanliness all along the line, from the milking to the use and care of the products in the consumer's house, all need great changes. Perhaps greatest of all is the education of the public to the necessity of care in this direction so that they will demand wholesome products by which they are willing to pay a reasonable price.

How far these much needed changes can be effected by education and moral suasion, and how far they should be assisted by legal control, are questions yet to be solved.

The initiative, however, rests with Government, as the public otherwise is not likely to take the matter up.

—Reuter gives the following particulars in regard to the **foreign trade of the United Kingdom** in October:—The decrease in the value of imports during October amounted to £20,170,887 and in exports to £18,020,884. The only increases in imports were in meat and foodstuffs. Raw cotton decreased by £7,000,000 and wool by £837,043. In the exports, coal decreased by £2,198,273 and manufactured cotton by £5,264,533 and wool by £1,284,656.

COTTON MOVEMENT AND CROP OF 1913-14.

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York) publishes, in its issue of 12th September, the customary annual review of the cotton crop, covering the marketing, distribution and manufacture of the staple. The following are extracts from the review :—

The total crop of the United States this year reaches 14,609,968 bales, while the exports are 9,026,031 bales and the spinners' takings 5,823,091 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of 234,480 bales.

The total takings by spinners North and South during 1913-14 have reached 5,823,091 bales, of which the Northern mills have taken 2,717,860 bales and the Southern mills 3,105,231 bales.

Consumption in the United States and Europe.

The season of 1913-14 in the cotton-manufacturing industry of the United States furnishes nothing of an especially satisfactory nature to record. It is true, of course, that consumption of the raw material and, inferentially, the output of goods, both North and South, was greater than in the previous season, establishing in each case a new high-water mark ; but practically no progress was made in extending trade in our products with the outside world. It is to be said, however, that hopes are entertained that steps to be taken by leading exporters working in conjunction with Government officials, more particularly commercial agents well acquainted with the habits and desires of the people to be reached, will result in a marked broadening of the demand for American cottons in South America, Africa and the Far East. And the unfortunate situation in Europe which the war has brought makes increasingly possible expectations of augmenting our cotton goods trade with South America, if only proper endeavour be made to cater to the tastes of those whose custom it is the desire to secure. During the calendar year 1912 the imports of cotton goods into Argentina, Brazil and Chili aggregated in round figures a value of 70 million dollars and not one-tenth of that total was from the United States. Only quite recently Commercial Agent W.A. Graham Clark returned from an investigation of foreign markets for cotton goods and later conferred with American manufacturers, etc., regarding those markets imparting much information that should work for expansion in our exports.

Labour troubles have been a negligible quantity in the season lately closed, such as have occurred having involved a very limited number of hands and being quickly settled. Even the move for an increase in wages at Fall River proved a flash in the pan, the operatives quickly receding from their demands when the attitude of the manufacturers became known. In fact, the principal difficulty the labour situation has presented has been the same as in 1912-13—inability in some localities to secure a sufficient force to keep all machinery in motion. A level of prices for American cotton insuring to the planter a remunerative return for his crop was maintained throughout the season, but manufacturers have not fared as well as in most recent earlier years. Finally, manufacturing facilities have been further extended, mainly at the South, the starting up of new mills and enlargement of the capacity of old establishments having increased the spindleage there upwards of 525,000 spindles during the season. As regards the size of the crop, at no time was there reason to doubt that the yield was in excess of 1912-13. Efforts were made, however, to inculcate a contrary idea. But it was not long before they were proven decidedly in error. The Department's estimate made the yield 13,677,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross weight each (not including linters), or about half a million bales under the commercial crop of 1912-13. Taking linters into account, we have as the Census Bureau total approximately 14,613,964 bales.

In the manufacturing branches of the cotton goods trade the season has really in no sense been a satisfactory one, as, owing to the high cost of the raw material in its relation to the selling prices for goods, the margin of profit in practically all lines has been less than in most earlier years. As regards the operating of the mills, labour troubles have been conspicuous by their absence.

As regards our trade in cotton manufactures with foreign countries, a slight check in the expansion that had been continuous from 1908 to 1913 inclusive is to be noted in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. The exports of goods as reported quantitatively in 1913-14 reached only 414,860,013 yards and in the previous year 444,729,241 yards, there being a decline, therefore, of 6¾ per cent this year. The total value of the cotton goods shipments of 1913-14 records a decrease of $2,276,744 from last year, smaller takings of wearing apparel and miscellaneous articles from here accounting for a part of the decline ; compared with 1911-12 there is a slight gain.

The spinning capacity of the mills of the United States has been augmented to a moderate extent the past year, notwithstanding the somewhat inauspicious conditions that have prevailed. But development has been mainly, if not wholly, at the South, and has as a rule been merely the carrying to completion of projects launched two or three years back. Latest investigations into the status of the Southern mills, disclose clearly where expansion in that locality has taken place and the extent of it. The increased capacity, however, is not fully reflected in the volume of consumption, as some of the new mills have been in operation only a part of the season.

Southern cotton mills recorded further growth in 1913-14, both in spinning capacity and in volume of consumption, but, owing to a scarcity of efficient labour, full operation of machinery was not possible. The establishments operated on full time quite generally until the close of June, but in some cases a portion of the spindles and looms remained idle for want of hands. During July and August, however, there was moderate curtailment of the output of hard yarns. Although this has tended to hold down consumption, a very satisfactory gain over 1912-13 is shown. More or less important additions to spindles in all the leading cotton-manufacturing centres of the South are noted, with the Carolinas and Georgias, of course, exhibiting the greatest progress. A number of new mills have begun operations, others are nearing completion, and on still others work is yet in the initial stages. Following the plan inaugurated by us some thirty years ago, and very successfully pursued each year since, we have within the past few weeks secured quite full detailed information bearing upon the operation and development of Southern mills. With continued expansion in progress, it follows that considerable more time and labour are required from year to year in gathering and compiling the data ; but work is fully compensated for by the spirit in which our inquiries are met by the mill officials. The information given by each mill covers not only current operations, but projected future developments, and is very complete. It gives the number of spindles and looms active or idle during the season, including new mills started and additions to old plants ; also the actual consumption of cotton for the year, stated in bales and pounds, the average count of yarn spun, and extensive details as to new mills, whether already under construction or merely projected, and contemplated expansion in existing factories—in fact, all the information that is really essential to an intelligent and comprehensive review of the cotton-manufacturing industry of the South.

Further extension of the cotton-manufacturing industry in the Southern States has naturally been held in check by conditions recently prevailing, but in the near future some expansion should be witnessed. As the situation now stands, it is expected that 2 mills, equipped with 30,280 spindles, will start up during the fall and early winter, and that by the close of August next year 3 other mills, containing 21,000 spindles, will begin operations. Contemplated additions to old mills, moreover, cover about 126,864 spindles, so that altogether the prospective augmentation in capacity within the next twelve months will reach approximately 180,000 spindles, or a total quite a little less than the addition in 1913-14.

Europe.

Speaking generally, the cotton industry throughout Europe during the past twelve months has not been so profitable as in 1912-13. Owing to various causes, the demand has not been so healthy. This falling off in business has been chiefly the result of over-trading in the past and the accumulation of stocks in the markets of the world. Raw cotton prices have been on a rather high level, but a favourable feature has been that quotations have been fairly steady. The industry has kept quite free of labour disturbances, but of course the outstanding item of interest of the season has been the outbreak of war, which came towards the close, and has involved all the leading countries of Europe. What the end of all the trouble will be no one can foretell, and at the time of writing the situation is very harassing to all engaged in trade.

In connection with the work of the International Cotton Federation, Mr. Arno Schmidt, the Secretary, has made an extensive tour of India, leaving this country last autumn and returning this spring. He has issued a valuable and interesting report on the question of cotton-growing in the British dependency. The Federation this year has not held a Congress, but the General Committee met at Paris in June, when many matters of interest were under discussion.

Great Britain.

A review of the cotton industry of Great Britain for the past season cannot begin without reference to the serious effects of the European war which broke out at the beginning of August. All other matters during the year have been overshadowed by this calamity. All departments of the industry have been thoroughly disorganized and no living person has previously passed through such a crisis. At the time of writing, the production in both spinning and weaving has been reduced to about one-half, and since the war began practically no business has been done. Some attempts are now being made to send goods forward to the Eastern and Far Eastern markets, but there is difficulty in getting ships and the high cost of freight and insurance is a serious matter. Financial questions have received special consideration and various arrangements have been made by the Government to surmount the difficulties. A month's moratorium was decided upon on August 4, and this was on August 31 extended for another month, or until October 4. There is a fear sooner or later of financial difficulties. There are hopes in due course of increasing our trade at the expense of Germany.

General trading conditions throughout the year have not been very satisfactory. The profits of both spinners and manufacturers have shown a tendency to decline. After a healthy business for two or three years, most of our outlets abroad have become over-supplied and the usual falling off in demand has taken place. In piece-goods our shipments abroad are not so large as in the previous twelve months. India, although taking large quantities, has not done quite so well. Undoubtedly, heavy stocks are held in the bazars of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. So far this season the monsoon has done well, and, apart from other matters, it was expected that a revival of demand would come round in the autumn. We have shipped rather more freely to China, but it can scarcely be said that the conditions on the other side have been very favourable. It is evident that that great market has not yet fully recovered from the disturbances of the last few years, and to some extent the price of silver has been against trade. The Near Eastern outlets have done fairly

well, but there has been some restriction of credit and merchants have been afraid of over-trading with that part of the world. The South American outlets have done badly. Much less cloth has been sent than in the previous twelve months. Many things have hampered business, exchange not being at all favourable. During the last few months employment for the workpeople in the weaving districts has got worse. In the spring Burnley manufacturers decided to work short-time to the extent of stopping one month in four. This decision affected the owners of about 90,000 looms. In other towns no organized curtailment of production has been arranged, but the output throughout the summer has not been anything like at full stretch, and in many instances the usual holidays have been extended. Most makers of shirtings have done fairly well, and so have producers of light fabrics, such as mulls, dhooties and jaconettes. A slack state of affairs, however, has shown itself in printing cloths. The home trade has had a moderate season, but with the rather reduced purchasing power of the public, the returns have not been quite so healthy as in 1912-13. The following table gives particulars of our foreign trade in yarn and cloth for the twelve months ending July 31st:—

Exports—		1913-14	1912-13	1911-12
Yarns	pounds	220,426,800	221,753,900	241,607,300
Piece-goods	yards	6,948,826,900	7,222,665,300	6,779,373,900

In the spinning section of our industry trade has not been very encouraging. Month by month the margin of profit has got less satisfactory, until recently prices have been of such a character that losses have been entailed. At the end of 1913 the question of short-time in American spinning was discussed, but the proposal did not come to anything. In March a ballot of the members of the Master Spinners' Federation was taken as to closing mills engaged on American cotton for a week at Easter, but the necessary votes were not obtained, and the proposal fell to the ground. At the beginning of July the state of trade was again discussed and it was decided to recommend spinners to curtail production to the extent of 166⅔ hours before the end of September. Ultimately, this recommendation was agreed upon by the members. Apart from the European war crisis, ordinary qualities of American yarns at the time of writing show no profit at all. Our export trade in yarn has recently shown some improvement, and as will be seen from the table given above, the total figures are much the same as last year. In Bolton spinnings made from Egyptian cotton most concerns have done well. The production has been well absorbed and there has been no suggestion of curtailment of output owing to bad trade. A good deal of money has been made by producers of the finer numbers and specialities. It is of interest to note that since the beginning of 1914 it has been decided to build twelve new mills and these will contain about 1,200,000 spindles.

Twelve months ago the bad spinning question in Lancashire was very acute and it looked as though serious labour troubles might arise. At the end of September a definite attempt was made to bring the strikes at twenty mills to an end, but just previous to the agreement being signed, serious difficulties arose at a factory at Bolton, the operatives employed taking strong objection to the methods adopted by a particular overlooker. Owing to their being unable to obtain any redress, the workpeople came out on strike. The masters decided to take strong action and threatened to lock out the whole of the workpeople in the spinning trade unless the dispute was at once brought to an end. Negotiations took place and ultimately the men returned to work and a settlement of the bad spinning disputes was then arranged. Other complaints have since arisen and the masters and the trades union representatives have not yet arranged any proper agreement to deal with this matter. No general change of wages has occurred in the spinning section and the five years agreement does not come to an end until July next year. When the last advance in wages to weavers was decided upon, it was arranged that no further application for a rise or a reduction should take place until after the end of 1913. There is no suggestion at the moment of anything being done in that regard either by the employers or the trades unions. It should be said that the employers throughout the industry have agreed to extend the usual annual holidays by two days.

It can scarcely be affirmed that any particular development has occurred during the year in connection with the growing of raw cotton in our colonies. The Government has authorized a loan of three million pounds for cotton-growing in the Sudan. Various private schemes are also being floated. Many difficulties are also being met with and it looks as though it will be a long time before planters in the United States need be afraid of Lancashire manufacturers getting their supplies from other parts of the world. The number of spindles in Great Britain is estimated at 56,900,000.

The European Continent.

The reports generally from cotton spinners and manufacturers in European countries have not been at all healthy throughout the past year and the experience of employers has tended to get worse. The increased cost of production in some instances has been a serious matter and the demand for various reasons has not been maintained.

In **Germany** the conditions have been generally unsatisfactory and some cases of short time have been mentioned. In June an attempt was made to organize curtailment of production, but the necessary support was not forthcoming. Manufacturers of cloth, if anything, have done rather worse than spinners of yarn. During the past month, as a result of the war, the export trade has been brought to a standstill. The spindles are estimated at 11,500,000.

Spinners and manufacturers in **France** have had a moderate year. Many difficulties have been met with, but recently a little improvement has shown itself. Efforts during the year were made to introduce short-time and a good deal of individual action has been taken. Matters at the moment are very upset and the future is very uncertain. The spindles are estimated at 7,500,000.

It has been a poor year for both the masters and the workpeople throughout **Russia**, but, owing to the large area over which the industry is spread, adequate reports are not easily secured. On the whole, the prospects are a little more hopeful, but of course the war is bound to have a serious effect upon the industry. Throughout the twelve months both spinners and manufacturers have had to work at a very small margin of profit. The spindles are estimated at 9,000,000.

The industry throughout **Austria** has continued in a poor way. Restriction of output to the extent of about 10 per cent has been carried on. The foreign trade in yarn has been seriously affected by the Balkan war and now the crisis prevents any idea being given of the future course of trade. The spindles are estimated at 5,000,000.

It has been an unsatisfactory year in **Belgium** and organized short-time was arranged at the beginning of July to extend up to the end of October. The country is now in the throes of warfare and trade is paralyzed in all departments, and the outlook is not at all bright. The spindles are estimated at 1,500,000.

Poor advices relating to the industry have come from **Italy**. A considerable amount of short-time has been worked, and as a result of this action supplies have been kept down, and although business at the moment is not at all profitable, serious losses are being prevented. The spindles are estimated at 4,700,000.

An unfavourable twelve months has been experienced in **Spain**. Serious labour troubles have taken place and the industry in all departments has been very disturbed. The outlook is not at all bright, and, owing to the uncertainty as to production, some trade has been lost which very probably will never be regained. The spindles are estimated as 2,250,000.

It will be seen from the reports above that the cotton industry throughout Europe has not had a good year by any means. Most countries have suffered owing to overproduction; and short-time either, on an organized scale or by individual action, has had to be resorted to. There is now likelihood of lower values in raw cotton, but nothing can be said as to the prospects, in view of the war which is now raging in Europe. Some people seem to think that a boom in trade will be experienced when hostilities cease, but matters at the moment are in the melting pot and no one can forecast what will happen during the coming year.

We are indebted to a special and well-informed European correspondent for the foregoing review of the spinning industry in Great Britain and on the Continent in 1913-14.

Other Countries.

We should fail to comprehensively trace the world's progress in cotton production and manufacture if we did not make some reference to a number of other countries that are growing factors in the industry, although of lesser importance as spinners or manufacturers of goods. We use official information in those cases so far and for as late periods as it can be obtained, and present below the results reached, giving (1) the cotton consumption of each manufacturing country for a period of four years and also the total annual and average weekly consumption; (2) the world's production of cotton (commercial crops) for the same years, and (3) the spindles in all manufacturing countries from which we can obtain reliable information as they stand to-day compared with like results in former years.

In India, the country next in importance to Europe and the United States, according to the data at hand there has apparently been a moderate gain in cotton consumption. Japan, also, so far as we can gather from recent advices, has used more cotton in the season just closed. Its takings from the United States have been moderately smaller than in the previous season, but the deficit has been very much more than made up by increased imports from India. For Mexico and Canada we are forced to adopt the imports into each country as a measure of consumption; in the case of the former no recent statistics covering home yield or mill operations have been obtainable and Canada has no source of supply other than through imports. No statistics of value can be secured from China or Brazil. "Other Countries" consequently include exports of cotton from the United States and Europe to localities other than those specifically mentioned in the table; also the cotton burned or lost at sea.

World's Production of Cotton.

	1913-14.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.
Countries—	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
United States	14,259,200	13,943,220	15,693,945	11,804,749	10,234,923
East Indies (a)	5,010,000	3,408,407	3,107,660	3,235,748	3,788,613
Egypt	1,415,000	1,416,352	1,396,474	1,416,711	935,091
Brazil, etc., (b)	390 000	370,000	341,836	406,529	294,991
Total	21,094,200	19,197,979	20,529,915	16,862,737	15,246,528
Consumption 52 weeks	19,904,937	19,642,298	18,565,732	16,750,484	16,188,563
Surplus from year's crop	1,189,353	(c)444,319	1,964,183	112,253	(c)942,035
Visible and invisible stocks:					
September 1 beginning year	6,364,608	6,808,927	4,844,744	4,732,491	5,676,526
September 1 ending year	7,553,961	6,364,608	6,808,927	4,844,744	4,732,491

(a) Includes India's exports to Europe, America and Japan and mill consumption in India, increased or decreased by excess or loss of stock at Bombay.
(b) Receipts into Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, Peru, West Indies, etc. and Japan and China cotton used in Japanese mills.
(c) Deficiency in the year's new supply.

The above compilation indicates, in terse form, the world's supply of cotton (exclusive of that raised in Russia) in each of the five years, the amount consumed and also the extent to which visible and invisible stocks were augmented or diminished. It will be observed that the India crop increased largely, reaching a total quite a little greater than ever before raised in that country. A slight augmentation in the Egyptian yield is also to be noted, as well as a gain in the amount secured from miscellaneous sources. Experiments are now being made with cotton in North Australia. As a result of the important excess in yield in India the general new supply of cotton has been quite a litte greater than current consumption and consequently the surplus supply was augmented and continues of comparatively large proportion. It will be noted that, as a result principally of the large increase in the India crop this year, the supply contributed by miscellaneous sources is considerably greater than in 1912-13. The fact is that while the current year shows a fair measure of augmentation over 1912-13 in the volume of supplies from newer sources (India excluded), it is hardly sufficient to encourage belief that in the near future the amount of cotton so secured will bear more than an insignificant relation to the total supply.

The augmentation of the spinning capacity of the mills of the world has been only moderate the past season. The most important addition has been in the Southern part of the United States, spindles there now numbering nearly thirteen million, or a gain over last year of 523,648 spindles. Our compilation for the world is as follows :—

Number of Spindles in the World.

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Great Britain	56,900,000	56,800,000	56,750,000	56,500,000	56,000,000
Continent	43,200,000	43,000,000	42,500,000	42,000,000	40,000,000
Total Europe	100,100,000	99,800,000	99,250,000	98,500,000	96,000,000
United States— North	18,900,000	18,800,000	18,700,000	18,300,000	17,700,000
South	12,940,240	12,416,502	11,976,929	11,503,253	11,236,430
Total United States	31,840,240	31,216,592	30,676,929	29,803,253	28,936,430
East Indies	6,700,000	6,596,862	6,463,229	6,357,460	6,195,671
Japan	2,400,000	2,300,000	2,169,796	2,099,764	2,004,968
China and Egypt	1,015,000	950,000	960,000	950,000	850,000
Total India, etc.	10,115,000	9,846,862	9,593,725	9,407,224	9,050,639
Canada	965,000	961,067	940,000	920,000	900,000
Mexico	762,149	762,149	750,000	750,000	750,000
Total other	1,727,149	1,723,216	1,690,000	1,670,000	1,650,000
Total world	143,782,389	142,586,670	141,210,654	139,380,477	135,637,069

In the above we use estimates for Great Britain and the Continent that we believe to be approximately correct. The results for the United States are, of course, our own figures, and those for India are taken from the official reports of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, except that the latest total is an approximation. Japan's aggregates are officially communicated, China's figures are compiled from consular reports and for Canada and Mexico the totals are in part estimated.

Great Britain's trade in cotton goods with foreign countries, as indicated by the volume of exports, fell off largely during the year, mainly as a result of smaller shipments to India and South America. The statement of exports (reduced to pounds) by quarters for the last two seasons is subjoined. These years end with September 30th, and consequently the last month of the fourth quarter of the current season is estimated on the basis of the August movement. *Three ciphers are omitted.*

Great Britain's Cotton Goods Exports for Two Years.

(000's omitted.)	1913-14 a Yarns. Pounds.	1913-14 Piece-goods Yards.	1913-14 Total. Pounds.	1912-13 a Yarns. Pounds.	1912-13 Piece-goods. Yards.	1912-13 Total. Pounds.
1st quarter October-December	60,674	1,734,279	394,097	64,607	1,789,501	411,649
2nd quarter January-March	62,367	1,861,932	418,554	58,463	1,773,424	403,874
3rd quarter April-June	61,220	1,603,327	370,793	58,667	1,809,365	407,027
4th quarter July-September	b 39,000	1,250,000	280,000	33,111	1,767,490	394,946
Total	223,261	6,449,538	1,463,444	234,848	7,139,780	1,139,496

a Including thread. *b* Estimated for the quarter on the July movement.

The totals in pounds in the above compilation are as computed by us, but are believed to be approximately correct. They indicate that the export movement this season has fallen off considerably, in large measure on account of the war, having been 1,463,440,000 pounds, or 154,052,000 pounds less than the high record total of the previous season, and 142,537,000 pounds smaller than in 1911-12, when the outward movement of cotton goods was 1,605,981,000 pounds.

To complete the year's history of the cotton goods trade in Great Britain we append data as to prices, the statement covering the last three years :—

Liverpool.	1913-14. Mid. Up'd Cotton.	1913-14. 32 Cop Twist.	1913-14. Shirtings, per piece.	1912-13. Mid. Up'd Cotton.	1912-13. 32 Cop Twist.	1912-13. Shirtings per piece.	1911-12. Mid. Up'd Cotton.	1911-12. 32 Cop Twist.	1911-12. Shirtings per piece.
	d.	d.	s. d.	d.	d.	s. d.	d.	d.	s. d.
September	30 7·85	11¼	9 1¼	6·59	10⅜	8 8	5·86	9⅞	8 3
October	31 7·63	11	8 11½	6·50	10⅛	8 8	5·12	9⅛	7 10½
November	30 7·28	10 15/16	8 10½	7·06	10⅜	8 10½	5·13	9⅛	7 10½
December	31 7·14	10⅛	8 8⅜	7·11	10⅜	8 10⅛	5·01	8⅞	7 9⅛
January	31 7·05	10 3-16	8 7⅛	6·84	10⅛	8 10⅛	5·57	9 3-16	8 0⅛
February	28 7·07	10 3-16	8 7⅛	6·89	10⅛	8 10⅛	5·88	9⅛	8 4⅛
March	31 7·21	10⅛	8 7⅛	6·99	10⅛	8 10⅛	6·20	9⅜	8 7⅛
April	30 7·35	10⅜	8 8⅛	6·58	10⅛	8 9⅛	6·41	10	8 8
May	31 7·70	10⅜	8 10	6·61	10⅛	8 9⅛	6·36	10⅛	8 8⅛
June	30 7·64	10⅜	8 10	6·76	10⅛	8 9⅜	6·60	10⅛	8 7⅜
July	31 6·66	10⅛	8 6	6·53	10⅛	8 8	7·42	10⅛	8 10⅜
August	31 6·20	Nom.	Nom.	7·00	10⅜	8 9	6·40	10⅛	8 7⅛

We give a compilation which covers the figures of consumption in detail for each of the principal countries embraced in the statement of the world's annual consumption and the total of all. These figures are not the takings of the mills, but the actual consumption, *and are in all cases expressed in bales of 500 pounds.* The figures in the table cover the years from 1884-85 to 1913-14 inclusive, and are given in thousands of bales.

500lbs. bales 000's omitted.	Europe.		Total.	United States.		Total.	East Indies.	Japan.	All Others.	Total.
	Great Britain.	Continent.		North.	South.					
1884-85	2,746	5,604	5,350	1,286	241	1,527	467	1	00	7,444
1885-86	2,902	2,772	5,674	1,512	310	1,822	504	1	20	8,120
1886-87	2,955	2,912	5,867	1,578	361	1,939	569	1	30	8,505
1887-88	3,073	3,037	6,110	1,624	400	2,024	617	1	40	8,891
1888-89	3,016	3,256	6,272	1,704	444	2,148	697	1	50	9,267
1889-90	3,227	3,432	6,659	1,682	503	2,185	791	1	60	9,795
Average 6 years	2,986	3,002	5,988	1,564	377	1,941	607	1	34	8,670
1890-91	3,384	3,631	7,015	1,810	557	2,367	924	99	106	10,511
1891-92	3,818	3,619	6,800	1,944	632	2,576	914	150	125	10,565
1892-93	2,866	3,661	6,527	1,872	679	2,551	918	200	195	10,291
1893-94	3,233	3,827	7,060	1,593	671	2,264	959	192	105	10,580
1894-95	3,250	4,030	7,280	1,940	803	2,743	1,074	286	160	11,543
1895-96	3,276	4,160	7,436	1,711	861	2,572	1,105	363	129	11,605
Average 6 years	3,198	3,821	7,019	1,812	700	2,512	983	215	120	10,849
1896-97	3,224	4,368	7,592	1,776	962	2,738	1,004	414	132	11,880
1897-98	3,432	4,628	8,060	1,808	1,154	2,962	1,141	534	191	12,888
1898-99	3,519	4,764	8,303	2,244	1,309	3,553	1,814	703	142	14,015
1899-00	3,334	4,576	7,910	2,355	1,501	3,856	1,139	711	157	13,773
1900-01	3,269	4,576	7,845	2,150	1,577	3,727	1,060	682	152	13,416
1901-02	3,253	4,836	8,089	2,207	1,830	4,037	1,384	726	179	14,415
Average 6 years	3,339	4,628	7,967	2,089	1,389	3,478	1,174	620	159	13,398
1902-03	3,185	5,148	8,333	2,048	1,967	4,015	1,364	567	199	14,478
1903-04	3,017	5,148	8,165	2,001	1,907	3,908	1,368	693	176	14,310
1904-05	3,620	5,148	8,768	2,194	2,116	4,310	1,474	755	305	15,612
1905-06	3,774	5,252	9,026	2,440	2,286	4,726	1,586	874	223	16,435
1906-07	3,892	5,460	9,352	2,575	2,375	4,950	1,552	907	238	16,999
1907-08	3,690	5,720	9,410	2,093	2,134	4,227	1,561	891	192	16,281
Average 6 years	3,529	5,313	8,842	2,225	2,131	4,356	1,484	781	223	15,686
1908-09	3,720	5,720	9,440	2,448	2,464	4,912	1,653	881	278	17,164
1909-10	3,175	5,460	8,635	2,266	2,267	4,533	1,517	1,055	449	16,189
1910-11	3,776	5,460	9,236	2,230	2,255	4,485	1,494	1,087	448	16,750
1911-12	4,160	5,720	9,880	2,558	2,620	5,210	1,607	1,357	512	18,566
1912-13*	4,400	6,000	10,400	2,682	2,849	5,531	1,643	1,500	568	19,642
1913-14*	4,300	6,000	10,300	2,630	2,959	5,649	1,730	1,600	626	19,905
Average 6 years	3,922	5,727	9,649	2,484	2,569	5,053	1,607	1,247	480	18,036

* Figures of European consumption for 1912-13 and 1913-14 are subject to correction.

Another general table which we have compiled of late years is needed in connection with the foregoing to furnish a comprehensive idea of the extent and the expansion of this industry. It discloses the world's cotton supply and the source of it. The special points we have sought to illustrate by the statements are, first the relative contribution to the world's raw material by the United States and by other sources, and, second, to follow its distribution. Beginning with 1896-97, the figures of visible supply include Alexandria and Bombay stocks.

World's Supply and Distribution of Cotton.

500lbs. bales.	Visible and Invisible Supply Beginning of year.	Crops.		Total.	Total Actual Consumption.	Balance of Supply end of year.	
		United States.	All others.			Visible.	Invisible.
1884-85	1,550,000	5,136,000	2,101,000	7,237,000	7,444,000	984,000	359,000
1885-86	1,343,000	5,984,000	2,234,000	8,218,000	8,120,000	968,000	473,000
1886-87	1,441,000	5,960,000	2,577,000	8,537,000	8,505,000	999,000	474,000
1887-88	1,473,000	6,400,000	2,309,000	8,790,000	8,891,000	772,000	519,000
1888-89	1,291,000	6,463,000	2,632,000	9,095,000	9,267,000	682,000	437,000
1889-90	1,119,000	6,820,000	2,933,000	9,753,000	9,795,000	846,000	231,000
Average 6 years	...	6,127,000	2,464,000	8,591,000	8,670,000	...	...
1890-91	1,077,000	8,137,000	3,039,000	1,176,000	10,511,000	1,315,000	427,000
1891-92	1,742,000	8,640,000	3,001,000	11,641,000	10,565,000	2,310,000	508,000
1892-93	2,818,000	6,435,000	3,296,000	9,731,000	10,291,000	1,903,000	355,000
1893-94	2,258,000	7,136,000	3,314,000	10,450,000	10,580,000	1,792,000	336,000
1894-95	2,128,000	9,640,000	2,978,000	12,618,000	11,543,000	2,185,000	1,018,000
1895-96	3,203,000	6,912,000	3,421,000	10,333,000	11,605,000	1,231,000	700,000
Average 6 years	...	7,817,000	3,175,000	10,992,000	10,849,000	...	...
1896-97	1,931,000	8,435,868	3,438,000	11,873,868	11,880,332	1,295,636	628,000
1897-98	1,923,636	10,890,000	3,316,290	14,206,290	12,888,768	1,905,158	1,336,000
1898-99	3,241,158	11,078,000	3,694,934	14,772,934	14,014,728	2,371,364	1,628,000
1899-00	3,999,364	9,137,000	3,092,897	12,229,897	13,772,772	1,071,489	1,385,000
1900-01	2,456,489	10,218,000	3,414,454	13,632,454	13,415,916	1,549,027	1,124,000
1901-02	2,673,027	10,380,380	4,033,569	14,413,949	14,414,908	1,306,068	1,366,000
Average 6 years	...	10,023,207	3,498,358	13,521,565	13,397,911	...	...
1902-03	2,672,068	10,511,020	4,215,667	14,726,687	14,477,694	1,177,677	1,743,381
1903-04	2,921,061	9,841,671	4,317,670	14,159,341	14,310,158	1,085,237	1,735,007
1904-05	2,770,244	13,420,056	4,464,000	17,884,056	15,611,667	2,501,469	2,541,164
1905-06	5,042,633	11,002,904	4,568,629	15,671,523	16,435,228	1,702,485	2,476,453
1906-07	4,178,938	13,306,846	5,205,837	18,512,683	16,998,898	2,215,497	3,477,226
1907-08	5,692,723	11,257,538	4,186,104	15,443,642	16,281,272	1,600,104	3,254,989
Average 6 years	...	11,556,672	4,492,985	16,049,657	15,685,819	...	...
1908-09	4,855,093	13,496,751	4,489,169	17,985,920	17,164,487	1,875,140	3,801,386
1909-10	5,676,526	10,224,923	5,021,605	15,246,528	16,188,563	1,367,624	3,464,867
1910-11	4,732,491	11,804,749	5,057,988	16,862,737	16,750,484	1,537,249	3,307,495
1911-12	4,844,744	15,683,945	4,845,970	20,529,915	18,565,732	2,095,478	4,713,449
1912-13	6,808,927	13,943,220	5,254,759	19,197,979	19,642,298	2,015,211	4,349,397
1913-14	6,364,608	14,259,290	6,835,000	21,094,290	19,904,937	2,728,000	4,825,961
Average 6 years	...	13,235,480	5,250,748	18,486,228	18,036,084	...	...

To illustrate the preceding, take the last season, 1913-14, and the results would be as follows :—

Supply—	Visible and invisible stock beginning of year	bales	6,364,608
	Total crop during year	„	21,094,290
	Total supply—bales of 500 lbs.	„	27,458,898
Distribution	Total consumption, etc.	„	19,904,937
	Leaving visible stock	2,728,000	
	Leaving invisible stock	4,825,961	
	Total visible and invisible stock at end of year	„	7,553,961

RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA.

Districts.	Season 1914-15				Season 1913-14			
	Sold in sale No. 22. 3rd Nov.		Sold to sale No. 22. 3rd Nov.		Sold in sale No. 22. 4th Nov.		Sold to sale No. 22. 4th Nov.	
	Packages	Average price per lb.	Packages	Average price per lb.	Packages	Average price per lb.	Packages	Average price per lb.
		As. P.		As. P.		As. P.		As. P.
Assam	5,207	7—9	72,263	7—6	10,592	8—0	145,190	8—3
Cachar	4,318	6—9	56,462	6—6	3,962	7—0	86,305	6—11
Sylhet	3,134	6—10	39,160	6—6	4,285	7—0	71,729	6—10
Darjeeling	1,321	8—0	42,674	9—11	3,100	9—10	71,192	10—3
Dooars	5,581	7—1	80,438	6—10	9,119	7—7	168,381	7—6
Terai	650	6—9	18,936	6—9	1,596	7—4	28,780	7—2
Chittagong	50	6—9	2,574	6—3	439	6—10	6,381	6—10
Chota-Nagpore	77	7—7	318	7—8	111	7—2	973	7—5
Kumaon and Kangra	...	...	980	6—10	150	7—0	1,319	6—10
Madras	27	6—8	45	6—9	...	...	55	7—11
Dehra-Dun	45	5—10	3,390	6—7	356	7—4	3,197	7—0
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	6—4
All other places	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total	20,410	7—2	317,240	7—3	33,740	7—9	583,974	7—10

(The above do not include second-hand Tea, damaged Tea and Dust from those concerns which sell only that grade on this market.)

	As.	P.
Season 1914-15 Average price of 16,434 packages Dust* sold to 3rd November (sale No. 22)	6	0
„ 1913-14 „ 35,711 „ „* „ to 4th November (sale No. 22)	6	8

* On account of gardens which sell only that grade on this market.

—The *Times* of 16th October says:—In Liverpool much is being made of the disparity between the **war risks insurance** rate for hulls and the rate for cargo, and, curiously enough, the shipowners are championing the cargo interests. The cases, however, as has been pointed out by various correspondents, are by no means on all fours. If practically all cargo had to come in under the Government scheme, no doubt a rate lower than the present rate of two guineas per cent might be charged. But this, of course, is not the case. Cargo-owners can go to the open market to place all the insurances in which the risk is small, and give the Government only those which they cannot place below the Government rate. The Government scheme, it should be remembered, was framed with a full recognition of the facts; not to make a profit, but to keep the nation's trade going, in which it has succeeded. As the report of the sub-committee which drew up the insurance scheme put it, "the State gets all the bad risks and the market all the good ones," whereas in the case of the ships it gets them all, good and bad indiscriminately, and consequently can accept a lower rate. That the rate on hulls should be lower than the rate on cargo a consideration of the facts shows not only to be reasonable, but inevitable. For, when shipowners at the outbreak of war grasped the fact that cargo-owners, if they wanted to take advantage of the Government scheme, could only ship in steamers approved by the Government, practically all the oversea trading steamers were promptly entered in one of the clubs so approved. The result to-day is that hull premiums are paid to the Government in the case of such steamers on all voyages. The Government are therefore able to fix an average premium, which for the reason already given they have not been able to do in the case of cargo. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that, whereas in the event of a loss cargo insurers are entitled to cash down, in the event of a hull loss the shipowners receive payments in instalments paid 6, 9 and 12 months after the loss. Cargo-owners are thus placed on a more favourable footing than shipowners. They further have an advantage in the fact that their payment of premium is final, whereas, so far as 20 per cent. of the insurance on hulls is concerned, the shipowners have collectively to bear it themselves; so that the shipowners' original payment of the premium at the Government rate may eventually have to be supplemented by themselves to their club. It will be seen, therefore, that hulls and cargoes stand on an essentially different footing.

NEW REFERENCE BOOKS.

COCOA.

By Dr. C J. J. Van Hall, 8¾ × 5½, 515 pp. 14s. net.

Macmillan.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue). [In thousands of rupees.]

Sea Customs.	In the Seven months April to October of									
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Imports.										
Special Import Duties.										
Arms, ammunition and military stores	2,03	2,13	2,99	2,84	2,76	2,81	2,62	3,34	3,77	3,34
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	1,54	1,66	1,61	2,83	2,80	4,46	4,39	4,96	4,64	4,05
Spirits and liqueurs	44,64	40,59	52,35	52,96	52,70	60,05	60,32	59,54	64,25	63,78
Wines	2,04	1,93	2,11	2,10	2,03	2,99	3,00	2,91	2,99	2,48
Opium and its alkaloids*	2	2	3	2	2	4	3	4	4	2
Petroleum	22,81	20,07	26,43	30,63	26,91	30,98	43,09	38,56	35,07	44,45
Silver, bullion and coin(*a*)	17,02	25,10	30,38	43,34	33,46	1,08,75	64,71	70,95	48,37	83,43
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco(*a*)	1,74	1,64	2,13	1,96	2,56	16,75	14,84	15,42	16,74	15,31
General Import Duties.										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	9,85	10,17	12,76	14,12	12,68	13,26	13,50	15,20	16,24	14,25
Sugar (ordinary duties)	17,30	28,88	24,70	27,63	33,05	35,65	34,54	39,63	52,63	26,73
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding opium and its alkaloids* and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials	6,11	6,57	8,27	7,42	7,98	9,29	9,21	10,03	10,78	8,56
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece-goods, grey	35,87	37,95	39,52	31,54	33,96	32,58	37,71	49,70	51,44	46,31
„ white	16,17	13,92	21,95	17,64	12,90	17,83	21,44	25,28	28,91	24,71
„ coloured	18,64	18,97	21,89	22,69	15,80	23,28	25,36	27,94	39,44	25,39
Other goods	3,48	3,81	3,96	4,02	3,71	4,96	5,15	5,45	8,16	4,32
Metals (excluding silver, bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof	17,52	18,89	22,65	28,84	24,43	28,86	28,88	27,72	39,73	35,14
Oils (excluding petroleum)	64	1,27	1,63	89	71	82	65	83	1,02	1,00
Manufactured articles	47,46	46,94	55,14	58,05	51,84	64,11	70,97	78,12	91,36	68,27
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	6,89	6,19	8,00	9,84	8,24	8,48	8,42	10,72	8,05	8,59
Total Imports	2,71,83	2,86,71	3,38,50	3,59,36	3,28,54	4,65,96	4,48,83	4,86,45	5,23,63	4,80,03
Excise Duty on Cotton Goods	13,69	13,71	16,12	16,45	17,86	18,74	22,09	25,10	24,42	22,43
Export Duties—										
Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour	61,15	51,53	50,47	36,31	44,04	59,81	65,02	73,50	62,70	44,14
Land Customs and Miscellaneous	4,80	5,28	5,99	5,13	5,90	5,67	6,53	7,47	7,79	8,94
GRAND TOTAL	3,51,47	3,57,23	4,11,08	4,17,25	3,96,34	5,50,18	5,42,47	5,92,52	6,18,54	5,55,54

* The duty on alkaloids of opium for the years previous to 1910-11 is included under the head "Chemicals, drugs, etc."
(*a*) Figures for the years previous to 1910-11 represent "*General Import Duties*"

—In connexion with the campaign undertaken by the Board of Trade to assist British manufacturers and merchants to **secure trade** formerly **in the hands of German or Austro-Hungarian firms**, the Board has received a very large number of inquiries for names of sellers or buyers of articles of which the sources of supply or markets have been interfered with by the war. Special arrangements have been made in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade for dealing with the inquiries, and lists are being prepared and circulated of articles which inquirers desire (*a*) to purchase and (*b*) to sell. The first and second lists were published on August 29th and September 18th respectively; the third list, in which is incorporated the first and second lists, is now ready and may be obtained on application to the branch. Firms interested in any of the goods mentioned, either as buyers or sellers, should communicate with the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C.

WEEKLY TRADE MOVEMENTS.

For the week ending 7th November, 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

COTTON GOODS.

Twist and Yarn.

			1913	1914
Foreign—imports by sea into	Calcutta	lbs.	327,754	314,847
	Bombay	,,	691,276	433,149
	Madras	,,	166,597	91,454
Indian—Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	...	...
	Bombay	,,	1,043,872	2,676,130
	Madras	,,	4,800	...

Grey Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	19,593,109	23,882,143
	Bombay	,,	7,282,252	4,918,337
	Karachi	,,	867,867	540,671
	Madras	,,	2,433,182	832,331
	Rangoon	,,	287,926	436,105

White Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	2,765,823	4,810,178
	Bombay	,,	10,254,329	5,957,246
	Karachi	,,	3,347,306	4,146,983
	Madras	,,	1,611,608	506,219
	Rangoon	,,	825,767	1,238,656

Other Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	2,273,107	2,567,605
	Bombay	,,	13,866,596	9,143,019
	Karachi	,,	3,815,137	2,606,005
	Madras	,,	1,427,933	407,283
	Rangoon	,,	1,725,395	1,019,118

Piece Goods.

(Indian and Foreign.

Despatches by rail from	Calcutta	cwt.	...	43,045
	Bombay	,,	17,812	13,305
	Karachi	,,	13,030	14,983
	Madras	,,	4,119	2,562

Raw Cotton.

Imports into Bombay	By sea	cwt.	43	13,618
	Coastwise	,,	10,747	864
	By rail	,,	114,620	4,827
Imports into Karachi by rail		,,	18,269	...
,, ,, Calcutta by rail and river		,,	7,460	3,660

JUTE.

				1913	1914
Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta			cwt.	708,841	766,568
Exports by sea from Calcutta	Gunny bags		No.	899,190	6,841,550
	,, cloth		yds.	10,788,900	5,379,950
	Jute, raw		cwt.	157,062	180,563
Chittagong—Jute	,,	,,		68,096	17,054

COTTON SEEDS.

Exports by sea from Bombay		cwt.	...	...

OIL SEEDS.

Linseed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river		cwt.	19,005	9,740
	By sea		,,	652	...
	Coastwise		,,	72	2,000
	By rail		,,	8,268	373
	Karachi by rail and river		,,	...	...
Exports by sea from	Calcutta		,,	113,259	43,171
	Bombay		,,	71,523	11,765
	Karachi		,,	923	...

Rape and Mustard Seed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river		cwt.	41,219	42,610
	By sea		,,	...	4,000
	Coastwise		,,	...	649
	By rail		,,	3,817	909
	Karachi by rail and river		,,	9,754	43
Exports by sea from	Calcutta		,,	...	...
	Bombay		,,	12,994	8,498
	Karachi		,,	10,875	...

RICE.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta			cwt.	161,021	192,244
Exports by sea from	Calcutta		,,	75,062	107,310
	Chittagong		,,	...	...
	Bombay		,,	13,423	2,784
	Karachi		,,	17,163	9,306
	Madras		,,	2	...
	Rangoon		,,	553,375	144,944

TEA.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		lbs.	6,100,158	10,655,042
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	7,761,082	7,743,168
	Chittagong	,,	...	6,656,697

WHEAT.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	98,040	86,135
	Karachi by rail	,,	70,390	265,577
	By sea	,,	...	...
	Coastwise	,,	13,409	5,937
	By rail	,,	26,000	27,172
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	1,251	441
	Bombay	,,	155,745	300
	Karachi	,,	240,483	105,490

KEROSENE OIL. WEEK ENDING 7th NOVEMBER, 1914, AND CORRESPONDING WEEK OF 1913.

Imports by sea into—	From Russia		From America		From all other Foreign countries		Total	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Calcutta	...	...	...	1,088,752	1,004,081	927,526	1,004,081	2,016,278
Bombay	...	...	3,526	...	444,154	...	447,680	...
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Exports by sea from Burma to		1913. Galls.	1914. Galls.
	Bengal	3,659,194	1,331,952
	Bombay	...	...
	Sind	...	...
	Madras	1,067,376	...
	Indian Ports. Non-Br.	...	...
	Foreign Ports	...	...

[Note.—The weekly trade movements are compiled in the Department of Statistics from the figures obtained from the Railway Traffic Offices, Steamer Companies, Kidderpore Docks, Superintendent, Inland Vessel Wharves, Supervisor, Calcutta Canals, registering stations of Calcutta road traffic, and the Collectors of Customs.]

EXPORTS—RUNNING TOTALS (INCLUDING FIGURES RECORDED ON PAGE 278) FROM JANUARY.

	Twist and Yarn (Indian)		Jute, Raw		Jute Manufactures: Gunny bags		Jute Manufactures: Gunny cloth		Cotton seed	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	8,421,763	2,213,937	14,442,982	7,798,855	301,206,187	314,004,929	904,446,800	838,119,806	—	—
Bombay	160,351,686	134,684,765	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,672,179	6,195,861
Karachi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras	74,957	70,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	950,940	348,806	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Linseed		Rape and Mustard		Rice		Tea		From April: Wheat	
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	3,024,299	4,256,176	168,074	143,927	6,712,521	4,519,670	168,251,153	161,527,292	1,430,529	20,042
Bombay	3,275,409	2,315,157	1,040,668	744,463	511,921	466,077	—	—	4,951,083	182,433
Karachi	29,143	74,374	2,991,684	2,463,041	872,288	787,430	—	—	16,515,028	11,556,088
Madras	—	—	—	—	7,330	1,492	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	24,247,001	19,022,975	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	71,407	1,765	45,301,814	39,202,791	—	—

Note.—The dash against some of the ports indicates that figures for these ports have not been called for and published in the *Indian Trade Journal.*

IMPORTS OF SUGAR, WEEK ENDING 7th NOV. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

	Refined Sugar imported into: Calcutta		Bombay		Karachi		Madras		Rangoon		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom	150	12	...	58	127	1	3	1	88	...	368	72
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500	...
Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	...	406	...	...	...	...	...	406	...
Other European Countries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Java	105,121	235,770	85,388	62,770	206,976	3,401	9,308	4	...	...	406,613	301,945
Mauritius	...	...	23,903	...	1,677	...	...	...	...	...	25,580	...
Other non-European Countries.	...	...	119	...	519	...	...	...	2,083	...	2,721	...
Total Refined											436,188	302,019
Total Unrefined												8,899
Grand Total											436,188	310,918

DESPATCHES OF SUGAR DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7th NOV. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

		1913 cwt.	1914 cwt.
From Calcutta	By rail	67,517	62,351
	,, river	85,702	24,596
	,, road	3,496	1,713
	,, sea (foreign)	4,148	25,859
	,, ,, (coastwise)	1,336	652

		1913 cwt.	1914 cwt.
From Bombay	By Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Great Indian Peninsula Railway (figures are not furnished by this Railway).	28,881	9,881
From Karachi	By rail	106,836	19,818

Note—The figures excluded from the statement for week ending 31st October 1914, were:—Despatches of sugar by rail 18,913 cwts.

TRADE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

THE following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to June, 1914, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, *viz.*, the six months ended June. The corresponding figures for 1913 and 1912 are added for comparison :—

—	Imports (*see* Note) Six Months ended June.			Exports (Domestic) (*see* Note) Six Months ended June.		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Germany	260,583,000	267,048,000	*269,314,000*	205,391,000	243,050,000	249,248,000
Belgium	90,939,000*	91,931,000	*92,126,000*	74,115,000*	70,020,000	*74,159,000*
France	166,496,000	169,632,000	*176,402,000*	128,956,000	134,887,000	*135,038,000*
Spain	18,921,000	25,797,000	*23,526,000*	20,295,000	20,815,000	*18,687,000*
Italy †	73,923,000	76,145,000	*73,711,000*	45,764,000	48,377,000	*50,952,000*
Egypt ‡	12,016,000	13,200,000	14,332,000	16,436,000	14,231,000	15,753,000
United States	184,303,000	183,247,000	204,408,000	225,106,000	238,816,000	214,118,000
Brazil	23,526,000	34,972,000	23,721,000	30,504,000	27,586,000	27,507,000
Japan ‖	35,692,000	41,303,000	39,018,000	23,318,000	28,940,000	31,733,000
British India	59,126,000	59,854,000	61,184,000	84,355,000	83,045,000	88,336,000
Canada	59,996,000	69,943,000	53,515,000	28,695,000	33,017,000	30,470,000
British South Africa	19,378,000	20,782,000	20,539,000	10,605,000	14,251,000	12,368,000
United Kingdom	296,066,000	319,690,000	316,607,000	225,313,000	257,056,000	255,458,000

* Value of *principal* articles only. † Including silver bullion. ‡ Including bullion.
‖ Exclusive of trade with Taiwan (Formosa) and Chosen (Corea).

The latest figures available as regards other countries from which returns are received by the Board of Trade are as follow :—

—	Imports (*see* Note)			Exports (Domestic) (*see* Note)		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia * (5 months)	41,099,000	47,411,000	62,141,000	50,078,000	48,718,000	57,329,000
Switzerland (3 months)	17,967,000	17,667,000	*17,501,000*	13,084,000	12,394,000	13,674,000
Austria-Hungary (5 months)	*62,299,000*	*57,816,000*	*64,274,000*	*43,174,000*	*45,702,000*	*46,590,000*
Mexico (2 months)	2,890,000	3,805,000	2,254,000	2,928,000	2,558,000	3,077,000
Argentina ‡ (3 months)	*18,573,000*	*21,730,000*	*19,030,000*	19,284,000	30,979,000	24,390,000
Australia (5 months)	31,551,000	30,257,000	32,542,000	23,263,000	25,174,000	30,784,000

* European, Russo-Finnish, and Black Sea Frontiers.
† Including bullion and specie. ‡ Including silver bullion.

Note.—The foregoing figures are exclusive of bullion and specie, except where otherwise stated.

The values stated for the latest year shown are provisional and subject to rectification. In some cases all the values are those *declared* by importers or exporters, as in the United Kingdom; in others they are based on an official schedule of values which is subjected to revision after the close of each year, the values used in the current returns being those fixed in the latest completed revision. In general, the values so fixed represent the level of prices in the preceding year. The countries adopting the system of official values annually revised are:—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and (for imports) Germany and Switzerland. Exports from Switzerland and Germany are returned at "declared" values. The figures in italics are based, wholly or mainly, on the prices of some earlier year than that under which they are shown.

In the case of Russia, Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Argentina, Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom, the import figures given in the above summaries represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they includes certain amount of "nationalised" goods, i.e., goods originally imported for consumption, and which, if dutiable, have been charged with duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

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INDEX.

	PAGE
NOTES	281
Money Market	*ib.*
NOTICES—	
Enquiries	289
Books of Reference	*ib.*
THE WAR AND THE PERSIAN DRUG MARKET	290
THE INDIAN INDIGO INDUSTRY AND THE WAR	*ib.*
SAMPLE EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS	292
TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS	*ib.*
WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS	*ib.*
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE	293
THE INDIAN CARPET INDUSTRY	296
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN MYSORE	298
OILSEED IMPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM	299
PRICES OF COMMODITIES	*ib.*
TRADE OF THE NETHERLANDS IN 1913	300
ABSORPTION OF OXYGEN BY COAL	303
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS IN MADRAS	305
TRADE FLUCTUATION IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN AUGUST, 1914	309
TECHNICAL INFORMATION BUREAU AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE	*ib.*
THE CONTINENTAL BEET SUGAR CROP	310
TABLES—	
Exports of Indian Tea	312
Exports of Foreign Tea	313
Results of Auction Tea Sales in Calcutta	*ib.*
Weekly Trade Movements	314
Joint-Stock Companies	316
DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS	iv

NOTES.

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday Evening.

PRESIDENCY BANK RATES: Calcutta 6 per cent. (Nov. 5, 1914). Bombay 6 per cent. (Aug. 20, 1914). Madras 6 per cent. (Oct. 12. 1914).

EXCHANGE: On demand 1-3 7/8. Telegraphic Transfers 1-3 15/16. 3 months 1-4 1/8.

The **spot price of wheat at Karachi** on the 14th November was Rs. 41-0-0 per candy of 656 lbs. This is for white wheat on a basis of 30 per cent red wheat, 5 per cent barley and 3 per cent dirt ; the price of bags included. The **price of Indian grey yarn** (20's) **at** Bombay on the 17th November was Re. 0-6-6 to Re. 0-8-0 per lb. and of **cotton (Fully Good machine-ginned Oomras)** Rs. 157 per candy January delivery.

The Calcutta **wholesale spot prices** of the undermentioned articles (so far as in season) on the 18th November were as follow :—

Jute—C. D. M. and Co. (Red) Group per 400 lbs. . *Nominal.*
" M. per 400 lbs. . Rs. 31-0-0.
Rice—Ballam No. 1 per B. md. . *Not received.*
" Moonghy . . *Ditto.*
Linseed—Bold 4% per B. md. . *No business recorded.*
Rapeseed—Yellow, mixed, medium. Patna, 4% per K. md. . Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 7-0-0.

The **Rangoon spot price of Special Straits Rice** on the 10th November was Rs. 297-8-0 per 100 baskets of 75 pounds each, against Rs. 277-8-0 on the 3rd idem.

In their **rice market report** dated London, 22nd October, Messrs. Lockie, Pemberton & Co say :—Mail news dated Kobe (**Japan**), 17th September, states that, generally speaking, there has been an unmistakable tendency of late years for a steady rise in the price of rice, as will be seen from the following figures :—

	Lowest.	Highest.
1910 . . .	11·15 yen.	16·19 yen.
1911 . . .	14·72 „	19·45 „
1912 . . .	15·77 „	23·65 „
1913 . . .	17·35 „	23·67 „

The figures quoted above bear eloquent testimony to the rise in the price of rice in recent years. This year has seen considerable fall, but this will only be a temporary phenomenon, brought about by the large stock of foreign and domestic rice held over from last year, coupled with the anticipated bumper crop this year. The cause of the increasing price of rice is undoubtedly due to insufficiency of production to meet the demands of a fast-increasing population, and the economic principle of supply and demand displays itself in rice as in other goods. The following table shows the production of rice during the last ten years :—

	Koku (=4·96 bushels).
1904	51,430,000
1905	38,172,000
1906	46,302,000
1907	49,052,000
1908	51,933,000
1909	52,437,000
1910	46,633,000
1911	51,712,000
1912	50,222,000
1913	50,000,000

As will be seen from the above, the production of rice in the country has not shown any remarkable increase during the last decade, whereas the population has been yearly increasing at the rate of 600,000. It is therefore evident that the domestic supply will fall short of the country's requirements unless something is done to materially increase the yield.

The **prices of British corn** per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 17th October, 1914, were as follows :—Wheat, 36*s.* 7*d.*; barley, 28*s.* 8*d.*; and oats, 22*s.* 4*d.*

The *Times'* correspondent at **Rome** telegraphs :—A Royal decree reduces the **import duty on cereals** per quintal for the period between the 20th October and March 31st next as follows :—Wheat, 1 lire 3 centimes; Maize, 50 centimes; Rye and Oats, 2 lire; Wheaten Flour, 5 lire 25 centimes; Maize Flour, 2 lire.

The following is a summary of the various **crop forecasts** relating to the season 1914-15 issued by the Department of Statistics, India, and published in the *Indian Trade Journal* on the dates mentioned in the last column :—

Crop.	Tracts comprised in the figures.	Percentage of average Indian crop represented by the tracts mentioned in col. 2.	Estimated Area.	Ratio of reported area to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date.	Estimated outturn.*	Ratio of estimated outturn to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date.	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres	Per cent			
Cotton	All cotton-growing tracts.	100	22,138,000	119	Not yet available.	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Sesamum.	U. P.,† Madras, C.P. and Berar, Bombay and Sind,* Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara.	79	3,540,400	117	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Indigo	Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Punjab, Bombay and Sind,* and Bengal.	88·1	104,200	55	...	...	Oct. 22, 1914
Rice .	Bengal, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, U. P., Bombay and Sind,* C. P. and Berar, and Assam.	98·9	72,167,000	106	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Ground-nut.	Madras, Bombay,* and Burma.	...	1,726,200	173	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Sugar-cane.	U. P., Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind,* Assam, N.-W. F. Province, and C. P. and Berar.	99·4	2,450,100	106	...	...	Nov. 5, 1914

N.B.—The ratios in column 3 are calculated on the total acreage in all India in the case of cotton and on that in British India in the case of other crops.

* Including Native States. † "Unmixed Crop."

The following information relating to the **world's crops** as on October 22nd, is summarised from *Dornbusch's Floating Cargoes List* :—*United Kingdom.*—There were some light rain showers in parts of the United Kingdom this week which allowed of further progress to be made with ploughing and sowing, but in other districts drought continues and field-work proceeds with difficulty, while pastures and roots are suffering badly. A good downfall of rain is desired all over the country. The promise of a good increase in the wheat area is not likely to reach earlier expectations. *France.*—Climatic conditions have been favourable to field-work, the recent rain making the soil more workable, but growers are experiencing difficulty in this department, owing to lack of farm hands. Threshing also had to be neglected, and in consequence the supply of available cereals is not large. *Italy.*—Fine weather enables the work of preparing the land for wheat sowing to be pushed forward; in parts this work is well in hand and it is anticipated a much larger area will be sown. *Russia.*—Latest advices report weather mostly fine throughout European Russia, but the temperature was low excepting in the South and South-East. Moderate rains occurred mostly in the South-West and North-East. In most parts the general condition of the new winter grain is quite satisfactory, especially the early sown. *North Africa.*—Latest Constantine advices report a continuance of dry weather preventing sowings. *Canada.*—Official estimates just issued of this season's wheat crop in the Dominion of Canada show that the current yield is the lowest since 1910, besides averaging an inferior quality compared with recent years, which latter for this and the last two years come out at only 78·0 per cent, 85·35 per cent and 79·84 per cent respectively. The productions in *qrs.* with comparisons are as follows :—

1907	11,580,000
1908	14,050,000
1909	20,843,000
1910	16,506,000
1911	28,865,000
1912	28,020,000
1913	28,765,000
1914	19,750,000

A larger acreage is being sown with wheat this season so that the crop of 1915 is expected to be well over this year's. Weather conditions have favoured threshing operations and in Saskatchewan this work is practically completed. *United States.*—The *Price Current* says that the movement of new maize will begin during the first-half of November which is earlier than usual. The damage to the crop from rain in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa is estimated at less than 10 per cent of the total crop. The stocks of oats in the country elevators is much below the normal. Farmers in the principal wheat raising States, exclusive of North Dakota, have so far marketed about 59 per cent of their surplus wheat, and about 48 per cent of their surplus of oats. *Argentina.*—Advices from the interior report very heavy rains which are prejudicial to the quality of the maize as well as interfering with the movement of the crop. On the other hand, these conditions are fairly favourable for the growing crops of wheat, oats and linseed. *Australasia.*—Cables from Sydney advise useful rains in all coastal districts, the Eastern division, and along the Queensland border as far South as Hungerford. Rains are still falling with probable extension. These rains will be very beneficial, as postal advices reported high temperatures, and drying winds which were prejudicially affecting the wheat crop. In New Zealand also good rains were especially beneficial.

Mr. Charles A. Winter presided at the general meeting of **H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company** held in London on 20th October. The gross earnings, he said, were the highest recorded for any previous half-year, and the net earnings showed a considerable increase over those of the corresponding half-year. In the working expenses was included the outlay of £38,807 on special renewals account, and had it not been for this extraordinary charge the percentage of working expenses would have been 36·83 instead 50·53. On the metre gauge system the total net earnings for the year ended March 31st last, amounted to £139,304 and, after providing for the service of debentures, showed a surplus on the whole of the year of £49,304, divisible between the company and H. H. the Nizam's Government. Notwithstanding the war, the company had been able to arrange for the shipments of all its material, and, so far as it was aware, no damage had occurred. Everything despatched had been insured against war risks.

Mr. G. A. Anderson presided at the meeting of the **Barsi Light Railway Company** held in London on 20th October. Dealing with the accounts, he said that the capital expenditure in respect of the line already opened for traffic amounted to £5,430, nearly the whole being on stations and buildings. The approximate gross earnings since April 1, showed an increase of Rs. 1,05,700, and the Acting Agent reported that climatic conditions had been satisfactory all over the country they served. During the last few weeks the uncertainties due to the war and the difficulty of obtaining shipping had caused a serious drop in the demand at Bombay for the products carried, with a correspondiug reduction in bookings on the railway. The working expenses for the year stood at the extremely low figure of 35·78 per cent on gross earnings, but as mentioned in the report, that was an abnormal figure, due to the special circumstances mentioned. He stated briefly the reasons which had decided the directors to limit the distribution in the way of dividend and bonus to 10 per cent, while largely increasing both their reserve and carry forward. On the question of the extensions, it was a very great satisfaction to the directors that they were at last able to make the definite statement which appeared in the report.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the **Mysore Durbar** of a **line of railway** on the 2'-6" gauge, **from Kolar**, the present terminus of the Bowringpet-Kolar Railway **to Chickballapur** *vid* Srinivasapur Chintamani and Siddlaghata, a distance of 52·82 miles.

The total approximate **gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways** from 1st April to 31st October, 1914, are less by Rs. 1,22,40,357 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.*

The **stock of sugar** at the various Port Commissioners' warehouses in **Calcutta** on the 17th November, was 263,121 bags, while the stock in **Bombay** on the 13th idem amounted to 35,000 bags.

In their monthly **sugar report** dated London 6th October, Messrs. H. H. Hancock and Co. say :—The present high level of values has attracted sugar from unusual sources, notably Spain and Italy, which countries have supplied Granulated and White crystals respectively; business is even reported in Russian crystals shipped from Archangel. It is computed that whilst **Indian imports of Javas and Mauritius sugars** last campaign reached a total of some 750,000 tons, their combined running contracts for these descriptions over the current season (after allowing for resales and exports to Europe) do not exceed 250,000 tons; a remarkable illustration of the effect of very high prices upon Eastern consumption. Official figures of Government purchases have not been published, but private estimates favour the total of about 600,000 tons Raws, consisting mainly of Java, Cubans, Mauritius and West Indies sugars, and 400,000 tons Refined, comprised of supplies from Java, Mauritius and United States. The last Cuba crop finished with a total production of 2,597,732 tons, and Cuban authorities predict, under normal conditions of weather, etc., a similar outturn next season. Private advices from France refer to the possibility of securing perhaps 300,000 tons of sugars during the new campaign; it is thought that Bohemia and Moravia may harvest the greater part of their crop, but the outlook for Hungary is more doubtful. From Germany, information comes that the Government have proclaimed that a considerable quantity of beetroots shall be set apart for cattle feeding; but even with this reduction in the raw material for sugar production, a moderately large percentage of the crop may be secured; it is certain that in any event every attempt will be made to harvest to the best advantage this valuable commodity. Should Russia succeed in working up her crop and the Dardanelles be clear for shipping, the Western markets must eventually feel the weight of supplies from that quarter.

* The mileage open quarter ending 30th September, 1914, was 34,944.

The *West India Committee Circular* learns from a correspondent in **Mauritius** that the 100,000 tons of **sugar** purchased locally for the Government was plantation white sugar. English companies also sold 35,000 tons direct. The same informant states that the coming crop is likely to be a record one, amounting to between 260,000 and 270,000 tons. He describes the stand of canes as wonderful, and quite as good as yellow West Indian, and he adds: "There is real live progress throughout the industry. All factories are being modernised, and it is only a question of time when they will compare with the Java ones. ... Here Indians own 30 per cent of the land under canes and produce 23 per cent of the crop. We have 15 Co-operative Credit Societies established during the year with a capital of about £10,000 all told."

In their report on **London tea sales**, dated October 23rd, Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, Ltd., say :—Catalogues of Indian tea comprised 45,368 packages, including 497 from Southern India and 371 from Sumatra, as against 46,496 last week. At Monday's Auction, when 25,062 packages were brought forward, there was again a generally good demand, though the sale passed with some slight irregularity. Finest kinds and leaf tea suitable for export continued to command very firm rates, but amongst common and lower medium brokens enquiry was hardly as brisk, though no material change in values took place. The remainder of the offerings brought forward on Wednesday met with good support, and the market closed for the week with prices generally quite equal to those of Monday's Auction, with the exception, perhaps, of common kinds of Brokens, which again sold with irregularity and occasionally in favour of buyers. For next week the smaller quantity of 36,434 packages is advertised. Averages :—Darjeeling, Darj. Co. "Ging", 1*s.* 3¼*d.*, "Ambootia," 1*s.* 2½*d.* and "Tukdah," 1*s.* 1½*d.*; "Darj. Con. T Co., Singbulli," 1*s.* 1*d.*; "Turzum," 1*s.* 0½*d.*; and "Goomtee," 1*s.* 0¼*d.* Assam, "Thanai T Co. Digultarung," 1*s.* 1½*d.*; "Limbuguri T Co.," 1*s.* 1*d.*; "Budla Beta T Co. Bokpara," 1*s.* 0¾*d.*; "Bordubi T C.," "Deamooiie T Co.," "Doom Dooma T Co. Samdang" and "Pabbojan T Co. P.," 1*s.* Cachar: "Jetinga Valley T Co. Koomber," 9*d.* Sylhet: "E. I. & C. T. Co. Doolabcherra," 9*d.* Dooars: "Nedeem T Co. Chengmari," 10¾*d.*; "Cachar Dooars T Co. Moortee" and "Con. T. & L. Soongachi," 9¾*d.*; "Buxa Dooars T Co. Kalchini," 9½*d.*; Travancore: Kan. Dev. H. Co. "Vagavurrai," 9½*d.*, "Chokanad" and "Vellapatty," 9¼*d.* Average for week 9·28*d.*, against 9·34*d.* last sale. Week's average of tea sold on Garden account, Season 1914-15, 44,317 packages, average 9·28*d.*, 1913-14, 54,887 packages, average 9·30*d.* Season 1914-15 to date 529,847 packages, average 9·01*d.* Season 1913-14 to date 595,909 packages, average 9·55*d.*

During the crop year ended September 30th, 1913, **Costa Rican coffee** was exported to the amount of 14,350·9 short tons, an increase of 861 short tons over the previous year. The average prices per cwt. received in London in the past two years were: 1911-12, cleaned, $16·07; in husk, $15; 1912-13, cleaned, $14·77; in husk, $13·93. In each of the past five years the exports of coffee in kilos (one kilo = 22·046 pounds) were as follows: 1908-09, 12,030,104; 1909-10,14,396,926; 1910-11, 12,641,156; 1911-12, 12,237,875, and 1912-13, 13,019,059. The coffee exported during the crop year 1912-13 was destined as follows: To Great Britain, 82 per cent; Germany, 8 per cent; United States, 6 per cent. France, 3 per cent, and other countries 1 per cent.

The Hull correspondent of the *Oil and Colour Trades Journal*, writing on October 22nd regarding the **Hull oil market**, says :—The oil market is now open all round, and is steady at the reduced values. **Linseed oil** fell rapidly to 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. naked after the fixed minima prices were withdrawn, but later recovered to about 19*s.* 9*d.* spot and month, and 21*s.* 3*d.* January-April delivery. Refined **cotton oil** is easier on the week, having fallen to 22*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. spot and 22*s.* 6*d.* November-April. Crude cotton oil is also lower at 22*s.* 9*d.* for Egyptian, and 20*s.* Bombay. **Soy oil** continues neglected and unchanged at 24*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. for extracted. **Rape oils** are about unaltered at 32*s.* 6*d.* for Jamba and brown East Indian. **Castor oil** is steady at £24 10*s.* per ton for firsts, and £23 10*s.* seconds, less 2½ per cent, free on rail Hull. **Olive oil** is easier, and is quoted at £51 10*s.* for 252 gals. (casks free) for Candia. Pure East Coast **cod oil** is again cheaper, and is now 18*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The exports of oil for the week are :—**Linseed oil**, 203 tons to America, 7 Italy, 67 Norway, 1 Portugal, total 280 tons, as compared with 100 tons in the same week last year; cotton oil 8 tons to Norway, 18 Sweden, total 26 tons against 106 tons; and soy oil, 26 tons to America, 10 Holland, total 36 tons against 180 tons.

The **Mysore sandalwood-auctions**, which were to commence on November 19 have, owing to the war, been postponed until March 1915. "This decision," says the *Chemist and Druggist*, "appears to be based on the probable absence of competition at the sales necessitated by the exclusion of German buyers. The quantity originally proposed to be offered was 1,100 tons, or about half that offered at the auction a year ago, but it cannot be said with certainty what quantity will be offered on the next occasion. It has been suggested that with the elemination of Germany—the chief buyer—demand will be materially lessened, and that prices of the wood, already very high, would decline; but against this must be placed the greatly reduced quantity on offer. In normal times about 500 tons is taken by native buyers in India, and the other large buyers are the United States, Holland, France, and England. It may be pointed out that although German competition has been practically shut off since the outbreak of war, the price of sandalwood oil has not advanced, sellers of genuine English drawn offering at about 21*s.* to 22*s.* per lb., but at these prices the demand is slow, and stocks are not likely to run short."

The statement below, compiled in the Department of Statistics, shows the quantity of **cotton goods calendered** in proportion thereof to the total production in **Indian mills** in the month of August, 1914, and in the five months, April to August, 1914, compared with the corresponding periods of 1913. The quantity calendered in the month under report was 11·5 million pounds as compared with 15·3 million pounds in the previous month and 13·3 million pounds in the corresponding month of the preceding year. In the Five months, April to August, 1914, the total quantity calendered was 64·8 million pounds as against 61·4 million pounds in the same months of the preceding year, an increase of nearly 5·4 per cent.

	1913		1914	
	August.	Five months, April to August.	August.	Five months, April to August.
BRITISH INDIA—				
Quantity calendered lbs.	13,296,243	60,990,860	11,425,093	64,190,866
Ratio of calendered goods to production %	60·48	58·69	63·6	60·96
NATIVE STATES (excluding Hyderabad)—				
Quantity calendered lbs.	68,775	469,295	157,168	616,700
Ratio of calendered goods to production %	7·48	9·42	15	10·22
TOTAL INDIA (excluding Hyderabad)—				
Quantity calendered lbs.	13,365,018	61,460,155	11,582,261	64,807,466
Ratio of calendered goods to production %	58·36	56·44	60·92	58·20

The *Times'* Washington correspondent telegraphed on 23rd October :—The question of **domestic relief for cotton growers** is still undecided. The President disapproves both of valorization and State financial assistance to planters and their banks. Probably he will have his way, and then the situation will be clearer, as New York interests seem to be working effectively towards the consummation of the $150,000,000 (£30,000,000) cotton pool and the eventual reopening of the Cotton Exchange. So far as it is possible to particularize, the chief difficulty seems to be quite justifiable reluctance of spinners here and abroad to start buying lest after they have made contracts there should be a further fall in prices whereby their competitors would profit. Meanwhile the keen desire of Germany for cotton, of which there have been some curious indications, is attracting a good deal of attention.

The following Press *communiqué* is issued :—The Government of Bombay have addressed the Government of India with reference to Mr. Howard's report on the **cotton situation in Bombay** and on the recommendation of the Local Government, the Government of India have decided to convene at Delhi a committee of certain provincial representatives of banking interests to consider where any, and if so, what special measures should be taken in connection with the present situation. The Committee will assemble on November 23rd.

The following **return** shows the **number of bales** of **cotton imported** and **exported** at the **various ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 42 weeks ended 15th October, 1914 :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Week ended 15th Oct., 1914.	42 Weeks ended 15th Oct., 1914.	Week ended 15th Oct., 1914.	42 Weeks ended 15th Oct., 1914.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
American	15,927	1,977,043	2,278	120,668
Brazilian	1,105	208,876	—	15,764
East Indian	—	232,177	666	53,936
Egyptian	1,455	373,600	3,825	116,854
Miscellaneous	3,283*	221,157†	177	11,632
Total	21,770	3,012,853	6,946	318,854

* Including 18 bales British West Indian and 7 bales British West African.

† Including 6,265 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 27,835 bales British East African, and 3,914 bales foreign East African.

A Press *communiqué* says :—The prohibition now imposed by the Government of India on the **export of raw wool from India** to all ports other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports) and France does not apply to coarse qualities of wool not required by manufacturers in this country.

According to an official report the **exports of silk from Mysore** in 1913-14 amounted to 5,500 maunds valued at Rs. 31,726 lakhs of rupees. This figure is nearly equal to the average of exports from the State from 1901-11, and is very largely in excess of the recorded exports for the previous two years. The exports of **cocoons** from the State have practically ceased, but formerly considerable quantities were sent to the north of India, and they all appear in the returns as raw silk, and as such were valued much too highly. It is therefore probable that the silk trade in 1913-14 was nearly of a normal character.

The **silk trade** of *Piedmont* **(Italy)**, once so flourishing, is said to be losing ground from various causes, amongst which is the **competition of artificial silk.** According to a consular report this industry first appeared in Italy in 1905, since which date it has considerably developed. In Italy there are two large companies having works respectively at Padua in Venetia and at Venaria Reale, near Turin. The latter, a French company, is working on a special patent system without alcohol, which method has now been adopted also by the other company, being most advantageous as producing less inflammable tissues. The production of the French company is about 1,000 kilos, (2,200 lbs., avoir.) per diem, employing about 600 workmen. The Italian production is estimated to be 4,500 kilos, (9,900 lbs., avoir.) per diem, employing more than 2,400 workmen.

The daily **prices of opium** per chest for the periods mentioned below were as follows :—

For the week ending 14th November, 1914 :—In the Calcutta market—

Bihar opium :—*1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580.

Benares opium :—*1,570; 1,570; 1,570; 1,570; 1,570; 1,570; 1,570.

No quotations have been received in regard to the prices in the time bargains for the Bihar opium of the 11th and 12th sales of 1914.

In the China market—

At Hongkong :—(Exchange, Rs. 128 per $100).

Bihar opium :—*$9,300 (new) and $9,200 (old).

Benares opium :—No quotations received.

At Shanghai :—(Exchange, no quotations received.)

Bihar opium :—No quotations received.

Benares opium :—No quotations received.

* Uncertified.

The latest report to hand from the **London metal market** (October 20th) is as follows :—The Metal Exchange remains officially closed, and private transactions are extremely restricted in the chief metals, which, however, show a somewhat steadier tone. *Copper* : There is virtually no alteration in prices, and sellers are not really pressing, electrolytic still ranging from £52 15*s.* to £53 5*s.* per ton. *Tin* : The Eastern markets are rather nominal, and dealers being here very reserved, business is a negligible quantity. Cash Straits tin is worth about £123 per ton. Ingots are quoted £123 to £124. Pig-lead is irregular; soft foreign spot is quoted £18 10*s.* per ton; October shipment £17 10*s.* value, and November £17 5*s.* sellers; English remains at £18 10*s.* *Spelter* rules dull; G.O.B.'s at £22 15*s.* to £23 5*s.* per ton; specials remain nominal. Zinc sheets are scarce, with American costing about £40 per ton. *Antimony* irregular; spot English refined scarce and quoted upwards of £55 per ton, while forward may be quoted from £40 to £45. *Tinplates* dull and easy at 12*s* 7½*d.* f.o.b. Wales for I.C.'s. *Aluminium* £80 to £84 per ton. *Quicksilver* firm, but nominal at £10 10*s.* per bottle.

Referring to the **silver market** in their bullion circular, dated London, 22nd October, Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. say :—"The course of prices has been again downward. The quotation of the 21st instant and to-day, namely, 22 13/16*d.*, is lower than any fixed since the 24th December, 1908. Naturally, the war is the cause of a depressed market, by bringing about an adverse condition of the China exchanges, and a paralysis of trade in silver throughout the world, but the acute weakness of the last month has special relation to increased supplies revealed by the statistics of the imports into this country, as follows :—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
August	9,400,000	7,400,000	4,800,000
September	13,300,000	10,100,000	12,200,000
Total	22,700,000	17,500,000	17,000,000

It will be observed that, though the imports during August and September, 1914, were about the same as during the similar months of 1913, almost three-quarters of the total came to hand in the second month this year. In former years, such a circumstance would not have had necessarily much direct effect upon the price, for a good deal of the arrivals would have been sold previously on forward contracts. But the fact that dealings during the last two months have been practically confined to absolute cash delivery cannot fail to have caused the size of the arrivals to influence prices considerably, especially in a market subject to the limitations as to buying which now exist. This consideration holds good even though the total arrivals during this year up to the end of September are only 72,600,000 ozs. *compared with* 89,600,000 ozs. and 93,300,000 ozs. during the similar periods in 1913 and 1912 respectively. One important factor in regard to the recent increase of supplies was the fall in the value of the Mexican dollar, which operated as a bounty to the mining interests of that country. As a consequence, given a certain amount of security from internal disturbance, the output of Mexico would be fairly well sustained while exchange remains low and the price of silver sufficiently high, were it not for the probability of the stocks of cyanide and explosives running short until other countries can provide materials hitherto obtained from Germany. *On the whole, it is difficult to regard the immediate* future of silver with optimism, although at any moment an improvement might set in, on the advent of some new factor such as a *really* substantial enquiry from the Far East, or a coinage order of first-rate importance. As is well known, there have been coinage orders from the home and foreign mints, but not to such an extent as to set off the increased supplies to which allusion has been made."

The returns of the **West African Chamber of Mines** show that the output of **gold** in September amounted to £154,316, the largest total ever reached in one month. As compared with September, 1913, there was an increase of £21,922.

The Report for 1913 of the Secretary of Mines, for **Victoria** gives the total value of the **minerals raised** in that State during 1913 as £2,171,477, as compared with £2,331,294 in the previous year. The following table shows the output and value of the principal minerals in 1912 and 1913 :—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
			£	£
Gold .oz. fine	480,131	444,932	2,039,464	1,847,475
Silver* "	17,424	16,152	2,200	2,010
Platinum "	—	127	—	682
Coal tons	389,143	593,912	258,455	274,371
Brown coal "	4,012	2,984	866	569
Copper and copper ore. "	—	36	—	2,829
Tin ore "	48	57	5,733	6,959
Antimony ore "	2,430	6,151	16,162	31,424
Gypsum "	2,078	1,676	3,359	2,303
Magnesite "	211	104	633	366
Kaolin "	288	1,518	342	1,730
Diatomaceous earth. "	850	150	3,400	575

* Extracted from gold at Melbourne Mint.

Messrs. Dyster, Nalder and Co., in their report dated October 15th on **London Sales of East Indian tanned hides**, state :—Supply, which embraced everything that was available, was extremely small, and it was mainly composed of calf skins of Madras origin. These attracted a strong demand and were cleared at an advance of 1*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. The few oddments of Madras and Bombay kips that were catalogued found an exchange at quite fancy rates, while Ceylon import was readily absorbed at a rise of ½*d.* to 1*d.* per lb. Buffalo leather was not represented in sufficient quantity to test the markets.

The London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*, referring to the steady advance in the **price of turmeric**, says :—"During the past few days Mincing Lane has been mildly excited over the market in this hitherto unobtrusive substance. The reason is the demand for **khaki clothes** for the new Army, for turmeric is an excellent vegetable dye and before the days of artificial colours was extensively used for that purpose. Turmeric, by the way, is the dried root—or, to be botanically correct, the rhiyome—of a plant native to Southern Asia, and cultivated largely in India, China, and Java. The British Empire could probably supply all the demands for this dye, and London importers of the root, thanks to the demand for khaki colours, are now realising good profits in parcels they had not regarded as readily saleable stock." The market condition in mail week is thus set forth by the *Chemist and Druggist* :—Although stocks are fairly heavy, values have advanced owing to an improved demand. For bright Madras finger 25*s.* is wanted, and 20*s.* for good Madras bulbs. Bengal finger is quoted 19*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.*, and Cochin split bulbs 16*s.* to 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom have received a communication from the British War Office as to the standard exacted by the Department in respect of the **dyeing of Army cloth**. This states that "owing to the probable exhaustion of the stock dyeing stuffs which have hitherto been obtained from abroad, it has for some time past been decided to allow other coal-tar and vegetable dyestuffs in the production of drab mixture materials, provided that the dye is the fastest that can be obtained, and approximates closely in colour to the standard pattern."

His Majesty's Commercial Attaché at Yokohama reports (7th September) in regard to the **export trade of Japan**, that prices of **raw silk**, the most important item, fluctuate according to the immediate requirements of shippers whenever a steamer starts for America, but the general tendency is downwards. **Cotton** spinners are not very seriously affected, having in most cases sold forward at good prices, but cotton exporters are in a very unfavourable position, as the price of cotton yarn dropped by about 20 per cent, and in the average monthly exports have fallen off from 45,000 bales to less than 20,000 bales. The exports of **copper** are practically at a standstill, while the export of **tea** to North America, which was proceeding fairly satisfactorily, has been interrupted by serious storms and floods in the district of Shizuoka. Minor exports, such as **hats, braids, carpets,** etc., are being dealt in to some extent, and certain articles, such as cheap **glassware,** latex cups for the rubber industry, etc., are being shipped to the Straits Settlements to take the place of German goods; provisions also are being sent in large quantities to Siberia. It may therefore be said that on the whole the export trade, though considerably diminished, is being carried on with some vigour.

The *Manchester Guardian* says :—So much has happened of late that a good many people have probably forgotten the agitation there was last year in favour of what was called the **British Empire Trade Mark**. The idea of the promoters was that if we instituted a mark of that kind it would be a most valuable help to trade in places where the people are well disposed towards us, and quite a number of well-placed people thought it would have that effect. Manchester merchants, however, opposed it most vigorously, not only as a useless, but as a mischievous measure, for it would have injured quite a number of people whose marks were well known and were more serviceable to them than any mere sign that the goods were of British origin. Other traders who had formed a mistaken opinion at first came round to that view, and now, after quite a lively experience, the movement has received its quietus. Messrs. Grundy, Kershaw, Samson, and Co., solicitors in Manchester and London, who are our informants send us a letter in which they say :—"It will, we think, be of interest to the commercial community of Manchester to learn that the Board of Trade after careful consideration, have made an order directing that the application for registration of the British Empire Trade Mark be not permitted."

It has been brought to the notice of the Board of Trade, London, that British **insurance companies** have insured or re-insured goods shipped on neutral vessels against the risk of capture or detention by His Majesty's Government or allied Governments. The Board of Trade are advised that such contracts of insurance or re-insurance against the risk of capture or detention by Great Britain or her allies are prohibited by the law of England and they think it necessary to warn British insurance companies and underwriters against undertaking such business.

Weather in India during the week ended Tuesday last was marked by unsettled conditions over North-East India which resulted in light rain. The South of the Bay of Bengal has been disturbed; otherwise it has been practically dry everywhere.

NOTICES.

CALLS FOR TENDERS.

Tea.

The Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 7th (Meerut) Division, Meerut, is calling for tenders till the 26th November, 1914, for the supply of India-grown black tea during January and February, 1915. Further particulars may be obtained from that Officer.

Clothing and Equipment.

The Under-Secretary of State (Personal and Equipment Department), Ministry of the Interior, Cairo, Egypt, is calling for tenders till the 16th January, 1915, for the supply of articles of clothing and equipment required by the Stores Department during the calendar year 1915. Specification and conditions of tender may be seen at this Department.

ENQUIRIES.

(For particulars address the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, New Imperial Secretariat, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

An asterisk (*) preceding an enquiry indicates that Bank references are offered.)

Cards.

(D381)—A firm in Osaka, Japan, is desirous of communicating with buyers of postal cards.

Celluloid.

(D382)—A firm in Kobe, Japan, is desirous of communicating with buyers in Calcutta of celluloid and articles made of celluloid.

Date Gur.

(D383)—A merchant in Balasore, Orissa, is desirous of communicating with local buyers of date *gur*, quantity available being 2 to 3 maunds.

Engines.

(D384)—A firm of manufacturers in Leeds, England, is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of oil, gas and petrol engines.

Junk, Rags and Metals.

***(D385)**—A firm in San Francisco, California, is desirous of communicating with exporters of junk (*i.e.*, old pieces of rope and cordage), rags, and metals.

Leather.

(D386)—A firm in Montreal, Canada, is desirous of communicating with manufacturers of "Kips" grained and ready for cutting up the boot and shoe and trunk trades.

Machines.

(D387)—A firm of manufacturers in Birmingham, England, is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of spraying and lime washing machines.

Rice, Spices and Sweet Oil.

(D388)—A firm in Switzerland is desirous of communicating with exporters of rice, spices and sweet oil.

Sheep Casings.

(D389)—A firm in Chicago, U. S. A., is desirous of communicating with local manufacturers of sheep casings.

Timber.

(D390)—A merchant in Poona, Bombay Presidency, is desirous of communicating with local importers of the timber of the Chaplash tree (*Artocarpus Chaplasha*).

Towels.

(D391)—A firm in Manchester, England, is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of cotton, Turkish and honeycomb towels.

Wool.

(D392)—A local firm is desirous of communicating with suppliers at Calcutta and Kalimpong of raw wool suitable for export.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The following publications have been received and may be consulted by any desirous of studying them at the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, where they will be displayed in the waiting-room till Wednesday, the 25th November 1914 :—

Parliamentary Publications.

Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom, 1913. Copy of Treasury Minute dated 28th August, 1914.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

Canada—Trade and Commerce Monthly Report—June, 1914;—Weekly Report, October 5th, 1914. Sudan—Monthly Report issued by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, Central Economic Board—September, 1914, Vol. VIII, No. 9.

Indian Publications.

Report of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the year 1913. Report on Public Instruction in Burma for the year 1913-14. Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1913-14. Report on the Administration of Pudukkottai for Fasli 1323 (1913-14). Report on the Administration of the Sunth State for the year 1913-14. Electrical Engineering in India by J. W. Meares, Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs. Bengal District Gazetteers, 24-Parganas. Unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. VII, Fourth Edition—1909-13. Punjab District Gazetteers, Vol. XX A—Amritsar District—1914.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All correspondence and remittances relating to the supply of the "Indian Trade Journal" should be forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, to whom all bills are payable.

Correspondence regarding advertisements in the "Indian Trade Journal" should be addressed to Reuter's Telegram Co., Ld., but all advertisements, blocks, etc., must be approved by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence before insertion.

Retail trade advertisements cannot be accepted.

A full index is published as a quarterly supplement and should be filed for reference.

The annual rates of subscription to the "Indian Trade Journal" including quarterly index, are: Indian without postage, Rs. 12; with postage, Rs. 13; Foreign Rs. 18. Single copies 4 annas.

Subscribers, and advertisers in the United Kingdom may remit either through a bank or by money order. For the purpose of postal remittances one penny should be taken as the equivalent of one anna, and 1s. 4d. as the equivalent of one rupee.

Back numbers, when available, may be had at a cost of Re. 1, for any number more than a week old.

The Indian agents of the "Indian Trade Journal" are:—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. and Newman & Co., Calcutta; D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay; Higginbotham & Co., G. A. Natesan & Co., and Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras; Thacker, Spink & Co., Simla; Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Son, Lahore; and A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.

The Indian Trade Journal.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1914.

THE WAR AND THE PERSIAN DRUG MARKET.

The import of drugs into the Persian Gulf is comparatively insignificant, though it is understood that the majority of the imports come from India. It is possible that a fair proportion of the imports from India is of German origin, but there is very little direct import from Germany. Occasionally drugs and chemical products such as Boracic Acid, Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Glycerine, Sulphuric Acid, Chlorate of Potash and some others have been imported in German ships from Hamburg, generally one case at a time, and the number of cases in any one consignment has rarely exceeded three. The total import of drugs from Germany to Persia proper, however, is fairly considerable. Over £12,000 worth of drugs are reported to have been imported from Germany in 1912-13, a value which is in excess of the imports from India. It is understood that Persian merchants are experiencing some difficulty in renewing supplies of drugs from Germany, and the moment seems favourable for Indian exporters to attempt to increase their trade with Persia. Exporting firms are recommended to address His Majesty's Consular Officers at the larger towns of Western and Central Persia, *viz.*, Teheran, Isfahan, Yezd, Kermanshah, sending to each a supply of price lists and other literature for distribution.

It is advisable in the interests of exporters that business should be conducted through a forwarding agency having branches in Bushire and the large towns. Names of such forwarding agencies can be obtained, if desired, from the Commercial Intelligence Department. Two possible methods of doing business suggest themselves:

A Teheran retailer, for instance, sends an order to a Bombay exporter. The exporter ships the goods to Bushire and posts the documents to a forwarding agency there, requesting them to take delivery of, and forward, the goods to Teheran. On hearing from their Teheran branch that payment has been made by the indentor, the forwarding agency in Bushire would take delivery of the parcel and remit the exporter his due. This method is probably the simplest and most suitable. Intending exporters should communicate in advance with the forwarding agents in Bushire, with reference to terms, etc.

Or alternatively, arrangements might be made with the up-country branches of the forwarding agencies for orders to be given through them.

Parcels weighing less than 5 kilogrammes and not measuring more than 60 centimetres in any one direction can be sent by post. Postal parcels should, however, be addressed in the first instance to agents in the port of entry, where the ordinary inland rates have to be paid for their despatch up-country.

THE INDIAN INDIGO INDUSTRY AND THE WAR.

The opportunity afforded by the war for the revival of the Indian Indigo Industry has been variously discussed. While in some quarters the present is considered a favourable opportunity to attempt to increase the output, it seems to be generally felt that the suspension of competition from the synthetic dye cannot be more than temporary. Indigo planters are naturally anxious to know how the suspension or revocation of German patent rights will affect the manufacture of synthetic indigo in the United Kingdom. Authoritative information has now been received to the effect that the manufacture of the synthetic dye is likely to be taken up in England on a scale sufficient to meet the home demand. The cost of manufacture, however, may be relatively high at present. It is impossible to give an opinion as to whether the conditions of manufacture in the United Kingdom will be such as to render the extension of the output of the natural product in India profitable. The Board of Trade have received proposals from seven firms for suspension of patents for blues known as "Hydron" resembling indigo.

Mail papers to hand state that before the Patents Court, on October 16th, Messrs. Levinstein, Ltd., a Manchester firm of dye manufacturers, asked for the suspension of seven patents under which the manufacture of a dark blue dye has been carried on by the patentees, Leopold Cassella & Co., of Frankfurt-on-Main. Mr. Ellis, for Messrs. Levinstein, Ltd., urged that, as the dye was not being manufactured in the United Kingdom, there was bound to be a deficiency. He asked that, having regard to the expense of laying plant, estimated at £3,000 or £4,000, the firm should have a license for the term of the patent and not merely for the term of the war. They were ready to pay Cassella & Co. 5 per cent on the net sales.

At the outbreak of the war the price paid for Hydron blue G net was 4*s.* 5½*d.* per lb., for Hydron blue R 4*s.* 5½*d.*, and for dark blue 5*s.* 5*d.* net. As the dyes in the lower tones produced a dark blue, a slight lowering of price would make them effective competitors to natural indigo. The halfpenny in the price must by no means be overlooked, because the dyes in some cases were sold so as to give less than a farthing profit a pound to the manufacturer. His clients would consider 10 per cent a fair return on the outlay. Mr. G. Rigby, the Secretary of Levinstein, Ltd., observed that Cassella & Co. manufactured in England, he understood, at the Mersey Chemical Co.'s works at Ellesmere Port, Cheshire. The Comptroller remarked that the Board of Trade had put in a receiver at the Ellesmere Port works. Mr. Rigby went on to say that he further understood that the Ellesmere Port works were using five tons of coal a week, as against the 300 tons of the applicants, who also used electrical power. The blue dye was employed for cotton, silk, woollen, and serge, and gave a faster and brighter blue than anything else. Some of the opponents to this application, including Mr. à Brassard, of Bradford, were selling agents of Cassella's. It would cost £5,000 to lay down new plant, as different plant was needed for different shades; Dr. Max Weiler estimated that the plant would cost £10,000. It was a question whether they should not follow the example of the Admiralty and secure more than one source of supply of this important dye. The Comptroller: When you urge that course upon me you are pleading with a convert. Mr. Carpmael, who appeared for Cassella & Co., and other firms who were stated to hold stocks of the dye, asked for a postponement to enable him to get further instructions. He stated that if there were not a big stock in the country he probably could not resist the application for a license. He would then concern himself with the question of royalty. The hearing was adjourned.

In this connection the following item of news sent by the London correspondent of the *Statesman* is of interest:—

A matter of considerable general importance and of special interest to the indigo industry has been decided by Mr. Justice Warrington in the Chancery Division this week. On behalf of the Board of Trade, an application was made to the Court under the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, for the appointment of a controller of the business of Meister, Lucius and Bruning, Limited, who are manufacturers of synthetic indigo at Ellesmere, Lancashire, this being the first case of the kind. The Act gives the Board of Trade power where it appears to be in the public interest, to carry on any business affected by the war, and to apply for a controller to be appointed, subject to the direction of the Court. The company involved had at the outbreak of the war a capital of £70,000, of which £69,880 was held in Germany. It had four German directors also resident there, and a Secretary-manager here who was a naturalised British subject. It was mentioned by counsel that the concern did a large trade in synthetic indigo, "not only with the general public, but with Government contractors," and that the factory had been closed down in consequence of the war. In the result, His Lordship appointed Sir William Plender, controller, and in all probability the intervention of the Board of Trade in this case was due to the enormous demand for dyes, which is being experienced in the Yorkshire woollen manufacturing industry which is busily engaged with Government contracts.

SAMPLE EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS.

An exhibition of samples of imported German and Austrian goods will be held at Calcutta about the 1st December next under the direction of the Commercial Intelligence Department. The following classes of articles will be exhibited:—glass beads and glassware of various kinds; matches; soap; hardware including enamelled iron ware, locks, hinges and safes, metal lamps, cutlery, etc.; earthenware; pencils; brushes; toys; textiles, especially German shawls, blankets, flannels, mixed silk and cotton velvets, Austrian shawls and braid.

It is desired to exhibit at the same time samples of Indian manufactures of similar classes of goods, and Indian manufacturers are invited to send samples of such goods to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, as early as possible. The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence will arrange for the exhibition of these samples and their return, if desired, at the close of the exhibition. The exact date and time and place of the exhibition will be notified in due course.

Such an exhibition of samples will, it is hoped, be held later at Bombay and Madras, if suitable arrangements can be made.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

The *Board of Trade Journal*, published on the 22nd October, relating to Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations, gives particulars about:—

Commonwealth of Australia.—Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation. Reports of Evidence.—Proposed.

Commonwealth of Australia.—Customs Decisions. Exportation of Coal prohibited, except under Permit.

Dominion of New Zealand.—Customs Decisions. Exportation of certain Warlike Stores to Foreign Countries prohibited.

Newfoundland.—Revised Import Duties.

Mauritius.—Opium; Withdrawals from Store by Medical Practitioners, etc., only. Importation of Copyright Works.

Egypt.—Exportation of certain Dates.

Russia.—Exportation of all forms of Benzine Prohibited.

Norway.—Exportation of Tar Dyes prohibited.

Sweden.—List of Articles the Exportation of which is prohibited.

Denmark.—Exportation of Nickel Ore Prohibited.

Netherlands East Indies.—Exportation of Cassava and Arachide Products permitted.

France.—Exportation of Certain Articles prohibited.

Portugal.—Customs Duty on Electric Cords and Cables. Duty-free Admission of Horses for the Army.

Chile.—Duty-free Admission of Mineral Pitch for the Manufacture of Coal Briquettes.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 17th.

During the week ending November 16th no rain fell throughout the province excepting scanty showers in Darjeeling and the Alipur Duars. Want of rain is keenly felt everywhere for winter rice and for the cultivation of *rabi* (spring) crops.

The prospects of winter rice are generally reported to be unsatisfactory. The crop is so far doing well only in the low lands of the eastern districts and in tracts where irrigation is available. Damage to winter rice by insect-pests continues to be reported from parts of Midnapur.

Cattle-disease is reported from ten districts.

The average price of common rice has a slight tendency to rise as compared with that of the previous week.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Ranchi, Nov. 17th.

During the week ending November 16th there was no rain under report.

Sowing of *rabi* (spring) crops continues, but the operation is being retarded in some districts for want of sufficient moisture.

Harvesting of early winter paddy is going on. Winter paddy has suffered to some extent in most districts from want of rain.

Sugarcane and newly sown *rabi* crops are generally doing well but rain is required also for these crops in several districts.

The average price of common rice has risen as compared with that of the previous week.

The supply of fodder and water is sufficient.

Cattle-disease is reported from twelve districts.

Condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa are generally good but paddy is suffering from want of rain in some States.

ASSAM.

Shillong, Nov. 16th.

During the week ending November 14th light showers of rain fell in most districts except Surma Valley and some hill districts and have been beneficial to winter crops. Rain is badly wanted in Cachar and Garo Hills.

Harvesting of autumn rice is almost finished.

Ploughing for and sowing of mustard and pulses and plucking of tea are in progress.

Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of winter rice have commenced.

Prospects of tea, winter rice, cotton and sugarcane are fair to good.

Fodder is insufficient in Hilakandi.

The average price of common rice is stationary.

Cattle-disease is reported from one district.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

BOMBAY.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce during the month of September, 1914:—

Utilisation of Captured Enemy Steamers for Trade Purposes.

The Committee have been in communication with the Director, Royal Indian Marine, concerning the utilisation of captured enemy steamers for trade purposes. The Committee proposed that these steamers should be handed over to a firm with instructions to run them on behalf of Government.

The Director, Royal Indian Marine, pointed out however that a difficulty had arisen as to which flag enemy steamers thus employed should fly. They could not be registered as British vessels unless condemned as good prizes, and could not fly the red ensign under the Merchant Shipping Act.

The Committee accordingly telegraphed to the Government of India urging them to lose no time in securing the best legal opinion from England as to the actual position as regards captured or detained steamers with a view to their being made available for trade purposes as soon as possible.

Impressment of Vessels.

The Karachi Chamber forwarded a copy of a letter which they had addressed to the Government of India, urging the creation of an Arbitration Board and the framing of rules under Indian Ordinance No. 2 of 14th August, 1914, (An ordinance to provide for the impressment of vessels for the service of His Majesty); so as to facilitate the early disposal of all claims arising out of the impressment of steamers in Indian waters.

The Committee strongly supported the Karachi Chamber's proposals and addressed Government accordingly.

Company Law.

In the month of July, the Committee discussed several sections of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, with the Hon'ble Mr. Gillan and at the latter's suggestion subsequently addressed Government in the hope that a remedy might be found at an early date for some of the difficulties with which the Commercial Community were faced.

The Committee in the first place called attention to section 75 of the Act which enacts that if a statement of "authorised" Capital is published, the publication must be accompanied by an equally prominent statement of "subscribed" and "paid up" Capital. The Committee pointed out that this section did not seem to apply to statement of "Capital" or "Subscribed Capital," and it appeared as if Companies who advertised "Capital Re. 1 crore" or "Subscribed Capital Rs. 50 lacs" without any qualification or explanation would not be contravening the Act even though the "paid up" Capital were only Re. 1 lac.

Sections 91 A, 91 B and 91 C, the Committee pointed out, were obviously intended to apply to *Public Companies* only, but "private companies" were not exempted. The provisions of 91 B in particular could not be complied with by "Private Companies" in many of their proceedings and the three sections should be amended accordingly.

The Committe then touched upon the question of the appointment of Auditors under section 144 of the Act and while giving their cordial support to the determination to secure a high standard of auditing, pointed out that the process of elevation should be gradual. They therefore urged Government to provide with as little delay as possible, a scheme whereby those who wished to qualify themselves as Public Accountants and Auditors should be put in a position to do so.

The Committee went on to suggest that as it would be difficult for the majority of the public to know which sections applied to the various forms of winding up, the Act should be amended with a view to greater clearness in this respect and they put forward for the consideration of Government a proposed new section 155, in which the sections applicable to the different forms of winding up were indicated.

The Committee next called the attention of Government to section 277 of the Act which refers to Companies incorporated outside India, and submitted that the phrase "establishes a place of business" might be clearly defined, the omission of such a definition having already caused a great deal of trouble and difficulty.

The Committee went on to suggest that clause C of sub-section (1), section 277 and the words "or in the Directors or Managers" in the concluding sentence of the same sub-section, should be repealed as the names of Directors or Mangers of foreign Companies, situated in most cases some thousands of miles from British India, conveyed little or nothing to the public in British India and the obligation to register such alterations was regarded by foreign companies as being unreasonable and somewhat oppressive and expensive.

The Committe lastly expressed the hope that a Notification exempting Private Companies from the requirements of sub-section (3), section 277 in respect of the filing of Balance Sheets (which they were not required to file under the English Act) would be issued at the earliest opportunity.

In the month of September a further letter in connection with the Indian Companies Act, 1913, was addressed to Government. The Committee understood that certain firms, in completing arrangements for registration under section 277 of the Act, had concluded that the requirements of the Act would be fulfilled if registration were effected by a head office in Bombay and that it would not be necessary to

register in towns where branch or sub-offices were established, when the latter were wholly under the direction of the the head office and had no communication whatever direct with the parent company in the foreign country in which such Company was incorporated.

There appeared to be a difference of opinion on the point and the Committee accordingly requested Government to address the Government of India in the matter and ask for a ruling which would clearly indicate the precise procedure that must be followed.

Government stated in reply that the papers mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 277 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, must be filed with the Registrar of each province of British India in which the Company had a place of business.

Tariff Valuations.

It will be remembered that in the month of January the Chamber addressed the Government of India concerning the difficulty which has arisen in connection with the meaning of the term "local wholesale cash market value" for purposes of the assessment of import duty.

A letter on this subject was recently received from the Collector of Customs who stated that the wholesale rates at present adopted by the Custom House were definite quotations and, so far as the Customs Department was concerned, formed a satisfactory basis of assessment. The Chamber's proposals, (*a*) that goods should be assessed on the price at which the importer of a large consignment sold the goods and (*b*) that the term "wholesale" should be interpreted in its broadest sense of quantity, were both open to objections. It appeared, therefore, on the whole, that the most satisfactory course both for Government and the public, would be to retain the existing basis of assessment and, if it was deemed necessary to afford any relief to the importer, to grant it by deducting a small fixed percentage from the real value as at present assessed. The Collector of Customs understood that the average difference between the *c. i. f.* invoice price per bale or case of cotton piece goods imported in large consignments, and the price per bale or case as sold by bazar dealers in small lots might be taken to be roughly 5 per cent. Of this the importers' profit would be about 2 per cent to 3 per cent and the profit of subsequent dealers about 1 per cent each. If this was correct the real value of the goods as at present assessed less about 2 per cent might be fairly taken as representing the importers' selling price under normal conditions when the goods passed through the hands of several dealers.

In reply the Committee stated that this question had again been carefully considered and that they adhered to their contention that the real value for customs duty purposes, should be the nett wholesale cash price at the place of import, *i. e.*, duty should not be levied on discounts or interest or landing, removing and warehouse charges.

The Committee supported the proposal of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, contained in the 4th paragraph of their letter to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, dated 31st December 1910, which read as follows :—

"The Committee do not desire that any change should be made in the procedure which is followed for the ascertainment of the "wholesale cash price." They suggest that the "wholesale cash price" as at present ascertained, should be reduced by 10 per cent made up as follows :—(1) Import duty 3½ per cent ; (2) trade discount 1½ per cent ; (3) interest 1½ per cent ; (4) landing, removal and warehouse charges 1½ per cent ;(5) dealers' profits 2 per cent ; this being, in their opinion, the added value of the goods in the bazar, upon which it is inequitable that importers should have to pay duty. In other words, they suggest that it would be fair to levy duty on nine-tenths of the "wholesale cash price" as at present ascertained."

The Committee further contended that if the *market* value must be taken for purposes of Import Duty, that market value should be the selling price of the first bazar seller and not that of a subsequent bazar seller. They observed, however, that a reduction of 2 per cent from the value as at present assessed was contemplated and if this were finally decided upon the Committee would regard it as a fair compromise. But in approving this concession under the existing practice the Committee did not consider the present basis either correct or satisfactory and they confirmed their previous letters on this subject.

Working of Steamers on Close Holidays.

A letter was received from the Collector of Customs who pointed out that applications were frequently received from Ship's Agents for permission to work on close holidays, *viz.*, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the King's Birthday and Christmas Day and that permission was ordinarily refused to a ship to work on those days unless the work was proved to be really urgent. When permission was granted only a supervision fee at the rate of Rs. 10 for each officer was charged as provided for in the Rules for the levy of fees for working ships on Sundays, close holidays, etc.

A Special fee of 6¼ annas per ton of the registered tonnage of the vessel, subject to a maximum of Rs. 200 and a minimum of Rs. 50, was levied for each vessel permitted to work cargo on Sundays, in addition to the above mentioned supervision fee of Rs. 10 for each officer.

The Collector of Customs saw no reason why a similar fee should not be charged for work performed on close holidays and the views of the Committee were requested on the proposal.

After consultation with shipping members of the Chamber, whose opinions were opposed to the proposal to increase the present Customs fees, the Committee replied that it was felt that if an officer worked on a holiday he was entitled to extra remuneration. They understood however that the fee of Rs. 200 charged for working steamers on Sundays, was credited to Government and was, they presumed, levied as a deterrent and not with the object of raising revenue. There did not therefore appear to be any good reason why a similar fee should be charged for urgent work performed on the holidays mentioned by the Collector of Customs.

The Committee regretted they were unable to support the contention that the Special fee for work on close holidays had not been levied because of a probable oversight in drafting the original orders regarding Sunday fees. They felt it was more likely that the matter had received careful attention and that the orders had been passed after full consideration. They were of opinion that the suggested charge would but add to the already heavy working expenses of steamers and this being so, they regretted they were unable to support the proposal.

International Convention for the Safety of life at Sea.

A copy of the text of the International Convention for the safety of life at sea, which was signed at London on the 20th January, 1914, was forwarded to the Chamber by the Bombay Government, who requested the views Committee on the question of India's adherence thereto.

The Committee carefully considered the matter in consultation with the shipping members of the Chamber and were unanimously of opinion that India should not adhere to the Convention but that legislation should be framed on the lines of the Report of the Committee on Life-Saving Appliances dated the 28th February 1914. Government were informed accordingly.

Tariff valuations of goods under Cotton Duties Act.

A letter was received from the Collector of Bombay who stated that a suggestion had been made by the Bombay Millowners' Association that the tariff valuations of goods under the Cotton Duties Act should be fixed in the month of February instead of in November as at present. The Association had pointed out that the value of cloth was governed by the rates ruling for American Cotton ; that these were not ascertainable with any accuracy until February and that during this month the Indian Market was from all points of view in a better position to test prices. The views of the Committee were requested on the proposal.

The Committee accordingly addressed the Collector of Bombay in support of the proposal of the Millowners' Association.

MADRAS.

The following are extracts from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Madras Chamber of Commerce at the monthly meeting held on the 27th October, 1914 :—

Income-Tax Returns.

Read a letter, dated the 17th October, 1914, from Messrs. Binny & Co., Ld., Madras, protesting against the publication in the Madras Income-Tax Administration Report of information relating to the profits of certain Companies which are specified by name.

Resolved to address Government in support of Messrs. Binny & Co.'s letter.

Madras Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act.

Read a letter, No. 374, Ac—1, dated the 10th October, 1914, from the Government of Madras with reference to proposals contained in the Chamber's letter, dated the 3rd February, 1914, and enquiring whether the Chamber will nominate a member to serve on a Committee that it is proposed to form in Madras to hear appeals dealing only with technical points connected with the application of the Rules of the Madras Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act.

Resolved to inform Government that the Chamber is prepared to nominate a member to the proposed Committee, and that he would not, necessarily, be a member of the Chamber.

The State Technical Scholarship.

Read a letter, dated the 3rd October, 1914, from the Government of Madras, asking the Chamber what industry or industries should be selected for the award of the State Technical Scholarship during 1915.

Resolved to recommend Architecture.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau (Bombay).

The following are excerpts from the latest proceedings of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau (Bombay) :—

Tariff Valuation.

Under directions of the Committee of this Chamber I beg to send their opinion hereby with regard to your letter of the 21st July, 1914, No. 266 of 1914.

My Committee fear that the system which is now in vogue for assessing the market values of goods for purposes of Tariff duty is rather hard and irritating as the importer is liable to be called upon to pay duty at a higher rate than is justified by the real invoice value of the same. What is understood as the "wholesale cash market value" at present includes profits of three or four middle men through whose hands cotton piece-goods frequently pass before they are placed in the maket in the lots which for the purposes of assessment under clause (*a*) see 30 Sea Customs Act are regarded as wholesale units. Not only this but it also includes brokerage and discount of 4 per cent. It is because of this that my Committee think that even the suggestion in the last paragraph of your letter, "that the real value of goods as at present assessed, less about 2 per cent., might be fairly taken as

representing the importer's selling price under normal conditions," is not calculated to meet with all the necessities of the case.

Under these circumstances my Committee think that for the purposes of import duty the term "local wholesale cash market value" must be understood to be the highest price at which a first seller, immediately after importation, is disposing of his goods wholesale, and that when the word "wholesale" is used, it is naturally meant in its broadest sense of quantity.

As to the objections to the duty being levied on goods on their invoice value my Committee beg to point out that cases mentioned in your letter are but rare and that there are, as pointed out above, greater difficulties and hardships under the present system owing to the difficulty of fixing the market price with due regard to profits of middlemen, discount, etc.

My Committee think that in the case of Woollen piece-goods the present wholesale unit of two to five pieces many be retained in case of superior and pure woollens (which sell at more than Rs. 2 per yard) but that the wholesale unit in case of inferior woollens and half- woollen goods should be fixed at not less than one case or package.

Cutting of Currency Notes.

Under directions of the Committee of this Chamber, I beg to send to you hereby, in reply to your letter of the 31st August, 1914, No. 1246 F., their views on the question of the desirability of taking steps to bring to an end the present practice of cutting currency notes.

My Committee appreciate the efforts being made by the Government with a view to popularize the currency notes and diminishing the possibilities of fraud. They, however, fear that the suggestion of the Government, though well intentioned, will rather arrest than stimulate the larger circulation of currency notes of which they are so desirous.

Reports of the Paper Currency Department show that currency notes have attained to a great deal of popularity and are largely used for remittance purposes from one part of the country to the other. My Committee think that the proposed suggestion will come greatly in the way of this popularity and inflict needless inconvenience. They are not aware that the number of frauds in connection with the transmission of currency notes by post is at all so extensive as to justify any action being taken in the matter, on the lines proposed in your letter. The popularity of this form of currency, which was referred to even by the recent Royal Commission on Currency and Finance, has been built up steadily through a long series of years and my Committee view with apprehension any step which would interfere to the least extent with it, and arrest the very steady and gratifying progress it has made.

The classes of people who resort to this cutting system have not yet come to that standard of education when they can easily understand the convenience, safety and the facilities offered by the system of inland exchange, postal insurance, money-order, and so forth. A few years more and such a suggestion might be carried with effect, but for the present my Committee respectfully submit that both reasons of expediency and prudence demand that it might be dropped.

THE INDIAN CARPET INDUSTRY.

Next to the United Kingdom the United States is India's best customer for its important manufactures of carpets and rugs. During the fiscal year 1912-13 India sold to the United Kingdom 1,452,783 lbs. of woollen carpets and rugs, valued at £118,642, and to the United States 95,682 lbs., valued at £14,089. These figures, however, are considerably below those for the fiscal year 1911-12, when India exported to the United Kingdom 1,693,091 lbs., valued at £134,218, and to the United States 112,797 lbs., valued at £19,408. It is quite possible that many of the carpets exported to the United Kingdom were eventually reshipped to the United States. The American demand is always an important element in the prosperity of the Indian carpet trade.

Indian carpets are, in the main, composed of a woollen pile on a cotton warp. There are certain centres where carpets entirely of cotton are made; woollen warps with silk pile are occasionally made to special order, and some of the old Mogul examples have a silk warp with a fine woollen pile. The quality of the wools and cottons used is, of course, a very important consideration in the manufacture of carpets, and different centres have different sources from which the supplies are obtained. Generally speaking, the carpets of India can never excel those of Persia, as the materials used in the former are not of the same superior quality as those employed in the latter country. The wool of which many of the best carpets are manufactured is obtained from Kashmir. Sometimes carpets, which are mistaken for silk, are really of an extremely fine quality of wool known as "pashm." This is obtained from the goats of Kashmir, and grows close to the skin, being protected by the long and coarser wool. It is as smooth and lustrous as silk, and is used for the beautiful soft shawls for which Kashmir is famous.

There is practically the same kind of carpet loom in use all over India. Briefly, it consists of a vertical frame of two upright beams fixed into the ground 12 ft. or 14 ft. apart. Between these beams is a pit 3 ft. wide and of the same depth, in which the weavers sit or dispose their legs when working at the commencement of the carpet. The upright beams are 6 ft. to 10 ft. above ground. Between them, at the top and bottom, are fixed two horizontal beams, capable of being turned by a lever, and between these beams the warp is stretched. These warp strings are formed into a back row and front row, and by a simple but ingenious arrangement of rods, are made to interchange as required by the weaver. According to the American Consul on special commercial service in India, the operator, sitting in front of the warp strings, passes in between them short pieces of woollen yarn of the required colours, making them fast by a kind of tie.

The loose ends of this yarn are cut off with a knife about an inch from the web. As each row of such ties is completed, two or three weft threads of cotton or woollen yarn are woven in, forming the basis of the fabric, and at the same time binding the pile. The next step is to beat down both ties and weft with a kind of comb called "hangi". From time to time the pile is clipped over with a pair of shears to form an even surface, and the portion thus clipped is wound on the lower beam, the warp wrapped on the upper beam being unrolled to a corresponding extent. In this manner, stitch by stitch, the carpet is gradually built up, until, after generally a matter of months, varying according to the size and closeness of the threads, the fabric is finished. The quality of the finished article depends naturally on the quality of the materials, workmanship, etc., used in its manufacture, but also to a very great extent on what is known as the number of stitches to the inch. This is gauged by the number of warp threads on the loom, eight, twelve, or sixteen to the inch being the usual number employed at most of the carpet centres in India.

In some localities a smaller number of threads is customary, while, on the other hand, in response to special orders, the carpet firms of Amritsar, Agra, and elsewhere will make up to twenty stitches, and sometimes over this number. Peculiar methods are employed by the Indian weaver in converting his original design into a textile. Instead of working from a coloured drawing or diagram, the weaver has the pattern translated on paper into rows of symbols, each of which expresses the number of stitches and the colour. With this written "key" in his hand the head weaver sits behind his subordinates and dictates the pattern to them, one row at a time, all through the breadth of the carpet. These weavers—generally quite small boys— sit in front of the warp strings and tie in the requisite number of stitches of each colour as called out to them by the reader from this cyphered scrip. These boys, who perform the actual process of weaving the pile, follow, day by day, the dictations of the head man, knowing nothing of the pattern they are preparing, but gradually building up, in a mechanical way, the carpet on the strings before them.

While the colours of old Indian carpets were obtained by means of the best vegetable dyes, together with one or two animal products, many of the colours of the present day are the result of mineral dyes, aniline, or alizarin. Several well-known firms make a special point of using the old indigenous method of dyeing their materials, but outside these exceptions modern chemical colours appear to be much in vogue. Since the use of chemical dyes gives the carpet makers a much greater variety of colours to work with than in the case of the vegetable dyes at their command, this innovation might be beneficial were it not for the fact that the chemical colours now mostly employed by the dyers of India are of inferior quality and the workmen are frequently ignorant of the exact processes required to fix them.

The centres of the carpet industry in India are in Kashmir, the Punjab, and Sind, but the centre which specialises on American trade is Amritsar, in the Punjab. The industry here owed its origin to the gaols of the Punjab, which first brought Indian carpets to the notice of the outside world at the London International Exhibition of 1851. Carpet-making as a gaol industry is still largely practised in many parts of India. The Amritsar carpet trade is now almost entirely with the United States, and reached its present dimensions about the year 1898. An unexpected boom inflated it to twice its ordinary volume in 1900—1902. The result was over-production and much bad work, the demand subsided, and the mushroom factories that had sprung into existence had to close. The industry is safe at present in the hands of a few firms of standing, that practically monopolise it.

The leading manufacturers at Amritsar restrict their output to the higher grades. There are six factories in Amritsar, with about two hundred looms actually at work, and some of these factories have branch establishments at other places. The manufacturer pays the master-weaver for different qualities of carpets at so much per 1,100 stitches, and the latter in his turn engages his weavers—mostly youths between the ages of ten and twenty—at a daily or monthly wage. All the workmen are Mohammedans, the largest proportion of them, especially in the higher grades, being Kashmiris. Woollen yarn at Amritsar is locally spun and dyed with vegetable colours. The finest wool used comes chiefly from Bikanir in Rajputana, or from Kerman in Persia, by the Nushki route, through Baluchistan. Rugs from centres beyond the British border have for many years found their way into Northern India. For their quality of texture and beauty of pattern they are much sought after, and a considerable trade has been established, especially at Peshawar, in North-Western India, and at Quetta, in Baluchistan. These rugs come from Persia, Russian Turkestan, and some from Baluchistan.—*Journal of the Royal Society of Arts.*

—The *Bengal Excise Administration Report* for 1913-14 says :—The number of **breweries was 2**, as at the close of 1912-13. Duty was charged upon 62,609 gallons, as compared with 65,109 gallons in the preceding year, when a third brewery was working for some months. An increased demand from regiments during the year under report was responsible for a larger outturn from the Victoria Brewery, Sonada. Beer is only manufactured for home consumption in the St. Mary's Seminary at Kurseong. Receipts from license-fees and duty amounted to **Rs. 11,904 against Rs. 12,778 in the previous year.**

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN MYSORE.

Match and Pencil Factories.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have been considering the desirability of encouraging capitalists and enterprising organisers of capital for establishing paying and useful industries in the State, like paper manufacturing, match-making, pencil-making and with that end in view employed experts to inspect the raw materials of the State, and to report on their suitability for manufacture and the chances of success if the industries should be started. According to the Bangalore correspondent of *New India*, published at Madras, two Forest officials of the State are now engaged in exploiting Kadur and Shimoga District forests to test to the possibilities of starting a **paper manufactory** in Shimoga. Their report is ready and will shortly be published.

Mr. G. C. Evance of Calcutta, Match Expert, was engaged to report on the possibilities of a match factory in the Province. He laboured for some time and recently submitted an interesting pamphlet. From this it is evident that there is every possibility for working successfully a match factory in the Province.

The resources of the State in the matter of match wood are ample and a capitalist can safely be assured of a good dividend on his outlay. Mr. R. S. Troup, of the Imperial Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun, has discussed at great length the possibilities of Match Industry and has opined that the wood for matches requires to be fairly soft and should split easily. It should ignite easily and burn with a flame and when blown out, it should not smoulder. Wood of that description is largely available in the Province.

Rai Bahadur M. Muthanna, Conservator of Forests (since retired), has furnished a list of 20 woods obtainable in the Province, which are suitable for the manufacture of matches and also gives an estimate of the annual supply likely to be available, their selling rates and the districts where they occur. Shimoga District is considered to be the best place for a match factory. The river Tunga will help considerably in floating timber to the factory. The Town of Shimoga is connected by a railway. There is a forest tram line as well. Mr. Muthanna quotes the selling rate of wood for match manufacture from eight annas to one rupee per cubic foot.

Mr. Troup considers that the highest price which should be paid for wood delivered at the factory is 3 to 5 annas per cubic foot for coloured woods and 7 annas for good white woods and 8 annas for the first quality and remarks that if a higher price than 8 annas a cubic foot is paid for timber delivered at the factory, a good margin of profit cannot reasonably be expected.

Choice of Site.

According to Mr. Troup, the essential conditions of a good site are :—

1. A sufficient supply of suitable and in-expensive wood in green condition.

2. Cheap transport from the forests to the factory : water transport is the best.

3. Cheap transport from the factory to the area of consumption.

4. Continuous work of the factory all the year round, for which is required either a continuous supply of green timber all the year round or sufficient storage of supply of water for maintaining a stock of moist wood when extraction from the forest is suspended for feeding engines. Shimoga has all the facilities.

The Forest Department, however, do not seem to be sanguine about guaranteeing any definite supply of wood.

Mr. G. C. Evance, the Match Expert, in his report dated the 30th March last remarks that his inspection of forests has satisfied him "that not only is there a very large supply, but this supply is capable of being increased to any extent by judicious management in the matter of felling and re-planting. In Sacre Byle jungle of the Shim ga District, there is a very large supply of *Bomban Malibaricum*, one of the woods, I know of, for the manufacture of both boxes and matches. The timber can also be extracted and carted at a reasonable rate from the forest of the Shimoga Range. There is in my estimation wood in the Shimoga District and within 15 miles of the town of Shimoga sufficient to su pply 300,000 cubic feet per annum. Many of the spe cies have attained a girth of 12 feet. They are in all stages of growth from sapling upwards."

Mr. Evance suggests that the size of the factory for profitable working should be of at least 1,500 gross daily. In his opinion "there is not the least doubt that the Shimoga District is the place to establish a match factory. It is already rich in many suitable varieties of wood, can easily be planted out, so that the supply may be increased to any extent. The timber can also be easily extracted and carted to the rail head at a small cost. Therefore I advise that a factory of 1,500 gross capacity be established there."

Mr. Evance gives the following estimates :— Estimated cost of production : 1,500 boxes of matches per 10 hour day, Rs. 750.

Estimated profit or loss : 1,500 gross matches per 10 hour day, 300 working days per year, Rs. 3,37,500.

Capital required to establish factory producing 1,400 gross boxes of matches per 10 hour working day, Rs. 4,02,200.

He also states where the machinery can be got from. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

It is also stated that excellent possibilities exist for a **Pencil factory** and that the Government are inclined to grant all reasonable concessions to enterprising capitalists.

OILSEED IMPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In the course of an article on this subject the *Oil and Colour Trades Journal* of 24th October says :—

The effect of the war has been to increase our receipts of Egyptian **cottonseed**, no doubt because some of the other countries to which Egypt sends seed have been closed. Consumers of English edible cotton oil may find satisfaction in this. The total receipts of cottonseed for the nine months (January-September) were well in advance of previous years, being 509,983 tons against 444,121 tons in 1913 and 459,626 tons in 1912. The prospects for a full supply of this valuable raw material are good, and it is not improbable that the returns at the end of the year will surpass those of 1910—which was the biggest year for this import. **Indian seed** is also coming in well, the imports up to September being 273,969 tons against 175,739 tons in 1913. With regard to **linseed**, it is now certain that there will be an ample supply ; indeed it is probable that there will be rather too much. The Argentine shipments, which were very large last year, have not been reduced to any great extent, and the Indian shipments, so far, have been more than doubled. From Canada comparatively little has come, but this decline has little to do with war conditions. The total is 2,089,572 qrs. for the nine months against 2,543,955 qrs. last year, of which nearly 1,000,000 qrs. were Canadian seed. It is a little difficult to estimate how far the hardening trade in linseed oils has been checked by the war, and until we can see more clearly what is likely to happen to this trade it is impossible to say whether or not there will be any serious surplus of linseed ; but from the condition of the market it would appear that a good many people are anticipating a glut and are acting accordingly. We do not desire to see linseed oil dropping to the record low levels of 1905, but, of course, the supply of seed last year and this is more than can be accounted for by the ordinary old-fashioned rate of consumption.

Very little **rapeseed** came in from Russia during September, but a fair quantity arrived from India. The market could no doubt do with very much more, and the comparatively high prices for rape oil should attract further supplies. It is rather unusual to see rape oil over £35 per ton when other seed oils are rapidly coming to the bottom. The total receipts of rapeseed for the nine months are 209,975 qrs., and this quantity is considerably more than came in during the corresponding period of 1913, but apparently not enough to bring prices down.

With regard to **soy bean**, an extra quantity came in from Russia during September, *viz.*, as much as 18,173 tons. There were, however, practically no imports from other places. The total quantity up to date is rather more than it was in 1913. Supplies of castor bean are slightly under those of last year. An extra demand will be thrown upon this country for castor oil, and we shall want rather more than less.

In the **imports of oils** we note a serious decline in linseed oil. During the month less than 200 tons came in, and the total is now 4,964 tons against 10,767 tons in 1913 and 24,026 tons in 1912. The difference in two years is enormous. Cotton oil imports are beginning to increase again, but up to date they are still below those of last year. During the final three months we may, however, see the difference made up ; and possibly an increase upon 1913, because the position is now more favourable to the importation of American cotton oil, and the disturbed state of Europe will probably prevent American shippers from selling much sweet oil to the Mediterranean. Coconut oil imports remain on the minus side, and the total to end of September is barely more than half what it was last year.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

The following are the index-numbers of the prices of forty-five commodities worked out to the month of September, 1914, by the *Statist* (in continuation of *Sauerbeck's* figures), the average of the eleven years 1867-77 being 100 :—

Annual Numbers.

Period.	Average.
1878-87	79
1890-99	66
1904-13	77
1880	88
1896	61
1897	62
1898	64
1899	68
1900	75
1901	70
1902 & 1903	69
1904	70
1905	72
1906	77
1907	80
1908	73
1909	74
1910	78
1911	80
1912 & 1913	85

Monthly Numbers.

Month.	Index No.
July, 1896	59·2
May, 1907	82·4
February, 1909	71·6
December, 1911	80·9
March, 1913	86·7
April, 1913	86·2
June, 1913	84·1
August, 1913	85·0
September, 1913	85·7
October, 1913	84·5
November, 1913	83·3
December, 1913	83·8
January, 1914	83·5
February, 1914	83·8
March, 1914	84·8
April, 1914	82·3
May, 1914	82·3
June, 1914	81·2
July, 1914	82·4
August, 1914	87·9
September, 1914	89·3

The index-number at the end of September rose further to 89·3, in comparison with 87·9 at the end of August, 82·4 at the close of July, and 81·2 at the end of June. The outbreak of war has, therefore, resulted in a rise of 8·1, or 10 per cent in the number. This is certainly a more moderate advance than might have been anticipated in view of the great disturbance to production and the dislocation to trade that have occurred. In considering the advance of 1·6 per cent in the index-number since August, account has to be taken of the fact that a small rise, usually not in excess of 1 per cent, seasonally is frequently witnessed in the September month.

In two of the groups of commodities that we take for our index-numbers substantial advances in prices have taken place in the past month, but to some extent these have been neutralised by reductions in the four other classes. Vegetable food rose 6·3 per cent during the month, for which the advance in the price of rice was mainly responsible. Since the end of June the index-number of vegetable food has risen

31 per cent. Following upon the rise of 2·1 per cent in the index-number of animal food in August has been a fall of 2·5 per cent in September, thus making the rise since June only 3·6 per cent. In the past month there has been a slight easing off in the price of sugar, which rose considerably during August; and this fact, combined with a small shrinkage in the price of coffee, has brought about a reduction of 1·1 per cent in this section for the month. Since the end of June the rise has still been as much as 29 per cent. With the exception of iron bars the prices of the seven minerals we take declined, and on a balance there was a fall of 2·3 per cent, to which copper, tin, and lead mainly contributed. Among textiles there has been a slight advance in hemp, but this has been much more than neutralised by a continuance of the decline in the price of cotton. Had it not been for the artificial maintenance of quotations for cotton the index-number of textiles would have shown a greater fall than 2·5 per cent. Among sundry materials the effect of the war is noticeable in almost every instance. The greatest rise has been in indigo, following upon a considerable increase in price in August, due to the stoppage of shipments of aniline dyes from Germany. The greatly increased demand for boots for the armies has further raised the price of leather in the past month by 7·6 per cent, while difficulty in obtaining shipments of timber has caused further advance of 11·5 per cent in the price of timber. Taken as a whole the index-number of sundry materials has risen 7·8 per cent in the past month, and 13 per cent since the end of June.

Comparison of the prices of the various classes in September with the previous month and with former periods is as follows :—

	1878 -'87	1890 -'99	1904 -'13	1914 June	1914 July	1914 Aug.	1914 Sept.	Month's Rise (+) or Fall (−) %
Vegetable food (corn, etc.)	79	61	68	66·5	71·9	81·9	87·1	+6·3
Animal food (meat and butter)	95	80	91	97·5	101·5	103·6	101·0	−2·5
Sugar, coffee and tea	76	53	63	51·8	50·0	67·7	66·9	−1·1
Minerals	73	71	96	102·5	94·0	98·4	96·1	−2·3
Textiles	71	56	74	80·6	83·1	83·0	80·9	−2·1
Sundry materials	81	66	76	82·5	81·7	86·4	93·2	+6·8

In the aggregate the index-number of food advanced a further 1·5 per cent for the month and 17·6 per cent since June. Materials rose 1·8 per cent in September and 12·5 per cent for the three months. Taking articles of food and materials separately, the index-number for September compares thus (1866-77=100 in both cases):—

	Average 1878 -'87	1890 -'99	1904 -'13	1896 July	1907 May	1909 Feb.	1913 July	1913 Dec.	1914 June	1914 July	1914 Aug.	1914 Sept.
Food	84	68	73	60·0	73·5	70·8	84·4	75·7	74·8	78·2	86·9	88·0
Materials	78	64	81	58·6	88·9	72·6	88·0	80·8	85·7	85·5	86·6	90·2

We would mention that in arriving at the figures enumerated above we have made every effort to obtain reliable prices as hitherto from the best available sources. In a few cases, however, markets have been closed, and therefore the latest prices obtainable have had to be repeated. Our readers will recognise that in the existing circumstances no review of prices can give more than an approximate idea of the movements that have recently taken place, but we venture to say that our figures afford a good guide to the fluctuations in prices brought about by the war.

Silver.—The Silver market has been quiet throughout the month, and on balance the price is a ¼*d.* per oz. lower than for August, after having touched 23 $^{9}/_{16}$*d.*, the lowest quotation since February, 1911.

The price and index-number of silver for September compare as follows (60·84*d.* per oz. being the parity of 1 gold to 15½ silver=100) :—

	Price d.	Index-No.	End of	Price d.	Index-No.
Average 1890-99	34	= 55·8	December, 1906	32 $^{15}/_{16}$	= 53·1
Average 1904-13	26 $^{1}/_{16}$	= 44·1	December, 1909	24 $^{1}/_{16}$	= 39·9
Average 1893	35 $^{1}/_{16}$	= 58·6	December, 1912	29	= 47·7
Average 1909	23 $^{15}/_{16}$	= 38·9	December, 1913	26 $^{9}/_{16}$	= 43·7
Average 1910	24 $^{3}/_{16}$	= 40·5	April, 1914	27 $^{1}/_{16}$	= 44·8
Average 1911	24 $^{9}/_{16}$	= 40·4	May, & June, 1914	26	= 42·7
Average 1912	28 $^{1}/_{16}$	= 46·1	July, 1914	23 $^{3}/_{16}$	= 39·0
Average 1913	27 $^{1}/_{16}$	= 45·3	August, 1914	24 $^{1}/_{16}$	= 39·9
Lowest, Nov. 1902	21 $^{1}/_{16}$	= 35·6	September, 1914	24	= 39·4

TRADE OF THE NETHERLANDS IN 1913.

The following review of the trade of Rotterdam and the Consular Ports in the Netherlands is quoted from Mr. Consul-General E. B. Maxse's Report for 1913 :—

Although not so exceptionally prosperous a year as 1912, the past year was a very profitable one for shipping, although the last three months saw a decline in freights. This drop does not immediately affect the regular lines, as these, being bound by contract freights for some time ahead, are not so directly and immediately affected by sudden upward or downward fluctuations. Shipping, as a whole, has been favoured by the extension and development of industry throughout the world. There are, however, many signs to show that commercial extension and activity may suffer a set-back in the immediate future. On the other hand, commerce has been adversely affected in 1913 by the unsettled state of the political barometer, the consequences of the Balkan war and the rise in the cost of living. The prices of various standard imported commodities at Rotterdam fell to a point at which losses could hardly be avoided. Thus Java and Santos coffee declined from 54 and 44c. to 42 and 35c. respectively, Para rubber from 4*s.* 6¾*d.* to 3*s.* 1*d.*; Dutch estate rubber from 213 to 144fl.; cotton maintained its price at about the same level; Banka tin fell from 138 to 103fl.; cereals also declined, thus rye fell 15c. below the January prices during the year; in tobacco, the trade complained generally of the poor quality of the crop compared to its abundance. The prices of sugar remained low during the year as the supply exceeded the demand. The price was 11fl. (18*s.* 4*d.*) per 100 kilos. 220 lbs.) in the beginning of the year and only rose to 12fl. (£1) by the end of it. A smaller crop of sugar is expected in 1914 with a resulting advance in prices. This, however, depends largely upon whether the crop of sugar in Cuba will attain the estimated figure. The total crop of beet sugar in Europe during the year was 8,475,000 tons.

Grain Elevators.

The Independent Grain Elevator Company of this port has made an agreement with Messrs. Furness and Nephews, by the terms of which the first-named undertaking is dissolved and a new Dutch company formed, of which the present Grain Elevator Company will be the largest shareholder. This combine has acquired two elevators of the Luther system, which originally were at the port of Emden. Counting these two newly-arrived elevators, there will be 28 stationed here, capable of handling 30,000 tons of grain per day. The total import of grain into Rotterdam averages about 5,000,000 tons a year. The grain importation season lasts about three months each year, and hence the necessity of having a large number of elevators to deal with the rush. Though at present the port is undoubtedly overstocked in this particular mechanical appliance, yet symptoms point to its being needed in the near future.

Tobacco.

The war in the Balkans was not without its influence on this article, which is most sensitive to any disturbance in the general welfare. The following figures of the sales of East Indian tobacco will show that, although the quantity imported was practically the same, the proceeds were about 10,000,000fl. less than the previous year :—

Crop 1911.

—	Quantity.	Average Price per ½ kilo.	Approximate Value.
	Bales.	Cents.	Florins.
Sumatra	280,704	142	62,250,000
Borneo	15,231	90	2,000,000
Java	707,807	30½	37,650,000
Total	1,003,742	...	101,900,000

Crop 1912.

—	Quantity.	Average Price per ½ kilo.	Approximate Value.
	Bales.	Cents.	Florins.
Sumatra	282,921	136	59,500,000
Borneo	18,609	76	2,000,000
Java	693,440	24½	30,400,000
Total	994,970	...	91,900,000

Of the total proceeds of the sales of tobacco at first hand (91,000,000fl.) more than 76,000,000 fl. were realised at Amsterdam.

Rubber.

The increase in the arrivals of this product at Amsterdam has been phenomenal. The following figures of the sales of rubber at Amsterdam during the last seven years will show the development of this branch of trade :—

—	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Hevea	...	...	1	6	78	326	839
Ficus—							
Plantation	5	7	7	16	74	86	121
Wild	6	...	11	19	35	60	30
Miscellaneous	...	3	1	10	53	25	49
Total	11	10	20	51	240	497	1,039

The value of the 1,039 tons sold in 1913 roughly estimated at 280,000fl. Although the increase of arrivals of rubber at this port is mainly due to the fact that the production of Dutch estates, such as the Amsterdam Rubber Company and the Netherlands Rubber Company, is gradually increasing, a proportion is also due to certain marks of rubber having been attracted to this market by reason of the favourable prices obtained. This is attributed to the method of selling the rubber by "inscription" *i.e.*, by offers in writing made by the buyers, as against the system of selling by auction. The prices ranged from :—

For—		Price per ½ kilo. Fl.	c.		Fl.	c.	Average. Fl.	c.
Plantation	*Hevea*	2	99	to	0	75	1	80
„	*Ficus*	2	80	„	1	0	1	62
„	*Castilloa*	2	60	„	0	60	1	40

The highest prices were obtained during the first three or four months of the year, when they gradually fell to the lowest prices above-mentioned in December.

Cinchona Bark.

The sales of bark during 1913 at 10 auctions contained the following kinds :—

	Kgs.
Ledgeriana	9,468
Succirubra	2,289
Robusta	3
Schuhkraft	3
Hybrids and other sorts	1,834
Total	13,597

The above contained approximately 741 tons of sulphate of quinine. The average price of factory bark sold at the 10 auctions was 4·92c. per unit as compared with 3·81c. in 1912. Of the above quantities of bark 1,068 tons were grown on Government plantations and 11,529 tons on private plantations.

The prices obtained for the cinchona bark have already been favourably affected by the contract made during the past year between cinchona bark growers and quinine manufacturers. The cinchona bark planters of Java for many years have grown more than 90 per cent of the entire production of the world. As the number of manufacturers producing quinine is very limited, an arrangement was come to between the growers of Java, who are all organised, and these manufacturers, to the exclusion of the American factories on account of the Anti-Trust Act, with a view to obtaining better prices for their product. The result of this arrangement is that open competition is practically impossible. Its main object is that the organised growers will not sell their product to any manufacturers but those who have entered the combination, and that the growers are guaranteed a minimum price of 5c. (1*d.*) per unit for a quantity of 515 tons of quinine per annum. This minimum price obtains at the official price of quinine of 16fl. 50c. per kilo., and anything beyond this figure is divided equally between growers and manufacturers. The price is at this moment 18fl. 90c. per kilo., so that the unit price is 6·2c.

Tea.

The direct arrivals of tea from Java during the last three years were as follows :—

	Cases.
1911	136,790
1912	185,291
1913	170,953

And the deliveries (sale and stock) in cases :—

Year.	Home consumption.	Export.	Total.	Average price per ½ kilo.
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cents.
1911	66,975	66,792	133,767	45½
1912	77,444	95,376	172,820	40¾
1913	77,363	113,446	190,809	42

The retrogression in the home consumption is only apparent as wholesale merchants bought heavily in 1912, when the imports were 50,000 cases more than in 1911, and prices low.

Coffee.

The year 1913 was not favourable for the coffee trade. Although Brazil did not produce more than the quantities estimated, prices for Santos coffee fell from 39¾c. in January to 26½c. in June. They gradually recovered to 34c. in October, but then again dropped to about 28c. in December. The following table gives the amount of business transacted in Santos coffee alone at Amsterdam during the last three years :—

——	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
Arrivals	542,947	347,554	487,978
Sales	511,585	512,799	323,300
Stock on December 31st	332,626	167,381	322,059

The Netherlands Trading Company sold 196,754 bags of Santos and Rio coffee in 20 auctions during 1913 as compared with 413,673 bags in 1912 and 510,805 bags in 1911. The following table shows the extent of the trade in Java coffee at Amsterdam :—

——	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
Arrivals	175,217	278,322	275,127
Sales	175,396	246,496	256,623
Stock	24,456	56,282	74,786

Sugar Refineries.

The results of the sugar refining industry during 1913 were most satisfactory. Prices were steady, and the manufactured product found a ready market. The consumption increased slightly, but the high excise on sugar, 27fl. per 100 kilos (or about double the cost of refined sugar), thwarts a regular increase of the consumption, as the high price of this most important foodstuff prevents large numbers of the poorer classes of the population from using as much as they otherwise would.

The product of the 1913-14 campaign is not selling as readily as might be desired, and many manufacturers prefer to stock their produce.

The production was as follows :—

	Tons.
1911	259,358
1912	294,832
1913—	
Raw	183,049
First marks	43,000
Total for 1913	226,049

Beetroot Cultivation and Industry.

The area under beet cultivation and the total crop in the whole Kingdom during the last three years was as follows :—

	Area Hectares.	Total Crop Tons.
1911	54,022	1,720,000
1912	69,022	2,022,000
1913	60,981	1,547,600

These crops were purchased by the 27 factories in the Netherlands, which produced :—

	Quantity of Raw Sugar.	Average Price per Ton.
	Tons.	Fl. c.
1911	267,000	15 0
1912	316,000	14 81
1913	260,000	11 50

The import of raw sugar was as follows :—

	Tons.
1911	85,797
1912	71,766
1913	57,211

The exports were :—

	Tons.
1911	67,321
1912	62,476
1913	40,535

It will be seen from the above that the past year was not a favourable one for the beet sugar industry in the Netherlands. The amount of crop per acre was, in consequence of the cold summer, considerably less than the previous year, while the proportion of sugar was slightly less. The market price, which fell gradually throughout the whole year, deprived the industry of its profits, particularly as the exploitation became more and more expensive on account of the rising wages and the increased cost of the raw materials. This unfavourable condition is expected to continue in the near future.

The Diamond Industry.

The past year was a most unfavourable one for the diamond trade and industry, and unemployment has not been so general for many years. The run of "malaise" in this most sensitive industry began as early as the end of 1911, and has continued and increased until the end of 1913, when it is hoped that it has reached its worst point.

The causes of this affection may be traced in the main to the Balkan war and other disturbances in South-Eastern Europe, and the consequent *moratorium* in various belligerent States, which were of considerable influence on the European money market.

The money market re-acted directly on the purchasing power of the European public, and the *moratorium* brought the trade itself into difficulties.

Following upon this the United States of America raised its customs tariff, and uncut diamonds which were formerly free are now liable to 10 per cent duty *ad valorem*, and cut diamonds from 10 per cent are raised to 20 per cent. Buyers in the States ordered large quantities freely before the new duty came into force, so that practically no orders have come from America.

The value of the exports of rough and polished diamonds to the United States of America was as follows :—

	1912. Florins.	1913. Florins.
First quarter	5,116,000	8,906,000
Second quarter	9,017,000	10,082,000
Third quarter	7,180,000	6,902,000
Fourth quarter	5,300,000	Not available.

Another cause, which is even more serious and perhaps of a more permanent nature than those above-mentioned, is the practically unlimited supply placed on the market of German West African diamonds, which was aggravated by the methods at first employed. The present situation is most critical on account of the contract made by the German Regie with a *consortium* at Antwerp that the latter should accept during 1913 1,000,000 carats. The market during 1913 could not possibly absorb such a quantity, so that the evils of overproduction are being felt.

The diamond industry at Amsterdam at favourable seasons gives employment to about 11,000 skilled workpeople, of whom about 1,600 are females. The industry is highly organised, as out of this number there are only 150 hands who do not belong to any union. There are four unions, the largest being the Algemeen Nederlandsch Diamant-bewerkers Bond (General Netherlands Diamond Workers Union), with a membership of 10,000, while the remaining three have about 850 members between them. All persons engaged in the diamond industry, however, whether organised or not, comply with the regulations of the largest union, so that the minor unions are only separated from the larger one on religious grounds.

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ABSORPTION OF OXYGEN BY COAL.

Spontaneous Heating.

A series of researches on the absorption of oxygen by coal and its connexion with spontaneous heating, by Mr. T. F. Winmill, chief chemist at the Doncaster Coal Owners' Research Laboratory, and Mr. J. Ivon Graham, chemist at the same Institution, were described before the Institution of Mining Engineers at Stoke-on-Trent. The following is the *Times'* report on the subject :—

In an investigation described last year Mr. Winmill passed a current of air over coal maintained at 30° C., and from analysis of the issuing air stream it was possible to calculate approximately the amount of oxygen absorbed by a given weight of coal. In experiments described in the present paper coal was sealed up in a flask with air, and oxygen was supplied automatically

to the flask to take the place of that absorbed by the coal. The quantity of oxygen supplied to the flask could be measured, and in this way the total quantity absorbed by the coal in a given time could be determined directly.

Effect of Moisture.

The final results obtained by the two methods were in very fair agreement, but the rate of absorption was quicker in the earlier investigation. The reason apparently was that in it the coal was in an atmosphere saturated with moisture, derived mainly from the water content of the coal itself, whereas in the later research the coal was absolutely dry, having been kept at in a high vacuum over freshly ignited potash and calcium chloride for a considerable time. It appears therefore that there is a considerable difference between the rates of absorption by wet and by absolutely dry coal, though the total quantity absorbed is the same in both cases. This result must not, however, be taken to mean that a wet place in a mine is necessarily more liable to spontaneous heating than a drier place in the same mine; all coals contain enough moisture to render them wet in a chemical sense, and any extra quantity of water is more likely to prevent than to accelerate spontaneous heating, by virtue of the fact that it is constantly evaporating from the coal surface, and so exercising a cooling effect.

The results obtained show that there is a very prolonged oxidation of coal even at low temperatures, even after 60 days, when the coal is in a very fine powder; indeed, the reaction is not finished but is still proceeding at such a rate that if no heat were lost by the coal its temperature would rise by about $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ F. per day. The effect is cumulative, and in this property lies the difficulty of dealing with spontaneous heating. If the coal became readily saturated with oxygen, the possibility of spontaneous combustion could be removed by a process of weathering before the coal was stored or the goaves closed. Of course, the coarser the coal the slower the absorption of oxygen, and the longer the weathering necessary to render it safe from further oxidation; the weathering of lump coal, which may afterwards be crushed in stacking or in goaves, would take an indefinitely long time, and would be quite impossible in practice.

Influence of Temperature.

Mr. Winmill investigated the influence of temperature from 30° to 160° C., on the rate of absorption of oxygen in the case of Barnsley hard coal, and Mr. Graham did the same for other parts of the Barnsley beds. Mr. Winmill's results show that as the temperature rises the coal absorbs oxygen faster and that a larger total quantity is absorbed; and he points out that both these factors are of considerable importance in connexion with the spontaneous heating of coal. When heat is supplied to a mass of coal the temperature of the mass will rise only if the heat is supplied rapidly enough to overcome loss by conduction, radiation, and evaporation of moisture. Considerable evolution of heat attends the absorption of oxygen—Mr. Winmill's results give 2·1 calories per c. c. of oxygen absorbed—and the present experiments give some indication as to whether the evolution is sufficiently rapid to cause the coal to rise considerably in temperature.

The fact that the quantity absorbed increases with increase temperature is of great importance; it shows that other parts of the coal substance are constantly being brought into the reaction as the temperature rises, since if a simple chemical reaction were taking place, in which a substance in the coal saturated itself with oxygen, increasing temperature would increase the speed of the reaction, but the total quantity of oxygen absorbed would remain unaltered, making it impossible for the coal to heat to firing point from a low temperature. The rate of oxidation increases fairly regularly up to 100° C., but afterwards there is a larger increase in the rate and a noticeable increase in the amount absorbed in the later stages of the reaction, suggesting that above 100° a much more general oxidation is taking place.

The increase of oxygen absorption with temperature does not follow any simple mathematical law, but by a simple arithmetical calculation it is easy to find to what degree the coal would heat, provided it had a free supply of air and lost no heat during the reaction. It is clear that the absorption of oxygen is quite sufficient to cause the coal to fire, provided no heat is lost during the reaction. The mere heating of the air absorbs very little heat, and a more serious source of heat-loss is the evaporation of the water in the coal. The Barnsley Hards containing about 5 per cent of moisture when fresh, to heat 100 grammes of coal above 100° C. it is necessary to supply about 2,800 calories for the evaporation of the contained water. Below 70° the cooling effect due to this cause does not become very serious provided just so much air is supplied to the coal that all the oxygen is absorbed. At that temperature, however, half the oxygen absorbed from the air current (when the issuing stream contains no oxygen) will be required to evaporate the water, and at 80° all the oxygen in the air supply is needed for the purpose so that the temperature could not rise above that point until all the water has disappeared. Provided the temperature survived that interval, it would afterwards begin to rise rapidly again, increasing in rapidity until the coal was fired.

Conditions of Spontaneous Heating.

The final part of Mr. Winmill's communication described experiments which show that both the Barnsley Hards and Softs are capable of firing readily in favourable circumstances. There may be, however, a considerable difference as to what constitutes the necessary conditions, depending on the physical circumstances of the mass of coal. If the heap is a small one, the conditions must be very "exact" indeed. The heat-insulation must be good, and the air-current must be regulated to a nicety, otherwise, owing to evaporation of water, the air-current will cool the coal after it reaches 80° C., instead of causing it to heat. This is a matter of experience, for surface stacks below a certain size will not fire.

In a large mass of coal, however, the conditions are very different, for evaporation of water may actually help the initial heating. A narrow break, for instance, fills gradually with coaldust because of the breaking-up of the roof and sides. Air leaks slowly through the break, and, heating slightly a small portion of coal near the entrance of the break, becomes deprived of its oxygen, but passes on charged with water-vapour which condenses further in the break, and heats the coal on which it condenses. By the time fully oxygenated air passes freely to it, this second portion of dust has already risen a few degrees in temperature. By the effects of alternate evaporation and condensation a cumulative heating effect is produced at some distance into the break, until a portion of coal reaches such a temperature that free heating can occur. Under these conditions, too, no break in the heating-curve will occur at 80° for the air reaching the heated coal will be saturated with moisture, so that until the coal reaches 100° no break will occur in the steady rate of heating. At this temperature the rate of oxygen-absorption is so high that it would easily evaporate the water long before the power of absorption had been lost by the coal. Thus, 3·8 per cent of its weight of steam condensing on a mass of coal could raise the temperature of the coal to 100°. If oxygen were then to reach the coal, it could evaporate off all the condensed water, together with its own combined water (taken at 6 per cent), after which it would start heating at the rate of 1·5° per hour, a rate which would double itself in about six hours, and continue to increase more and more rapidly. Such conditions may well occur in a break through which air can percolate, and it appears that under these conditions successive evaporation and condensation of water may actually increase the liability to fire instead of diminishing it, as in the case of a small heap.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS IN MADRAS.

We take the following from the Report of Mr. Chadwick (Director of Agriculture) on the operations of the Madras Agricultural Department for the year 1913-14:—

Sugarcane.

From now onwards for some years the most interesting work on sugarcane from the point of view of experiment and research will be that under Dr. Barber's charge at his sugarcane breeding station near Coimbatore. The work on the district farms is of a more locally utilitarian nature, *e.g.*, the testing of varieties likely to be suitable in the neighbourhood of the farm and investigations into the systems of manuring and cultivating sugarcane. This is the last year in which experiments will be attempted with sugarcane on the wet land attached to the Central Farm, Coimbatore. This land is so uneven in quality that it is difficult to use it satisfactorily for comparative work with paddy and during the last five years has given very divergent results with sugarcane. The cultivation of this crop will only be continued there for educational purposes. Nine varieties were grown against each other at Samalkota, 14 at Palur and 7 at Taliparamba. Red Mauritius still continues to do uniformly well although at Samalkota Java 247 has again done well and Barbados 3,412 still better. The average yield per acre of all varieties was a little over $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons of jaggery whilst the highest recorded figure in crop-cutting experiments on ryots' land was 4·93 tons. Of the varieties tried at Palur, Barbados 147 did best as was the case in 1911-12. The East India Distilleries Company are this year trying all these picked varieties on a large scale and I trust that they will be able to furnish the department with some interesting results.

Manurial and Cultivation Experiments.

These were practically confined to Coimbatore and Samalkota. The experience at Coimbatore would indicate that the addition of mineral fertilizers may be beneficial to cane although at Samalkota nothing has been found to equal the oil-cakes, *e.g.*, castor cake as manure. But at the same time the yields per acre of jaggery are less than half those of Samalkota.

Paddy.

It is well known what an extraordinary number of varieties of paddy exist, for instance, 131 different kinds were grown on the educational plots at Coimbatore last year. Work on the district farms as far as varieties are concerned has hitherto proceeded as a general rule on two main lines, (*a*) the introduction and trial of varieties from other centres; (*b*) the improvement of the local strain by seed selection—

(*a*) The testing of varieties from other centres has been mostly carried out at Samalkota, Coimbatore and Palur. At Samalkota the search has primarily been directed to find a variety which could be grown as second crop immediately following on the first as is customary in most districts where two crops are grown. In Godavari a month or more during all which time water is available, is allowed to elapse between the harvest of the first crop and the sowing of the second. It was to utilize this period that these trials were started in 1908-09, and have been continued ever since. So far nothing has been found to satisfy these conditions. Fifteen varieties were

tried last year but only three grew at all and only one gave even a moderate outturn. Varieties of paddy when transported to other districts frequently lose their special characteristics and it requires trial to determine whether any special variety is likely to prove an acquisition to a district. So far Tanjore Sirumani and Tinnevelly Poombalai promise to be useful both at Coimbatore and South Arcot.

(*b*) At nearly every one of the farms selection and propagation of single selected strains are in progress and at Coimbatore the bulk crop is from a single plant selection. At Samalkota single plant selections have also been made, but as cross fertilization does occur to a limited extent the separation of *pure* distinct strains will be a matter of time. But the most promising strain so far separated is the one referred to in last year's report at Palur. It has this year given an acre yield of 2,528 lbs. against the ordinary garudan samba yield this year of 2,218. If it maintains this superiority again efforts will be made to spread it in the neighbouring villages.

Seed-rate.

The reduction of the seed-rate for transplantation of paddy has been so consistently and regularly advocated that there is no need to refer to it at any length here. The whole of the wet land area at Coimbatore over 40 acres was transplanted from 2·11 acres of seed-bed on which 730 lbs. of seed had been sown. This works out practically to 16 lbs. of seed for each acre transplanted, whereas if the ordinary local practice were followed 106 lbs. would have been used, and the returns from the land have not decreased.

The average yield over the whole 40 acres of wet land area of the central farm was 2,572 lbs. of grain as compared with 3,762 lbs., the highest revealed on ryots' land in the crop cutting experiments, at Samalkota the average over a similar area was 3,037 lbs. as compared with 2,390 lbs. the highest figure recorded for ryots' land in the Godavari this year.

Manures.

Considerable attention is being paid at Samalkota, Coimbatore and Manganallur and to a less degree at Palur to the questions connected with the manuring of paddy. It may almost be accepted now that the most suitable form in which to apply nitrogen to paddy is in organic combination whether as green manure or as cake. It is in one of these forms that nitrogen is now always applied on the farms to this crop. It is unfortunate that the wet lands at Coimbatore are so unsuited for experimental work as it requires much repetition there before results can be accepted with any certainty. But the results of five years' continuous work at Coimbatore, nine years at Samalkota and one year at Manganallur are all in substantial agreement. At Samalkota an average increased yield of 810 lbs. of grain per acre per year over nine years has been obtained by applications of castor-cake *plus* superphosphate, at Manganallur an average acre increase of 630 lbs. of grain has been obtained by an application of green leaf *plus* superphosphate, at Coimbatore a complete manuring with an extra dose of superphosphate has given an increased average yield per acre of 660 lbs. per year over five years. The results are also in accord with chemical analyses of the soil. In all these cases also the increases in the yield of straw has been greater proportionately than the increase in the yield of grain. A careless observer using these manures might think that all the manure was going into the straw; yet these figures show that the increase of grain is decidedly appreciable. It would not be reasonable to push these figures too far as many questions connected therewith, *e.g.*, on the financial side, on the form in which to supply phosphate, though so far all indications point to the use of superphosphate, require to be worked out. If the prices of paddy continue to rise a little more the extended use of such fertilizers should become a matter of regular business for such land and crops.

Green manuring.

Considerable interest will, for some years, circle round the action of green manuring, since there are many problems connected with not as yet understood. Of all the essential elements which a farmer in the west buys for manurial purposes it is nitrogen which is the most expensive, but generally speaking paddy cultivated under swamp conditions utilises nitrogen presented to it in organic combination much more thoroughly than when in combination with minerals. This is most fortunate for the tropical farmer, for green leaf and green manuring are much cheaper than nitrates, etc., in fact there is no comparison, but it is also obviously more difficult to grow and manage a green manure crop than it is to distribute over a field a certain number of pounds of nitrate. Thus it was reported last year, that on the heavy delta soils at Manganallur the application of a green manure crop in the ordinary way on these fine soils had temporarily interfered with the drainage and the paddy crops had failed. Mr. Sampson had surmised that in this year the fields would probably show the benefit of the green manure crop they had received consequently no further manure was given to them. The figures are so striking as to merit repetition in full.

Paddy yield per acre in pounds.

Field Number.	1911-12 Treated in the ordinary method prevailing in Tanjore.	1912-13 Green manure applied, crop failed.	1913-14 No further manure added.
1	1,149	205	2,251
2	1,066	164	2,332
3	1,206	253	1,963

Other experiments were laid down to try other methods of managing the green manure but whilst none of the paddy crop failed yet the results are too inconclusive at present to draw any inferences. The general effect of seed selection, and green manuring in maintaining the fertility of rice land is indicated from the figures of Palur which station was opened in 1906-07. The average yields of paddy per acre over the whole farm in 1907-08 and in 1909-10 and in each succeeding subsequent year have been 1,777 lbs., 1,751 lbs., 2,791 lbs., 2,838 lbs., 2,934 lbs., 2,639 lbs. and in the latter years as it has all been transplanted with single seedlings another 70 lbs. per annum per acre have been saved in seed. The last year was not a favourable one on account of the floods.

Cotton Selection.

The work on the farms is proceeding on the lines described in last year's report. Much of the improvement that has hitherto been effected in Tinnevelly has been by the distribution of seed of pure karunganni selected in bulk; the more tedious work of endeavouring to fix superior single plant strains being carried on at the same time. Last year one of these strains was grown in the villages on a sufficiently large scale to have a spinning test made. Messrs. Harvey & Co. very kindly carried this out. From their report it is seen that the yarn spun from the produce of the seed grown from bulk selection was between ordinary Tinnevellies and Cambodia in point of strength but superior to both in evenness, blow room loss and colour. The yarn from the single selected strain was however stronger than the above and still more uniform and even, with a still lower blow room loss and equal in colour. As also its ginning percentage over 20 acres of cultivation worked out at nearly 28 per cent as compared to just over 25 per cent for the cotton obtained from bulk selection of seed it is a promising strain. Again as it also matures much more evenly it should prove suitable to Ramnad district which will be a great advantage. Six other single plant strains which had been grown up to field scale on the farms were put out into the villages in 20-acre blocks with a view to obtaining the results of spinning tests on these. Our most cordial thanks are due to Messrs. Harvey & Co. for their assistance in this matter as results from actual spinning tests are much safer guide than valuations based on small handfuls of lint. Selection of types is in progress. Similar work is in progress at Hagari and Nandyal but is not so far advanced. The annual reports of the stations show that there are some promising strains both as regard yield and ginning percentage under examination, but the cottons of these tracts were originally very badly mixed (*vide* Mr. Benson's report of 1906 quoted in G. O. No. 243, Revenue, dated 24th January 1914) and cross fertilization has proved a difficulty especially at Nandyal. Further reference to cotton and paddy will be found in the report of the Economic Botanist.

Groundnut.

Work on this is mostly confined to Palur where some 13 varieties have been regularly cultivated for some time and cultural experiments have been in progress. This work is likely to become immediately important once more as with the boom in groundnuts, the area under this crop has expanded very rapidly and with it complaints have come from Marseilles as to a steady deterioration in the percentage of oil. With ordinary careful cultivation this ought to be impossible. It is wrong to cultivate groundnut as a pure crop year after year on the same soil. Experiments have now been in progress at Palur comparing the results of growing groundnut regularly on the same land or of growing in mixed with a cereal tenai or cumbu, or alternating it with these cereals. On the latter plots neither has the total crop yield of groundnut decreased nor the oil content deteriorated—it still gives 49·84 per cent of oil as a rain-fed crop as compared with 46 per cent, in 1906 and 48·8 per cent in 1907 and in addition these plots show an average annual money profit over seven years over the pure groundnut crop of Rs. 28, Rs. 35 and Rs. 38 per acre. A considerable amount of knowledge is being obtained about the 13 varieties which are regularly being grown at Palur and they are becoming acclimatized so that they will be ready in case of need, but whilst some of them especially a Barbados variety and West African are promising Local Mauritius when properly cultivated maintains an uniformly high position in the list. This is partly due to the high percentage of Kernel to nut it possesses. In other varieties there is greater proportion of husk. But on account of the complaints from Marseilles more attention will be again paid to groundnut this year. It is not merely a question of seed, the method of shelling also affects the ultimate products.

Sorghum.

Most work in the way of selection is in progress at Hagari where the object in view is not only to get a heavier yielding strain but also, if possible, to get that on a plant with a dull grey midrib along the leaf. It is found that there are two well marked lines, one in which the midrib of the leaf is dead white colour, is pithy and does not make succulent fodder, the other in which the midrib is a dull grey, is a sweeter plant and gives better fodder. The results are not complete yet and some of the seed selected had obviously been cross-fertilised because in one case at least the resulting plants split up on true Mendelian lines. At Koilpatti and Coimbatore, Periya manjal cholam sown thickly formed an excellent fodder crop. At Coimbatore the land had been carefully cultivated and in spite of the dry weather an average yield of 670 lbs. per acre was obtained from the dry land. Seed for trial in subsequent years was selected from some of the plants which had most obviously resisted the drought best.

Cumbu, Ragi and Italian millet.

Nearly all work on cumbu was marked by misfortune. At Coimbatore the newly introduced varieties all failed. With ragi the problem of whether to sow it in beds or on ridges was again tested at Hagari and Coimbatore. The conclusions at the former station would seem to show that it is

mainly a question of care in the formation of the beds or ridges; given this care the out-turns are practically the same. At Coimbatore also it would appear that the difference is not in the yield but in a more economical use of water to the extent of about 20 per cent. Selections of ragi are also being tried at Hagari. At Hagari Italian millet failed but selection work is in progress at Coimbatore.

Pepper.

The crop was on the whole good and the total yield was the highest ever attained at Taliparamba, *viz.*, 3,926 Madras measures of green pepper. Of the various manurial plots the one treated with line and leaf mould continues to give the best results and improving ones. From 5¾ Madras measures of pepper in 1906-07 it steadily increased to 113 in 1911-12, to 140 in 1912-13 and last year reached 217¾ Madras measures. Some of the younger vines which had been planted to replace deaths are now coming into bearing but the best testimony to the efficacy of this treatment is afforded by the uniformly steady improvement in the average yield of the old vines, *viz.*, from ·05 and ·24 Madras measures per vine in 1906-07 and 1907-08 to ·66 and ·79 Madras measures in 1912-13 and last year. The only other plot which shows a constant improvement in the average annual yield of the old vines is the one treated with cattle manure, which has progressed more slowly and irregularly. Whilst shade is essential for the growth of pepper it not infrequently happens that the live Murugu standards which are the ones mostly used die before the vines cease bearing. Consequently an attempt has been made to train vines on dead standards under shade. They are just coming into bearing and are promising well. It is somewhat difficult in a West Coast garden to get uniform plots at all suitable for comparing different varieties, but the best arrangements possible were made and the three main West Coast varieties, *viz.*, Utterankotta, Balamkotta and Kalluvalli are being grown against each other. The Balamkotta vine commenced to yield first but the Kalluvalli are now overtaking them in yield per vine. The Utterankotta which is a purely female vine is naturally lagging behind. It has to rely on stray pollen for fertilization.

Other Crops.

Mr. Barry continued his work with Sumatra and Havana tobacco on the Godavari lankas with very fair success. Difficulties in connection with curing and cultivation are still troubling him, though almost needless to say the crops he raised are much better than those to be seen locally and the arrangements for curing are also superior. At Taliparamba they are engaged in working out a system of rotation of crops suitable for the extensive wastes of North Malabar. The adoption of any such system in place of the present temporary cultivation of hill paddy will increase the total production of the country enormously. The price of ginger has unfortunately fallen very heavily this year. But American cow-peas have answered and one variety of ragi has stood the climate and yielded grain at rates comparable with that on garden land on the East Coast.

Indigo.

With the aid of several of the mills and local firms an experiment was made to test the value of the late Baron Schrottky's method of making indigo paste. Very careful supervision was kept over it in every stage and repeated dyeing tests were made with it at the mills. It failed badly. As a dyeing reagent the mills valued it at only about annas 3 or so a pound. Thanks are especially due to Messrs. Ripley & Co., Carl Simon and Sohne, Best & Co., and the Anglo-Textile Mills for the assistance they gave.

Live-Stock.

In India any consideration of live-stock at once raises the question of fodder, and the establishment of any useful heavy yielding **fodder crop** would be a great help in solving questions connected with cattle. So far fodder cholam is probably the cheapest; but two exotics suggested by Mr. Sampson were tried last year at Coimbatore with very fair prospect. One known as "silver Swiss chord or silver beet" the seed of which was obtained from Paris yielded 25,300 lbs. of green leaf per acre and was readily eaten by the cows; fodder cholam yields about 13,500 lbs. of green food per acre. The other exotic tried was a fine grass from South Africa—Teff Grass—which grew well and was left to seed. The straw—about 1,300 lbs. to the acre—formed good food for cattle.

Cattle.

The dairy at Coimbatore was working continuously throughout the year for the first time and 66,932 lbs. of milk were handled. Most was sold of the Estate but 1,358 lbs. of butter were made and sold outside. The stock on the farm had increased so largely that two auction sales were held at which 42 cows, buffaloes and heifers were sold and 39 young stock. Very good prices were obtained, and better than were anticipated. By this means the general level of the herd has been improved but by no stretch of the imagination could it be considered a good dairy herd as judged by western standards. The best cow yielded only 20 lbs. (2 gallons) of milk a day. At the request of Sir Frederick Nicholson, K.C.I.E., a rather novel feeding experiment was carried out. Four heifers were fed for some months regularly on fish, dholl husk and rice bran, another four had similar ration but groundnut cake and cotton seed in place of fish. There was no difficulty in getting the cattle to eat the fish diet and no ill-effects from it were noticed. Further investigation is necessary.

On the West Coast practically all the cattle are purchased from outside. A small herd has been started at Taliparamba chiefly to provide cattle manure and to graze down the grass and the calves that have been born have done very well so far. It would seem to be chiefly a matter of care when the cattle are young.

TRADE FLUCTUATION IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN AUGUST 1914.

A Return, just issued by the Department of Statistics, India, shows the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported from the various provinces, etc., and from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and the Madras ports during August, 1914, and April to August, 1914, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1913. The statistics include foreign seaborne and coasting trade as well as inland (rail and riverborne) trade. They have been furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, etc.

The imports into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and also the Madras ports show the commercial disorganisation brought about by the war, and the influence of hampering conditions on the products which are exported from upland districts to world markets. The imports in August as against the corresponding month of 1913 by rail, river, and sea show (in round numbers) a fall of :—

82	per	cent	in jute.
79	„	„	„ linseed.
53	„	„	„ gram and pulse.
47	„	„	„ rape and mustard seed.
25	„	„	„ raw cotton.
23	„	„	„ tea.
7	„	„	„ wheat.

There was an increase in the imports of rice (29 per cent) due mainly to large importations from Burma into the Madras ports.

The statistics for the five months ending 31st August, 1914, are summarised in the following table :—

(1) Articles.	(2) August, 1914.	(3) April to August, 1914.	(4) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of column (2) as compared with August 1913.	(5) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of column (3) as compared with five months, April to August 1913.
	cwts.	cwts.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cottop, raw .	168,438	6,061,134	—24·6	+31·9
Wheat . .	1,805,368	13,056,724	—6·9	—47·5
Rice (including paddy).	2,207,498	11,729,863	+29·2	+23·7
Gram and pulse .	388,347	3,139,814	—52·5	—35·2
Linseed . .	195,837	4,734,595	—78·9	—28·5
Rape and Mustard seed.	160,207	1,854,924	—47·3	—26·5
Jute . . .	480,669	2,465,145	—81·9	—46·3
Tea . . .	213,293	715,285	—23·4	+9·6

Many influences have been at work to reduce the volume of these imports into Indian ports since the outbreak of war. The closing of markets on the cessation of commercial relations with the enemy countries; the curtailment of trade with France and Belgium, especially in oilseeds; the scarcity of tonnage; the restriction of the free movement of trading vessels; the restriction of trade with neutral nations—these are, perhaps, the important influences. The commerce, however, of the last few weeks is now, it seems, rapidly moving in the direction of normal conditions.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION BUREAU AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The *Board of Trade Journal* of 22nd October publishes the following detailed information in connection with the Technical Information Bureau formed at the Imperial Institute:—For some years past a steadily increasing stream of enquiries has been received by the Imperial Institute (London) from manufacturers, merchants and others in the United Kingdom and the Colonies. These enquiries relate principally to new sources of supply of raw materials, methods of utilizing new products from the Colonies and India, or to new or little known processes and machinery for industrial purposes. The number of these enquiries has now become so great that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has authorised the formation of a Technical Information Bureau at the Institute for dealing with them.

This Bureau will be a special branch of the Scientific and Technical Research Department, and will be staffed by experts who have had the advantage of experience in the work of that Department of the Imperial Institute, which is carried on in communication with producers in the Colonies and with manufacturers and users of raw materials in this country.

The present is a specially opportune moment for the formation of such a Bureau, since the paralysis of German and Austrian trade and industry opens up opportunities for the development of many industries in this country and in the Colonies which have hitherto been monopolised by Germany. The new Bureau is already playing an active part in this work, and some examples of its activities may be given, to illustrate the kind of assistance it is prepared to render.

A very important question at the present moment is that of the supply of **potash salts**, which are essential in certain branches of glass and soap manufacture, and for the preparation of a large number of chemicals and manures. Germany has for many years had a practical monopoly of this industry, owing to her possession of the great potash mines of Stassfurt. The only country which has made any attempt to break this monopoly is the

United States. The possible sources of supply of potash to England just now are small, being limited to imports of nitre from India, potash made from Irish and Scotch kelp, and a little obtained as by-products from wool and waste timber. During the last few days numerous enquiries have been received from British manufacturers on this subject, and they have been placed in communication with firms who may be able to meet their requirements. It is quite certain, however, that the existing supplies are quite inadequate to meet all the demands, and the Bureau is preparing a statement as to sources of potash, which will include some hitherto untouched for industrial purposes. The necessary enquiries will occupy some time, but it is hoped to issue the statement by the end of the present year.

An equally important matter is that of finding markets in this country for the immense quantities of raw materials from India and the Colonies formerly exported to Germany. As examples of these **palm kernels and copra** may be mentioned. These products have been exported on a very large scale to Germany to be worked up into oil and feeding-cake, the former being then largely exported to the United Kingdom. There is no reason why this industry should not be transferred to such great oil-seed crushing centres as Hull and Liverpool. A statement giving full information regarding the German palm kernel industry is published in the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*, just issued, and the Bureau is prepared to place manufacturers interested in this industry in communication with merchants dealing in palm kernels, and similar action is being taken regarding copra and other raw materials.

One of the minor results of the European War is a great scarcity of **thymol**, a substance extensively used in medicine and pharmacy as an antiseptic. The reason for this scarcity is found in the fact that practically all the ajowan seeds from which thymol is extracted are exported from India to Germany. The preparation of thymol from these seeds is a simple chemical process which can be carried on quite easily in this country. The necessary information for action on this subject has been supplied by the Bureau to a firm of British manufacturers.

Written enquiries for the Technical Information Bureau should be addressed to the Director, Imperial Institute, London, S.W.

The Bureau is of course only one branch of the Institute. The Scientific and Technical Research Department of the Institute will continue as before to investigate the commercial possibilities of raw materials from the Colonies and India in its own laboratories and workshops.

The Public Exhibition Galleries of the Institute, which include a complete and permanent exhibition of the raw materials and primary manufactures of the overseas Empire, are continually being added to, and are open daily to the public, free.

THE CONTINENTAL BEET SUGAR CROP.

Dr. H. C. Prinsen Geerligs, late Director of the Sugar Experiment Station, Pekalongan, Java, and author of several standard works on the sugar industry, contributes the following article to the October number of the *International Sugar Journal* :—

The time has arrived when under normal circumstances the harvesting of the European beet sugar crop would have made a start, and if the war had not disturbed our entire economic life, this year's sugar production would have been exceedingly good. From all parts of the Continent the reports on the development of the beets and of their sugar content were favourable, and up to the last days of July it seemed that a most abundant sugar crop was to be expected. It is very difficult now to estimate how much the original expectations must be reduced on account of the consequences of the war, as, firstly, no reports have penetrated to the outside public as to the devastations wrought on the beet fields and factories in the districts exposed to direct warfare; and, next, it is not known whether the factories intact in the places occupied by the enemy will be allowed to go to work.

The principal beet sugar districts of Belgium and France are situated within the war zone. The provinces of Liege, Namur, Hainant and Brabant, in Belgium, have been the theatre of operations; and it is very probable that many beet fields have been trampled under foot and factories have been damaged. The beet sugar factories in the north of the province of Antwerp were just starting the slicing season, when the Germans commenced the siege of Antwerp fortress; this will certainly cause the flooding of the surrounding territory and the loss of much of the beet crop. In France it is just the departments where beets are grown, which are at this moment occupied by the opposing armies, since a glance in any sugar directory tells us that the majority of the French sugar factories are situated in the departments of Nord, Somme, Oise, Aisne, Pas de Calais, Seine et Marne, and Seine et Oise, all names familiar to us from the latest war bulletins. It is evident that at least a part of the crop has been destroyed, while it is highly improbable that the still undamaged fields can be harvested, and the beets worked up to their full extent. We must therefore reckon on a large reduction in the Belgian and French sugar crops.

The devastation of beet fields and factories in the Eastern battle fields is as yet not considerable, as far as Germany and Austria are concerned, as in the vicinity of the frontier not much beet cultivation is carried on in Prussia and Galicia. In the Russian province of Poland, however, where battles have been fought, a number of beet sugar factories are established, so that there is every reason to believe that there too the crop of beet sugar will meet with a reduction. Huge armies are concentrated in those parts, which will certainly come into action ere long, thereby interfering with the working up of the crop.

In those parts of the belligerent States where as yet no battles have been fought, and in the neutral countries, every effort is being put forward to try and make the most of the fine beet crop standing in the fields. Although in every one of those countries the armies are mobilized, and millions of able-bodied men are withdrawn from work, yet there are everywhere still so many hands left that the beets will surely be pulled all right, albeit the work will go on more slowly than in other years. Therefore more beets will be ensiloed near the fields in order to prevent loss from frost in case the slow working of the transport facilities leaves the beets too long out of doors exposed to early frosts. The railways are all under military control, while most of the horses are commandeered, so that the transport at any rate of the beets from the fields to the factories will meet with considerable delay, and much of the sugar content and of the general quality of the beets will decrease before the last of them comes to the slicing machines.

The factories are, as a rule, well provided with coal, limestone, coke, and other materials, but **in Germany** there are many complaints of **scarcity of jute bags**. The Army Service Corps has at the outset of the war seized all the available stock of bags, while no fresh ones are forthcoming; but save for this important item, the factories possess everything they want to take off the crop, as well as the necessary workmen to do so properly.

The **Italian Sugar crop** has already practically ended, yielding about 100,000 tons, against a quantity of 327,000 tons last year, and 198,000 tons in 1912.

In Germany, Austria, Russia, Holland, Sweden, etc., the factories should start work in the first half of October, and if they are situated far from actual warfare, they will do their utmost to obtain as full a crop as possible. Possibly large quantities of beets may be withdrawn from being turned into sugar and be utilized as cattle food instead; but save for that quantity, and what will eventually be lost by frost, the beet crop in those countries will be worked up as thoroughly as in normal years.

The great problem is the distribution of the present crop. Belgium and France will probably be short of sugar, but as those countries still have over-seas communication, they could augment their supply from the same sources as England has been able to avail herself of, *viz.*, the colonial cane sugar areas. In every other continental country, however, the production will very probably exceed the consumption, thereby leaving a stock to dispose of if possible.

Germany and Austria have prohibited exportation, which may be allowed in special cases if an exportation to some neutral country is desired, and which actually has come into effect in the shipping of 500 tons of German sugar to Norway. The Dutch Government has allowed the exportation of 60 per cent of the Netherlands sugar crop, the remaining 40 per cent being reserved for home consumption, while of the 60 per cent 18 per cent may be exported as raw sugar and 42 per cent as refined. The sugar manufacturers receive for every consignment to the bonded warehouses Government certificates, in which the exact quantity of the two descriptions of sugar which they are allowed to export is mentioned. When selling the sugar to the refiners, those certificates accompany the sugar, and the refined sugar from that raw material has to be accompanied by the certificate in case of exportation. In this way Holland cannot export more sugar than 60 per cent of her output, or about 180,000 tons. Italy has produced this year less than her consumption, but owing to a very large stock of sugar from the last campaign, there is so much left that the Italian Government could allow the exportation of 50,000 tons of sugar, say to Great Britain.

Very likely these small quantities will be the only ones available for export of the whole European sugar crop as long as the war lasts. Even if Russia had sugar to sell, she could not export it, as the way overland and through the Baltic as well as through the Dardanelles is barred and that *vid* Archangel is not practicable in winter.

Germany and Austria will be left with enormous amounts of sugar undisposed of. The German Government has proposed a law, which is at the moment being submitted for criticism to the sugar interests in that country. It contemplates giving the refiners the right to buy 40 per cent of the production of the raw sugar manufacturers at a fixed price of 10½ marks per 50 kg., or one mark over the average price before the war. The balance of that sugar is to be stored by the raw sugar manufacturers and the Government will endeavour to get that stock discounted for 7 marks per 50 kg. The refiners are allowed to sell the refined sugar for 21 marks per 50 kg. (inclusive of the consumption duty of 7·5 marks per 50 kg.) or 2 marks above the average price before the war.

The idea is therefore to store no less than some two million tons of sugar during an indefinite period; however bags are lacking and it will be extremely difficult to find enough warehouse accommodation fit to store much unpacked raw sugar.

In our opinion, it will be a greater difficulty for the German and Austrian sugar manufacturers to find an outlet for their sugar, as long as the war lasts, than to produce it. We hear of rumours to the effect that the German Government has recommended a reduction in the beet sowings for the next crop in order to have more land sown with cereals, but we cannot believe that such a measure would be contemplated so early, when the sowing of beets ordinarily starts only in April, and a terrible loss would be the lot of the German sugar industry if the sowings had to be reduced to any considerable extent.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEA.

(Compiled in the Department of Statistics, India, from returns furnished by the Collectors of Customs and the Resident in Travancore and Cochin).

Quantity (in lbs.) of Indian Tea exported by sea from British India and from Travancore to each Foreign Country from 1st April to 30th September 1914 :—

Countries.	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total.
United Kingdom	1,106,875	2,904,036	11,456,718	21,146,186	29,668,944	30,846,898	97,129,657
Aden and Dependencies	17,498	5,298	17,186	40,944	11,525	100	92,551
Bahrein Islands	44,602	53,967	89,060	20,655	23,905	26,761	258,950
Ceylon	58,445	186,028	415,715	394,536	219,684	116,298	1,390,706
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	70,507	51,480	79,240	74,336	39,610	35,752	350,925
Federated Malay States	200	...	...	...	...	...	200
British Borneo	...	...	70	...	...	...	70
Hongkong	125	...	...	...	...	...	125
Cape Colony	...	1,200	...	3,000	...	13,792	17,992
Natal	1,144	182	7,822	1,560	...	18,378	29,086
Mauritius and Dependencies	2,882	2,304	3,764	2,445	1,254	...	12,649
Zanzibar and Pemba	4,451	5,925	5,974	7,080	10,660	180	34,270
East African Protectorate	28,914	29,880	24,280	28,705	39,170	43,620	194,569
Seychelles	210	1,202	...	...	...	...	1,412
Somaliland (British)	...	1,500	7,209	6,515	6,626	...	21,850
Canada	206,460	82,818	661,503	833,969	834,596	1,476,544	4,095,890
British Guiana	...	...	1,890	...	...	...	1,890
Australia	124,727	5,490	212,937	778,844	1,956,111	387,533	3,465,642
New Zealand	33,845	11,338	2,800	5,460	95,517	10,992	159,952
Russia	166,547	1,478,008	975,094	2,945,255	185,547	106,803	5,857,254
Sweden	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
Norway	...	...	...	...	850	...	850
Denmark	...	20	...	...	1,655	...	1,675
Germany	771	2,098	74,863	110,226	65,229	...	253,187
Belgium	268	...	256	1,023	...	...	1,547
France	330	385	2,035	3,170	...	...	5,920
Italy	40	100	...	20	500	40	700
Austria-Hungary	520	...	4,590	27,587	12,909	...	45,606
Turkey, European	...	...	...	7,726	...	...	7,726
„ Asiatic	168,072	40,021	147,225	285,853	196,625	3,068	840,864
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman	108	...	...	...	...	168	276
Other Native States in Arabia	2,949	...	9,950	44,207	32,086	6,594	95,786
Hunjam Island	...	...	...	...	16	40	56
Persia	9,164	620	8,610	81,474	68,618	63,001	231,487
Sumatra	3,060	3,330	2,813	2,701	2,880	...	14,784
Java	...	75	...	224	90	...	389
Borneo (Dutch)	...	...	900	...	900	...	1,800
Siam	140	3,168	492	540	1,230	...	5,570
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	3,330	3,500	233,235	1,126,409	480,593	...	1,846,067
Japan	...	...	...	...	50	...	50
Korea	...	750	...	...	...	...	750
Egypt	68,412	53,012	106,633	232,249	100,590	10,471	571,367
Tunis	...	...	...	111	...	...	111
Portuguese East Africa	4,520	6,987	4,384	1,032	1,390	1,155	19,468
Madagascar	534	780	...	720	285	...	2,319
German East Africa	6,000	5,500	1,186	4,420	...	...	17,106
Italian East Africa	...	369	9,121	15,462	27,086	4,760	56,798
Abyssinia	...	7,472	...	...	...	...	7,472
Somaliland (French)	1,118	3,430	3,901	5,658	2,625	...	16,732
United States of America	11,080	2,784	47,713	145,505	164,758	444,077	815,917
Chile	...	...	21,320	...	...	61,490	82,810
Total	2,147,848	4,954,957	14,640,489	28,385,807	34,254,114	33,678,515	118,061,730
Indian Tea exported from native (non-British) ports in Travancore to :—							
To United Kingdom — lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To United Kingdom — Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ other foreign countries — lbs.	1,352	...	...	2,200	2,720	1,152	7,424
„ other foreign countries — Rs.	676	...	...	1,100	1,360	576	3,712

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN TEA.

(Compiled in the Department of Statistics, India, from returns furnished by the Collectors of Customs.)

Quantity (in lbs.) of Foreign Tea exported by sea from British India to each Foreign Country from 1st April to 30th September, 1914 :—

Countries.	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total.
United Kingdom	82	...	95	...	25	...	202
Aden and Dependencies	1,760	3,365	...	...	...	...	5,125
Bahrein Islands	...	1,840	2,680	5,564	...	...	10,084
Cape Colony	...	..	225	...	...	...	225
Zanzibar and Pemba	...	...	...	...	80	...	80
Seychelles	...	460	...	...	...	...	460
Russia	...	...	2,490	...	...	...	2,490
France	454	...	...	...	...	...	454
Turkey, Asiatic	4,398	7,568	112	2,082	2,880	...	17,040
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman	5,098	3,070	10,348	4,043	5,669	1,800	30,028
Other Native States in Arabia	5,212	3,016	528	960	...	...	9,716
Persia	3,335	6,791	576	26,918	1,978	...	39,598
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	...	...	...	2,788	...	...	2,788
Egypt	147	...	...	...	120	..	267
Portuguese East Africa	1,086	1,280	1,547	1,124	2,007	...	7,044
German East Africa	...	...	200	540	...	...	740
Total	21,572	27,390	18,801	44,019	12,759	1,800	126,341

RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA.

Districts.	Season 1914-15				Season 1913-14			
	Sold in sale No. 23. 10th Nov.		Sold to sale No. 23. 10th Nov.		Sold in sale No. 23. 11th Nov.		Sold to sale No. 23. 11th Nov.	
	Packages	Average price per lb.	Packages	Average price per lb.	Packages	Average price per lb.	Packages	Average price per lb.
		As. P.		As. P.		As. P.		As. P.
Assam	6,107	7—7	78,370	7—6	7,655	8—0	152,845	8—3
Cachar	3,937	6—10	60,399	6—6	2,824	7—2	89,129	6—11
Sylhet	4,118	6—10	43,278	6—7	3,893	7—0	75,622	6—10
Darjeeling	1,001	8—11	43,675	9—10	2,220	10—10	73,412	10—3
Dooars	7,416	7—3	87,854	6—10	8,290	7—7	176,671	7—6
Terai	1,362	7—1	20,298	6—9	1,755	7—3	30,535	7—2
Chittagong	...	...	2,574	6—3	308	7—3	6,689	6—11
Chota-Nagpore	26	5—10	344	7—6	44	8—7	1,017	7—6
Kumaon and Kangra	46	6—9	1,026	6—10	...	...	1,319	6—10
Madras	...	...	45	6—9	...	...	55	7—11
Dehra-Dun	...	...	3,390	6—7	202	7—0	3,399	7—0
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	6—4
All other places	...	...	...	...	218	7—0	218	7—0
TOTAL	24,013	7—3	341,253	7—3	27,409	7—10	611,383	7—10

(The above do not include second-hand Tea, damaged Tea and Dust from those concerns which sell only that grade on this market.)

	As.	P.
Season 1914-15 Average price of 18,127 packages Dust* sold to 10th November (sale No. 23)	6	0
„ 1913-14 „ 37,462 „ „* „ to 11th November (sale No. 23);	6	8

* On account of gardens which sell only that grade on this market.

WEEKLY TRADE MOVEMENTS.

For the week ending 14th November, 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

COTTON GOODS.

Twist and Yarn.

			1913	1914
Foreign— imports by sea into	Calcutta	lbs.	661,867	441,245
	Bombay	,,	260,635	303,652
	Madras	,,	163,550	150,000
Indian— Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	...	142,400
	Bombay	,,	5,867,230	5,645,550
	Madras	,,	2,400	...

Grey Piece Goods.

			1913	1914
Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	29,230,829	25,283,829
	Bombay	,,	5,121,449	5,488,330
	Karachi	,,	989,061	878,762
	Madras	,,	1,997,858	536,644
	Rangoon	,,	126,846	268,512

White Piece Goods.

			1913	1914
Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	6,798,613	5,040,121
	Bombay	,,	3,921,393	6,671,038
	Karachi	,,	5,209,171	588,336
	Madras	,,	516,275	162,252
	Rangoon	,,	636,845	572,969

Other Piece Goods.

			1913	1914
Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	3,948,855	2,450,527
	Bombay	,,	8,512,499	8,466,776
	Karachi	,,	3,947,172	717,163
	Madras	,,	710,609	1,049,522
	Rangoon	,,	1,064,269	1,196,368

Piece Goods.

(Indian and Foreign.)

			1913	1914
Despatches by rail from	Calcutta	cwt.	88,241	29,037
	Bombay	,,	19,747	7,628
	Karachi	,,	12,621	21,524
	Madras	,,	3,289	3,034

Raw Cotton.

			1913	1914
Imports into Bombay	By sea	cwt.	385	1,964
	Coastwise	,,	7,443	1,785
	By rail	,,	171,677	13,617
Imports into Karachi by rail		,,	28,559	...
,, ,, Calcutta by rail and river		,,	15,904	5,542

JUTE.

			1913	1914
Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	942,502	335,203*
Exports by sea from Calcutta	Gunny bags	No.	4,220,467	2,154,510
	,, cloth	yds.	13,166,650	4,648,400
	Jute, raw	cwt.	574,842	143,711
Chittagong—Jute	,, ,,	,,	33,721	...

COTTON SEEDS.

Exports by sea from Bombay		cwt.	11,955	...

OIL SEEDS.

Linseed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	28,641	8,240
	By sea	,,	1,381	6,000
	Coastwise	,,	60	8
	By rail	,,	14,399	555
Karachi by rail and river		,,	303	...
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	50,982	...
	Bombay	,,	51,792	19,554
	Karachi	,,	...	989

Rape and Mustard Seed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	53,515	36,875
	By sea	,,	...	...
	Coastwise	,,	1	6
	By rail	,,	7,081	1,111
Karachi by rail and river		,,	7,666	...
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	...	...
	Bombay	,,	10,210	9,735
	Karachi	,,	26,600	...

RICE.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	186,951	217,514*
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	64,446	46,199
	Chittagong	,,	...	...
	Bombay	,,	16,415	24,951
	Karachi	,,	17,370	24,313
	Madras	,,	1	...
	Rangoon	,,	250,006	167,649

TEA.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		lbs.	11,936,714	8,433,588
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	7,879,537	10,584,072
	Chittagong	,,	...	...

WHEAT.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	171,640	86,633
	Karachi by rail	,,	65,901	204,823
	By sea	,,	...	...
	Coastwise	,,	7,112	454
	By rail	,,	42,226	51,694
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	334	2,166
	Bombay	,,	1,437	1,499
	Karachi	,,	329,548	256,000

* Incomplete.

KEROSENE OIL, WEEK ENDING 14th NOVEMBER, 1914, AND CORRESPONDING WEEK OF 1913.

Imports by sea into—	From Russia. 1913.	From Russia. 1914.	From America. 1913.	From America. 1914.	From all other Foreign countries. 1913.	From all other Foreign countries. 1914.	Total. 1913.	Total. 1914.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Calcutta	...	...	81,744	...	...	...	81,744	...
Bombay	...	...	155,800	...	...	466,480	155,800	466,480
Karachi	...	...	...	972,143	...	...	...	972,143
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	586,572	...	586,572
Exports by sea from Burma to Bengal							920,592	841,808
Bombay							391,068	...
Sind							580,908	...
Madras							...	414,152
Indian Ports, Non-Br.							...	...
Foreign Ports							...	...

[Note.—The weekly trade movements are compiled in the Department of Statistics from the figures obtained from the Railway Traffic Offices, Steamer Companies, Kidderpore Docks, Superintendent, Inland Vessel Wharves, Supervisor, Calcutta Canals, registering stations of Calcutta road traffic, and the Collectors of Customs.]

EXPORTS—RUNNING TOTALS (INCLUDING FIGURES RECORDED ON PAGE 314) FROM JANUARY.

	Twist and Yarn (Indian) 1913	Twist and Yarn (Indian) 1914	Jute, Raw 1913	Jute, Raw 1914	Jute Manufacture: Gunny bags 1913	Jute Manufacture: Gunny bags 1914	Jute Manufacture: Gunny cloth 1913	Jute Manufacture: Gunny cloth 1914	Cotton seed 1913	Cotton seed 1914
	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	8,421,763	2,356,387	15,017,824	7,942,566	305,426,654	316,159,439	917,613,450	842,768,206	—	—
Bombay	166,218,916	146,330,315	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,684,134	6,195,861
Karachi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras	77,357	70,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	984,661	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Linseed 1913	Linseed 1914	Rape and Mustard 1913	Rape and Mustard 1914	Rice 1913	Rice 1914	Tea 1913	Tea 1914	From April Wheat 1913	From April Wheat 1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	3,075,281	4,256,176	168,074	143,927	6,770,967	4,565,869	176,130,690	172,111,364	1,430,863	22,208
Bombay	3,327,201	2,334,711	1,050,878	754,195	528,336	491,028	—	—	4,952,520	183,922
Karachi	29,143	75,363	3,018,284	2,463,041	889,658	811,743	—	—	16,844,576	12,112,088
Madras	—	—	—	—	7,331	1,492	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	24,497,007	19,190,624	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	71,407	1,765	45,301,814	39,202,791	—	—

Note.—The dash against some of the ports indicates that figures for these ports have not been called for and published in the *Indian Trade Journal*.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR, WEEK ENDING 14th NOV. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

	Refined Sugar imported into: Calcutta 1913	Calcutta 1914	Bombay 1913	Bombay 1914	Karachi 1913	Karachi 1914	Madras 1913	Madras 1914	Rangoon 1913	Rangoon 1914	Total 1913	Total 1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom	8,083	...	47	...	12	...	45	...	9	...	8,193	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	...	...	4	...	17,000	...	...	...	...	...	17,004	...
Other European Countries.	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...
Java	213,318	124,756	64,243	11,166	68,099	29	6,536	...	...	4,999	349,196	140,950
Mauritius	...	32	9,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,242	32
Other non-European Countries.	...	...	714	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	714	59
Total Refined											384,403	142,041
Total Unrefined											3,517	...
Grand Total											387,920	141,041

DESPATCHES OF SUGAR DURING THE WEEK ENDING 14th NOV. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

		1913 cwt.	1914 cwt.			1913 cwt.	1914 cwt.
From Calcutta	By rail	43,444	68,149	From Bombay	By Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Great Indian Peninsula Railway (figures are not furnished by this Railway).	28,952	10,625
	,, river	24,243	31,373*				
	,, road	3,841	1,920				
	,, sea (foreign)	8,964	6,377				
	,, ,, (coastwise)	10,436	655				
				From Karachi	By rail	85,181	11,951

* Incomplete.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

THE following statements are compiled in the Department of Statistics, India, from monthly returns furnished by the Provincial Registrars of Joint Stock Companies :—

TABLE 1.

ABSTRACT TABLE OF COMPANIES REGISTERED IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

		Aggregate authorised capital (in thousands of rupees).
		Rs.
1	Trading Company	1,00
1	Cotton Mills Company	5,00
1	Saw and Timber Mills Company	1,00
1	Coal Mining Company	1,00
4	GRAND TOTAL	8,00

TABLE 2.

Number and particulars of Joint-Stock Companies registered in each province in British India in the month of September, 1914.

No.	Class and Name.	Situation of Registered Office.	Objects.	Authorised capital.
	I.—TRADING.			Rs.
1	Japan Imports	Bombay	General trading and agency	1,00,000
	II.—MILLS AND PRESSES.			
	(*a*) *Cotton Mills.*			
2	Pechurdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Co.	Ahmedabad, Bombay	Spinning & weaving cotton, etc.	5,00,000
	(*b*) *Saw and Timber Mills.*			
3	Bharat Timber Trading Company	Gorakhpur, United Provinces.	Supplying timber, etc.	1,00,000
	TOTAL, MILLS AND PRESSES	...	...	6,00,000
	III.—MINING AND QUARRYING.			
4	Chota Nagpur Coal Association	Bengal	Mining coal, etc.	1,00,000
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	8,00,000

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INDEX.

	PAGE
NOTES	317
Money Market	*ib.*
NOTICES—	
Calls for Tenders	327
Enquiries	*ib.*
Books of Reference	*ib.*
THE TRADE IN RANGOON BEANS	328
SAMPLE EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS	331
TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS	*ib.*
WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS	332
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE	333
PROHIBITION OF SUGAR IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM	336
THE USE OF FISH AS CATTLE FOOD	337
THE NEW COAL DUST EXPERIMENTS	339
BRITISH EXPORTS OF COLOURS AND DYESTUFFS	340
THE INDIGO TRADE	*ib.*
THE QUININE MARKET	342
THE ARTISTIC INDUSTRIES OF KASHMIR	*ib.*
THE COPRA TRADE	344
TARIFF VALUATIONS	345
NEW REFERENCE BOOKS	343
TABLES—	
Foreign Trade of British India in October, 1914	346
Spinning and Weaving Returns	355
Weekly Trade Movements	358
Tariff Valuation of Sugar	360
Results of Auction Tea Sales in Calcutta	*ib.*
DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS	iv

NOTES.

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday Evening.

PRESIDENCY BANK RATES: Calcutta 6 per cent. (Nov. 5, 1914). Bombay 6 per cent. (Aug. 20, 1914). Madras 6 per cent. (Oct. 12, 1914).

EXCHANGE: On demand 1-3$\frac{1}{32}$. Telegraphic Transfers 1-3$\frac{7}{8}$. 3 months 1-4$\frac{3}{8}$.

The **spot price of wheat at Karachi** on the 21st November was Rs. 41-8-0 per candy of 656 lbs. This is for white wheat on a basis of 30 per cent red wheat, 5 per cent barley and 3 per cent dirt ; the price of bags included. The **price of Indian grey yarn** (20's) at Bombay on the 24th November was Re. 0-6-0 to Re, 0-7-6 per lb. and of **cotton (Fully Good machine-ginned Oomras)** Rs. 148 per candy January delivery.

In our issue of 19th November we referred to the application before the Patents Court, London, of Messrs. Levenstein (Ltd.), dye manufacturers of Manchester, for a license to manufacture a dye known as "**hydrone blue**," the patent of which is held by the German firm of Cassella and Co. Mail papers to hand state that the license was granted.

The **Rangoon spot price of Special Straits Rice** on the 24th November was Rs. 320-0-0 per 100 baskets of 75 pounds each.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the agency of Messrs. McLeod and Co., Calcutta, of a **line of railway** on the 2′ 6″ gauge **from Ahmadpur to Kutwa**, a distance of 32·19 miles.

The total approximate gross **earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways** from 1st April to 7th November, 1914, are less by Rs. 1,34,14,190 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.*

The following is issued by the Department of Statistics :—In the First General Forecast on the **rice crop** of 1914-15 issued on the 24th October last, the area under rice in Burma was stated to be 10,176,000 acres. In a subsequent report on the conditions of rice crop in Burma received on the 17th instant, the area is estimated at 10,097,000 acres. The total area under rice for all the reporting provinces would then be 72,088,000 acres in place of 72,167,000 acres given in the Forecast of 24th October last.

A semi-official report, dated Petrograd, 16th October, gives the following information relating to the **oilseed crop of Russia** in 1914 :—The general estimate of the crop of Oilseeds is rather favourable, the total yield generally being considered above average. The sowings are expressed thus : Winter Rape above average as regards quantity. Linseed generally below average. Hempseed is generally average. The sunflower plant is generally, above average. As regards other sorts of Oilseeds, the yield is, in general, satisfactory. Owing, generally, to the unsettled and comparatively unfavourable character of the weather in the course of the first half of the year in many regions of European Russia, the yield of Oilseed sowings, as regards quality, is, in general, not uniform. In central, north-western and western regions the seed came out mostly light in weight and thin, having been affected by the heat. In north-eastern provinces and middle-Volga governments the seed generally is very small, and in consequence of excessive rains at the time of harvesting is often damp and spoilt. Good quality seed was received in southern governments of Bessarabia, Tavrichesk, Poltava and Kuban provinces, the yield here having come out rather good as regards quality, cleanliness and colour. Damage has been noted in parts by worms, Poltava and Volhynia governments often complaining of these pests

* The mileage open to quarter ending 30th September, 1914, was 34,944.

The following is a summary of the various **crop forecasts** relating to the season 1914-15 issued by the Department of Statistics, India, and published in the *Indian Trade Journal* on the dates mentioned in the last column :—

Crop.	Tracts comprised in the figures.	Percentage of average Indian crop represented by the tracts mentioned in col. 2.	Estimated Area.	Ratio of reported area to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date.	Estimated outturn.	Ratio of estimated outturn to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date.	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres	Per cent			
Cotton	All cotton-growing tracts.	100	22,138,000	119	Not yet available.	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Sesamum.	U. P.,† Madras, C.P. and Berar, Bombay and Sind,* Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara.	79	3,540,400	117	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Indigo	Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Punjab, Bombay and Sind,* and Bengal.	88·1	104,200	55	...	...	Oct. 22, 1914
Rice	Bengal, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, U. P., Bombay and Sind,* C. P. and Berar, and Assam.	98·9	72,167,000	106	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Groundnut.	Madras, Bombay,* and Burma.	...	1,726,200	173	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Sugarcane.	U. P., Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind,* Assam, N.-W. F. Province, and C. P. and Berar.	96·4	3,450 100	106	...	...	Nov. 5, 1914

N.B.—The ratios in column 3 are calculated on the total acreage in all India in the case of cotton and on that in British India in the case of other crops.

* Including Native States. † "Unmixed Crop

The following information relating to the **world's crops** as on October 30th is summarised from *Dornbusch's Floating Cargoes List* :—*United Kingdom.*—Some useful rains fell and it now appears that many districts of the United Kingdom have sufficient moisture for the time being, sowing proceeding under satisfactory conditions. *France.*—The soil is now in better condition for sowing, recent rains having been beneficial, and agriculturists are busy on the land. Although through scarcity of labour this work proceeds slowly the winter acreage sown is larger than at one time expected. *Italy.*—Some rain is reported with the temperature lower. Sowing operations proceed briskly and a larger area will be sown. The Government have reduced the duty by 45 lire per ton on wheat imported up to March 1915, and imports are expected to increase. *Canada.*—Ploughing operations proceed under fairly favourable conditions. The latest official estimates on the crops are as follows :—Wheat 158,223,000 bushels, against 232,000,000 a year ago, and oats 311,426,000 against 425,960,000 bushels. *United States.*—The *Price Current* states that the light rain-fall in the Western winter wheat belt during the past week has encouraged the growers, but the acreage will not be enlarged as much as expected a fortnight ago. Good increases will, however, be shown in the Central States. The plant, outside the dry area, is in good condition. Wet weather has delayed the husking of maize during the week. *Argentina.*—Climate conditions in the interior were rather unfavourable, the temperature being too high for the time of year, while rain threatened on most days. Arrivals of maize at the ports show quality to be unsatisfactory in most cases. *Australia.*—Recent rains were very beneficial to the crops. Cables from Sydney state that the Government propose to offer special inducements to farmers to cultivate increased areas of wheat by guaranteeing a minimum value of Rs. 4 for all wheat off the new area. Seed will be supplied to those unable to procure it in the ordinary way, and the Government will also clear large areas of Crown land suitable for wheat. In the south of West Australia good rain showers have fallen where they were much needed, while further north rain threatens.

A correspondent writing from Buenos Ayres on the 28th September gives a favourable account of the **harvest prospects in Argentina.** He says :—The growing crops are reported to be in good condition throughout the grain-growing districts, sufficient but not too much rain having recently fallen. This has raised the hope of agriculturists, and of commerce in general, that a bounteous crop of wheat will be obtained this year. The exports of wheat and flour to this date have reached only 963,000 tons, less by 1,770,000 than in the same period of last year ; maize has fallen by 1,800,000 tons to 2,050,000, but there is still a large quantity available for exportation, which is probably held back in the hope of obtaining higher prices, and also because of a great rise in freights, 19s. per ton to St. Vincent for orders. There has been a deficit of 121,000 tons in linseed, and of 470,000 in oats. The exports of meat in the week ending the 25th instant were as follows :—Frozen beef, 54,911 qrs ; chilled, 49,745 ; sheep, 25,699 carcases ; lambs, 16,095. It is stated that the British Government has contracted for 15,000 tons of meat per month for a year. Grain, cattle and sheep maintain their prices.

The following statement shows the **exports of wheat from British India** by sea to foreign countries during each month of the three official years 1911-12, 1912-13, and 1913-14. The figures are in *thousands of cwts.* It will be observed that the fluctuations during the past few months have been considerable :—

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
April . . .	1,359	1,378	546	181
May . . .	2,714	2,140	3,327	490
June . . .	3,791	4,870	5,207	3,381
July . . .	5,324	6,559	6,369	3,399
August . . .	2,503	3,064	2,694	850
September . .	1,315	4,630	2,695	1,123
October . . .	1,314	2,969	1,054	1,765
November . .	1,482	2,286	934	...
December . . .	1,946	1,592	434	...
January . . .	2,037	1,983	414	...
February . . .	1,503	1,030	194	...
March . . .	1,935	702	175	...
TOTAL .	27,223	33,203	24,043	...

Mr. R. Magill, B.A., Ph.D., Chief Commissioner Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, has just issued a Note giving a brief account of the methods of **handling grain in Western Canada** in so far as these methods are the subject matter of legislation. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.

The **prices of British corn** per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 24th October, 1914, were as follows :—Wheat, 37*s.* 2*d.* ; barley, 28*s.* 7*d.* ; and oats, 22*s.* 5*d.*

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Yokohama, in a report dated 15th August, says :—Very little **wheat** reaches **Japan** from India, the value of the imports from that country for the past two years being slightly over $8,000 for each year. Owing to competition freights from India rule low and are subject to fluctuations. At present one line running to Calcutta quote yen 3·45 ($1·72) per ton of 2,000 lbs. on wheat to Japan.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Sydney details of the **Australian Government's Scheme for increasing the wheat production** next year show that the Government proposes to offer special inducements to farmers to cultivate excess areas by guaranteeing a fixed minimum price of 4*s.* for all wheat off the new area. Assistance will be given in clearing the additional land by a Government guarantee of 20 per cent of the advances made by the trading banks for that special purpose. Seed wheat will be supplied to farmers unable to produce it in the ordinary way, and the Government will also clear large areas of Crown land suitable for wheat. A portion will be made available for settlers and the remainder will be cultivated by the Department of Agriculture. Clearing operations have already commenced and will be continued until probably 100,000 acres are ready for the plough. The Government is hopeful that the scheme will result in an extra million acres at least being cropped. The scheme will also partially solve the unemployment question.

The *Buenos Ayres Standard* of 25th September publishes the following item of news in regard to **grain elevators in Argentina** :—After much weary waiting and discussion, the much desired measure, the Agricultural Warrants Bill, has been approved by Congress, and will become law in due course. The main body of cereal traders express satisfaction at this indication that the Government is fully alive to the imperative necessity of giving all possible aid and protection to our agricultural industry, but it may be pointed out that while the passing of the bill establishes a basis by which cereals can be regarded by bankers as absolutely safe collateral, the operation of the law must be ineffective and dangerous, unless it is attended by systematic and safe storage. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Government will avail itself of the proposition that is now before it to initiate an elevator system in this country. No apology is needed on its behalf. Agriculture in Argentina struggles against the disadvantages inherent to farming the world over, and also with others, not less serious, peculiar to it, and susceptible of more or less radical remedy. The droughts, excessive rains, unseasonable cold, and insect plagues are found in all climes, but in Argentina there is a struggle also against other enemies, which in some countries have been dominated or completely eliminated. They are lack of capital and commercial credit for the farmer; lack of up-to-date procedure for the delivery of the grain; and lack of competitive buyers in the market. The Grain Elevator system, exploited as a public service by powerful enterprise, eliminates all these defects. The farmer lacks capital and commercial credit, which obliges him to throw his harvest on an already overstocked market, overtaxing the railway transport facilities, and causing the congestion of maritime transport. All this is so notorious that it would be idle to expatiate on the subject, but it is well to note that these difficulties have all been overcome in the United States and Canada, and that steps have been taken to obtain like results in Russia. The decisive remedial element has been in all these cases the Grain Elevator.

The Hull correspondent of the *Oil and Colour Trades Journal*, writing on October 29th regarding the **Hull oil market**, says :—The market for oils is quiet, and the higher level of prices of linseed oil after the relapse has been, generally speaking, maintained. **Linseed oil** advanced steadily to 19*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. naked on spot, with 19*s.* 7½*d.* ruling for November-December delivery, and 20*s.* 9*d.* January-April. Refined **cotton oil** is, however, slightly lower at 21*s.* 10½*d.* per cwt. naked spot, with 22*s.* 3*d.* to 22*s.* 4½*d.*, the price for November-April. Crude Egyptian cotton oil is 9*d.* lower on the week at 22*s.* per cwt., while crude Bombay is about unaltered at 20*s.* spot. **Rapeseed oils** are 6*d.* lower, Jamba and brown East Indian being quoted at 32*s.* per cwt. The market for **soy oil** is very quiet, and prices at 24*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for extracted or spot are nominal. **Castor oil** is steady at £24 10*s.* per ton for firsts, and £23 10*s.* in barrels for seconds, *less* 2½ per cent free on rail at Hull. **Olive oil** continues dull, and £54 per tun is asked for Spanish or Levant. Pure East Coast **cod-liver oil** is again cheaper at 18*s.* per cwt. The exports of oil for the week are :—Linseed oil, 2 tons to Africa, 4 America, 1 Australia, 4 China, 50 Holland, 31 India, and 1 ton Norway; total, 93 tons, as against 30 tons in the same week last year. Cotton oil, 34 tons to Holland, 5 tons Sweden; total, 39 tons, against 48 tons. Soy oil, 10 tons to Holland, against 149 tons.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from His Majesty's Minister at The Hague to the effect that the Governor-General of the **Netherlands East Indies** has recently reported by telegraph that the **prohibition** of the exportation of **cassava** and **arachide products** from the Netherlands East Indies was **withdrawn** on the 1st September.

A Reuter message from Brisbane states that the **Queensland sugar crop** for the current year is estimated at 210,000 tons. There has been a record crop in the northern districts.

The **stock of sugar** at the various Port Commissioners' warehouses in **Calcutta** on the 24th November, was 255,611 bags, while the stock in **Bombay** on the 20th idem amounted to 20,000 bags.

A Rio de Janiero correspondent, writing to the *Economist* under the date of September 29th, says:—The **coffee market** here and in Santos continues in a very unsatisfactory condition, owing to the scarcity of buyers, and these being principally for shipment to the United States of specially selected coffees. It has been reported in one of the Santos papers that the Sao Paulo Government has been buying coffee in Ribeirao-Preto, Botucatu, and Jacarehy at 10 milreis the "arroba" (equal to 6$600 the 10 kilos). There is no truth in this however; the price alone is enough to make the report ridiculous. What has taken place is that the Sao Paulo Hypothecary Bank has advanced money to some planters against a guarantee in the shape of coffee in warehouse—in fact, warranted it. A Bill is still being discussed in the National Congress for an emission of 200,000 contos of milreis for the purchase by the National Government of coffee, but we hear on very good authority that what will be finally decided in this connection is an issue of 100,000 contos, which will be employed for advancing against coffee warrants.

In their report on **London tea sales**, dated October 30th, Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, Ltd., say :—The quantity of Indian tea on offer, namely, 36,434 packages, showed a considerable reduction on that of last week. At both Auctions there was a very strong enquiry for all descriptions, and prices generally showed a further advance. Good liquoring Assam invoices met with particular attention and realised full rates, whilst all classes of common tea were frequently dearer, the quotation for clean liquoring Pekoe Souchong at the close of the week standing at 8½*d.* per lb. with only a small quantity available at that figure. The keenest demand, however, was for leaf teas from 9*d.* to 10*d.*, for which prices showed an irregular advance of about ½*d.*, due most probably to the continued activity of exporters. Southern India was represented by 1,014 packages, and in sympathy with other growths, quotations compared favourably with those of last week. Averages :—Darjeeling "Chamong," 1*s.* 3¾*d*; Darjeeling Co., "Ambootia," 1*s.* 3½*d.*; "Goomtee" and "Turzum," 1*s.* 0½*d.*; Assam "Rupai T Co.," 1*s.* 3½*d.*; "Pabbojan T Co.," 1*s.* 1*d.*; "Tara T Co." and "East Assam Co. Sealkotee," 1*s.* 0¾*d.*; "Bordubi T Co.," 1*s.* 0½*d.*; Travancore "Kan. Dev. H. Co. Chittavurrai" and "Kanniamally," 9¾*d.* Average for week 9·67*d.*, against 9·28*d.* last sale. Week's average of tea on Garden Account, season 1914-15, 35,862 packages, average 9·67*d.*, 1913-14, 59,057 packages, average 9·25*d.* Season 1914-15 to date 565,709 packages, average 9·05*d.* Season 1913-14 to date 654,966 packages, average 9·53*d.*

The statement below, compiled in the Department of Statistics from the returns furnished by the Collectors of Customs, shows the **imports of tobacco** from each principal country into British India in the month of October, 1914, and **total duty realised thereon** :—

		MANUFACTURED.					
			CIGARETTES.				
	Unmanufactured.	Cigars.	Weighing less than 3 lbs. per 1,000.	Weighing 3 lbs. or more per 1,000.	Total.	Other sorts.	Total tobacco.
Imports—	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
From the United Kingdom.	...	381	—	—	114,357	38,820	153,598
From Holland.	...	2,080	—	—	...	...	2,080
From Belgium.	171	...	—	—	...	...	171
From Egypt	896	...	—	—	5,819	8	6,723
From the United States of America.	...	...	—	—	...	4,344	4,344
From other countries.	10	2,076	—	—	880	368	3,334
Total .	1,077	4,537	—	—	121,056	43,540	170,210
Total duty realised thereon Rs.	7,061	7,719	145,295	12,855	158,150	48,497	221,427

The following **return** shows the **number of bales of cotton imported** and **exported** at the **various ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 43 weeks ended 22nd October, 1914 :—

—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1914.	43 Weeks ended 22nd Oct., 1914.	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1914.	43 Weeks ended 22nd Oct., 1914.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American .	27,663	2,004,706	1,761	122,429
Brazilian .	—	208,876	100	15,864
East Indian .	2,867	235,044	668	54,604
Egyptian .	—	373,600	256	117,110
Miscellaneous .	5,237	226,394*	21	11,853
Total	35,767	3,048,620	2,806	321,860

* Including 6,265 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 27,835 bales British East African, and 2,914 bales foreign East African.

The Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce at Washington issued on 26th October its **third report** for the season of **cotton ginned of the growth of 1914**. It brings the returns down to October 17th and shows a total ginned up to that date of 7,611,000 bales, as against 6,973,000 in 1913, 6,674,000 in 1912, and 7,759,000 in 1911. During the period from September 24th to October 17th 4,229,000 bales were ginned, as against 3,719,000 during the same period last year and 4,482,000 in the same three weeks of 1911. The return is notable for the heavy ginnings shown for Texas and Oklahoma, which between them furnish 1,730,000 bales, as against only 956,000 last year, for the period between September 24th and October 17th, while the total ginned so far this season in those two States reached 3,164,000 bales as against 2,842,000 in 1913, 3,628,000 in 1912, and 3,097,000 in 1911. Another feature is the smallness of the ginnings compared with last year's in the Atlantic States, particularly South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. The Sea Island bales included in the returns total 30,000 bales, as against 31,000, 16,000 and 40,000 respectively in the three previous years. The following table gives full details in thousands of bales (counting round as half bales) by States, with comparisons :—

	Oct. 17 1914.	Sep. 24 1914.	Oct. 17 1913.	Oct. 17 1912.	Oct. 17 1911.
N. Carolina	301	93	252	356	438
S. Carolina	693	291	620	540	789
Georgia	1,364	769	1,297	793	1,553
Florida	43	25	36	24	43
Alabama	811	393	840	592	839
Mississippi	474	161	436	347	386
Louisiana	225	94	164	203	177
Texas	3,713	1,325	2,450	3,230	2,700
Arkansas	397	99	322	300	278
Tennessee	104	16	132	67	126
Oklahoma	450	109	391	398	397
Other States	35	9	32	24	33
Total	7,611	3,382	6,973	6,674	7,759

At the autumn Congress of the Textile Institute, held in Manchester on 28th October, one of the subjects discussed was the "The effects of the war on cotton-growing in new fields." It was introduced by a paper by Mr. J. Arthur Hutton, the chairman of the Council of the British Cotton Growing Association. In a preliminary review of the present condition of the **cotton trade** Mr. Hutton drew attention to the superabundance of the raw material and the low prices which are the result. These, he said, formed no reason why the Association should relax its efforts, for, sooner or later, cotton was certain to rise again in value, and if there was a considerable reduction in the cotton-growing acreage we might experience again high and inflated prices and all the consequent difficulties to trade. The crop grown at the instance of the Association in the present year would amount to about 100,000 bales, and it was evident that a considerable increase or decrease of that crop would have but a very slight effect upon the value of the cotton crop of the whole world, which was estimated at 30,000,000 bales. The question which naturally suggested itself was, what would happen if prices fell so low as to make it necessary for the Association considerably to reduce their buying prices? In some countries the industry was sufficiently well established to recover from a set-back. In others there was some danger of the industry being abandoned. The paramount duty was to see that every native producer was able to obtain a market for his cotton. If the buyers were not prepared to help by working for a time on a small margin of profit it might be necessary for the Association to step in and take their place. The Association could do a great deal by working even at a slight loss, by obtaining concessions in steamer and railway freights, and by reducing the charges in every possible way, so as to be able to give the native the utmost possible price for his cotton. In other words, it would pay the Association, the steamship owners, and the railway authorities to work at a slight loss rather than let the industry be killed. It had been suggested that the Government should assist. But the Government had always been so generous in the past and had now so many calls at home that he would feel reluctant in asking them to do any more. In any case it seemed very doubtful whether it would be wise for the Government to purchase cotton in order to prevent the price falling to a very low level. This cotton would always be hanging over the market and might even be the cause of forcing prices to a lower level than if they were left to the natural fluctuations of the market. One might, however, make out a good case for the intervention of a colonial Government. For instance, in Uganda, where the cotton crop was now worth £500,000 per annum, it would be a very serious matter for the revenue if the industry were destroyed, and it was clearly to the interest of the Uganda Government to grant considerable concessions in railway and steamer freights in order to keep up the buying price. The Uganda Government might even consider it to their interest to grant a temporary bounty, but this was a point which would want very careful consideration.

The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations is informed by letter, as regards the general situation of the **cotton industry in Italy**, that the spinning mills are working more or less four days a week, in consequence of the much reduced demand by manufacturers. The supply of cotton is pretty regular, but some difficulties are being experienced in financing the cotton bought in America. Sellers at the outbreak of the war insisted upon cash, but now they are coming back to the old terms, bills at 90 days' sight. Manufacturers have had some demand from the Italian home trade, but the exports generally are stopped on account of the impossibility of getting payments from abroad, especially from the Balkan States. Manufacturers are working four to five days a week. The cost of coal, war risks, high rate of exchange, and reduced production increase the cost of production very materially. In **Switzerland** there is a curtailment of production from 25 to 50 per cent in the spinning mills and about 50 per cent in the weaving mills. According to statistics compiled in the Swiss textile industry the wages earned are 57·8 per cent of the normal (excluding the silk industry, where they are 80 per cent of the normal).

The following particulars relating to **Egyptian cottonseed** are extracted from the October number of the *Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt* :—The spot market opened on the 14th of the month, but owing to very small arrivals the business done was very small. Prices rose towards the close of the month, owing to better news of English markets. As a result of financing difficulties and of the unwillingness of growers to sell their Cotton crop at prices so much below what they have been accustomed to obtain in past years, the movement of the crop continues very slow, and arrivals at Alexandria seem likely to be moderate for some time to come. The Government has announced that it will not allow the Cottonseed contract position to be re-opened. Judging from the first arrivals, the new Cotton crop is proving rather disappointing. The staple is good, but the grade is inferior to last year's crop. Reports of Boll-worm trouble are fairly general, and with the delay in picking, a great deal of the crop will be picked, first and second pickings together, which is sure to have a detrimental effect on the top grades.

A Notification No. 950-W., dated the 20th November, 1914, issued by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, says :—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 735-W., dated the 10th November, 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to **prohibit the taking of wool** (Raw) by sea or by land out of British India.

A statement issued last month by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, says :—In order to increase the demand for cotton, one of the largest flour-milling firms in America has directed its managers and salesmen all over the country to urge its customers to accept deliveries of flour that are **shipped in cotton instead of jute sacks.** Hitherto jute imported from India has been used extensively for shipment of flour, both to home and foreign markets. The sacks employed hold 140 pounds each. If the trade can be induced to accept shipments in cotton sacks holding 98 pounds each, there will be a marked increase in the demand for home-grown cotton, and the action of the flour-milling firm is regarded as a long step in this direction. Anything that will improve the financial condition of the cotton growers, it is pointed out, will increase the volume of their cash purchases, and thus benefit general business conditions. For this reason, it is believed that the trade will not insist on the jute sacks used hitherto.

The office of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for **South Africa** has forwarded a copy of the Report of the South African Mines Department for 1913, from which it appears that the total value of the **mineral output** of the Union for the year was £52,924,990, as compared with £52,711,761 in 1912. The following table shows the production of the chief minerals during 1913, the figures for 1912 being added for purposes of comparison :—

—	1912.	1913.
	£	£
Gold	38,691,688	37,374,553
Silver*	124,374	115,822
Diamonds	10,061,489	11,389,807
Coal	1,999,378	2,240,458
Coke	11,980	15,862
Copper	556,978	507,856
Tin	367,699	436,550
Asbestos	18,882	16,028
Graphite	1,155	1,257
Magnesite	1,673	1,194
Lead	8,654	1,199
Salt	63,059	77,142
Lime	129,470	118,984
Flint	9,395	3,789

*Contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

The industrial disturbances of July, 1913, which resulted in a diminution in the number of natives employed on the Witwatersrand for the remaining six months of the year, caused a fall in the total output of **gold** to the value of some £1,320,000 as compared with 1912. Consequently, there was also a slight falling off in the production of **silver.** On the other hand, **diamonds** showed an improvement over 1912 to the value of £1,328,318, due largely to the increase in the price, while **coal** also showed an increase in value of about £240,000. There is a slight falling off in the **copper** exported, which will probably be continued in future years as the Namaqualand mines become worked out; the output of the northern Transvaal will, however, tend to meet the deficiency in Namaqualand. The improvement in the value of **tin** exported, however, balances the loss in copper.

The *Ironmonger* states that a Japanese iron expert, in the "Tokyo Economist", has drawn attention to the condition of **Japan's iron industry** and the rapid growth of imports in recent years. He commences by referring to his previous statements in 1908, when he pointed out that the exports were 330 and the imports 490 million yen, and of the latter one-ninth were of iron. Last year the exports were 640 and the imports 720 million yen, iron representing one-tenth of the imports. He demonstrates the increase during the last decade by the following table:

1901 .	19,970,000 yen	1911 .	54,757,000 yen
1902 .	18,810,000 „	1912 .	71,922,000 „
1903 .	21,931,000 „	1113 .	69,624,000 „
Mean .	20,237,000 „	Mean .	65,430,000

Thus in a decade the imports of iron goods have more than trebled. In the three years following 1895 the iron imports averaged 13,930,000 yen, and in the three years following 1905, 42,520,000 yen. The mean for the three years 1911-13 was 65,430,000, the increase in six years being 157 per cent., and in ten years 258 per cent. Japan's requirements in iron besides pig iron are steel and other unworked shapes, also finished products of all kinds. In 1903 the imports of ore only totalled 51,800 tons valued at 362,000 yen, but in 1913 they amounted to 280,200 tons valued at 1,585,000 yen. The value of the imports of locomotives, steamships, and machinery was 10 million yen in 1903, and 40 million yen in 1913. To this must be added the importation of weapons and warships, for which statistics are not available, but which are estimated at 20 million yen per annum. The Japanese consumption of iron for 1912 is indicated as follows:

Imports of iron	69,624,000 yen
„ locomotives, steamships, and machinery	40,000,000 „
„ weapons, &c.	20,000,000
Native production	27,000,000 „
Total .	156,624,000 „

Reckoning on a population of 60,000,000, the requirements of iron per head are thus 2·60 yen per annum, of which Japan herself only produces 17 per cent.

The latest report to hand from the **London Metal market** (October 27th) is as follows:—The Metal Exchange remains officially closed, and private transactions are conducted on a small scale. *Copper*: There is not much doing, but the tone is firm, warrants of standard copper being rather sparingly offered; electrolytic is quoted £52 10*s.* to £53 per ton. *Tin* is irregular but firm, owing to decreasing stocks; Straits cash delivery is quoted £136 to £136 10*s.* per ton, and English ingots £136 to 138. *Pig-lead* rather firmer; soft foreign spot worth about £18 5*s.*; October shipment quoted £17 10*s.*, December sold at £17 5*s.*, and English lead remains at £18 10*s.* per ton. *Spelter* rather firmer, but irregular; G. O. B's quotations are wide, near positions ranging from £25 to £25 10*s.* per ton, and forward £24 10*s.* to £25; specials are nominal. *Zinc* sheets are nominal at about £40. *Antimony* somewhat quieter; English Regulus spot about £55, and forward £40 to £45. *Aluminium* quoted £80 to £84 per ton. Quicksilver somewhat lower, but nominal at £10 to £10 5*s.* per bottle. *Pig iron* idle.

The *Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department* (comprising the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and the Province of Bihar) for the year ending 31st March, 1914, says:—The total quantity of salt, maunds 77,16,215, extracted during the official year was more by maunds 55,30,583, or 253·04 per cent, than in 1912-13. Maunds 61,95,026 of Kyar salt and maunds 15,21,189 of "Pan" salt were extracted as compared with maunds 16,69,170 of Kyar salt and maunds 5,16,462 of "Pan" salt in 1912-13. The Kyar salt manufactured in the Kyars at Sambhar amounted to maunds 26,85,294 from lake brine, maunds 6,07,178 from canal brine and maunds 8,98,812 from lake and canal brine in admixture. The manufacture of Kyar salt from lake brine began at Sambhar on the 20th October, 1913, and from canal brine on the 13th October, 1913, or about three months earlier than in the previous year. At Nawa and Jhapog the extraction of Kyar salt commenced on 20th and 21st October, 1913, respectively. The manufacture of "Pan" salt commenced at Nawa on the 27th September, 1913, and at Gudha on the 1st October 1913. No "Pan" salt was manufactured at Sambhar. In regard to the supply of salt to provinces with which the Department has dealings the Report says:—Accurate statistics of consumption are not available owing to absence of records of stock. In the circumstances, to minimise this source of error, the average supply available per head has been calculated on the aggregate figures of three years. The following table gives, per head of population for the several provinces with which the Department has dealings, the balance between the supplies to, and export from, each province:—

—	Average supply (in maunds) per head of population during							
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	Average.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Average.
North-West Frontier Province.	7·64	7·08	6·40	7·04	9·09	7·36	9·20	8·55
Punjab . . .	9·00	8·96	8·74	8·90	9·42	9·16	8·90	9·16
Kashmir . .	9·28	11·42	9·21	9·97	10·54	9·01	14·97	11·51
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	8·73	9·19	9·41	9·11	9·53	9·94	9·47	9·65
Bihar and Orissa .	11·44	12·03	11·96	11·81	12·46	11·04	12·02	11·85
Central Provinces .	13·07	13·63	13·14	13·01	13·66	11·96	13·71	13·11
Rajputana and Central India.	10·80	11·09	9·85	10·51	9·79	9·33	11·16	10·09

In their **rubber market** report, dated London, October 30th, 1914, Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton Ltd., write:—During the week a fair volume of business has passed in Spot Plantation grades, more particularly for standard and brown Crepes and Sheets. For forward Delivery there has been good enquiry with considerable business in standard grades, especially Crepes, up to June of next year. Quotations at time of writing—Crepe November, 2*s.* 3$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*; December, 2*s.* 3$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*; January-June, 2*s.* 1$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*; January-December, 2*s.* 0$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* Ribbed Smoked Sheet, November, 2*s.* 5$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*; December, 2*s.* 4$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*; January-June, 2*s.* 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; January-December, 2*s.* 1$\frac{1}{4}$*d.* Para, November-December, 2*s.* 6$\frac{1}{4}$*d.* Sellers.

The following figures of the exports of cultivated **rubber** from the **Straits Settlements** during the month of September, 1914, are from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for September, 1913, being added for purposes of comparison:—

—	1913.	1914.
	Tons.	Tons.
September	1,057	1,602
January-September	8,305	13,017

These figures include transhipments of rubber from various places in the neighbourhood of the Straits Settlements, such as Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the Non-Federated Malay States, but do not include rubber exports from the Federated Malay States.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* of 23rd September reports that the coal production of the **Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate** only amounted to 4,623,000 metric tons in August, 1914, as compared with 8,855,000 metric tons in July, and 8,670,000 metric tons in August, 1913. This output in August only amounted to about one-third of the authorised output. The output of coke amounted to only 1,390,022 metric tons in August. 1914, as compared with 1,787,077 metric tons during the corresponding month of last year. The production of briquettes, on the other hand, rose to 401,389 metric tons, as compared with 390,402 metric tons during August, 1913. (Mark=11·3*d.* Metric ton=2204·6 lbs.)

Monazite, which is used for the manufacture of thorium nitrate for **gas mantles**, is found in the Brazilian States of Bahia and Espiritu Santo. According to official statements the exports of this material in 1912 were: From Bahia, 1,222 metric tons, valued at $198,250; from Victoria, 2,040 metric tons, valued at $308,694; from Rio de Janeiro, 134 metric tons, valued at $21,669; total, 3,396 metric tons, valued at $528,613. This gives an average value of about $156 per ton of 2,204·6 pounds. In this connection the following observations made by Mr. W. M. Kay, B. Sc., President of the Liverpool University Chemical Society, in the course of his presidential address at the first meeting of the society for the new session held on 29th October, will be read with interest:—The gas mantle industry was one of the many which had fallen into the hands of one or two German rings. It was stated in some quarters that there was a possibility that within two or three months this industry would come to a stop and no more mantles be made. There was reason to believe that those directly interested were giving the matter their serious attention, and that the near future might see a considerable extension of the gas mantle industry in this country. In such an extension chemists must play an important part, and one to which they had probably not been accustomed; that was, extracting from monazite sand the thorium and cerium to which the mantles owe their brilliance. The difficulty would lie in obtaining supplies of the monazite. The **best sources** were said to be **in Travancore**, India, and there were deposits in Carolina, United States of America, but most of the monazite came from a little village in Brazil. The sand, which was £80 a ton in value, required careful treatment over a considerable period before it was converted to nitrate, to be finally merged in the gas mantle. The deposits of monazite appeared to be controlled by a number of German houses, chiefly in Hamburg, and English firms who manufactured mantles were dependent on the German firms for their supplies of the sand; and the latter had always carefully watched that no large stocks should accumulate in England. Apparently American firms had control over the deposits in Carolina, but it was doubtful whether they could spare any of the precious commodity. The view had been expressed that some arrangement might be made with the India Office to get supplies of the sand direct from Travancore, but the question then was: how to manufacture the nitrates from it. Evidently in the event of the supply problem becoming settled, there would be a call for chemists in this industry. The estimate of the number of mantles used every year was not exactly known, but it must run into scores of millions at the lowest. The huge majority of these had been German made at a price which had rendered it impossible for the English manufacturer to compete. The German goods had been generally admitted to be cheap, and inferior in quality. One firm operated in England, and in conjunction with the Gas Light and Coke Co. and other lighting firms might be expected to be prime movers in an extension of the industry here.

A Notification, dated 2nd November, 1914, issued by the Government of Burma, states that plague restrictions at Burma ports against vessels arriving from the port of Singapore have been removed.

The following statement shows the value of the **exports of Indian merchandise** from the principal ports during the five weeks ending 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st October, 1914 :—

Port.	Week ending 3rd October.	Week ending 10th October.	Week ending 17th October.	Week ending 24th October.	Week ending 31st October.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta . .	1,37,54,420	1,64,01,893	1,49,68,573	1,90,70,325	2,04,54,670
Bombay . .	34,36,776	34,86,581	81,43,507	75,92,555	59,59,113
Karachi . .	33,42,768	36,50,671	12,36,768	62,24,689	33,03,307
Madras . .	47,789	18,04,997	26,49,732	7,75,268	3,68,730
Rangoon . .	25,53,504	12,36,928	43,06,332	15,39,255	39,08,926
Chittagang . .	...	26,22,692	5,92,960	...	830
Total .	2,31,35,257	2,92,03,762	3,18,97,872	3,52,02,292	3,40,25,576

It is understood that, with a view to finding **fresh outlets for Sudan exports**, Ministries of Commerce in various countries have been requested to give publicity to a statement as to availability of certain products for export from the Sudan this season. The foreign countries in question are the United States of America, Italy, Spain, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. A similar request has been sent to the Board of Trade, London, and enquiries have been instituted also in France and elsewhere. In the above communications, attention has been drawn to the need of new markets for the following articles of Sudan produce, *viz.*, gum arabic, ivory, mother-of-pearl shell, hides, skins, tanning pods, sesame, senna, cotton, cotton seed, millet, vegetable ivory nuts, ostrich feathers and groundnuts.

The following Press *communiqué* has been issued :—It is notified for the information of the public that all **postal matter** addressed to countries other than (*a*) Great Britain, France, Russia and Belgium, their colonies, dependencies and protectorates, and (*b*) Afghanistan, Servia, Montenegro and Japan is censored and that any attempt to trade with enemy firms in Germany, Austria or the Ottoman Empire will thus become known. Letters written in languages other than English or French are likely to be subjected to more delay than letters written in those languages, and it is recommended that postal matter for countries other than those mentioned above should be posted at least two days before the usual date.

A Notification issued by the Government of **Bihar and Orissa** says that, under the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act (IX of 1910), a license for the supply of **electrical energy** in the towns of Patna and Bankipur and environs, has been granted to a firm in London.

Applications in respect of the following **new inventions** were filed in the Patent Office, Calcutta, up to March—November 14th :—D. C. Reinohl.—Improvements in recovering precious metals from their ores. Ed. Kummer A. G.—Improvements in watches. W. H. Beddard.—Improvements in coin testing machines. T. A. L. Whittington.—Improved railway chair. A. Miller.—Method of operating internal combustion engines. J. P. O'Donnell.—Improvements in railway signalling apparatus. S. L. Glenn.—Improvements in pneumatic and like systems of, and apparatus for, operating railway switch points and the like. A. E. Cummins and R. Bridge.—Improvements in presses for compressing and baling cotton and other materials. W. Jackson.—Improvements in apparatus for withering, or welking, or for drying, tea leaf and the like. T. P. Woodhead.—Improvements in hangers and the like supporting devices. F. J. Gresham and G. Kiernan.—Improvements relating to vacuum brake apparatus for railway and like vehicles. H. Goldstein.—An improved fuel for internal combustion engines and the like. Elektro-Osmose Aktiengesellschaft (Graf Schwerin Gesellschaft).—An improvement in the treatment of clay and kaolin by an elutriation process. J. T. McKee, T. E. Powers and J. S. Tait.—Improvements in or relating to means for supplying air to boiler furnaces. G. K. Paul.—A very compact and portable hand harmonium. S. C. Aranha.—Indiarubber solution.

Printed **Specifications of patents** filed in India, so far as yet published, together with extracts from the *Gazette of India* of the 7th and 14th November, 1914, containing lists of specifications may be inspected by those interested at the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

Weather in India during the week ended Tuesday last was marked by precipitation in the hills of Northern India and the continuance of unsettled conditions over the south of the Bay of Bengal. Rainfall has occurred in Burma and Baluchistan; elsewhere it has been dry.

The daily **prices of opium** per chest for the periods mentioned below were as follows :—

For the week ending 21st November, 1914 :—In the Calcutta market—

Bihar opium :—*1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580.

Benares opium :—*1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580; 1,580.

No quotations have been received in regard to the prices in the time bargains for the Bihar opium of the 12th sale of 1914.

In the China market—

At Hongkong :—(Exchange, Rs. 129⅛ per $100.)

Bihar opium :—†$9,300 (new) and $9,200 (old).

Benares opium :—No quotations received.

At Shanghai :—(Exchange, no quotations received.)

Bihar opium :—No quotations received.

Benares opium :—No quotations received.

* Uncertified. † Certified.

NOTICES.

CALLS FOR TENDERS.

Equipment.

The Director of Stores, Department of Public Health, Cairo, Egypt, is calling for tenders till the 14th January, 1915, for the supply of Equipment (clothing, putties and footwear) during the official year 1915-16. Specification and conditions of tender may be seen at this Department.

Petty Stores.

The Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, is calling for tenders till the 17th December, 1914, for the supply of petty stores during the period 1st April, 1915, to 28th February, 1916. Further particulars may be obtained from that officer.

ENQUIRIES.

(For particulars address the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, New Imperial Secretariat, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

An asterisk (*) preceding an enquiry indicates that Bank references are offered.)

Asbestos Materials.

(D393)—A firm of manufacturers in Glasgow, Scotland, is desirous of communicating with buyers of asbestos fire-proof partitions, mattresses, boiler and steam-pipe covering, mill-board, pipe lagging and other asbestos materials.

Disinfectants.

(D394)—A firm of manufacturers in Grimsby, England, is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of disinfectants.

Drugs.

(D395)—A local Chemical Works are desirous of communicating with suppliers of Indian Belladonna and Hyoscyamus.

Electric Accessories.

(D396)—A firm of manufacturers in Birmingham, England, is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of electric light and power accessories of every description.

Khoot.

(D397)—A merchant in Kangra Valley, Punjab, is desirous of communicating with local buyers of Khoot (*Saussurea lappa*).

Mahua Gum.

(D398)—A merchant of New York, U.S.A., is desirous of communicating with shippers of mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) gum.

Oils.

(D399)—A firm in Cardiff, Wales, is desirous of communicating with importers of lubricating oils for use in Cotton Mills.

Press Bagging.

(D400)—A firm in Lahore, Punjab, is desirous of communicating with manufacturers of Press Bagging.

Red Garnet Sand.

(D401)—A merchant in South India is desirous of communicating with buyers of red garnet sand.

Rope.

(D402)—A firm in Hull, England, is desirous of communicating with importers of rope at Karachi and Bombay.

Sheep Dips.

(D403)—A firm in Grimsby, England, is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of Sheep Dips.

Shells and Machinery.

(D404)—A firm in Agra Cantonment, United Provinces, is desirous of communicating with (1) sellers of mother-of-pearl shells and (2) makers of machinery for manufacturing buttons from mother-of-pearl.

Speedometers.

(D405)—A manufacturer in Coventry, England, is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of a newly invented Speedometer for measuring the speed of motor vehicles and machinery.

Screw Stoppers and Rings.

(D406)—A firm in Derby, England, is desirous of communicating with importers of Screw Stoppers and Rings for beer bottling and mineral waters.

Veterinary Preparations.

(D407)—A firm in Grimsby, England, is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of veterinary preparations, cattle goods, etc.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The following publications have been received and may be consulted by any desirous of studying them at the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, where they will be displayed in the waiting-room till Wednesday, the 2nd December 1914 :—

Parliamentary Publications.

Correspondence relating to the Continuance of the Administrative Provisions of the Charter of the British South Africa Company. Additional Protocol to the Treaty of Extradition between Great Britain and Guatemala—Treaty Series, 1914—No. 12. Colonial Reports—Annual, Fiji for 1913, No. 811;—Basutoland Report for 1913-14—No. 813.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

Canada—Summary of Results—Horticulture, 1913—Bull: No. 77;—Forage Plants, 1913 Bull: No. 76;—Field Husbandry, 1913, Bull: No. 75;—Weekly Report for October 12th and 19th, 1914. Italy—(International Institute of Agriculture) Communications to the Press—June 1914. Nederland—Statistiek van den In—, Uit— En Doorvoer—Augustus and September 1914;—Koninkrijk Der Nederlanden Statistiek van den In—, Uit— En Doorvoer Over Het Jaar 1913.

Indian Publications.

Administration Report of the Dewas State 2, for the years 1911-12 and 1912-13.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All correspondence and remittances relating to the supply of the "INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL" should be forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, to whom all bills are payable.

Correspondence regarding advertisements in the "INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL" should be addressed to Reuter's Telegram Co., Ld., but all advertisements, blocks, etc., must be approved by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence before insertion.

Retail trade advertisements cannot be accepted.

A full index is published as a quarterly supplement and should be filed for reference.

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The Indian Trade Journal.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1914.

THE TRADE IN RANGOON BEANS.

ONE of the effects of the war in Europe will probably be an increased demand at Home for peas, lentils and beans for human consumption. In our issue of 3rd September, 1914, figures were published showing the quantity and value of these products imported into the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913. In the case of peas (not fresh) India contributed to the extent of £467,064 out of a total import valued at £947,296. The imports of lentils last year totalled £76,926, of which India's share was £53,478. In the case of beans, the Board of Trade Returns show that out of £238,685 worth of "Haricot beans"* imported last year India's contribution was only £38,367. Over a third of the imports were from a single source —Madagascar; while France, Belgium, Germany and Austria-Hungary contributed to an equal extent. With the supplies from the countries at war now cut off an increased demand from India seems not improbable. Burma, among the Provinces, does the bulk of the export trade in beans, and a few facts relating to the trade may be of interest.

* Many varieties of haricot bean are cultivated in gardens in India as a vegetable for the sake of their young green pods and dried seeds. The bean is not, however, grown on any extensive scale in this country. The "white Rangoon" beans resemble small haricots, and are sometimes described as Rangoon haricots.

In his Report on the Maritime Trade and Customs Administration of Burma for the official year 1912-13 the Collector of Customs remarked that the trade in Rangoon beans (*Phaseolus lunatus*), which during the two preceding years showed some signs of reviving, had again relapsed and exports to foreign countries amounted to 17,446 tons valued at Rs. 16·55 lakhs, as against 24,647 tons in the previous year. Some recovery appeared in exports to Japan which was the biggest customer in the two years 1903-04 and 1904-05, but which then almost dropped out of the markets for five years. During the twelve months ended 31st March, 1913, however, Japan took the largest share, *viz.*, 7,713 tons. The European market was poor, the United Kingdom taking less than half what it took in 1911-12, while shipments to other European countries were remarkably small. The best figures for this trade were those of 1904-05 and the following year; in 1904-05 Japan, France and United Kingdom, in the order given, were the best customers, while in 1905-06, with Japan out of the market, the order was United Kingdom, France, Belgium. The trade in this commodity in 1913-14 was more promising. Foreign exports rose by 2,119 tons to 19,565 tons valued at Rs. 16·47 lakhs. Japan was again the best customer taking 9,668 tons valued at Rs. 7·55 lakhs as against 7,713 tons worth Rs. 6·98 lakhs. The United Kingdom came next with 5,967 tons and Rs. 5·28 lakhs as against 5,830 tons and Rs. 5·72 lakhs. Belgium with 1,102 tons and Germany with 1,013 tons showed improvement.

The figures just quoted show that the export trade in beans is one of considerable importance to the Province of Burma. But the trade—particularly with European countries—has, within recent years, suffered as a result of exaggerated statements in the Press of the presence of prussic (cyanhydric) acid in the beans. The beans at present shipped from Burma to the United Kingdom and the Continent

are of two kinds, known respectively as "red" and "white" Rangoon beans. The discovery that they may yield small amounts of prussic acid was made so early as 1903 by the Imperial Institute. The variety known as "red Rangoon," it has been ascertained, yields minute and usually harmless amounts of prussic acid when ground into meal and mixed with water. These beans are regarded with some suspicion on this account, but the scientific staff of the Imperial Institute have satisfied themselves that *so far as is known no poisoning has arisen from their use.* The other variety known as "white Rangoon" and resembling "small haricots" in appearance yields mere traces of prussic acid when the meal made from the beans is mixed with water, though in at least one case a sample described as "white Rangoon" beans has been found to yield more than traces of prussic acid.

In spite of the undisputed facts about the harmless nature of the Burma varieties of *P. lunatus* the export trade has been prejudiced and this has, as the Collector of Customs, Burma, points out in one of his Reports, gone so far that in France by a decree published in the *Journal Officiel* of the 29th June, 1912, the Government have prohibited the sale for food of beans and peas from Burma. "Thus," says the Collector, "what was once our best market has been closed to us entirely. The matter has been under the notice of the Agricultural Department and an effort is to be made to induce growers to cultivate a better class of bean, but even if this succeeds, it will probably take some time to live down the bad name which the Burma bean now has in European markets, and which precludes it from sharing the general prosperity of the bean trade at the present time."

Apart altogether from the suspicion with which the beans are regarded by agricultural experts in Europe, there is the additional fact that they realise comparatively small prices in the markets. In 1912 the red Rangoon beans realised only about £6 per ton in the United Kingdom and in Europe, whilst white Madagascar beans, which are used for human food, were fetching over £24 per ton. In consultation with merchants in London the Imperial Institute suggested to the Department of Agriculture in Burma that steps should be taken to encourage the natives to cultivate a better class of beans for export, and a sample of white Madagascar beans of the kind in demand at Home was forwarded to the Department for trial cultivation. The results of the trials are given in the "Report of the Mandalay Agricultural Station for 1912-13" and a summary appears in the October number of the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*, just issued.

The experiments, it is stated, were carried out at the Natywagon Experimental Area on a fine, easily worked, sandy loam which had previously been used for the cultivation of indigenous beans and which was typical of the soils selected for the cultivation of these crops by Burmans in the riverine tracts of the country.

The Madagascar beans were sown on low ridges and, the season being late and exceptionally dry, the plants had to be watered once a week until they were a foot high. Although 9 lb. of seeds (numbering about 3,000) were sown, only 350 plants reached maturity, and these yielded a total crop of 41¼ lb. of seed. The plants branched freely and exhibited a habit similar to that of the red Rangoon bean ("pe-gya"), but were almost twice as large. Like pe-gya the Madagascar beans proved to be continuous bearers which necessitated the pods being gathered as they ripened, at intervals varying with the dryness of the season; this disadvantage they exhibited to a greater degree than pe-gya.

Experiments were also made at Natywagon with a view to selecting an indigenous variety of Rangoon bean which would give a low yield of prussic acid, and at the same time would be suitable for cultivation in Burma. The types used in these experiments were selected from the pe-gyas received from Madaya (Mandalay District), Kyauksé, Mônywa, Katha, Tharrawaddy, and Falam (Chin Hills), and consisted of beans which varied in colour from a pale buff through mottled purple to deep red and even black. The seeds of all the beans which were reaped were lighter in colour than the seeds sown. The only variety of white Rangoon bean ("pe-byu-gale") experimented with was obtained from the Mandalay District. In this case, the reaped seeds had an appearance identical with that of the seed sown.

Specimens of the Madagascar beans and of certain of the indigenous beans produced in the course of these experiments were forwarded to the Imperial Institute for examination in May, 1913. The descriptions supplied by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Circle, Burma, were as follows:—

Number of sample.	Name.	Description of seed from which sample was grown.	Origin of seed.	Remarks.
1	Pe-byu-gyi (Madagascar bean).	Ordinary seed without selection.	Imperial Institute.	Yield per acre 820 lb. only. The seed was received too late for a proper test of yield to be made. Prospects good.
3	Pe-byu-gale (Rangoon white bean).	The common white *Phaseolus lunatus*.	Low country.	This is the same throughout the country. Only grown in the plains.
4	Pe-gya (red bean)	Seed of a light colour only.	Low country.	Ditto
5	Ditto	Seed of a dark colour only.	Ditto	Ditto
6	Ditto	Mixed seed as received from the districts.	Ditto	Ditto
7	Tim Sin.	Seed of a black colour	Chin Hills	Grown on the Chin and adjacent hills only.
8	Kawl-be	Seed of a red colour only.	Ditto	Ditto
9	Ditto	Seed of a light colour.	Ditto	Ditto
10	Ditto	Mixed seed as ordinarily cultivated by the Chins.	Ditto	Ditto

The results of the examination of the samples at the Imperial Institute are given below :—

No. 1. Madagascar beans (*pe-byu-gyi*).—Large white, kidney-shaped beans, from 0·7 to 0·9 in. long plump and of good appearance.

No. 3. Pe-byu-gale.—Small white beans similar to the white Burma or Rangoon beans of commerce.

No. 4. Pe-gya (*light*).—Beans of pinkish-cream to pinkish-brown colour ; a few were marked with very slight purplish-pink specks.

No. 5. Pe-gya (*dark*).—Purplish-pink beans with pale brown specks or patches.

No. 6. Pe-gya (*ordinary*).—Coloured beans which could be separated into three groups: (1) pinkish-cream to pinkish-brown; (2) same as (1) but with purplish-pink specks or patches; and (3) purplish-pink with light specks or patches.

No. 7. Tim Sin (*black*).—Beans of uniform black colour, except at the hilum, which was nearly white.

No. 8. Kawl-be (*red*).—These beans were on the whole very similar in appearance to No. 4 (pe-gya light).

No. 9. Kawl-be (*light*).—These beans were on the whole very similar in appearance to No. 4 (pe-gya light).

No. 10. Kawl-be (*ordinary*).—Beans showing all the colours of samples 7, 8, and 9, and bearing specks and patches. Only a few were of uniform purple colour.

The beans of samples 3 to 10 were similar in shape and size; they were of rounded oblong shape, tapering at one end, and measuring approximately 0·4 in. in length. They were plump and of good appearance. The hilum was in all cases nearly white.

All the samples were clean, in good condition, and practically free from insect attack.

The samples were submitted to chemical examination, and the percentage of prussic acid which they yielded, expressed on the beans as received, is shown in the following table :—

No.	Variety.	Yield of prussic acid.
		Per cent.
1	Madagascar beans	0·005
3	Pe-byu-gale	0·03
4	Pe-gya (light)	0·015
5	„ (dark)	0·01
6	„ (ordinary)	0·04
7	Tim Sin (black)	0·09
8	Kawl-be (red)	0·05
9	„ (light)	0·055
10	„ (ordinary)	0·04

The Madagascar beans were submitted to the firm of merchants in London who originally supplied the seed from which they were grown. The firm reported on the samples as follows :—

(1) The Madagascar beans are of good quality, though some of them have a slight yellow tinge; if the standard of this sample were maintained the beans should realise the ordinary price of Madagascar beans. The "spot" price of the latter in London at the date of report (September, 1913) was 23*s.* per cwt., and that for "forward shipment" 18*s.* per cwt.

No valuations of the other beans (samples 3 to 10) were obtained, as they are at present only of interest in connection with the selection experiments which are in progress in Burma.

The merchants who examined the samples of Madagascar beans included in this series appeared to be satisfied with the quality of these products. The Madagascar beans of commerce yield as a rule very little prussic acid or none at all. The sample of Madagascar beans sent from the Imperial Institute, and from which this present sample was grown, gave 0·0025 per cent of prussic acid; and the sample grown in Burma yielded, as shown above, just twice as much. Even this amount, however, is only half that present in the best sample of Burma beans described above (Pe-gya No. 5), which yielded 0·01 per cent of prussic acid.

The Report concludes :—"The beans produced by selection experiments with Rangoon beans have afforded interesting results. The white Rangoon beans yielded 0·03 per cent of prussic acid, which is high for the variety, though not higher than has been recorded for this kind in recent years. As regards the coloured Rangoon beans, it is noticeable that sample No. 6, consisting of ordinary mixed pegya beans, yielded more prussic acid than the two samples of uniformly coloured beans (*Nos.* 4 and 5) obtained by selection. No general conclusions can, however, be drawn from this, since the reverse is the case with the samples of 'ordinary mixed' (No. 10), and 'selected uniform' (Nos. 8 and 9) kawl-be beans.

"It was pointed out in the report on these samples that it is very desirable that the experiments should be continued, with a view to the isolation of pure races of these beans, and that when this has been done further experiments should be carried out in order to ascertain the effect of locality, soil, and seasonal variations in climate on the cyanogenetic behaviour of the races.

"At the request of the Department of Agriculture in Burma, two tons of Madagascar beans have been forwarded for experimental cultivation by sundry co-operative societies in the Province. By this means the beans will be tested on an extended scale, and their value for general cultivation throughout the country should thus be definitely ascertained."

SAMPLE EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS.

THE exhibition of German and Austrian imported goods will open on Tuesday the 1st December next, at the Commerce and Industry Building—1, Council House Street, Calcutta. The exhibition will include samples of such classes of German and Austrian (and some other foreign) imports as compete with already existing Indian industries or with which Indian manufacturers might be expected to compete. A number of samples of Indian manufactures of similar classes will be included in the exhibition, comprising Textiles, Soap, Matches, Pencils, Glass, Hardware, Cutlery, Earthenware, etc.

The exhibition will be open from 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M. on week days, Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. There will be no charge for admission and the Commercial Intelligence Department will be willing to give such explanatory information as they possess regarding the samples to persons interested.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

THE *Board of Trade Journal*, published on the 29th October, relating to Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations, gives particulars about :—

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation. Reports of Evidence.—Proposed.

CEYLON.—Amended Regulations respecting Stamp Duty on Warehouse Warrants.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—Free Importation of certain Minor Articles and Tools of Trade. Commerce Act : Marking of Collars.

GIBRALTAR.—Importation of Sugar prohibited, except under Licence.

EGYPT.—Exportation of Rice Authorised.

RUSSIA.—Tariff Classification of certain Scissors.

NORWAY.—Automatic Weighing Machines no longer Free of Customs Duty. Exportation of Gold and Silver Ornaments, etc., allowed.—Exportation of Sheep prohibited.

NETHERLANDS.—Exportation of Petroleum, Potatoes and Lead prohibited.—Exportation of Charcoal Briquettes and Timber for Use in Mines permitted.

FRANCE.—Exportation of Certain Articles prohibited. Exportation of Eggs prohibited. Exportation of Cotton and Cotton Waste prohibited. Temporary Suspension of Customs Duties on Fresh Meat.

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.—Temporary Suspension of Customs Duties on Certain Live Animals.

FRANCE (GUADELOUPE).—Temporary Suspension of Import Duties on Potatoes, Cattle and Codfish.

PORTUGAL AND PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—Re-exportation of certain Articles prohibited.

URUGUAY.—Law respecting Consumption Duty on Wines and Liqueurs. Statistical Tax on Imports and Exports.

We give the following particular of changes interesting to Indian trade :—

EGYPT.

Exportation of Rice Authorised.

With reference to an earlier notice respecting the prohibition of the exportation of all alimentary products from Egypt, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Egyptian Government have authorised the exportation under licence of the whole of the Egyptian rice crop of 1913, and that, in addition, permission will be granted for the export of rice in a quantity not exceeding one-half of all shipments of rice to Egypt from abroad as from September 25th.

—At the fifth congress of the Textile Institute held at Manchester, Mr. George Garnett gave some results of the recent deputation to the Board of Trade on the **standardisation of indigo dye** in woollen and worsted cloths. For many years, he said, cloths had been dishonestly put on the market, and sold as indigo, in the dyeing of which, in reality very little, and, in many cases, no indigo had been used. The Board of Trade was approached with a view to securing legislative action to deal with the matter. As the result of research work carried out during the past two years, new methods of analysis had been found, which now afford the basis of an accurate analysis, and estimation of indigo on textile materials under any known conditions. Professor Green and Professor Gardner, who, along with other experts, carried out the research work, did not think that a dye containing less than 25 per cent of indigo could really exhibit the characteristic and valuable features of indigo. The deputation submitted for the consideration of the Board of Trade a recommendation that no material should be stamped or sold as "pure indigo" if it contained less than 90 per cent of the total shade due to vat indigo; and also that no material should be stamped or sold as "indigo" or "indigo-dyed" in which less than 25 per cent of the total shade was due to vat indigo, it being understood that the other component colouring matters should be recognised in the trade as reasonably fast. Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., in replying to the deputation, suggested that the Institute could probably attain its ends quite effectually—and he did not know that it would be even more slowly than by new legislation—by the means which were at present available. The Institute should set up trade standards as a result of which there would be a general recognition of the value of their test and standard, and the public would in that practical way get protection. Mr. Garnett added that it was proposed that five institutions should take tests, after which a certificate should be issued. The Government was very sympathetic towards the Institute, but nothing had been done in the way of fixing standards common to both the Government and the Institute.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 24th.

During the week ending November 23rd there has been no rain under report except slight showers in parts of the Chittagong Division.

Preparation of lands for *rabi* (spring) crops and their sowings are in progress, but the operations are somewhat retarded for want of moisture in the soil.

Harvesting of winter rice has commenced in some districts. The crop has been adversely affected by the continued drought. It is reported to be satisfactory only in the low lands and in the irrigated tracts of the Province.

Sugarcane is doing well.

Damage to winter rice by insects is reported from Khulna, Midnapore, Bakarganj and Chittagong.

Cattle-disease is reported from nine districts.

The average price of common rice has remained stationary as compared with that of the previous week.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Ranchi, Nov. 24th.

During the week ending November 23rd there was no rain.

Sowing of *rabi* (spring) crops continues, but its progress is being retarded in some districts for want of moisture.

Harvesting of winter paddy is going on but the crop has suffered in several districts from want of rain. Rain is also badly needed for the newly sown *rabi* crops.

Some damage has been done by insect pests to standing crops in Gaya and Cuttack.

The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week.

The supply of fodder and water is sufficient.

Cattle-disease is reported from twelve districts.

Condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa are generally good, but paddy has suffered from want of rain in some States.

ASSAM.

Shillong, Nov. 23rd.

During the week ending November 21st weather is generally seasonable and favourable to standing crops except in Cachar and Garo Hills where rain is badly wanted for transplanted winter rice.

Sowing of spring rice continues in Goalpara.

Plucking and manufacture of tea, ploughing for and sowing of mustard and pulses, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of winter rice are going on. Gathering of cotton is nearing completion.

Prospects of tea and sugarcane are fair to good.

Outturn of cotton and winter rice is fair.

The average price of common rice is stationory.

Cattle-disease is reported from two districts.

Fodder and water are insufficient in Cachar.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

BENGAL.

The following are excerpts from the abstract of proceedings of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the month of October, 1914 :—

September Shipment of Gunnies to Australia.

It has been mentioned in previous abstracts that, at the request of the Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association, the Committee asked the Government of India to invite the assistance of the Commonwealth Government in connection with the cancelment, by Australian importers, of contracts for September shipment of gunnies. The failure of shippers to ship during September was not due to any fault of theirs, but arose through the requisitioning by Government of the vessels placed on the berth. The Government of India made a representation on the subject to the Governor-General of Australian, and this was communicated by him to the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce in each State capital. The Committee have recently been informed that the Sydney and Melbourne Chambers have replied expressing their regret that they are unable to accede to the request of the Shippers' Association that an extension of time should be granted.

In the circumstances it does not appear to the Committee of the Chamber that any further action in the matter is open to them.

The Foreigners Ordinance III of 1914.

The attention of the Committee has been directed to a notification of 14th November issued by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, publishing an order in pursuance of the Foreigners Ordinance III of 1914 and the amending Ordinances VII and VIII of 1914. According to the provisions of clause 2 (*b*) of this Ordinance the the expression "hostile firm" means any "company, "firm or association, or body of individuals, "whether incorporated or not, of which any member "or officer is a hostile foreigner or of which "a hostile foreigner, was a member or officer "on the 3rd day of August, 1914, and which "has an office, agency, or place of business in "British India." The order goes on to enact that neither a hostile foreigner, nor a hostile firm, shall engage in any trade or business in British India except under a license to be issued by the Governor-General in Council. It appears to the Committee that the scope of these provisions is much wider than was probably intended or is really necessary. A very large proportion of the incorporated companies doing business in Calcutta probably number a few German or Austrian subjects among their shareholders. It follows that, if the order be rigorously enforced, all of these companies will have to apply for licenses. The Chamber itself and the Associations affiliated to it might, strictly speaking, be required to apply for licenses. The Committee have, in the circumstances, proposed to Government that the terms of the order should be further considered with a view to their modification. They have suggested that it might be arranged that there should be some form of general license which would cover those companies which are incorporated in the United Kingdom, with branch offices here, and which have a certain number of foreign shareholders, but no foreign officials.

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act: Counter Indication of Origin.

In a letter dated 2nd October the Burma Chamber of Commerce recommended to the Government of Burma that the Government of India should be moved so to amend the Merchandise Marks Act as to make it of more direct benefit to British manufacturers. They referred particularly to the description "Made in Germany," "Made in Austria," etc., pointing out that this is a most effective advertisement of the goods of the countries in question. And they urged that the Act should be so amended as to provide for :—

(*a*) The optional marking of British goods, and no indication whatever of the country of origin of foreign goods; or

(*b*) The optional marking of British goods, foreign goods being marked "Not made in Britain" or "Made abroad," or

(*c*) All British goods to be marked "Made in Britain," foreign goods being marked "Not made in Britain" or "Made abroad," and to have no indication of the country of origin.

The question thus raised was before the Bengal Chamber in 1901, when the Government of India asked for an opinion upon the following points :—

(*a*) Should the mere use of the English language in a description be considered, as at present, as suggesting that the goods to which it is affixed are of British origin?

(*b*) In cases in which a trade description is held to suggest that the goods are of British origin, would it be sufficient to provide for the addition of general terms indicative of foreign origin?

(*c*) If so, are the words "Made abroad" suitable for use in India, and properly applicable to non-Indian goods manufactured outside the United Kingdom?

(*d*) Do the Committee of the Chamber recommend any further relaxation of the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, or of the present practice thereunder?

(*e*) In particular, would be Chamber recommend the Government to dispense altogether with any marking on goods indicative of the country of origin?

After consultation with the members of the Chamber, the Calcutta Import Trade Association, the Calcutta Trades Association, and the Wine, Spirit

and Beer Association, the Committee replied to Government in the affirmative to question (*a*), and in the negative to questions (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*). The question was again before the Chamber in 1905. In that year the Conference of Indian and Ceylon Chambers passed a resolution to the effect that the provision in the Act, which requires all foreign goods to be marked with the country of origin, tended to divert trade from British merchants to foreign competitors. The Government of India, with the resolution before them, considered that it might be feasible to abrogate the existing rule requiring that a specific indication of the country of origin must be given on foreign goods; and to substitute for it a rule permitting a general declaration to the effect that the goods are of foreign produce or of foreign make. The Committee of the Chamber approached the Calcutta Import Trade Association on this proposal: but the Association replied that they maintained the view which they expressed in 1901. The Committee also consulted the members of the Chamber; and they eventually replied to Government that a large majority of the members interested in the matter were in favour of such a modification of the Act as the Government of India had suggested. Since 1905 no action appears however to have been taken by Government.

BURMA.

The particulars below are from the Minutes of the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee of the Burma Chamber of Commerce held on October 29th, 1914:—

Merchandise Marks Act.

Considered letter, dated October 2nd, 1914, to the Secretary to the Government of Burma, suggesting the amendment of the Merchandise Marks Act so as to exclude such legends as "Made in Germany," as they have proved to be the most effective advertisement Germany and Austria have ever had, or could purchase at any price, and suggesting that the working of the Act would be altered for the better were it amended in such a way as to provide for:—

(*a*) The optional marking of British goods, and no indication whatever of the country of origin of foreign goods; or

(*b*) The optional marking of British goods, foreign goods being marked "Not Made in Britain," or "Made Abroad;" or

(*c*) All British goods to be marked "Made in Britain," foreign goods being marked "Not Made in Britain," or "Made Abroad," and to have no indication of country of origin;

letters to the Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Delhi, Cawnpore, London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Bradford, Birmingham and Manchester Chambers of Commerce, forwarding a copy of the above letter and inviting their co-operation in furthering this movement; and reply, dated October 16th, 1914, from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, forwarding a copy of their letter to the Government of India, supporting this Chamber's representation and urging the amendment of the Merchandise Marks Act so as to exclude such legends as "Made in Germany;" reply, dated October 17th, 1914, from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, on the same subject.

Resolved that the Upper India Chamber be informed that it is within the power of Government to legislate that goods imported from abroad shall be marked in a particular way, under penalty of not being admitted by the Customs authorities, and to invite the Upper India Chamber to reconsider this matter.

War Risk and Customs Duty.

Recorded letter, dated October 2nd, 1914, to the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma, suggesting that, for the purposes of Customs duty, Government should exempt from the "landed cost" of goods any war risk insurance incurred on contracts or indents made before the declaration of war, just as Government have ruled that, for goods which have a market value, the duty may be assessed on the market value ruling a fortnight before war was declared; and that the Chief Collector may be empowered to grant refunds of any sums already paid on account of war risk insurance.

Taxation of Machinery.

Recorded letter, dated October 12th, 1914, to the Secretary to the Government of Burma, urging that Government should take steps at an early date to amend the law in such a way as to remove the temptation on the part of the Municipality to act as a brake on the progress of Burma by the taxation of industry and enterprise, on the freedom and encouragement of which the future of this Province so very largely depends.

Illegible Telegrams.

Considered letter, dated October 13th, 1914, from the Postmaster-General, Burma, stating that he has taken steps to prevent badly written telegrams being sent out in future, but that it is not always possible to have all cable messages typed, and expressing the hope that none of the members of the Chamber will have any further cause of complaint (*vide* minutes of July 23rd, 1914, item 6).

Resolved that as all messages could be typed, were a sufficient number of machines provided, the Postmaster-General be invited to take steps to increase the number of Baudot machines in use in the Rangoon Telegraph Office.

Commercial Examinations.

Recorded endorsement, dated September 24th, 1914, from the Secretary to the Government of Burma, announcing the decision of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to discontinue the Commercial Examination held in Rangoon in connection with the Midland Counties Union of Educational Institutions,

Birmingham, it having proved a failure (*vide* minutes of June 5th, 1913, item 10).

Timber Measurement.

Recorded letter, dated September 7th, 1914, from the Forest Economist, Dehra Dun, suggesting a uniform system for the measurement of timber; and this Chamber's reply, dated October 5th, 1914, stating that the Hoppus' method of measuring timber (*i.e.* length × square of $\frac{1}{4}$ girth) is the only possible system of measurement in the commercial dealings of buyer and seller in this Province; that as this method is the clearly standardised basis of all transactions in round timber, there is no possibility of any alteration being acceptable; and adding that any new system should be based on the $\frac{1}{4}$ girth method.

A Neglected Oil-Producing Plant.

Recorded reply, dated October 5th, 1914, to the Director of Agriculture, Burma, Mandalay, stating that, at the moment, there is no market in Rangoon for the seeds of *Jatropha Curcas*; that, before a market can be created here, samples will have to be sent to England; that, with this point in view, his letter has been circulated to leading exporting firms, and suggesting that fairly full particulars of the seed and its potentialities could possibly be obtained from the Agricultural Department, India.

Burma Cotton Crop.

Recorded letter, dated September 30th, 1914, from the Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing, stating that the cotton crop is being harvested, but that there are no buyers, and enquiring if anything can be done to create a demand; and the Chamber's reply, dated October 16th, 1914, stating that the leading Rangoon houses have now commenced buying, but that, owing to the large American crop and other causes, the demand for Burma cotton is likely to be limited and prices to remain low; but suggesting that Government could possibly assist cultivators to carry over part of their present crop by making advances through co-operative societies against ginned cotton, and adding that it would be an advantage if the area under cotton were decreased next season in favour of suitable grain.

Manganese and Wolfram.

Recorded letter, dated October 21st, 1914, from the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma, notifying that exports of manganese and wolfram to the United Kingdom and France are permitted, provided that there is no reasonable doubt regarding the accuracy of the declared destination.

Sugar Trade.

Recorded letter, dated October 20th, 1914, from the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, forwarding a copy of a telegram from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, who desires to be favoured with particulars of expected imports and probable prices of sugar in Rangoon; and the Chamber's reply, dated October 26th, 1914, stating that, ordinarily, imports of sugar into Burma during, say, October/March, amount to about 15,000 tons, but that this year it is expected they will fall far below this figure as the bulk of the August/December supplies have been re-sold by Rangoon dealers to Java speculators, and that, if the buying power of this Province is not seriously curtailed by want of markets for rice and other country produce, there is likely to be a serious shortage of sugar in Rangoon, and adding that the price quoted for Java sugar, January/March shipment, is 19*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f. Rangoon.

KARACHI.

The following are excerpts from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce held on the 10th November, 1914:—

Exports of Copra, Coir and Cocoanut-oil.

Read letter No. 780-W, dated 29th October, 1914, from the Commissioner in Sind forwarding extract from a telegram from the Government of India and requesting to be furnished at the earliest convenience with a list of names and addresses of exporters in Sind of copra, coir and cocoanut-oil for communication to the British Ambassador at Washington.

Resolution.—The Commissioner in Sind to be informed that there are practically no exports of copra, coir and cocoanut-oil from Karachi.

Enquiry for Cereal Quotations.

Read letter dated 8th October, 1914, from the General Secretary, Institut International d'Agriculture, Rome, stating that the Bureau of Statistics desires to include in its Bulletin on Prices the cereal quotations at Karachi, enquiring whether this Chamber could supply information on certain points and asking to be supplied regularly with a copy of this Chamber's Market Report in exchange of their Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

Resolution.—The General Secretary to be given the information asked for, as far as possible. The Chamber's Weekly Price Current and Market Report to be sent as desired in exchange for the Institute's Monthly Bulletin.

Practice of Cutting Currency Notes.

Read draft letter to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, as follows:—

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1246-F of the 31st August, 1914, on the subject of the desirability of taking steps to bring to an end the present practice of cutting currency notes.

2. My Committee after giving the matter their most careful consideration, are unanimously of opinion that it would be inexpedient to discourage the present practice of cutting currency notes. The inconveniences and risks attendant upon this practice are fully recognised by my Committee, but benefits arising from a continually increasing use of the paper

currency make it desirable in my Committee's opinion that no steps should be taken by Government likely to jeopardise the popularity of the paper currency or restrict its use by the people. This unfortunate result would assuredly follow any attempt by Government to discourage the cutting of notes by the imposition of penalties on the tenderers of cut notes.

3. My Committee are glad to hear that the question of discontinuing the re-issue of used notes is now under consideration. The invariable issue by Government of *clean* notes of *improved* design would undoubtedly contribute to the yearly increasing popularity of India's paper currency, and so to the benefit of the country as a whole.

Resolution.—The draft letter is approved.

PROHIBITION OF SUGAR IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Official Statement.

The following official statement in regard to the temporary prohibition of sugar imports into the United Kingdom was issued by the Home Government on October 24th :—

A new and most important advance has been made by the Government in their efforts to bring economic pressure to bear upon Germany. Measures familiar to the public have already been taken to prevent the import into Germany and Austria of goods necessary in the conduct of the war. Much has been achieved in this direction, but when neutral countries have the opportunity of making great profits on the enhanced prices which Germany and Austria are willing to pay, it is impossible to put a stop to all importation. There is, however, one further step which can be taken by minimizing the German power to buy. At the present time there are but few exports of great value which can be sent out in exchange for the goods Germany receives from neutral countries. Of these sugar is the chief. Already the exchanges are rising rapidly against Germany and Austria, and if the export of sugar could be prevented or rendered unprofitable, a further serious blow would be struck at their trade.

The import into this country of alien goods is, of course, already prohibited. German and Austrian sugar may not be imported here under its true colours; but if it be first exported to a neutral country and then re-exported from the neutral country to Great Britain, it passes as innocent, and the British purchasers unconsciously give vital assistance to German trade. Already advices have been received that bids for German sugar are being greedily sought in neutral countries. Even if this enemy sugar did not come back to this country—though there is good reason to believe that this traffic has in fact begun—it would set free a corresponding amount of sugar in the neutral country which might be shipped to the United Kingdom. In the first case, we should be buying enemy sugar itself; in the second, we should be buying enemy sugar at one remove. The only ultimate big market for this sugar is the United Kingdom, and nothing less than the total prohibition of the import of sugar into this country will hinder the German and Austrian export. In ordinary circumstances such a prohibition would be inconceivable, but the large purchases which the Sugar Commission have made assure ample supplies for British consumption for many months to come. The United Kingdom is secure from danger of a shortage of sugar. The price at which it has been bought permits the retail sale without loss at a rate below that now current. It is now generally sold at not more than $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. for granulated sugar, and a reduction in this price may be expected.

In these circumstances the Government have decided to prohibit, for the time being, the import of sugar with the object of defeating the German and Austrian effort to turn their stocks into money. This measure was not adopted earlier, as the danger did not exist. Until recently the export of sugar from Germany and Austria was prohibited. The prohibiton has been relaxed now that they find that Great Britain has been able to make other provision. We have already rendered their prohibition useless. We shall now deprive them of any financial advantage from its removal.

Royal Proclamation.

The Royal Proclamation on this subject, issued on October 26th, reads thus :—

Whereas by Our Proclamation dated the 9th day of September, 1914, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, certain prohibitions, as therein more specifically set forth, were imposed upon all persons therein referred to :

And whereas by Our Proclamation dated the 30th day of September 1914, the prohibitions contained in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, were extended, and the importation of sugar was prohibited as therein more specifically set forth :

And whereas by Our Proclamation dated the 8th day of October, 1914, Our Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, was amended as therein more specifically set forth :

And whereas it is desirable to revoke Our Proclamation dated the 30th day of September, 1914 :

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared as follows :—

1. The aforesaid Proclamation of the 30th day of September is hereby as from the date hereof revoked, and from and after the date hereof this present Proclamation is substituted therefor.

2. The importation into the United Kingdom of all sugar is hereby prohibited provided that the foregoing prohibition shall not extend to sugar (not being raw or refined sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country, or refined sugar made or produced from raw sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country) :—

(*a*) cleared from the port of shipment to this country on or before the 26th October, 1914 ;

(*b*) imported under contract made prior to the 4th August, 1914.

3. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our licence, or by the licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade, whether such licence be granted especially to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

4. The words "enemy" and "enemy country" and "person" shall have the same meaning in this Our Proclamation as in Our said Proclamation of the 9th day of September, 1914.

THE USE OF FISH AS CATTLE FOOD.

Mr. R. Cecil Wood, M. A., Principal of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore (Madras Presidency), contributes the article below to the current number of the *Agricultural Journal of India*, issued from Pusa :—

During the closing months of last year, and the beginning of this, an experiment was conducted at the Central Farm, Coimbatore, to ascertain the possibility of using fish as a food for bovine stock, and ascertain what value, if any, this somewhat novel food had for the purpose.

The experiment was begun at the instance of Sir Frederick Nicholson, K.C.I.E., the Honorary Director of the Madras Fisheries Bureau, who suggested at first the use of *Fish Guano* as a cattle and poultry feed. His description of this was as follows :—

"It is the result of boiling good fresh whole sardine and nothing else; except the natural contents of the guts of the sardine (mostly removed in the boiling, etc., processes), there is no admixture of anything that is not tissue and bone of sound fish; there is no sand of foreign addition, as there generally is in the ordinary beach-dried 'fish-manure;' and it is absolutely free from taint and has been sterilised by steam boiling."

At the same time Sir Frederick Nicholson suggested that it might be feasible to use ground dried fish for the purpose, which, prepared as he was then preparing it, free from sand and absolutely without taint, would cost less than half the guano. Subsequently Sir Frederick Nicholson sent copies of various articles culled from the *Fishing Gazette* (New York), in which reference was made to the practice of utilising various fish products, guano, fish meal and so on, for cattle food in various parts of the world. It seems that in Shetland and Iceland dry salt fish constitutes an inportant feed for cattle and sheep and even horses. It is not without interest to learn that in 1853, experiments carried on by Sir John B. Lawes at Rothamsted, on the feeding of pigs, included the trial of dried Newfoundland cod fish. The fish was fed with maize, barley, and bran, in different proportions, and Sir John Lawes reported that "in these pens the pigs were very fat and well ripened," and there was a very good proportion of increase to food consumed. He concludes, "This result is in itself interesting, and it may perhaps point to a comparatively greater efficiency in the already animalised protein compounds supplied in the cod fish than in those derived, as in the other cases, from the purely vegetable diets."

Other references might be quoted, but it was soon clear that the feeding of such substances was not the absolute novelty it had at first appeared, and it was decided to undertake a definite test. Curiously enough, soon after receiving Sir Frederick Nicholson's letter, the writer heard of the practice of feeding mutton to special cattle kept for display of strength at village festivals in Nandyal, while it also seems a fairly common practice to make use of bandicoots when killed, by pounding them in a mortar and feeding them to cattle.

The first sample of dried fish, received from the Government Depôt at Tanur, was analysed by the Government Agricultural Chemist; the figures are given below :—

Analysis of whole Fish.	Per cent.
Water	17·90
Insoluble mineral matter	2·48
Soluble mineral matter	32·19
Oils and extractives	3·21
Crude proteids	40·75
Carbohydrates	3·47
	100·00
Containing—	
Albuminoids	30·10
Phosphoric anhydride (P_2O_5)	6·87
Potash (K_2O)	0·37
Lime (CaO)	7·78
Total Nitrogen	6·52

The samples actually used did not correspond exactly with this and probably contained slightly more salt. They are described by Sir Frederick Nicholson as "pilchardised."

"The ungutted sardines are thrown into *brine*, or rough salted for a varying but short period, just as they come from the sea: they are then dried and are perfectly fit for consumption.

"The word 'pilchardised' is used because the Cornwall pilchards are salted ungutted. The samples were from several batches which had received slightly different methods of treatment."

The experiment was begun on the 5th of September under the instructions of Mr. Sampson, who was then acting as Principal and Superintendent of the Farm. Previous experiments conducted with working animals had shown that it was not easy to arrange for uniform work, and that the animals' live weights underwent wide variation at comparatively short intervals. Though it would perhaps have been more interesting to have noted the success of a fish diet on mature working animals, it was decided for experimental reasons to test it on young heifers. Ten were accordingly selected: ranging in age from 20 to 30 months and in weight from 316 to 508 lbs. The table below shows how they were divided :—

How fed.	Number of Heifer.	Age in months.	Weight.	Monthly rate of increase.
Fish diet	55	28	476	17·0
	52	29	460	15·8
	58	27	428	15·8
	68	24	344	14·4
	53	29	352	12·1
Average	...	27·4	412	15·02
Ordinary diet	49	30	508	16·9
	62	26	352	13·5
	74	20	316	15·8
	51	30	432	14·4
	59	27	404	15·0
Average	...	26·6	402	15·12

These animals were, at the time of the experiment, on the following daily diet, so far as their concentrated food was concerned :—

Cotton seed	½ lb.
Groundnut cake	½ „
Dholl husk (*Cajanus indicus*)	½ „
Salt	½ tola.

Analysis showed this to contain 0·329 lb. Albuminoids, 0·483 lb. Carbohydrates, and 0·122 lb. fat; disregarding the digestibility of the various substances, the albuminoid ratio works out to 1 : 2·3. In order to deviate as little as possible from this, the following ration was selected by Mr. Sampson :—

Rice bran	14 oz.
Dholl husk	½ lb.
Fish	½ „

This gives the following figures :—Albuminoids 0·310 lb., Carbohydrates 0·517 lb., and fat 0·102 lb., with an Albuminoid ratio of 1 : 2·4.

The fish was ground in a disintegrator, and mixed in with the soaked bran and husk just before feeding, and the usual precautions were taken to introduce the animals gradually to the new diet.

The animals did not at first take kindly to the fish; they did not clean out their pans with the keenness shown by the animals on the ordinary diet, and it was not until the end of November, six weeks after the beginning of the experiment, that they ate it readily; since then, until the end of the experiment in the middle of March, no trouble occurred, and the animals seemed to find nothing distasteful in their diet.

So far as their health was concerned, the animals fed on fish kept perfectly healthy throughout the six months of the experiment, and no ill effects of any sort were noticed. Of the ten heifers, three on the fish diet, and only one on the ordinary diet, came into season and took the bull; it is insufficient evidence, but there certainly seems some reason to suppose that the fuller flavoured food had had some effect.

The live weights of the animals were taken weekly throughout the experiment. The best idea of the relative increase of the two lots may be obtained by taking the differences between the averages of the first three weighments and the last three weighments in each case. The figures are given below ;—

Ordinary Diet.

Number of Heifer	62	49	51	59	74
Average of first three weighments.	360	507	455	428	325
Average of last three weighments.	439	592	478	523	396
Increase	79	85	23	95	71

Fish Diet.

Number of Heifer	53	55	52	58	68
Average of first three weighments.	370	498	472	412	364
Average of last three weighments.	421	561	533	435	435
Increase	51	63	61	23	71

The total average in each case may be obtained from these figures and is in the case of the fish diet just under 54 lbs. per head for the whole period, as against an average gain of 70 lbs. per head for the heifers fed in the ordinary way. The test seems a fair and conclusive one : the individual variation of the animals is evidently not excessive : each group contains one unthrifty animal whose exclusion does not alter the figures obtained above. It is clear that the fish diet is inferior to the other, to the extent shown by these figures. This inferiority may be termed a quantitative and not a qualitative one, since, as noted above, the animals fed on fish were perfectly healthy throughout. The question must accordingly be decided from the point of view of the relative cost of the two diets, and this will be largely affected by the locality, as the freight from the cost will have to be taken into consideration. Further, owing to the great fluctuations in the supply, it is not possible to strike an average figure to represent the cost of preparation. The following is quoted from Sir Frederick Nicholson : "In South Malabar in 1912-13 there was hardly a single shoal of fat fish worth boiling for oil and 'guano,' while the small lean fish, running at from 70,000 to 100,000 per ton, were so numerous that the beaches were *covered* with 'fish manure,' the merchants' godowns were crammed, and I myself bought fresh fish at Rs. 3 per ton, which might mean below Rs. 20 per ton of dried fish as actual cost. This year, 1913-14, opened promisingly with fair quantities of fish but for several months we have literally not seen a sardine, and my last purchases—months ago—were at Rs. 12 per ton, after which only a few baskets have been obtainable at any price. Hence I can give you *no* table or even approximate figures of 'cost.'"

The present trade value of dried fish, milled and *free from sand*, bagged and free on rail on the West Coast, is about Rs. 50 to 60 a ton, and this will probably rise as the value of the produce becomes more widely known, since Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Japan are already in the market for all classes of manure, besides the increasing local demand for both plains and hill cultivation. It is difficult therefore to say with any precision whether it is profitable to introduce it as a regular feed, but probably it is not. There is slight difference in the cost of the two rations used in the experiment in favour of the fish (at Rs. 50 per ton delivered), but put along side the smaller gain in live weight, there is nothing in it.

The general conclusions drawn are that no ill effects follow from the addition of fish to a mixed ration for cattle; and that after a little time no trouble is experienced in getting the cattle to eat it freely. So far as its fattening value is concerned, the fish does not compare favourably with groundnut. From a finacial point of view, fish is not to to be recommended for inland localities, though it is probable that on the Coast itself, in favourable seasons especially, a considerable saving might be effected by its use.

THE NEW COAL DUST EXPERIMENTS.

Home Office Report.

The Sixth Report on the inquiry undertaken by the Explosions in Mines Committee has just been issued by the British Home Office. The first five reports of the Committee, it may be explained, gave the results of experiments with coal dust without the presence of any inflammable gas, but as fire-damp is usually in some degree present in a coal mine, or at any time may become present, it was necessary that experiments should be carried out with a view of discovering the effect of fire-damp upon ignitions and explosions of coal dust. The report now issued describes these experiments in considerable detail. We merely give the conclusions arrived at by the Committee :—

Conclusions.

(1) Although the presence of fire-damp in the air facilitates, to some extent, the inflammation of pure coal dust, we do not think that it diminishes to an appreciable extent the protective effect of incombustible dust. Our experiments, both in the 7 ft. 6 in. and in the 3 ft. galleries, have shown that a 1 :1 mixture of incombustible dust and coal dust can be ignited by the discharge of 24 oz. of blasting powder, and can propagate the flame throughout the galleries when the atmosphere contains over 4·6 per cent of methane but that 4·5 per cent of methane in the air is insufficient to render the 1 : 1 mixture ignitible by a cannon shot. We have also found that a 1 : 1 mixture of incombustible dust and coal dust cannot be ignited by the flame of a fairly violent fire-damp explosion.

(2.) Our experiments have shown that the wetting of coal dust in a gallery can be effected best by a fine mist of water which sinks into and is absorbed by the dust. Pure coal dust (containing 5 per cent of ash) required to be so wetted as to contain 30 per cent. of water throughout to prevent propagation of flame when 24 oz. of powder were fired into it. With coal dust wetted *in situ* it required an equal weight of water to be used in the form of fine mist to secure that the large flames produced (1) by the cannon and 5 lbs. of dry coal dust, and (2) by the explosion of coal gas and air through 150 ft. of the 3-feet gallery, should not be propagated through the wet coal dust.

(3.) Comparative experiments with different incombustible dusts of a mineral character, including powdered carbonate of calcium and dolomite, show that their protective action is due mainly to their fineness and not to their chemical composition. It is important that the incombustible dust should contain at least 50 per cent sufficiently fine to pass through a 200 by 200 sieve.

(4.) The experiments that we have made on the reduction of the oxygen content of the air to so low a figure as 17 per cent, do not support the theories that have been advanced that such reduction, even if it could be carried out without detriment to the safety and working capacity of the miners, would ensure freedom from explosions of fire-damp or of coal dust.

We have now carried our investigations into the causes and means of prevention of coal-dust explosions to the point at which in our opinion, it becomes possible for the Home Office to specify definitely the measures of precaution which should be taken in mines. The experiments which have been carried on at Eskmeals during the past three years and the results of which have been set out in the six reports submitted by us establish, so far as experiments can, that :—(i) The maintenance throughout the roads of such a proportion of incombustible dust in a state of fine division as would make a mixture yielding on incineration at least 50 per cent of ash; or (ii) The maintenance of at least 30 per cent of water in a state of intimate mixture with the dust throughout the roads; or (iii) A combination of the two previous methods, *i. e.*, the treatment of the roads first with incombustible dust and then with water, would prove effective in very greatly minimising, if not preventing, explosions of coal dust.

One question remains outstanding, that is the question of possible danger to the health of the men employed in the mines from the sprinkling of dust in the roadways. It is, of course, essential that no incombustible dust shall be used for the purpose of mixing with coal-dust which is likely in any degree to produce injurious effects, and a provision to that end would presumably be inserted in any regulations that the Home Office may make under the Coal Mines Act, 1911. In our First Report we referred to the question, and, having regard to past experience and to the results of experiments that had been made, we expressed the opinion that the dust of argillaceous shale is innocuous. This is the view held, we believe, by so great an authority as Dr. Haldane. It is very desirable, however, that all possible steps should be taken to remove any apprehensions on the subject which may be felt by those who are immediately affected. Further information, moreover, is wanted as regards kinds of dust other than shale dust for the guidance both of owners and of the Home Office. The question is a physiological one, and we have arranged with Dr. Haldane to conduct a further special inquiry into the subject.

BRITISH EXPORTS OF COLOURS AND DYESTUFFS.

Issue of Special Licenses.

The Board of Trade (London) make the following announcement:—With reference to the Order in Council dated September 8, 1914, which prohibited the exportation from the United Kingdom of dyes and dyestuffs obtained from coal tar, the Board of Trade desire it to be known that on their recommendation licenses have been granted to certain firms to export some or all of the colours and dyestuffs specified below, on the express condition that the reasonable requirements of consumers in the United Kingdom in respect of such colours and dyestuffs are first supplied. Any British consumers of these colours and dyestuffs who are unable to obtain the supplies they require should communicate with the Board of Trade;—

Cross Dye Black F G.
Cross Dye Black 70823.
Cross Dye Black T extra 20 per cent strong.
Cross Dye Black B F.
Cross Dye Black B X, 20 per cent strong.
Cross Dye Black R X. 20 per cent strong.
Cross Dye Black T F.
Sulphur Bronze 136.
Sulphur Brown 4 R.
Sulphur Brown 2 D.
Sulphur Brown 2 R.
Sulphur Brown 731.
Sulphur Yellow Y.
Sulphur Yellow R.
Sulphur Drab N.
Methyl Violet S T.
Methyl Violet Base 2 B.
Magenta Powder F A.
Magenta Crystals F A.
Methyl Blue 2 B.
Methylene Blue Z F.
Auramine O.
Auramine O conc.
Cerise F D A.
Green Crystals A.
Green Crystals Y.
Bismarck Brown R 100's.
Bismarck Brown Y 100's.
Bismarck Brown conc.
Bismarck Brown R conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder.
Chrysoidine Y Powder.
Chrysoidine Crystals.
Nigrosine D.
Nigrosine G.
Nigrosine P.
Soluble Nigrosine X.
Nigrosine 32391.
Induline A.
Induline B.
Soluble Blue A.
Soluble Blue B.
Soluble Blue C.
Spirit Blue.
Spirit Blue 2 B.
Thionol Yellow G.
Thionol Orange L.
Thionol Brown G. conc.
Thionol Khaki I.
Thionol Brown O.
Thionol Brown R.
Thionol Bark Green.
Thionol Brilliant Green 6 G X conc.
Thionol Brilliant Green 4 G X conc.
Thionol Brilliant Green G X.
Thionol Green 3 B.
Thionol purple B conc.
Thionol Corinth G X.
Thionol Brilliant Corinth R X.
Thionol Corinth B L X.
Cachou R.
Cachou 2 R.
Cachou O X.
Thionol Blues.
Thionol Blacks.
Leather Brown L X.
Dianol Fast Yellow A R.
Dianol Brilliant Red X.
Dianol Dark Green N.
New Coccine.
Phosphine.
Leather Orange F.
Wool Scarlet 390.
Wool Scarlet 285.
Dianol Oranges.
Prune 516.
Wool Black 3015.
Fast Milling Black B.
Era Chrome Blacks.
Era Chrome Brown M.
Era Chrome Brown B.
Chrome Red Brown.
Chromotrope M.
Archelline 2 B.
Ponceau R.
Ponceau 2 R.
Orange 4 G B.
Chrome Green Y.
Alizarine Yellow 3 G.
Crumpsall Yellow Y Y F P.

THE INDIGO TRADE.

Annual Trade Circular.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co., and Messrs. Moran and Co., have issued a joint trade circular for the selling season of 1914-15. It is dated Calcutta, November 12. The circular reads:—

When twelve months ago the customary survey of the situation fell due, sellers were advised, that provided they acted together once again they were in sure control. This Statement even qualified as it was by a reference to the diminished supply, may have perhaps seemed over bold. But when with February our duties, for the time being, were completed, there appeared little need for any addition comment. The whole demand of the world had been concentrated on Calcutta. Values had improved from the previous season, some Rs. 30 to 40 a maund. The returns spoke for themselves. Great Britain whose requirements before the days of artificial used to amount to 13,000 chests, Bengal, Kurpah, and Madras, had assisted in the distribution to the extent of 152 chests, and only a few of these had been obtained by open competition; while our little Local dyers, whose requirements in the old days were not considered of sufficient importance to be taken into account had contributed a buying power of more than double the United Kingdom. Under the circumstances and with no material increase to the stocks in London possible before the next crop, the Home consumption had only to be maintained at its previous very much reduced level, and by the autumn practically all visible supplies would have disappeared. It was then, no great feat to anticipate improving values, while long experience ensured that directly this occurred and for however diminutive a quantity, London would at once proclaim the fact. To what pitch prices had arrived when the war broke out is shrouded by the more absorbing events that have followed, but no serious advance had occurred by the end of July, while it is possible to define the exact state of the trade at the crucial point.

Deliveries of Indigo from the London Docks for the nine months ending July were as follows:—

	Home. Chests.	Exports. Chests.
1913—		
November	47	55
December	72	109
1914—		
January	89	76
February	32	50
March	37	36
April	44	5
May	52	11
June	25	19
July	54	49
Total for nine months	452	410

While on August 1st stocks were 700 odd chests. So that had normal conditions continued for the final three months of the year the total effort of the United Kingdom would have amounted to about 1,200 chests roughly half Home consumption, and half Export, with still a balance of stock of some 400 chests.

Enough has been said to suggest that even without the war London was likely to have become excited. For with the new crop proving even smaller than the previous one, after their recent experience sellers here were sure to be chary of parting without first insisting upon the competition of the world. The case indeed seemed desperate, and perhaps it is not surprising that a loss of proportion arose at the outbreak. Had it been possible to think out the situation calmly, it should have been tolerably certain that peace could not possibly be concluded before the termination of the selling season here; that if, after the duration of a month the war had benefited indigo, the effect was unlikely to become less so long as the supply of the artificial remained cut off, always provided sellers remained collected. Again if the policy of united action had proved successful in meeting bad times, why should it be less efficacious when the demand had improved? It is lamentable therefore that no better counsels should have prevailed than the throwing out of lures to entice sellers to scramble once again and so break their line. For even taking the lowest view, the bait could have been so much more alluring by a little further delay. As for Calcutta, with the selling season not commencing until the end of the year, there was more time for deliberation, while perhaps the temptation to snatch business was not quite the same: moreover there was the "Policy," which rises superior to places, individual interests, and trading exigencies. Anyhow, there never has been any doubt how the fresh demand from England should be met, or whether sellers would be better off by rushing to the doors of the people who had given them up, or by continuing to act together. Naturally enough the thought occurs who now are likely to prove most valuable, the old customers, or the new ones, but all parties will be the better impressed by the avoidance of opportunist measures. On one hand, the whole of the orders of the former, are not going to be wiped out, while no matter how great the purchasing power of Great Britain now proves it is always invaluable to be able to put forward the requirements of others when negotiating business. By rushing shipments to London it would seem that sellers are proclaiming to the Home trade that they are the sole buyers of the crop, which indeed is not the case, but even if it were why advertise the fact, for with the route open despatch should be always quite easy.

The position here to-day is as follows:—The quality of the new crop is good. At the moment it is impossible to estimate to what extent the Arabs will follow the tremendous rise, or whether Japan, perhaps the largest individual blue dye using country in the world, will come into the same extent as the United Kingdom. But already there are inquiries in from many fresh quarters and, seeing how the dye supply of the whole world is dislocated, it would be absurd to predict the future.

Sellers, however, should have no difficulty in possessing themselves in patience, especially when they realize that any reasonable delay will be in their favour. The writer of this report has recently arrived from London at the time of leaving values there, were 10s. a lb. or Rs. 500 a maund for Fair Coppers to 16s. or Rs. 800 a maund for Finest Java. but for what quantity such values stand clearly depends upon circumstances. What however is far more important was, the certainty that at a price, and a very handsome one too, there would be orders in Calcutta from England for every chest of the crop. Arrangements were therefore made to give proper effect to these when the time came, my samples of our entire holdings being available there for laying before consumers. While in case of consignments being necessary, it has been suggested to act upon the lines so successfully followed last year in Calcutta. Of the 8,000 maunds of new crop, at the moment about one quarter are acting outside the line fending for themselves, fearful they should get left. It is of course for people like these that reports are issued of a possible slump from a level of values that have really yet to be established. It may be urged that with the commodity enhanced to four times its value all method can be thrown to the winds. Certainly, this is not the occasion for discussion. For if the principles of co-operation have not yet been grasped there is small chance of an immediate application. We will therefore remark that if when the war has passed away the industry is to acquire any permanent benefit it will only be through a return to united action.

—Professor Sargent, in the course of a lecture which he delivered recently at the London School of Economics and Political Science on "The Making of a Modern Port," referred to the connection between railways and ports and stated that with the advent of larger ships, huge sums of money had had to be spent in deepening channels, but he did not consider that it would pay to have channels deeper than 33 ft., which was about the average at most large ports. He added that the idea that the big ship was going to run the trade had been exploded. Mr. Russell Rea, M.P., presiding, in referring to the lecture, agreed with the remarks made regarding big ships, and said that it was a great mistake to think that the big ships would in the future control the trade as there were very few ports which could deal with some of the large vessels now afloat. He considered that those interested in the smaller ports of the world who thought they would have to enter into rivalry with other ports by providing deeper harbours might rest content, as he was confident that the trade of the future would remain with the shallow and cheap ports.

THE QUININE MARKET.

In its issue of 31st October the *Chemist and Druggist* writes:—Although almost three months have elapsed since the outbreak of war it is a notable fact that, contrary to general expectations, the price of quinine has not substantially advanced like many other chemicals. This is easily explainable, because shortly after the declaration of war the British Government prohibited the exportation of cinchona and quinine, and in response to a petition to the Board of Trade very little encouragement was given to hope for an early removal of the restriction. Messrs. C. M. & C. Woodhouse, of Mincing Lane, in their monthly cinchona and quinine circular, point out that the effect of these restrictions has been more or less to paralyse the London bark and quinine market. It is true that permits are obtainable for shipments to India and the British Colonies, but as the United Kingdom is not a large consumer of quinine there is no reason whatever why the embargo should not be lifted in the case of exports to our Allies and neutral countries. Moreover, we have two years' supply on hand, and Holland is sending very fair quantities of Dutch-made quinine, and the Bandoeng Quinine-factory is now offering direct to wholesale buyers. As a result of the prohibition it appears that the druggists qualities of cinchona, which are usually exported to France and Italy, are now unsaleable here, and there has been practically no competition for manufacturing bark when offered at the London auctions. The question requires reconsideration by the authorities, who may not know that we have a stock of practically three million ounces of quinine in the docks and public warehouses, apart from stocks held by the wholesale druggists. Before the war broke out the position of quinine was favourable to an advance in price, and there is little doubt that the makers would have raised their quotations again before the end of the year, as the agreement between the Java planters and the quinine makers, which was ratified in the summer of 1913, was working smoothly, and had not checked consumption at all. It is presumed that the agreement still holds good, but German quinine-makers at the last distribution of bark at Amsterdam on September 30th only took up 15 tons out of the 58 tons offered. By the terms of the agreement the makers are supposed to buy 515 tons of quinine in the bark per annum, but they are protected by a clause which enables them to diminish their purchases in case of "war, fire, strike, or inundation." We have reported that the exportation of quinine is prohibited from Germany, which may account for the makers having bought so little bark. Last year Germany exported 7,237,100 oz. of quinine and quinine salts, of which the U. S. A. took 2,200,000 oz., Russia 1,538,200 oz., and Great Britain 781,400 oz., these quantities being in excess of the previous year. If Germany maintains her present attitude, how is the deficiency to be supplied? By the terms of the agreement all the bark sent from Java must be shipped to Amsterdam and tendered periodically to the different makers who are parties to the agreement, so that there is no possibility of bark-supplies going to other sources which may endeavour to capture some of the German quinine-trade. Apparently, therefore, the agreement may have to be modified.

THE ARTISTIC INDUSTRIES OF KASHMIR.

The city of Srinagar is the centre of the famous artistic industries of Kashmir, especially shawl-weaving, embroidery, metalwork, and wood-carving. The most flourishing industry up to the present has been the manufacture and export to Europe of silk goods from locally reeled silk; but the large State silk factory, which had cost nearly £125,000 to erect, and which gave employment to about 4,000 people, was destroyed by fire in July, 1913. Sericulture has been carried on by annually importing seeds from Europe and distributing them among the villagers, who bred silkworms and sold the cocoons to the State at a fixed rate. Kashmir has been famous for its shawls from the remotest antiquity, and until about forty years ago the shawl trade gave employment to over 60,000 people, whose products brought into the country over £200,000 per annum. During the last few years, however, this industry has seriously declined, owing to change of fashions.

France was formerly the best market for Kashmir shawls, and the set-back to the Kashmir shawl industry may be dated from the calamities that visited France during the Franco-Prussian War. Many of the best shawl weavers have left Kashmir and settled elsewhere, while others have taken to carpet-making or embroidery. The shawls now made in Kashmir are said to be inferior in quality, according to the American Consul on special commercial service in India. The wool of which Kashmir shawl is made, known locally as "pashm," is really a fine kind of hair obtained from the down or under-fleece of a handsome species of goat that thrives on the hills and in the valleys of Kashmir and Tibet. The shawl designs are various, but French patterns and new colours, such as magenta, are beginning to prevail over genuine Indian designs and colours, and the articles are rather cheap and showy instead of being real works of art as heretofore.

The process of shawl manufacture is briefly as follows: The pashm is cleaned and treated with rice paste, spun into yarn by spinning-wheels, and then dyed, lac been used as a mordant. In the flourishing days of the industry about sixty-four different tints could be given. The yarn is then adjusted for the warp and for the weft, the former being double and the latter single. The warp is then fixed in the loom, the coloured yarn being wound round small sticks, which may be about fifteen hundred in number in richly embroidered shawls. The weaver himself has no idea of what he has to produce, but manipulates the sticks according to the dictation of a pattern-maker. Kashmir also enjoys considerable reputation for embroidery, and beautiful examples of this art are exported and purchased by tourists each year. The talent of the embroiderers of Kashmir has been turned chiefly into the production of numerous articles embroidered on drill, linen, and silk or wool. They are very effective and cheap, and are in great demand. About 3,000 people are now engaged in this business.

There is a great deal of chain-stitch embroidery of woollen felt rugs from Tibet in coloured floral designs. A considerable quantity of imported German yarn is used in connection with the Kashmir embroidery industry, which is also being aided by the American sewing machines. Another interesting industry of Kashmir is the manufacture of papier-mâché, originally introduced from Persia. Under the influence of French shawl agents, papier-mâché boxes were formerly used for containing the shawls exported to France, the boxes being separately sold at high prices. The articles usually made now are picture-frames, glove, handkerchief, and stamp boxes, trays, vases, and similar articles. The papier-mâché is made from paper softened and laid layer upon layer within a mould, by repeated slow drying and adding. After the correct shape is obtained it is wrapped around with cloth and covered with glue. The surface is next smoothed and the ground colour is applied. This colour may be gold, cochineal, ultramarine, white lead, verdigris, etc. When the surface is dry the pattern is painted in water-colours, and when thoroughly set the whole is varnished with copal dissolved in turpentine. The brushes are made of the hair of the shawl-wool goat, and the pencils from the hairs in the fur of the cat.

Other artistic industries in Kashmir, such as woodwork, enamelling on brass, copper, and silver by fusing over them various mineral substances, and other kinds of metalwork are showing a tendency to become less artistic in execution. Those engaged in silverwork are using imported alloys in place of silver. It is said that they all possess electroplating apparatus, which they use largely on white metal. With regard to openings for other industries, it has been authoritatively stated that there would be good openings for factories for woollen cloths, for husking rice by machinery, for grinding oilseeds, for sawing timber, and for flour or other mills. The country is full of willows suitable for producing wickerwork of high standard, cricket bats, and rackets. With the introduction of tanning under modern methods, the hides and skins now exported might be made into shoes, saddlery, and various other leather goods at local factories. Instead of being exported for dyeing, silk might be coloured with the excellent vegetable dyes of Kashmir, which have already been utilised for shawls with signal success.

Raw materials in wood ashes and other vegetable elements, as well as mutton fat, are available for a soap industry. Perfumery also could be manufactured from roses and other fragrant flowers, and tooth-powder could be prepared from the abundant orris-root. Moreover, match factories should be remunerative in a country of pines, which could also produce turpentine. A good deal of china clay or kaolin is available for pottery manufacture. There is a wild olive found nearly all the way on the route into Kashmir from which oil might be profitably extracted. The numerous medicinal plants of Kashmir could be cultivated, and excellent opportunities exist for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products. Apiculture should be a profitable business, as the honey of Kashmir has a specially fine flavour. The manufacture of paper from wood-pulp, the cultivation of sugar beets, cheese-making and casein manufacture, and the preserving of fruits and making of jam under modern methods, ought to be profitable. A technical school is soon to be established in Kashmir, and it is hoped that the artistic and intelligent people of the State will then be trained in modern methods to use the economic resources of their country for the production of manufactured articles.—*Journal of the Royal Society of Arts.*

NEW REFERENCE BOOKS.

THE COCONUT.

By E. B. Copeland. 8¼ × 5¼. xiv + 212 pp. 10*s.*
Macmillan.

FARM ACCOUNTS.

By C. S. Orwin, Director of the Institute for Research in Agricultural Economics in the University of Oxford. 8 × 5¼. 209 pp. 3*s.* net.
(The Cambridge Farm Institute Series.)
Cambridge University Press.

MODERN BUSINESS ROUTINE.

Explained and Illustrated. Vol. II.—The Import and Export Trade. By R. S. Osborne, F.S.S., for ten years Lecturer at City of London College on "The Theory and Practice of Commerce," etc. 8¼ × 5¼. 317 pp. . . . . 3*s.* 6*d.* net.
E. Wilson.

—The *Machinery Market* (London) of 30th October says:—It was reported some months ago that the South Indian Railway Co. had placed a contract for a number of **goods locomotives** with Henschel and Son, of Cassel, Germany, the explanation being that British builders were unable to guarantee sufficiently early delivery. As a result of the war, the contract, however, lapsed, and tenders for sixteen engines were invited from builders in this country and the United States. It is now stated that the order has been placed with Kitson and Co., Ltd., of Leeds, and that the engines are to be delivered next spring. This adds another order to the list of those placed in this country since the declaration of war, which now represent a substantial amount of trade captured as a direct result of Germany's action.

THE COPRA TRADE.

New Markets.

The Technical Information Bureau of the Imperial Institute has issued the following statement regarding the Copra Trade :—

Large quantities of copra have been exported during recent years from British Possessions to Germany and Austria-Hungary, and as this trade has totally ceased owing to the war it is necessary to consider the question of finding other markets for the produce.

The following table shows the imports of copra into Hamburg and Austria-Hungary during 1913 and will give some indication of the extent of the total trade and of the share of British Possessions. Hamburg is the chief centre of the German oil-seed crushing industry, and it is probable that the shipments of copra to that port practically represent the total German imports.

Imports of Copra in 1913 *to Hamburg and Austria-Hungary.*

HAMBURG.

	Quantity metric tons (2,204 lb.)
Imports from all sources	230,595
Imports from British Possessions	124,434

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Imports from all sources	33,604
Imports from British Possessions	29,177

The details of the imports from the British Empire are as follows :—

Imports of Copra in 1913 *to Hamburg and Austria-Hungary from the British Empire.*

HAMBURG.

	Quantity metric tons (2,204 lb.)
United Kingdom	225
British Central and South America	195
British Africa	(not given)
British East Indies	112,341
Australia	10,653
British South Sea Islands	1,020
Total	124,434

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

United Kingdom	—
British Central and South America	—
British Africa	774
British East Indies	22,104
Australia and British South Sea Islands	6,299
Total	29,177

These figures are not quite accurate and complete. Some imports from British West Africa reach Hamburg but are not separately shown in the returns for that port. The imports from Australia to Austria-Hungary include 608 metric tons from British Australia and 5,691 metric tons described merely as from Australia which may include some of the foreign possessions in the Pacific. The figures are, however, probably sufficiently accurate for the present purpose.

The quantity of British copra for which a new market must be found may therefore be taken as about 153,611 metric tons.

It seems likely that a considerable proportion of this can be taken by the United Kingdom. The copra imported into Germany and Austria-Hungary is used for the production of oil (coconut oil) and feeding cake (coconut cake). The quantity of coconut oil exported from Hamburg in 1913 amounted to 40,966 metric tons, of which 30,236 metric tons were sent to the United Kingdom and 5,261 metric tons to Norway and Sweden, the next largest purchasers. Copra is already expressed for oil in the United Kingdom and coconut oil is made both in Ceylon and India. There appears to be no reason therefore why the coconut oil which is imported to the United Kingdom from Hamburg should come in this roundabout way. The oil might be expressed in Ceylon or India and shipped direct to the United Kingdom or the copra might be exported to the United Kingdom and treated here instead of in Hamburg.

Further, the Trade Returns for the United Kingdom show that in 1913 this country also imported about 18,600 metric tons of coconut oil from foreign countries other than Germany. The total imports of foreign coconut oil to the United Kingdom in 1913 therefore amounted to about 49,000 metric tons, corresponding to about 82,000 tons of copra.

It is, moreover, certain that from all these foreign countries which export coconut oil to the United Kingdom, and especially from Germany, considerable quantities of coconut oil also reach this country in the form of margarine, vegetable butter, and prepared fats and foods of various kinds. No definite figures can be suggested for the amount received in this way.

It is clear from the foregoing statement that considerably more than half of the British copra hitherto exported to Germany and Austria-Hungary could be taken by the United Kingdom, either in the form of copra or coconut oil. Ceylon and India produce both copra and coconut oil so that these countries could probably divert their supplies in either form to the United Kingdom.

In addition to the possibility of finding a market in the United Kingdom there appears to be a considerable chance of the British Possessions securing a share of the French import trade in copra. In 1912 the total imports of copra into France were 153,506 metric tons. Of this total 134,691 metric tons came from British Possessions, and 10,321 metric tons from French Colonies. Of the remainder 43,422 metric tons came from the Dutch East Indies and 72,964 metric tons from the Philippines. It ought to be possible for Ceylon, India and the Federated Malay States to compete on favourable terms with the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines for this trade. There also seem to be considerable possibilities of developing an export trade in copra with Denmark, Scandinavia and Russia and possibly with Holland.

In the case of the United States the imports of copra in 1913 amounted to 15,548 metric tons of which 10,674 metric tons came from the Philippines and the rest mainly from French, British and German Possessions in the Pacific. The imports of coconut oil to the United States amounted in 1913 to 22,915 metric tons of which about 18,000 metric tons came from Ceylon, India, the United Kingdom and Australia, and the rest chiefly from France, Germany and the Philippines.

TARIFF VALUATIONS.

COTTON DUTIES.

The following Notification No. 12929-F., dated the 21st November, 1914, has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry :—

In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 (*1*) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the notification in this Department, No. 10794-5, dated the 20th December, 1913, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows :—

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

	Tariff value per lb. A.	P.
1. Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over ½″	7	0
2. Dangari and Khadi cloth	5	9
3. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, plain, or having only borders not over ½″	7	3
4. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, having only borders over ½″ but not over ¾″	7	6
5. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, having only borders over ¾″ but not over 2″	8	3
6. Patals and saris with headings over 4″ wide and only coloured borders not over ¾″	8	0
7. Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings having borders not over ½″	7	0
8. Drills and jeans, plain	6	9
9. Fents	5	3
10. Printers and sadlapat	7	0
11. Printers (bhagavad)	7	0
12. Shirtings, twilled unbleached	9	0
13. „ „ bleached	10	6
14. Tent, sail, commissariat, and double threaded cloth (dosuti)	6	6
15. Zanzibar cloth	6	9

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or coloured goods.

	Tariff value per lb. A.	P.
16. Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table-cloths, with borders not over ½″	6	9
17. Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft	8	0
18. Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft	9	0
19. Bed ticking, plain or drilled	6	9
20. Check gumchas and check cholas	9	0
21. Cholis and saries (coloured)	9	9
22. Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check	8	6
23. English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings	9	6
24. Drills, striped	6	9
25. „ checked	6	9
26. „ dyed	8	6
27. Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft	9	0
28. Fents	6	0
29. Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	8	0
30. Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, coloured weft	9	0
31. Lungis, coloured	9	0
32. „ grey with coloured stripes and borders	6	6
33. Napkins, grey	6	9
34. „ bleached	8	0
35. Susi check, English grey ground	8	9
36. „ checks, ordinary, grey ground	8	6
37. „ „ „ coloured warp or weft	8	9
38. „ checksheets, ordinary, grey ground	8	3
39. „ ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	7	6
40. „ ordinary, coloured weft	8	9
41. Tent cloth, blue and red	8	6
42. „ „ khaki	8	9
43. Towels, Turkish, grey	9	0
44. „ „ bleached	10	6
45. „ honeycomb and other sorts, grey	6	9
46. „ „ bleached	8	9
47. Zephyr cloth	7	3
48. „ striped and checked	9	3

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

—The *Report on the Administration of Pudukkottai State* (Madras Presidency) for 1913-14 says :—The State of Pudukkottai is rich in deposit of high grade **magnetic ore**, but until the proposed Pudukkottai-Trichinopoly Railway line is constructed, the cost of transport renders the commercial exploitation of the mineral impracticable.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA IN OCTOBER, 1914.

General.—The trade returns for October, 1914, when compared with those for October, 1913, show decreases in the value of both Imports and Exports, but an increase under Re-exports.

The value of the Imports in October, 1914, was Rs. 12·4 crores, a decrease of over Rs. 4 crores or 25·3 per cent, as compared with October, 1913; and the total Exports amounted to Rs. 10·3 crores, a decrease of Rs. 11·7 crores. The Exports of Indian Merchandise declined by Rs. 11·72 crores or 54 per cent, as compared with October, 1913, but Re-exports improved by Rs. 1·4 lakhs or 4 per cent.

Imports of treasure decreased by Rs. 261·2 lakhs to Rs. 47·2 lakhs, and Exports fell by Rs. 48·6 lakhs to Rs. 2·9 lakhs.

The excess of Imports over Exports of merchandise and treasure, excluding Government transactions during October, 1914, amounted to Rs. 2·5 crores, while, on the other hand, the excess of exports over imports in October, 1913 amounted to Rs. 2·9 crores.

Imports.—The table on page 349 shows the value of the Imports for October, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, according to the different categories of merchandise. Comparing the values of the Imports of October, 1914, with those of October, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow :—

Increases.	Rs.	Decreases—*contd.*	Rs.
Kerosene oil	13,39,656	Textile machinery	5,47,978
Cotton, raw	18,16,646	Bars and Channel (steel)	11,49,995
„ piece-goods (grey)	29,06,662	Iron or Steel, sheets and plates	31,95,138
„ „ „ (white)	28,91,869	Copper, wrought	20,72,430
Decreases.		Railway materials for construction	7,00,772
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	75,35,350	Cotton piece-goods (coloured)	42,31,169
Precious stones and pearls unset	9,25,750	Haberdashery and millinery	10,13,422
Motor cars and motor cycles	6,30,277	Wool, piece-goods	17,38,045
Glass and glassware	12,51,201	„ Shawls	14,23,818

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity and *vice versâ* :—

	Quantity.	Value (Rs.)		Quantity.	Value (Rs.)
Disinfectants	—9½ cwt.	+3,819	Iron or Steel, hoops	—70 tons.	+16,775
Coir	—117 cwt.	+459	Solder	+25 cwt.	—6,616
Almonds	—2,311 cwt.	+8,943	Starch and Farina	—50 cwt.	+15,588
Hides, tanned	—24 cwt.	+1,841	Stone and Marble	—7,064 cwt.	+12,191
Ale, beer, and porter	+22,507 gals	—35,543	Flax, canvas	+84,139 yds.	—49,074

Exports.—The table on page 351 shows the value of the exports of Indian merchandise for October, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912 and the increase or decrease in each principal category. Comparing the values of the exports of Indian merchandise in October, 1914, with those in October, 1913, the chief increases and chief decreases are as follow :—

Increases.	Rs.	Decreases—*contd.*	Rs.
Wheat	45,08,100	Jute, gunny bags	15,94,168
Cotton seed	5,74,948	„ gunny cloth	1,00,50,240
Hides, tanned, etc.	37,49,192	Tea, black	1,27,69,828
Teak wood	6,83,997	Hides, raw	42,83,867
Decreases.	Rs.	Linseed	62,44,531
Castor seed	11,46,076	Cotton, twist	86,06,302
Manganese ore	8,33,305	„ raw	1,23,96,163
Cotton piece-goods	22,70,566	Jute, raw	4,22,75,244
Rice	35,61,629	Wool, raw	15,36,153
Barley	6,82,700	Opium	32,38,365
		Coffee	7,16,625

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity and *vice versâ* :—

	Quantity.	Value (Rs.)		Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Cinchona bark	—1,760 lbs.	+1,125	Rubber, raw	+312 cwt.	—1,50,013
Fibre for brushes, etc.	—545 cwt.	+17,298	Rape seed	+4,939 cwt.	—1,73,526

Trade in the seven Months, April to October, 1914.—During the seven months ended October, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913, the value of imports declined by Rs. 17·93 crores to Rs. 87·46 crores and the total exports declined by Rs. 26·96 crores to Rs. 112·12 crores. The exports of Indian Merchandise show a decrease of Rs. 27·06 crores or 19·8 per cent, whilst the exports of Foreign Merchandise show an increase of Rs. 9·69 lakhs. The grand total of imports, exports and re-exports amounted to Rs. 199·56 crores as against Rs. 244·47 crores.

Imports of Treasure declined by Rs. 4·99 crores to Rs. 14·33 crores. Gold bullion fell by Rs. 3·34 crores to Rs. 6·06 crores and sovereigns by Rs. 3·73 crores to Rs. 1·82 crores, while Silver bullion improved by Rs. 1·93 crores to Rs. 5·86 crores. Exports of Treasure also declined by Rs. 2·59 crores to Rs. 2·77 crores.

Shipping.—The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in British India from Foreign countries and British Possessions *with cargoes* during the seven months, April to October, 1914, amounted to 3,246,151 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,723,803 tons, as against 3,823,627 tons entered and 4,743,865 tons cleared during the corresponding seven months of 1913.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF INDIA.

THE following is a summary of accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of October 1914, compared with the corresponding month of the years 1912 and 1913 :—

GENERAL SUMMARY OF TRADE AND SHIPPING.

A.—Imports and Exports.

	Merchandise				Treasure	
	Imports	Exports (Foreign)	Exports (Indian)	Exports (Total)	Imports	Exports
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) Oct. 1914	12,36,12,013	36,35,107	9,95,95,649	10,32,30,756	47,24,272	2,90,498
„ 1913	16,55,65,522	34,90,712	21,68,38,522	22,03,29,234	3,08,45,610	51,56,029
„ 1912	15,01,96,005	40,24,876	20,42,66,542	20,82,91,418	3,10,72,077	58,31,786
(II) Seven months, 1st April to 31st Oct. 1914	87,45,71,313	2,65,72,829	109,46,61,697	1,12,12,34,526	14,33,13,285	2,76,53,503
Seven months, 1st April to 31st Oct. 1913	105,38,63,022	2,56,03,282	1,36,52,59,187	1,39,08,62,469	19,32,14,736	5,35,93,746
Seven months, 1st April to 31st Oct. 1912	89,45,75,488	2,81,39,567	1,38,00,86,315	1,40,82,25,882	28,69,60,925	4,90,98,473
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Oct. 1914, compared with—						
(I) Oct. 1913	—4,19,53,509	+1,44,395	—11,72,42,873	—11,70,98,478	—2,61,21,338	—48,65,531
(II) „ 1912	—2,65,83,992	—3,89,769	—10,46,70,893	—10,50,60,662	—2,63,47,805	—85,41,288
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in seven months, 1st April to 31st Oct. 1914, compared with—						
(I) Seven months, 1st April to 31st Oct. 1913	—17,92,91,709	+9,69,547	—27,05,97,490	—26,96,27,943	—4,99,01,451	—2,59,40,243
(II) Seven months, 1st April to 31st Oct. 1912	—2,00,04,175	—15,66,738	—28,54,24,618	—28,69,91,356	—14,36,47,640	—2,14,44,970

B.—Shipping (Foreign Trade).

	Entered (with Cargoes)			Cleared (with Cargoes)		
	Steamers	Sailing vessels	Total	Steamers	Sailing vessels	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
(I) Oct. 1914	392,952	6,603	399,555	419,506	3,621	423,127
„ 1913	5,62,978	8,494	571,472	621,480	4,027	625,507
„ 1912	528,444	10,224	538,668	687,689	5,123	692,812
(II) Seven months, 1st April to 31st Oct. 1914	3,321,564	24,587	3,246,151	3,690,571	33,232	3,723,803
Seven months, 1st April to 31st Oct. 1913	3,793,649	29,978	3,823,627	4,707,872	35,993	4,743,865
Seven months, 1st April to 31st Oct. 1912	3,435,551	42,448	3,477,999	4,890,351	43,245	4,933,596
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Oct. 1914, compared with—						
(I) Oct. 1913	—170,026	—1,891	—171,917	—201,974	—406	—202,380
(II) „ 1912	—135,492	—3,621	—139,113	—268,183	—1,502	—269,685
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in seven months, 1st April to 31st Oct. 1914, compared with—						
(I) Seven months, 1st April to 31st Oct. 1913	—572,085	—5,291	—577,476	—1,017,301	—2,761	—1,020,062
(II) Seven months, 1st April to 31st Oct. 1912	—213,287	—17,861	—231,848	—1,199,780	—10,013	—1,209,793

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE TRADE SHOWING DETAILS ACCORDING TO PROVINCES.

	Month of October			Seven Months, 1st April to 31st October		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—						
Merchandise, Private—						
Bengal	6,02,71,389	6,72,95,002	5,51,91,755	34,64,66,326	41,76,62,304	35,74,56,150
Bombay	4,93,62,537	5,34,33,926	3,90,95,413	31,36,35,769	35,56,34,676	29,30,25,133
Sind	1,52,07,710	1,60,74,425	1,17,11,192	9,13,12,491	9,35,80,331	7,20,49,185
Madras	1,24,25,646	1,34,60,542	82,04,549	7,27,03,366	9,55,75,171	8,27,74,758
Burma	1,29,28,723	1,53,01,627	94,09,104	7,04,57,536	9,14,10,490	6,92,66,087
Total	15,01,96,005	16,55,65,522	12,36,12,013	89,45,75,488	105 38,63,022	87,45,71,313
Ditto, Government Stores	53,47,709	75,34,718	44,03,408	3,00,57,696	4,92,08,957	4,27,53,670
Total Merchandise	15,55,43,714	17,31,00,240	12,80,15,412	92,46,33,184	110,30,71,979	91,73,24,983
Treasure, Private—						
Bengal	28,21,794	1,02,68,892	7,65,318	2,02,38,305	2,42,53,649	1,84,41,263
Bombay	2,79,26,621	2,02,87,502	37,29,482	26,11,27,192	16,23,49,977	12,07,42,973
Sind	1,58,126	78,794	1,80,989	11,53,454	8,43,570	12,66,795
Madras	80,168	1,21,965	33	14,88,457	7,15,500	14,34,485
Burma	85,368	88,467	48,450	29,53,517	50,52,040	14,27,769
Total	3,10,72,077	3,08,45,610	47,24,272	28,69,60,925	19,32,14,736	14,33,15,385
Ditto, Government	3,41,78,803	3,36,67,458	...	5,99,78,803	3,42,49,099	1,65,161
Total Treasure	6,52,50,880	6,45,13,068	47,24,272	34,69,39,728	22,74,63,835	14,34,78,446
Grand Total of Imports	22,07,94,594	23,76,13,308	13,27,39,693	127,15,72,912	133,05,35,814	106,08,03,429
EXPORTS—						
Merchandise, Private—						
(Foreign Merchandise)—						
Bengal	1,31,972	1,50,640	8,20,857	19,19,212	17,35,523	37,06,679
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	27,70,067	26,34,037	5,93,574	1,99,09,627	1,86,29,744	1,52,92,700
Sind	7,59,065	4,22,786	21,05,534	44,46,004	33,10,925	62,76,588
Madras	3,13,047	2,24,255	92,701	14,21,576	13,19,017	9,94,754
Burma	50,725	58,994	22,441	4,43,148	6,08,073	2,96,113
Total	40,24,876	34,90,712	36,35,107	2,81,39,567	2,56,03,282	2,65,72,829
(Indian Merchandise)—						
Bengal	11,00,65,720	12,72,49,891	4,76,60,659	54,06,55,407	55,67,49,122	39,94,03,395
Bihar and Orissa	1,12,988	1,37,724	13,325	16,06,232	17,74,149	2,74,241
Bombay	3,98,08,369	4,55,00,516	1,32,11,229	32,55,32,489	37,11,63,943	33,26,21,926
Sind	2,35,83,824	1,07,54,164	1,45,36,924	20,38,59,955	16 91,82,421	13,85,13,935
Madras	1,41,77,810	2,11,16,693	1 11,27,421	14,86,57,906	13,94 83,289	12,81,45,207
Burma	1,65,17,831	1,20,79,534	1,30,46,091	15,97,74,326	12,69,06,263	9,57,02,993
Total	20,42,66,542	21,68,38,522	9,95,95,649	135,00,86,315	136,52,59,187	109,46,61,697
Total Foreign and Indian Merchandise exported—						
Bengal	11,01,97,692	12,74,00,531	4,84,81,516	54,25,74,619	55,84,84,645	40,31,12,074
Bihar and Orissa	1,12,988	1,37,724	13,325	16,06,232	17,74,149	2,74,241
Bombay	4,25,78,436	4,81,34,553	1,38,04,803	34,54,42,116	38,97,93,687	34,79,14,626
Sind	2,43,42,889	1,11,76,950	1,66,42,458	20,83,05,959	17,24,93,346	14,47,92,518
Madras	1,44,90,857	2,13,40,948	1,12,20,122	15,00,79,482	14,08,02,306	12,91,39,961
Burma	1,65,68,556	1,21,38,528	1,30,68,532	16,02,17,474	12,75,14,336	9,60,01,106
Total	20,82,91,418	22,03,29,234	10,32,30,756	1,40,82,25,882	139,08,62,469	112,12,34,526
Ditto, Government Stores	1,33,627	1,76,624	3,08,767	7,88,142	7,89,679	10,24,715
Total Merchandise	20,84,25,045	22,05,05,858	10,35,39,523	1,40 90,14,024	139,16,52,148	112,22,59,241
Treasure, Private—						
Bengal	78,587	57,644	68,653	7,75 974	54,65,103	30,35,288
Bombay	73,72,778	35,95,882	2,20,585	4,42 27,718	3,36,40.112	1,88,52,585
Sind	30,200	...	...	4,58,089	11,34,394	2,23,506
Madras	13,50,221	15,01,543	1,250	36,10,342	97,27,402	46,18,014
Burma	...	960	...	26,350	36,26,735	9,24,110
Total	88,31,786	51,56,029	2,90,498	4 90,98,473	5,35,93,746	2,76,53 503
Ditto, Government	2,81,51,507	...	25,75,000	2 81,51,907	6,086	76,75,000
Total Treasure	3,69 83,293	51,56,029	28,65,498	7,72,80,380	5,35,99,832	3,53,28,503
Grand Total of Exports	24,54,08,338	22,56,61,887	10,64,05,021	148,62,94,404	144,52,51,980	115,75,87,744
Gross Amount of Import Duty Collected *including Salt*	92,56,675	92,29,166	74,97,141	5,62,51,734	6,03,66,160	5,68,95,503
Ditto, Export Duty Collected	7,18,303	6,31,354	6,18,394	78,49,501	62,70,369	44,13,122

SUMMARIES—Imports of Foreign Merchandise

	Month of October			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	1,22,265	1,32,536	1,10,887	— 21,649	— 11,378
B. Fruits and Vegetables	19,40,238	19,47,816	12,35,957	— 7,11,859	— 7,04,281
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	73,042	1,79,470	70,020	— 1,09,450	— 3,022
D. Liquors	16,35,225	16,73,996	16,12,842	— 61,154	— 22,383
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	25,31,058	24,0 ,550	15,86,142	— 8,14,408	— 9,44,916
F. Spices	13,14,483	17,95,178	11,15,751	— 6,79,427	— 1,98,732
G. Sugar	1,69,34,936	1,99,95,458	1,27,93,651	— 72,01,807	— 41,41,285
H. Tea	2,43,434	2,25,234	1,31,049	— 94,885	— 1,12,385
I. Other Food and Drink	6,01,783	9,62,630	3,86,352	— 5,76,278	— 2,15,431
J. Tobacco	4,29,288	6,24,095	6,04,226	— 19,869	+ 1,74,938
Total, Class I	2,58,25,752	2,99,37,663	1,96,46,877	— 1,02,90,786	— 61,78,875
II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent fuel	13,80,584	9,05,920	4,11,438	— 4,94,482	— 9,69,146
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	3,68,588	3,29,980	1,26.147	— 2,03,833	— 2,42,441
C. Hides and Skins, raw	91,286	1,12,680	20,662	— 92,018	— 70,624
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture.	1,68,530	84,919	27,807	— 57,112	— 1,40,723
E. Oils	22,26,646	15,52,640	24,38,207	+ 8,85,567	+ 2,11,561
F. Seeds	33,754	45,064	9,27,117	+ 8,82.053	+ 8,93,363
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	1,80,655	2 06,188	1,39,504	— 66,684	— 41,151
H. Textile materials	21,55.674	15,83,057	27,78,535	+ 11,95,478	+ 6,22,861
I. Wood and Timber	10,28,578	5,90,200	6,43,493	+ 53,293	— 3,85,085
J. Miscellaneous	19,08,309	16,91,885	2,03,720	— 14,88,165	— 17,04,589
Total, Class II	95,42,604	71,02,533	77,13,630	+ 6,14,097	— 18,25,974
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Apparel	26,09,666	26,92,526	15,85,082	— 11,07,444	— 10,24,584
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	5,12,401	2,49,851	1,47,339	— 1,02,512	— 3,65,062
C. Carriages and Carts, *including* cycles and motor cars.	19,50,404	17,07,141	9,23,353	— 7,83,788	— 10,27,051
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	18,76,833	20,08,454	14,07,860	— 6,00,594	— 4,68,973
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (*except* machine tools), and Instruments.	49,39,320	53,43,901	27,24,005	— 26,19,896	— 22,15,315
F. Dyes and Colours	18,92,840	18,29,240	9,25,736	— 9,03,504	— 9,67,104
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood.	3,10,160	3,39,007	1,56,323	— 1,82,684	— 1,53,837
H. Glassware and Earthenware	18,06,615	20,46,819	6,18.496	— 14.28,323	— 11,88,119
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	4,61,321	3,44.565	2,69.536	— 75,029	— 1,91,785
J. Machinery of all kinds, *including* belting for machinery.	47,99,881	65.80,621	48,79.788	— 17,00,833	+ 79,907
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	97,14,720	1,16,84,014	55.42,583	— 61,41,431	— 41,72,137
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	34,44,861	50,59,736	16,06,717	— 34,53,019	— 18,38,144
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	20,98,793	20,30,930	13,38,918	— 6,92.012	— 7,59,875
N. Railway Plant and Rolling-stock	43,21,389	85.34.290	78,99.754	— 6,34.536	+ 35,78,365
O. Yarns and textile fabrics	6,63,22,513	6,87.53,746	6,06.06,990	— 81,46,756	— 57.15,523
P. Miscellaneous	60,98,777	63.91,303	43,19,243	— 20,72,060	— 17,79,534
Total, Class III	11,31,60,494	12,55,96,144	9,49,51,723	— 3,06,44,421	— 1,82,08,771
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified	16,67,155	29,29,182	12,96,783	— 16,32,399	— 3,70,372
Total	15,01,96,005	16,55,65,522	12,36,12,013	— 4,19,53,509	— 2,65,83,992

SUMMARIES.—Exports of Foreign Merchandise.

—	Month of October			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	97,372	20,100	5,162	— 14,938	— 92,210
B. Fruits and Vegetables	68,200	78,008	14,352	— 63,656	— 53,848
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	...	13,055	12,472	— 583	+ 12,472
D. Liquors	3,558	2,539	4,651	+ 2,112	+ 1,093
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores	8,154	17,254	12,178	— 5,076	+ 4,024
F. Spices	7,652	64,127	3,417	— 60,710	— 4,235
G. Sugar	2,45,937	1,37,134	26,72,506	+ 25,35,372	+ 24,26,569
H. Tea	32,966	35,278	5,184	— 30,094	— 27,782
I. Other Food and Drink	8,195	3,222	12,184	+ 8,962	+ 3,989
J. Tobacco	1,597	366	1,235	+ 869	— 362
Total, Class I	4,73,631	3,71,083	27,43,341	+ 23,72,258	+ 22,69,710
II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	...	...	50	+ 50	+ 50
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	42,900	47,307	7,787	— 39,520	— 35,113
C. Hides and Skins, raw	...	...	...	...	...
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	82,807	3,180	180	— 3,000	— 82,627
E. Oils	6,357	14,577	1,420	— 13,157	— 4,937
F. Seeds	25	40	...	— 40	— 25
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	100	...	...	...	— 100
H. Textile Materials	4,56,432	2,46,525	3,75,081	+ 1,28,556	— 81,351
I. Wood and Timber	267	654	1,050	+ 396	+ 783
J. Miscellaneous	1,41,765	1,03,635	1,125	— 1,02,510	— 1,40,640
Total, Class II	7,30,653	4,15,918	3,86,693	— 29,225	— 3,43,960
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Apparel	1 19,868	1,43,610	58,919	— 84,691	— 60,949
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military stores	5,154	5,154	3,715	— 1,439	— 1,439
C. Carriages and Carts, *including* cycles and motor cars	37,807	26,259	7,212	— 19,047	— 30,595
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	39,816	75,355	9,829	— 65,526	— 29,987
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (*except* machine tools), and instruments	1,79,574	1,47,189	24,483	— 1,22,706	— 1,55,091
F. Dyes and Colours	32,367	22,185	5,394	— 16,791	— 26,973
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood	29,277	33,320	18,300	— 15,020	— 10,977
H. Glassware and Earthenware	61,906	47,393	7,934	— 39,459	— 53,972
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	6,606	22,440	2,374	— 20,066	— 4,232
J. Machinery of all kinds, *including* belting for machinery	29,217	42,595	6,567	— 36,028	— 22,650
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof	33,219	27,939	16,633	— 11,306	— 16,586
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	58,191	1,23,980	29,441	— 94,539	— 28,750
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	16,622	12,370	4,917	— 7,453	— 11,705
N. Railway plant and Rolling stock	1,015	4,605	...	— 4,605	— 1,015
O. Yarns and textile fabrics	19,13,398	17,12,869	1,71,390	— 15,41,479	— 17,41,008
P. Miscellaneous	1,36,125	1,24,709	92,894	— 31,815	— 43,231
Total, Class III	26,99,162	25,71,972	4,60,002	— 21,11,970	— 22,39,160
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,21,430	1,31,739	45,071	— 86,668	— 76,359
Total	40,24,876	34,90,712	36,35,107	+ 1,44,395	— 3,89,769

SUMMARIES.—Exports of Indian Merchandise.

—	Month of October			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	3,08,881	3,00,650	1,33,865	— 1,66,785	— 1,75,016
B. Fruits and Vegetables	3,10,882	5,97,554	2,23,821	— 3,73,733	— 87,061
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	4,33,95,702	2,63,83,277	2,43,74,696	— 20,08,581	— 1,90,21,006
D. Liquors	13,195	4,286	...	— 4,286	— 13,195
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores	4,18,344	3,71,549	1,87,275	— 1,84,274	— 2,31,069
F. Spices	5,79,569	6,31,334	3,65,499	— 2,65,835	— 2,14,070
G. Sugar	1,24,927	77,407	49,216	— 28,191	— 75,711
H. Tea	1,86,37,002	2,65,82,259	1,38,40,470	— 1,27,41,789	— 47,96,532
I. Other Food and Drink	9,67,547	10,42,405	3,25,886	— 7,16,519	— 6,41,661
J. Tobacco	3,33,234	8,89,643	2,13,076	— 6,76,567	— 1,20,158
Total, Class I	6,50,89,283	5,68,80,364	3,97,13,804	— 1,71,66,560	— 2,53,75,479
II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	6,07,009	5,96,812	2,11,725	— 3,85,087	— 3,95,284
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	14,41,559	10,44,887	3,46,327	— 6,98,560	— 10,95,232
C. Hides and Skins, raw	77,52,716	69,96,638	20,69,931	— 49,26,707	— 56,82,785
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	12,41,697	13,84,203	6,56,414	— 7,27,789	— 5,85,283
E. Oils	5,30,912	8,92,995	2,69,398	— 6,23,597	— 2,61,544
F. Seeds	1,25,39,633	1,53,47,285	50,13,626	— 1,03,33,659	— 75,26,007
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	49,165	90,442	11,732	— 78,710	— 37,433
H. Textile materials	4,84,40,981	7,46,93,608	1,82,79,141	— 5,64,14,467	— 3,01,61,840
I. Wood and Timber	8,18,144	8,33,414	13,93,648	+ 5,60,234	+ 5,75,504
J. Miscellaneous	21,35,221	22,16,504	11,67,240	— 10,49,264	— 9,67,981
Total, Class II	7,55,57,067	10,40,96,788	2,94,19,182	— 7,46,77,606	— 4,61,37,885
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Apparel	1,39,044	1,30,191	32,682	— 97,509	— 1,06,362
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	15	...	...	...	— 15
C. Carriages and Carts, *including* cycles and motor cars	560	735	1,050	+ 315	+ 490
D. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	1,65,63,395	47,94,347	14,33,878	— 33,60,469	— 1,51,19,517
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (*except* machine tools), and Instruments	61,890	47,914	19,653	— 28,261	— 42,237
F. Dyes and Colours	6,34,353	5,18,744	4,19,194	— 99,550	— 2,15,159
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood	32,849	26,359	17,566	— 8,793	— 15,283
H. Glassware and Earthenware	19,866	11,981	2,405	— 9,576	— 17,461
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	33,45,937	37,25,584	71,83,437	+ 34,57,853	+ 38,37,500
J. Machinery of all kinds, *including* belting for machinery	2,200	225	1,890	+ 1,665	— 310
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof	4,86,816	2,71,586	1,30,810	— 1,40,776	— 3,56,006
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof	2,71,205	1,78,256	2,34,573	+ 56,317	— 36,632
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	12,733	15,466	6,725	— 8,741	— 6,008
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	11,490	17,542	19,907	+ 2,365	+ 8,417
O. Yarns and textile fabrics	3,72,76,327	4,10,59,976	1,83,44,737	— 2,27,15,239	— 1,89,31,590
P. Miscellaneous	25,80,777	30,45,788	15,52,770	— 14,93,018	— 10,28,007
Total, Class III	6,14,29,457	5,38,44,694	2,94,01,277	— 2,44,43,417	— 3,20,28,180
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	21,90,735	20,16,676	10,61,386	— 9,55,290	— 11,29,349
Total	20,42,66,542	21,68,38,522	9,95,95,649	— 11,72,42,873	— 10,46,70,893

SUMMARIES.—Imports of Foreign Merchandise.

	Seven months, 1st April to 31st October			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	18,84,634	21,28,814	19,35,451	—1,93,363	+ 50,817
B. Fruits and Vegetables	46,57,541	47,63,689	37,86,964	— 9,76,725	—8,70,577
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	9,54,116	6,38,670	30,41,507	+ 24,02,837	+ 20,87,391
D. Liquors	98,56,826	1,02,69,354	93,73,434	—8,95,920	—4,83,392
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	1,22,08,135	1,35,99,876	1,14,33,308	—21,66,568	—7,74,827
F. Spices	90,23,951	96,26,007	88,03,746	—8,22,261	—2,20,205
G. Sugar	8,37,92,708	8,30,56,652	5,72,96,636	—2,57,60,016	—2,64,96,072
H. Tea	13,28,900	15,22,706	12,70,453	—2,52,253	—58,447
I. Other Food and Drink	52,63,667	49,64,984	44,19,317	—5,45,667	—8,44,350
J. Tobacco	36,51,091	41,50,295	39,26,903	—2,23,392	+ 2,75,812
Total, Class I	13,26,21,569	13,47,21,047	10,52,87,719	—2,94,33,328	—2,73,33,850
II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	64,61,992	65,75,412	53,44,507	—12,30,905	—11,17,485
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	13,58,360	13,17,072	6,38,888	—6,78,184	—7,19,472
C. Hides and Skins, raw	8,04,035	7,48,732	6,17,315	—1,31,417	—1,86,720
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture.	3,39,276	4,80,583	2,54,492	—2,26,091	—84,784
E. Oils	2,16,49,070	2,30,06,381	2,54,23,396	+ 24,17,015	+ 37,74,326
F. Seeds	4,09,220	4,34,043	19,62,714	+ 15,28,671	+ 15,53,494
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	9,61,496	13,54,182	11,42,807	—2,11,375	+ 1,81,311
H. Textile materials	3,16,24,241	1,12,99,136	1,12,69,356	—29,780	—2,03,54,885
I. Wood and Timber	32,07,681	40,18,650	46,28,887	+ 6,10,237	+ 14,21,206
J. Miscellaneous	1,14,66,318	1,22,09,628	34,05,144	—88,04,484	—80,61,174
Total, Class II	7,82,81,689	6,14,43,819	5,46,87,506	—67,56,313	—2,35,94,183
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Apparel	1,34,14,957	1,49,69,678	1,09,93,344	—39,76,334	—24,21,613
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	20,38,772	21,12,443	18,10,257	—3,02,186	—2,28,515
C. Carriages and Carts, *including* cycles and motor cars.	86,17,032	1,08,23,361	78,58,323	—29,65,038	—7,58,709
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	1,18,31,453	1,35,10,455	1 24,12,963	—10,97,492	+ 5,81,510
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (*except* machine tools) and Instruments.	2,95,28,894	3,68,08,191	2,88,73,441	—79,34,750	—6,55,453
F. Dyes and Colours	1,23,54,496	1,30,26,363	1,07,32,436	—22,93,927	—16,22,060
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood.	16,13,854	19,20,523	16,31,116	—2,89,407	+ 17,262
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,26,13,933	1,54,35,888	1,00,32,433	—54,03,455	—25,81,500
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	23,93,619	22,61,420	19,70,356	—2,91,064	—4,23,263
J. Machinery of all kinds, *including* belting for machinery.	2,91,12,661	4,65,42,833	4,17,10,054	—48,32,779	+ 1,25,97,393
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	5,57,35,858	8,27,57,991	6,60,80,102	—1,66,77,889	+ 1,03,44,244
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	2,00,37,225	3,15,87,010	2,94,98,345	—20,88,665	+ 94,61,120
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	1,17,35,151	1,35,77,735	1,14,19,244	—21,58,491	—3,15,907
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	3,09,96,193	5,51,39,684	6,40,18,349	+ 88,78,665	+ 3,30,22,156
O. Yarns and textile fabrics	39,23,46,243	45,80,30,787	35,74,62,368	—10,05,68,419	—3,48,83,875
P. Miscellaneous	3,55,59,486	4,24,37,497	4,19,30,761	— 5,06,736	+ 63,71,275
Total, Class III	66,99,29,827	84,09,41,859	69,84,33,892	—14,25,07,96	+ 2,85,04,065
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,37,42,403	1,67,56,297	1,61,62,196	+ 5,94,101	+ 24,19,793
Total	89,45,75,486	1,05,38,63,022	87,45,71,313	—17,92,91,709	—2,00,04,175

SUMMARIES—Exports of Foreign Merchandise.

	Seven months, 1st April to 31st October			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	5,11,392	3,24,286	2,36,228	— 88,058	—2,75,164
B. Fruits and Vegetables	8,07,842	5,59,471	3,73,652	—1,85,819	—4,34,190
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	1,734	55,674	2,21,253	+ 1,65,579	+ 2,19,519
D. Liquors	35,601	28,853	27,187	—1,666	—8,414
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores	1,02,319	1,78,517	1,11,440	—67,077	+9,121
F. Spices	1,26,409	3,59,387	3,12.185	—47,202	+ 1,85,776
G. Sugar	10,04,021	9,13,369	66,24,059	+ 57,10,690	+ 56,20,038
H. Tea	2,69,025	2,32,798	99,934	—1,32,864	—1,69,091
I. Other Food and Drink	17,532	41,269	98,893	+ 57,624	+ 81,361
J. Tobacco	44,916	22,559	14,144	— 8,415	— 30,772
Total, Class I	29,20,791	27,16,183	81,18,975	+ 54,02,792	—51,98,184
II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	3,500	2,105	571	—1,534	—2,929
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	6,59,075	7,14,169	5,88,377	—1,25,792	—70,698
C. Hides and Skins, raw	6,300	...	...	...	—6,300
D. Metallic ores and scrap *iron or steel* for re-manufacture.	2,60,451	2,59,325	98,327	—1,60,998	—1,62,124
E. Oils	50,748	51,790	44,763	—7,027	—5,985
F. Seeds	11,794	1,490	1,802	+ 312	—9,992
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	2,810	2,511	1,180	—1,331	—1,630
H. Textile materials	41,76,603	26,74,355	33,61,226	+ 6,86,871	—8,15,377
I. Wood and Timber	15,855	16,444	32,729	+ 16,285	+ 16,874
J. Miscellaneous	7,65,215	9,15,598	7,30,576	—1,85,022	—34,639
Total, Class II	59,52,351	46,37,787	48,59,551	+ 2,21,764	—10,92,800
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Apparel	6,92,891	10,51,525	6,19,843	—4,31,682	—73,048
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military stores	63,810	2,07,779	62,638	—1,45,141	+ 1,172
C. Carriages and Carts, *including* cycles and motor cars.	6,56,705	4,44,933	4,74,441	+ 29,508	—1,82,264
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	4,11,965	3,88,633	2,53,933	—1,34,700	—1,58,032
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (*except* machine tools), and Instruments.	14,64,827	14,11,673	12,39,664	—1,72,009	—2,25,163
F. Dyes and Colours	2,26,493	2,56,656	1,79,291	—77,365	—47,202
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood.	2,26,793	3,16,790	2,67,248	—49,542	+ 40,455
H. Glassware and Earthenware	4,95,225	4,12,532	3,18,141	—94,391	—1,77,084
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	40,308	85,506	32,343	—53,163	—7,965
J. Machinery of all kinds, *including* belting for machinery.	6,11,574	3,08,836	3,38,829	+ 29,993	—2,72,745
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof	2,73,497	2,84,012	2,77,207	—6,805	+ 3,710
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	6,19,740	6,50,909	5,08,295	—1,42,614	—1,11,445
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	1,18,609	1,20,161	94,938	—25,223	—23,671
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	27,489	73,640	45,077	—28,563	+ 17,588
O. Yarns and textile fabrics	1,12,79,171	1,02,12,716	72,84,077	—29,28,709	—39,95,164
P. Miscellaneous	12,21,260	11,34,575	8,13,844	— 3,20,731	—4,07,416
Total, Class III	1,84,30,357	1,73,60,876	1,28,09,732	—45,51,137	—56,20,618
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	8,36,068	8,88,436	7,84,564	—1,03,872	—51,504
Total	2,81,39,567	2,56,03,282	2,65,72,829	+ 9,69,547	—15,66,738

SUMMARIES—Exports of Indian Merchandise.

—	Seven months, 1st April to 31st October			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	15,29,631	17,43,260	15,78,078	— 1,65,182	+ 48,447
B. Fruits and Vegetables	25,43,635	32,65,815	27,78,338	— 4,87,477	+ 2,34,703
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	39,17,92,615	30,14,27,416	18,64,10,886	—11,50,16,530	—20,53,81,729
D. Liquors	60,753	16,625	554	— 16,071	— 60,199
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores	27,41,280	29,53,219	26,18,528	— 3,34,691	— 1,22,752
F. Spices	57,96,656	43,66,083	44,05,223	+ 39,140	— 13,91,433
G. Sugar	21,27,440	8,95,481	5,18,755	— 3,76,726	— 16,08,685
H. Tea	8,21,91,528	9,15,00,743	7,55,32,686	—1,59,68,057	— 66,58,842
I. Other Food and Drink	95,14,669	57,10,747	1,08,93,548	+ 51,82,801	+ 13,78,879
J. Tobacco	26,34,076	35,37,939	19,69,104	— 15,68,835	— 6,64,972
Total, Class I	50,09,32,283	41,54,17,328	28,67,05,700	—12,87,11,628	—21,42,26,583
II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent fuel	57,16,198	44,65,552	26,79,749	— 17,85,803	— 30,36,449
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	1,07,33,062	98,05,995	1,01,46,112	+ 3,40,117	— 5,86,950
C. Hides and Skins, raw	6,34,72,346	5,96,95,112	4,90,60,200	—1,06,34,912	—1,44,12,146
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture.	66,54,072	85,63,644	68,14,902	— 17,48,742	+ 1,60,830
E. Oils	45,75,886	52,81,821	47,97,216	— 4,84,605	+ 2,21,330
F. Seeds	14,66,19,163	13,96,24,700	11,20,51,748	— 2,75,72,952	— 3,35,67,415
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	4,68,386	5,48,663	4,28,465	— 1,20,198	— 39,921
H. Textile materials	27,77,17,916	36,46,84,837	34,30,73,123	—2,16,11,714	+ 6,53,55,207
I. Wood and Timber	59,29,086	60,93,190	54,26,983	— 6,66,207	— 5,02,103
J. Miscellaneous	1,47,88,058	1,51,97,553	1,22,49,162	— 29,48,391	— 25,38,896
Total, Class II	53,56,74,173	61,39,61,067	54,67,27,660	—6,72,33,407	+ 1,10,53,487
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Apparel	10,22,896	10,50,797	7,94,382	— 2,56,415	— 2,28,514
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	55	117	195	+ 78	+ 140
C. Carriages and Carts (*including* Cycles and Motor Cars).	18,894	18,900	11,047	— 7,853	— 7,847
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	6,96,51,655	2,35,86,509	1,11,87,750	—1,23,98,759	— 5,84,63,905
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (*except* machine tools), and Instruments.	3,84,886	3,75,113	2,51,078	— 1,24,035	— 1,33,808
F. Dyes and Colours	64,06,323	59,13,238	53,39,332	— 5,73,906	— 10,66,991
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood.	3,88,853	2,92,999	2,96,365	+ 3,366	— 92,488
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,26,384	1,14,142	81,819	— 32,323	— 44,565
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather.	2,67,77,937	2,57,01,350	2,47,83,490	— 9,17,860	— 19,94,447
J. Machinery of all kinds (*including* belting for machinery).	9,046	6,101	9,463	+ 3,362	+ 417
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	26,32,747	30,44,483	14,99,797	— 15,44,686	— 11,32,950
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	15,16,904	9,46,269	16,27,361	+ 6,81,092	+ 1,10,457
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	42,544	54,987	26,256	— 28,731	— 16,288
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	51,963	1,09,320	78,071	— 31,249	+ 26,108
O. Yarns and textile fabrics	20,38,51,854	24,05,07,676	18,68,25,683	—5,36,81,993	—1,70,26,171
P. Miscellaneous	1,69,82,888	1,97,69,844	1,65,27,085	— 32,42,759	— 4,55,803
Total, Class III	32,98,65,829	32,14,91,845	24,93,39,174	—7,21,52,671	— 8,05,26,655
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,36,14,030	1,43,88,947	1,18,89,163	— 24,99,784	— 17,24,867
Total	1,38,00,86,315	1,36,52,59,187	1,09,46,61,697	—27,05,97,490	—28,54,24,618

SPINNING AND WEAVING RETURNS.

These figures are compiled in the Department of Statistics, India, from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896. The returns are furnished by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, the Collector of Bombay, the Boards of Revenue, Madras and the United Provinces, the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, the Chief Customs Authority in the Central Provinces and Berar, the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, the Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, the Political Officers in Native States, and the French Government at Pondicherry.

The result of the spinning and weaving in cotton mills in September 1914 may be briefly summarised as follows :—

	September 1914	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with	
		Previous month	Corresponding month of preceding year
	lbs.	Per cent	Per cent
Yarn spun	51,369,947	—9·9	—5·1
Woven goods manufactured	17,477,278	—10·1	—35·2

The total quantity of yarn spun during the month under review amounted to 51 million lbs and that of woven goods to 17 million lbs, as compared with 54 and 27 million lbs, respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceding year, the decrease in both cases being about 10 per cent.

In the six months April to September 1914, the quantities were 342 million lbs of yarn and 131 million lbs of woven goods. These figures are compared in the statement below with those for the corresponding periods of the two preceding years.

	Six months April to September			Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with corresponding months of 1913.
	1914	1913	1912	
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Yarn spun	341,704,910	341,806,736	349,205,809	—101,826
Woven goods manufactured	131,362,888	138,366,526	142,533,610	—7,003,638

The quantity of coarse, medium, and fine yarns produced in Indian mills is compared below with the quantity imported by sea from foreign countries during September and the six months April to September, 1913 and 1914. The production of course yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of September was 46 million lbs and the imports of the same counts were 13,000 lbs only; the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was 5 million lbs, and of fine counts (above No. 40) 2,45,000 lbs as against 1 million lbs and 270,000 lbs, respectively, of imported yarn of the same counts as will be seen from the table below (in thousands of pounds) :—

	For the month of September						Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913	
	1914			1913				
	Production	Imports	Imports in per cent of Production.	Production	Imports	Imports in per cent of Production	Production	Imports
	lbs	lbs		lbs	lbs		lbs	lbs
Nos. 1 to 25	46,147	13	·02	48,980	123	·25	—2,833	—110
„ 26 to 40	4,962	1,002	20·2	4,934	2,538	51·4	+28	—1,536
Above No. 40	245	270	110·2	172	864	502·3	+73	—594

	Six months from April to September						Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913	
	1914			1913				
	Production	Imports	Imports in per cent of Production.	Production	Imports	Imports in per cent of Production	Production	Imports
							lbs.	lbs.
Nos. 1 to 25 . .	306,960	482	·15	307,662	948	·38	—702	—466
„ 26 to 40 . .	32,841	16,393	49·9	32,140	14,259	44·4	+701	+2,134
Above No. 40 . .	1,622	3,936	242·7	1,600	4,641	290	+22	—705

The production of Indian weaving mills consists chiefly of the description of goods stated below with the quantity (in thousands of pounds and their equivalents in yards) :—

	For the month of September						
	1913		1914		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913		
Grey and bleached goods—	lbs	yds	lbs	yds	lbs	yds	Per cent
Shirtings and longcloth . .	5,865	25,742	3,995	17,293	—1,870	—8,449	—31·8
T. Cloths, domestics and sheetings	3,090	12,910	1,971	8,093	—1,119	—4,817	—36
Dhuties	4,769	23,275	3,173	14,166	—1,596	—9,109	—33·5
Chadars	3,090	8,515	2,017	5,422	—1,073	—3,093	—34·7
Coloured piecegoods . . .	8,072	34,195	4,807	19,641	—3,265	—14,554	—40·4

	Six months from April to September						
	1913		1914		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913		
Grey and bleached—	lbs	yds	lbs	yds	lbs	yds	Per cent
Shirtings and longcloth . .	31,368	140,344	34,136	150,080	+2,768	+9,736	+8·8
T. cloths, domestics and sheetings	14,926	65,971	14,903	65,727	—23	—244	—·15
Dhuties	30,887	152,467	27,718	128,073	—3,169	—24,394	—10·2
Chadars	12,876	38,082	12,074	35,201	—802	—2,881	—6·2
Coloured piecegoods . . .	35,734	152,043	29,854	126,522	—5,880	—25,521	—16·4

The excise duty realised on woven goods in September 1914 amounted to Rs. 3,68,000 and in the six months April to September 1914 Rs. 17,91,000, as compared with Rs. 3,26,000 and Rs. 21,73,000, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1913. The value of goods woven in Indian mills is estimated at Rs. 1,05,20,000 in September 1914 and at Rs. 5,12,00,000 in the six months April to September 1914. The value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in September 1914 was Rs. 2,31,56,000 and that in the six months April to September 1914 Rs. 24,28,32,000.

No. 1.—Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

	Month of September			Six months, April to September		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
British India						
Bombay	38,752,230	36,906,325	35,248,795	248,305,273	239,729,332	239,643,785
Madras	3,756,426	3,957,806	3,484,736	23,509,612	22,808,728	21,405,470
Bengal	2,395,980	2,980,140	2,449,339	18,231,857	17,031,836	15,568,404
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara) .	3,259,445	3,674,930	3,690,086	20,707,474	21,182,679	23,876,942
Punjab (including Delhi) . .	399,145	465,564	520,725	2,584,074	3,297,800	3,597,090
Central Provinces and Berar .	2,723,430	3,008,964	2,861,291	16,127,778	18,640,961	17,670,882
Total .	51,286,656	50,993,729	48,254,972	329,466,068	322,691,336	321,762,573
Foreign Territory						
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kolhapur, Kishengarh, Gwalior (Ujjain), and Pondicherry (*a*) . . .	3,059,523	3,145,874	3,114,975	19,739,741	19,115,400	19,942,337
GRAND TOTAL .	54,346,179	54,139,603	51,369,947	349,205,809	341,806,736	341,704,910

(*a*) Including the production of one mill only.

No. 2.—Abstract Statement of the Quantity of Woven Goods Produced.

[*N.B.*—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards relates only to grey and coloured piecegoods and is estimated from the poundage on a conventional basis; the figures in dozens relate to grey and coloured goods other than piecegoods and to hosiery, the weight of these being estimated mainly on a conventional basis and included in the poundage.]

		Month of September			Six Months, April to September		
		1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
British India							
Bombay . . .	pounds	22,891,155	22,442,494	13,556,253	115,360,542	110,883,024	103,830,919
	yards	97,883,485	93,929,559	54,922,341	504,778,662	485,967,275	441,874,166
	dozens	46,578	70,717	21,360	223,360	369,082	216,887
Madras . . .	pounds	756,560	730,283	514,846	4,603,788	4,750,195	4,024,556
	yards	2,638,014	2,462,111	1,685,443	15,639,767	16,015,547	13,796,091
	dozens	4,350	5,024	4,767	21,428	17,689	46,546
Bengal . . .	pounds	442,223	137,834	221,505	2,082,664	1,504,278	1,783,545
	yards	2,363,772	967,818	1,100,721	10,645,231	8,546,983	9,785,580
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara) .	pounds	909,731	1,054,670	836,344	5,053,191	5,034,658	5,298,760
	yards	4,281,538	4,541,606	2,898,376	22,463,542	21,912,468	19,480,121
	dozens	5,877	11,730	6,635	37,493	53,180	38,184
Punjab (including Delhi) . .	pounds	89,304	62,266	31,842	500,036	547,614	224,429
	yards	344,274	164,376	48,795	2,069,866	2,013,831	755,456
	dozens	1,105	262	1,242	3,133	2,715	2,570
Central Provinces and Berar . .	pounds	995,734	1,119,292	819,526	5,914,132	6,733,487	6,142,188
	yards	3,695,295	4,181,041	3,087,760	22,679,325	25,610,664	23,623,766
	dozens	629	975	1,121	3,990	5,142	5,787
Total .	pounds	26,085,007	25,546,779	15,980,316	133,514,353	129,453,253	121,284,397
	yards	111,206,378	106,246,511	63,743,136	578,276,393	560,066,768	509,315,180
	dozens	58,539	88,708	35,125	289,403	447,808	309,974
Foreign Territory							
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh and Pondicherry (*a*)	pounds	1,513,777	1,443,943	1,496,962	9,019,257	8,913,270	10,078,491
	yards	5,813,743	5,563,961	5,783,992	34,994,247	34,504,090	40,750,037
	dozens	9,656	7,870	4,751	23,727	28,085	17,116
GRAND TOTAL .	pounds	27,598,784	26,990,722	17,477,278	142,533,610	138,366,526	131,362,888
	yards	117,020,121	111,810,472	69,527,428	613,270,640	594,570,858	550,065,217
	dozens	68,195	96,578	39,876	313,130	475,893	327,090

(*a*) Including the production of one mill only.

WEEKLY TRADE MOVEMENTS.

For the week ending 21st November, 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

COTTON GOODS.

Twist and Yarn.

			1913	1914
Foreign—Imports by sea into	Calcutta	lbs.	836,985	330,663
	Bombay	,,	197,832	213,759
	Madras	,,	63,642	110,936
Indian—Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	146,450	149,400
	Bombay	,,	830,959	174,980
	Madras	,,	...	...

Grey Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	25,366,207	38,413,203
	Bombay	,,	2,813,928	3,196,735
	Karachi	,,	895,569	100,118
	Madras	,,	2,822,759	651,402
	Rangoon	,,	221,552	493,540

White Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	307,436	6,743,698
	Bombay	,,	2,901,159	1,971,150
	Karachi	,,	4,015,653	620,471
	Madras	,,	722,211	818,515
	Rangoon	,,	669,913	502,696

Other Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	3,311,397	3,558,843
	Bombay	,,	4,960,201	5,109,329
	Karachi	,,	3,508,059	300,254
	Madras	,,	893,788	1,236,758
	Rangoon	,,	1,500,555	581,868

Piece Goods.

(Indian and Foreign.)

Despatches by rail from	Calcutta	cwt.	35,008	30,059
	Bombay	,,	17,582	11,917
	Karachi	,,	16,017	12,180
	Madras	,,	5,402	3,600

Raw Cotton.

Imports into Bombay	By sea	cwt.	6,748	1,296
	Coastwise	,,	9,314	5,458
	By rail	,,	232,927	30,100
Imports into Karachi by rail		,,	34,040	436
,, ,, Calcutta by rail and river		,,	13,060	10,960

JUTE.

				1913	1914
Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta			cwt.	789,396	477,723
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	Gunny bags	No.	11,044,189	11,626,020
		,, cloth	yds.	106,370,570	22,321,384
		Jute, raw	cwt.	679,059	181,820
	Chittagong—Jute		,,	41,657	42,118

COTTON SEEDS.

Exports by sea from Bombay		cwt.	61,704	...

OIL SEEDS.

Linseed.

Imports into	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	15,673	25,780
	Bombay—By sea	,,	2,485	...
	Bombay—Coastwise	,,	74	5,000
	Bombay—By rail	,,	10,573	3,751
	Karachi by rail and river	,,	1,084	...
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	44,968	108,564
	Bombay	,,	222,887	96,331
	Karachi	,,	2,000	2,000

Rape and Mustard Seed.

Imports into	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	47,507	43,165
	Bombay—By sea	,,	...	...
	Bombay—Coastwise	,,	...	690
	Bombay—By rail	,,	3,762	1,020
	Karachi by rail and river	,,	3,991	...
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	...	...
	Bombay	,,	38,951	7,176
	Karachi	,,	23,580	21,247

RICE.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	174,179	329,077
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	77,366	65,573
	Chittagong	,,	212	...
	Bombay	,,	16,546	9,698
	Karachi	,,	14,615	10,433
	Madras	,,	...	...
	Rangoon	,,	574,418	186,951

TEA.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		lbs	7,510,675	10,163,790
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	9,907,794	6,235,626
	Chittagong	,,	3,266,551	411,265

WHEAT.

Imports into	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	138,700	89,040
	Karachi by rail	,,	66,318	179,814
	Bombay—By sea	,,	...	...
	Bombay—Coastwise	,,	3,843	616
	Bombay—By rail	,,	46,162	125,687
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	724	2,092
	Bombay	,,	25,553	162
	Karachi	,,	185,764	443,186

The figures excluded from the statement for week ending 14th November, 1914, were:—Import—Jute 34,075 cwts., and Rice 9,915 cwts.

KEROSENE OIL, WEEK ENDING 21st NOVEMBER, 1914, AND CORRESPONDING WEEK OF 1913.

Imports by sea into—	From Russia, 1913.	From Russia, 1914.	From America, 1913.	From America, 1914.	From all other Foreign countries, 1913.	From all other Foreign countries, 1914.	Total, 1913.	Total, 1914.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	11,664	...	11,664	...
Bombay	...	...	442,942	952,626	...	537,798	442,942	1,490,424
Karachi	...	...	...	1,069,396	...	...	...	1,069,396
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Exports by sea from Burma to		1913	1914
		Galls.	Galls.
	Bengal	1,647,300	941,484
	Bombay	...	...
	Sind	...	...
	Madras	...	...
	Indian Ports, Non-Br.	...	...
	Foreign Ports	...	...

[Note.—The weekly trade movements are compiled in the Department of Statistics from the figures obtained from the Railway Traffic Offices, Steamer Companies, Kidderpore Docks, Superintendent, Inland Vessel Wharves, Supervisor, Calcutta Canals, registering stations of Calcutta road traffic, and the Collectors of Customs.]

EXPORTS—RUNNING TOTALS (INCLUDING FIGURES RECORDED ON PAGE 358) FROM JANUARY.

	Twist and Yarn (Indian) 1913	Twist and Yarn (Indian) 1914	Jute, Raw 1913	Jute, Raw 1914	Jute Manufactures: Gunny bags 1913	Jute Manufactures: Gunny bags 1914	Jute Manufactures: Gunny cloth 1913	Jute Manufactures: Gunny cloth 1914	Cotton seed 1913	Cotton seed 1914
	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	8,568,213	2,505,737	15,696,883	8,124,386	316,470,843	327,785,459	1,023,084,020	865,089,590	—	—
Bombay	167,049,875	140,505,295	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,745,838	6,195,861
Karachi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras	77,357	70,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	1,026,318	390,924	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Linseed 1913	Linseed 1914	Rape and Mustard 1913	Rape and Mustard 1914	Rice 1913	Rice 1914	Tea 1913	Tea 1914	From April: Wheat 1913	From April: Wheat 1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	3,120,249	4,364,740	168,074	143,927	6,854,333	4,631,442	166,038,484	178,346,990	1,431,587	24,300
Bombay	3,550,038	2,431,642	1,089,829	761,374	544,882	500,726	—	—	4,978,073	184,084
Karachi	31,143	77,363	3,041,864	2,484,288	904,273	822,176	—	—	17,030,340	12,555,273
Madras	—	—	—	—	7,331	1,492	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	25,071,425	19,377,575	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	71,619	1,765	48,563,365	39,614,056	—	—

Note.—The dash against some of the ports indicates that figures for these ports have not been called for and published in the *Indian Trade Journal*.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR, WEEK ENDING 21st NOV. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

	Refined Sugar imported into: Calcutta 1913	Calcutta 1914	Bombay 1913	Bombay 1914	Karachi 1913	Karachi 1914	Madras 1913	Madras 1914	Rangoon 1913	Rangoon 1914	Total 1913	Total 1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom	119	...	88	59	71	5	10	...	76	...	364	64
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...
Other European Countries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	255,501	67,035	20,564	14	77,740	22	499	4	55,786	997	410,090	68,072
Mauritius	1,569	...	95,824	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	97,393	11
Other non-European Countries.	...	...	...	134	...	2	...	...	2,679	595	2,681	739
										Total Refined	516,528	68,886
										Total Unrefined	...	...
										Grand Total	516,528	68,886

DESPATCHES OF SUGAR DURING THE WEEK ENDING 21st NOV. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

		1913 cwt.	1914 cwt.			1913 cwt.	1914 cwt.
From Calcutta	By rail	86,326	50,672	From Bombay	By Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway / Great Indian Peninsula Railway (figures are not furnished by this Rail way).	29,450	8,915
	,, river	34,131	25,631				
	,, road	2,727	1,778				
	,, sea (foreign)	12,054	...				
	,, ,, (coastwise)	4,464	1,046				
				From Karachi	By rail	87,629	10,212

Note—The figures excluded from the statement for week ending 14th November 1914, were:—Despatches of sugar by river 1,444 cwts.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

THE following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule IV (excepting molasses and all other kinds of sugar), *firstly*, the total imports into India in the month of October, 1914, and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses; and, *secondly*, a running total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th September) and the average net value per cwt. so far established. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1916 :—

Description of sugar.	IMPORTED DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1914.		IMPORTED SINCE 1ST OCTOBER, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	R a.	Cwt.	R a.
Sugar, crystallised, beet	...	...	...	...
" " and soft, refined in China	917	12 4	917	12 4
" " " " from Java, 23 Dutch Standard and above	617,166	12 4	617,166	12 4
" " " " from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch Standard	348,589	10 12	348,589	10 12
" " " " from Java, 15 Dutch Standard and under	6,606	10 12	6,606	10 12
" " " " from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over	46,612	9 8	46,612	9 8

RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA.

DISTRICTS.	SEASON 1914-15				SEASON 1913-14			
	Sold in sale No. 24. 17th Nov.		Sold to sale No. 24. 17th Nov.		Sold in sale No. 24. 18th Nov.		Sold to sale No. 24. 18th Nov.	
	Packages	Average price per lb. AS. P.	Packages	Average price per lb. AS. P.	Packages	Average price per lb. AS. P.	Packages	Average price per lb. AS. P.
Assam	7,711	7—6	86,081	7—6	6,101	8—1	158,946	8—3
Cachar	2,339	6—9	62,738	6—6	1,847	7—3	90,976	6—11
Sylhet	3,393	6—9	46,671	6—7	4,564	7—3	80,186	6—11
Darjeeling	1,913	8—6	45,588	9—10	1,928	10—5	75,340	10—3
Dooars	6,994	7—1	94,848	6—10	8,723	7—8	185,394	7—6
Terai	1,061	6—7	21,359	6—9	1,172	7—9	31,707	7—3
Chittagong	60	6—0	2,634	6—3	466	7—0	7,155	6—11
Chota-Nagpore	175	7—3	519	7—5	...	...	1,017	7—6
Kumaon and Kangra	...	...	1,026	6—10	...	...	1,319	6—10
Madras	...	...	45	6—9	...	...	55	7—11
Dehra-Dun	270	6—2	3,660	6—6	214	7—2	3,613	7—0
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	6—4
All other places	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	7—0
TOTAL	23,916	7—2	365,169	7—3	25,015	7—10	636,398	7—10

(The above do not include second-hand Tea, damaged Tea and Dust from those concerns which sell only that grade on this market.)

	AS.	P.
Season 1914-15 Average price of 19,893 packages Dust* sold to 17th November (sale No. 24)	6	0
" 1913-14 " 39,564 " " * " to 18th November (sale No. 24)	6	8

* On account of gardens which sell only that grade on this market.

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INDEX.

	PAGE
NOTES	361
Money Market	*ib.*
NOTICES—	
Calls for Tenders	371
Enquiries	*ib.*
Books of Reference	*ib.*
COMMERCIAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE	372
SAMPLE EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS	375
TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS	*ib.*
WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS	376
DYEING PROPERTIES OF CUTCH	*ib.*
DYEING INDUSTRY IN MADRAS	377
THE WAR AND TANNING MATERIALS	378
INDIAN IMPORT TRADE IN TOYS	379
THE PENCIL-MAKING INDUSTRY	380
TRADING WITH THE ENEMY	381
THE NEW CONTRABAND LIST	382
THE GOLD COAST COLONY	383
NEW REFERENCE BOOKS	384
TABLES—	
Exports of Wheat and Flour	*ib.*
Exports of Castor Seed	385
Results of Auction Tea Sales in Calcutta	*ib.*
Imports of Sugar	386
Imports of Cotton Yarn	*do.*
Exports of Manganese	387
Land Trade of British India	388
Weekly Trade Movements	390
Trade of Principal Countries	392
DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS	iv

NOTES.

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday Evening.

PRESIDENCY BANK RATES: Calcutta 6 per cent. (Nov. 5, 1914). Bombay 6 per cent. (Aug. 20, 1914). Madras 6 per cent. (Oct. 12, 1914).

EXCHANGE: On demand 1-3 7/8. Telegraphic Transfers 1-3 15/16. 3 months 1-4 3/8.

The **spot price of wheat at Karachi** on the 28th November was Rs. 40-0-0 per candy of 656 lbs. This is for white wheat on a basis of 30 per cent red wheat, 5 per cent barley and 3 per cent dirt; the price of bags included. The **price of Indian grey yarn** (20's) at Bombay on the 1st December was Re. 0-5-3 to Re. 0-6-3 per lb. and of **cotton. (Fully Good machine-ginned Oomras)** Rs. 140 per candy January delivery.

The Calcutta **wholesale spot prices** of the undermentioned articles (so far as in season) on the 2nd December were as follow :—

Jute—C. D. M. and Co. (Red) Group per 400 lbs. . Rs. 40-0-0.
" M. per 400 lbs. . Rs. 31-0-0.
Rice—Ballam No. 1 per B. md. . *Not received.*
" Moonghy . . *Ditto.*
Linseed—Bold 4% per B. md. . *No business recorded.*
Rapeseed—Yellow, mixed, medium, Patna, 4% per B. md. . Rs. 6-10-0 to Rs. 7-8-0.

The **Rangoon spot price of Special Straits Rice** on the 1st December was Rs. 315-0-0 per 100 baskets of 75 pounds each, against Rs. 320-0-0 on the 24th November.

The report of the **Southern Punjab Railway** states that, after deducting administration expenses, interest on debenture stock, and the share of surplus profits due to the Secretary of State for India, the net revenue is £103,605. From this figure there must be deducted £40,692, in respect of the dividend, paid on June 1, on the proportion of the 4 per cent cumulative preference stock chargeable to revenue, leaving a divisible balance for the six months of £62,912. The directors have declared an interim dividend on the ordinary stock of 5 per cent for the six months, or at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, absorbing £50,000.

The total approximate gross **earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways** from 1st April to 14th November, 1914, are less by Rs. 1,40,66,625 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.*

The British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries states that the total **production of wheat in England and Wales** in 1914 (7,318,083qr.) is some 676,000qr. more than last year, and the yield per acre is practically one bushel above the average of the past 10 years. **Barley** with 32·83 bushels per acre is a very small fraction below the average, but is better than in 1913. Owing to a somewhat reduced acreage, however, the total production amounts to 145,300qr. less. **Oats** are half a bushel below the average, but the total production is slightly above last year's yield. **Beans** are practically one bushel over average, and the total production exceeds 1,000,000qr. **Peas**, on the other hand, are decidedly the worst crop, being 3⅔ bushels below average. The acreage reserved for harvesting being small, the total production (372,387qr.) is the lowest on record. **Hay**, whether from permanent grass or from clover and rotation grasses, is below average, the former by rather over and the latter under 2cwt. per acre. The total production of both kinds of hay together amounts to more than 7,200,000 tons, as compared with over 9,000,000 tons in 1913, which was a very abundant year.

According to the *Times'* Stockholm correspondent the **exportation** of all **grain and flour from Sweden** is absolutely **prohibited**, and the Government has adopted stringent measures to render the prohibition effective, and these may be confidently relied on to prevent re-exportation.

* The mileage open to quarter ending 30th September, 1914 was 34,944.

The following is a summary of the various **crop forecasts** relating to the season 1914-15 issued by the Department of Statistics, India, and published in the *Indian Trade Journal* on the dates mentioned in the last column :—

Crop.	Tracts comprised in the figures.	Percentage of average Indian crop represented by the tracts mentioned in col. 2.	Estimated Area.	Ratio of reported area to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date.	Estimated outturn.	Ratio of estimated outturn to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date.	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres	Per cent			
Cotton	All cotton-growing tracts.	100	22,138,000	119	Not yet available.	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Sesamum.	U. P.,† Madras, C.P. and Berar, Bombay and Sind,* Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara.	79	3,510,400	117	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Indigo	Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Punjab, Bombay and Sind,* and Bengal.	88·1	104,200	55	...	...	Oct. 22, 1914
Rice	Bengal, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, U. P., Bombay and Sind,* C. P. and Berar, and Assam.	98·9	72,167,000	106	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Groundnut.	Madras, Bombay,* and Burma.	...	1,726,200	173	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Sugarcane.	U. P., Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind,* Assam, N.-W.F. Province, and C. P. and Berar.	99·4	2,450 100	106	...	...	Nov. 5, 1914

N.B.—The ratios in column 3 are calculated on the total acreage in all India in the case of cotton and on that in British India in the case of other crops.

* Including Native States. † "Unmixed Crop

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome has issued the following information regarding the estimated **production of certain crops in various countries** :—

Country.	Crop.	Estimated Yield.	Percentage of last Year's Production.
		Cwts.	Per cent.
Prussia	Wheat	49,000,000	85·0
	Rye	167,000,000	90·6
	Barley	35,000,000	81·2
	Oats	117,000,000	90·7
Asiatic Russia (*10 Governments*)	Wheat	65,000,000	87·7
	Rye	15,000,000	103·1
	Oats	35,000,000	90·6
Spain	Maize	14,000,000	114 0
	Rice	4,000,000	87·7
United States	Maize	1,338,000,000	109·4
Japan	Rice	159,000,000	113 0

Wheat.—For the following countries the production is estimated at 1,445,000,000 cwts: —Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Russia-in-Europe, Switzerland, Prussia, Sweden, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Algeria and Tunis. **Barley.**—For the same countries as in the case of wheat, but omitting India, the production is estimated at 499,000,000 cwts. **Oats.**—For the same countries as in the case of wheat, but omitting India and Japan, the production is estimated at 939,000,000 cwts. **Rye.**—For the following countries the production is estimated at 730,000,000 cwts. :—Prussia, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Russia-in-Europe, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada and the United States.

A correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* gives the following information relative to **grain crops in Argentina** :—Agricultural statisticians in the Argentine are already figuring out the probable outcome of their next harvest in bushels and prices, and on the whole their speculations are of a hopeful nature. Last winter, or during June, July, and August, the Central Argentine, and the whole of Buenos Aires province suffered from an abnormally heavy rainfall, which resulted in extensive flooding, especially over areas between 50 or 60 miles north of the capital, and 300 miles south of it. Many sowings were belated, and in numerous instances oats, maize, and other crops had to take the place of wheat or remaining partly fallow. The Director of Agricultural Statistics estimates the area now under young wheat in the Republic at about 15,500,000 acres. Linseed and oats he puts at 4,300,000 acres, and oats at 2,950,000 acres. These figures show a reduction of about 750,000 acres in wheat, 135,000 acres in linseed, and 265,000 acres in oats. The inference is that the flooding rendered extensive areas hopelessly late for grain sowings of any kind. Generally fine weather, however, since early September has greatly favoured the crops, the main complaint being the damage done by locusts between Northern Buenos Aires province and Santa Fe and Cordoba. Should the crops escape the winged marauders fairly well, a yield above average is expected. Broadly put, from 70 to 80 per cent. of the grain grown in the Argentine is exported. It was calculated that the exports for the whole of this year would be 1,500,000 tons of wheat, 900,000 tons of linseed, 5,000,000 tons of maize, and 400,000 tons of oats. These figures will probably prove fairly accurate except in the case of maize, which appears to have been over-estimated somewhat heavily. A higher range of prices is of course expected for the threshings from the coming harvest.

The following information relating to the **world's crops** as on November 6th, is summarised from *Dornbusch's Floating Cargoes List* :—*United Kingdom.*—Although a good deal of rain fell this week, the falls were not continuous and good progress was made with sowings, and in many districts an increased acreage will be sown to wheat. This season's production of crops in England and Wales show wheat to be 676,000 qrs. over last year, oats 206,000 qrs. larger, but barley is 148,000 qrs. smaller. Beans increased by 167,000 qrs., but peas fell off by 49,000 qrs. *France.*—Latest advices from Bordeaux state that active progress is being made with field-work and, although farm labour is scarce, growers are hopeful of finishing autumn and winter sowings, providing wintry weather does not make its appearance too early. *Spain.*—Weather conditions of late have been rainy and a fine spell would now be welcome to allow farmers to get their seed in under good conditions. *Italy.*—Mild weather is reported and moisture would be welcome in several parts for seeding operations. The early-sown looks quite satisfactory. *Rumania.*—More favourable weather conditions for preparing the land for the new crop prevailed of late and this work progresses. The total yield of the current wheat crop is said to be considerably under that of last year. *Russia.*—Petrograd advices report on the condition of the crops in 64 Governments at end of September as follows :—Above average 33, good average 5, average 15, nearly good 8, good 3. It will be observed that condition of the crops is favourable in all parts and 92 per cent of the area is more or less above average. The weather on the whole has been

favourable to the development and progress of the young crops. The authorities are reported to have suspended all the steamship services to and from Odessa. *Canada.*—Latest estimates on the crops show no change from those already reported. The area planted to winter wheat has increased considerably, one report stating to the extent of a million acres, which would mean practically double that of last year, but this probably has reference to all crops. A cable from Ottawa states that exports of breadstuffs to European ports, except those of Great Britain and her Allies, are prohibited. In the three prairie provinces of Western Canada about 40 per cent more land has been ploughed this autumn, and with good rains the last two months, a large crop is hoped for next season. *United States.*—The *Price Current* says that during the past week soil conditions in the winter wheat belt have been entirely favourable, except that in Western South Dakota Nebraska and Kansas the weather has been rather dry. The growth has made favourable progress except in the dry area; the average increase in the acreage is about 11 per cent. *Argentina.*—A weekly cable advises a continuance of unfavourable weather conditions, many reports from the interior mentioning excessive moisture, while occasional night frosts were prejudicial to the crops. More genial conditions, however, obtained towards the close of the week. *Australia.*—Cables from Sydney state that the wheat crop did not derive the benefit from the recent rains that was at first anticipated and it is officially estimated that the New South Wales wheat yield will be only 14,000,000 to 16,000,000 bushels, compared with 38,000,000 last year. In most other States also estimates have been considerably reduced. Cables from Melbourne report welcome but insufficient rains in Victoria and South Australia.

The **prices of British corn** per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 31st October, 1914, were as follows:—Wheat, 37*s.* 10*d.*; barley, 28*s.* 3*d.*; and oats, 23*s.* 7*d.*

Messrs. Bathgate & Co. (Liverpool) estimate the **world's wheat crop** for the season 1914-15 at 435,250,000 quarters. This is over 8,000,000 quarters less than a year ago, and apart from the war, this would have occasioned some advance in prices from the low level ruling in July. "The effect of the war," says the report, "will probably be this. The present advance, though not excessive so far as this country is concerned, may be maintained for some time; but if war continues, the fact that Germany and Austria will find it extremely difficult to get any foreign wheat will check any undue advance in exporting countries. France has been buying heavily, and will continue to require large quantities, owing to some shortage in her crop; but our crop is a very abundant one, and will diminish our import requirements by nearly a million quarters; and, naturally, the cargoes which the Germans and Austrians have given to us gratis are so much added to our resources."

The Hull correspondent of the *Oil and Colour Trades Journal*, writing on November 5th regarding the **Hull oil market**, says:—Oils have been a steadily improving market, and quotations have gone up almost daily. **Linseed oil** steadily advanced to 21*s.* per cwt. naked spot, 1*s.* 9*d.* higher on the week, while forward positions reached 21*s.* 9*d.* November-December, and 22*s.* 3*d.* January-April. Refined **cotton oil** also firmed up 23*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. naked, spot to December being reached, or 1*s.* 6*d.* advance on the week; with 24*s.* the value for January-April delivery. Crude cotton oil after being easier, advanced to 22*s.* per cwt. for Egyptian, and 20*s.* 9*d.* for Bombay spot. Extracted **soy oil** has been dull, and the price 24*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. is purely nominal in view of little or no demand. **Rapeseed oils** are 2*s.* easier on the week, Jamba and brown East Indian now being quoted down to 30*s.* per cwt. **Olive oil** has been a very dull market, £54 per tun ex store being asked for Spanish and Levant sorts. Pure East Coast **cod liver oil** is again marked down, the selling value now being 17*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. **Castor oil** continues a quiet market, best quality being quoted at £24 9*s.* per ton, and second ditto £23 9*s.* per ton in barrels, less 2½ per cent free on rail at Hull. The exports of oil for the week are as follows:—Linseed oil: 122 tons to Australia, 181 Denmark, 30 Holland, 17 Italy, 20 Norway, total 370 tons as compared with 332 tons in the corresponding week of last year; **cotton seed oil**, 9 tons to Holland, 48 Sweeden, total 57 tons against 37 tons; soy oil, no exports against 118 tons. The exports for the ten months ending October were:—Linseed oil, 4,672 tons as compared with 6,367 tons in the same period last year; cotton oil, 2,695 tons against 4,379 tons; and soy oil, 4074 tons against 5,944 tons.

The production of **petroleum in Russia** in the first eight months of the current year is shown in a statement just issued to have amounted to 336,400,000 poods; that is to say, 31,300,000 poods or 8·5 per cent less than in the corresponding period of last year. This considerable decline in the production of petroleum this year is, it is said, chiefly the result of the stoppage of work at Baku through strikes, which lasted about two months.

Mail papers to hand state that **Sandalwood oil** has been offered in several quarters at prices about 6*d.* to 1*s.* below those usually current. There does not appear to be a very brisk demand for it, and holders appear wishful to reduce their stocks somewhat.

The **stock of sugar** at the various Port Commissioners' warehouses in **Calcutta** on the 1st December was 219,186 bags, while the stock in **Bombay** on the 27th November amounted to 22,000 bags.

The following Press *communiqué* is issued by the Revenue Department (Agriculture) of the Government of Bengal:—In the *communiqué* issued by this Department on August 27th last it was stated that Government had instituted enquiries as to the possibility of increasing the out-turn of **date-sugar** during the present season, and that Mr. Annett, the Agricultural Chemist, was making a tour of the central districts of the Presidency in order to examine the situation and advise District Officers and persons interested in the industry as to the action to be taken. Mr. Annett has now visited the districts of Khulna, Jessore, the 24-Parganas, Howrah, Nadia, Faridpur and Bakarganj, which contain the principal date-sugar producing areas in this province, and has consulted the District Officers and other local men of influence. The enquiries made generally indicate that owing to the decline of the date-sugar industry in recent years, a considerable number of date trees are annually left untapped. Every endeavour is being made to encourage the tapping of date trees on a large scale this year. In some districts tapping has commenced earlier than usual, and this in itself will cause an increase in the out-turn. No precise estimate of the total out-turn can be made at this stage, but it is hoped that the increased activity in tapping will result in a substantial increase of out-turn, which, it is roughly calculated, may amount to 20,000 tons. Of this amount, Jessore is expected to contribute 10,000 tons, Khulna, Nadia and the 24-Parganas 2,500 tons each, Faridpur 2,000 tons, and Bakarganj 1,000 tons. If these anticipations are realised the ordinary date palm sugar out-turn will be increased by about 22 per cent, and though 20,000 tons represents only about 3 per cent of the total sugar consumption of the province, the additional out-turn should tend to ease the situation in certain localities. It is also reported that owing to the rise in the price of sugar, the cultivators are preparing to put down increased areas under cane, but it will of course be some time before increased supplies from this source begin to come on to the market.

A correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*, writing from Paris, under date 31st October, gives the following detailed information in regard to the **French sugar crop**:—France produces about 700,000 metric tons of beet sugar every year, and the production of this takes up about 475,000 acres of land. A considerable portion of this land lies in the departments which are now in the occupation of the enemy. How will this affect the sugar harvest of France in 1914? The matter is dealt with in a report which has been drawn up by M.M. Sauret and Laurent, the Sous-Prefects of Péronne and Montdidier, and presented to the Chambers of Commerce of the departments concerned. This year's beet crop in France is the best that has been grown for many years, and the sunny days of the present autumn have made it particularly rich in sugar. But there are many difficulties in the way of harvesting the crop. To begin with many of the men are serving with the colours, and the lifting of the roots will have to be done by women and old men. Then there is the difficulty of cartage to the refineries. The vehicles are there, but many of the horses have been commandeered. And the enemy, after his usual fashion, has taken care to burn down as many sugar refineries as possible—especially as he is also a large sugar producer himself. But in spite of all these difficulties the report says that much, if not all, of the harvest may yet be saved, always providing that the frosts do not come early enough to spoil it. A great number of those at present unemployed may find work in getting in the beet harvest, and it is suggested that the Government should take steps to allow the experts who are now serving with the colours to return and supervise the manufacture of sugar. The question of fuel will be rather a difficult one, because most of it comes from the Pas de Calais, but this can be overcome by importation from Britain.

The *Agricultural News* (Barbados) reports the successful experiment, by the Agricultural Department, of **sending cane cuttings in damp charcoal** (1 lb. charcoal, 4 oz. of water) **to India** by parcel post, thereby lessening the time and the consequent risk in the usual method of transportation by ship. As the maximum weight allowed for sending by parcel post is 11 lbs., special tins were constructed, and the size of the cane cuttings was reduced to a minimum. The light tins employed measured 18 inches × 4 inches × 4 inches, and cuttings were selected, having the nodes moderately close together, thereby getting a good number of buds per cutting with a minimum bulk of cane. The time taken during the transportation was only six weeks. On its arrival in India, the case of cuttings was opened immediately. Many of the buds were found to have already sprouted, the sprouts varying from ½ inch to 2 or 3 inches in length. In a few cases rootlets had developed 1 to 2 inches long. These looked in perfect condition and were unbroken and undamaged. The canes themselves were perfectly healthy in appearance, not in the least dried or shrivelled up, quite hard, and bright in colour. The cuttings were planted out at once, and it is reported by the Agricultural Chemist, Assam, that they had all germinated and were doing well. The *Agricultural Journal of India* (Pusa), which publishes this information, adds that the trial was reciprocated in India by forwarding cuttings of Dacca *ganderi* by the same method to the West Indies where the parcel is reported to have been received in good condition.

Discussing the **position of coffee** on 7th November the *Produce Markets Review* (London) says:—There has been a strong demand and a rapidly-rising market, owing principally to a heavy business

with the North of Europe. By the end of November many of the Baltic ports are closed by ice, and consequently dealers have to fill up their stocks before that takes place. Hitherto these countries have relied upon Hamburg, Antwerp and Havre for their supplies, but with these three ports practically cut off, they have to come to London, and it looks as if our stocks will be very considerably depleted before fresh supplies in any large quantity reach us. The statistics for the month show only a small increase of 188,000 bags in the world's visible supply, against an increase of 589,000 bags last year, but the European stock, which is of greater importance for the moment, is rapidly decreasing, and is 661,000 bags less compared with 174,000 bags increase last year. If the stocks of Bremen, Hamburg and Antwerp are deducted, it will be seen how dangerously small is the supply for the whole of northern Europe. Prices have rapidly advanced, and Santos in particular is 3*s.* to 4*s.* per cwt. dearer. At the auctions washed Dumont realised higher rates than have been recorded before this year, and privately a large business has been done at the full advance. Of other kinds Central American sorts are 2*s.* dearer and there is every prospect of a further rise as rates are still comparatively cheap, and the stocks must remain small for some time. The first of the new Costa Rica has arrived; samples have not yet been shown, but it will probably be ready for auction next week. The earlier shipments are always from the Pacific side of the country, and not of much interest to the home trade. The crop is likely to be an average, and not quite equal to the one just closed.

A Press message, dated Colombo, 30th November, says:—The London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* cables: The general feeling in the city is optimistic regarding the war position. **Indian tea** arrivals in the next few days will total nearly 20,000,000 pounds, which is likely to depreciate values. The effect of the **tea export prohibition** will, it is considered, largely curtail the amount of Java tea sold in London and Amsterdam will in consequence benefit. It is anticipated that cocoa exports will be prohibited shortly.

In their report on **London tea sales**, dated November 6th, Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, Ltd., say:—Importers brought forward a slightly larger amount of **India tea** sales, totalling 38,015 packages, as against 36,403 packages last week. Both Monday's and Wednesday's Auctions passed with animated bidding, prices showing a further advance for practically all descriptions. Lower medium leaf kinds, however, continued in most request, quotations generally showing a rise of ½*d.* to ¾*d.* per lb. over previous rates. Southern India was represented by only the small quantity of 119 packages, values for which showed a distinct appreciation. Average for week 10·35*d.*, against 9·67*d.* last sale. Week's average of tea sold on Garden Account, season 1914-15, 37,489 packages, average 10·35*d.*, 1913-14, 52,526 packages, average 9·30*d.* Season 1914-15 to date 603,198 packages, average 9·07*d.* Season 1913-14 to date 706,492 packages, average 9·51*d.*

The latest report to hand from the **London Metal market** (November 3rd) is as follows:—The Metal Exchange remains officially closed, and this week's private business opened very quiet. *Copper*: The tendency of warrant copper is rather dull and easier, but there is a fair demand for electrolytic, which for future shipment sold at £52 10*s.* Henry R. Merton and Co. give the visible supply of copper as 36,566 tons, against 34,594 a month ago. The stocks in England and France amount to 26,993 tons, against 24,146 on September 30th. The quantities which came into sight during October were 25,733 tons, and the deliveries totalled 23,761 tons, against 31,454 and 31,666 respectively for the previous month. The Chili charters amount to 1,925 tons. *Tin*: Values are again harder, with but little spot metal on offer. Straits cash is worth about £134 per ton, and common English ingots quoted £133 to £135. Messrs. A. Strauss and Co. give the visible supply of tin as 13,128 tons, compared with 17,094 a month ago. The Australian and Straits on the spot and landing total 2,350 tons, against 3,996 a month ago. The deliveries of October in London were 2,988 tons, and in Holland 941, making 3,929 tons, against 2,813 for September. The Straits shipments aggregate 4,610 tons, of which 3,400 are for London and 1,210 for America. *Pig-lead* rules irregular; soft foreign spot worth about £18 5*s.* per ton, October shipment £17 15*s.*, November sold at £17 10*s.*, and January worth £17 2*s.* 6*d.*: English lead quoted £18 10*s.* *Spelter*: dull and rather easy; G. O. B.'s to arrive quoted £23 15*s.* to £24 per ton; specials are nominal. *Zinc* sheets: American nominally £39 per ton. *Antimony* firm: English regulations on the spot scarce at £55 to £56 per ton, and forward delivery quoted £38 to £42, less 3½ per cent; crude Chinese firmer. *Tin-plates* steady; I. C.'s 12*s.* 7½*d.* f.o.b. Wales. *Aluminium* £81 to £83 per ton. *Quicksilver*, nominal at £10 5*s.* to £10 10*s.* per bottle. *Pig-iron* idle.

Referring to the **silver market** in their bullion circular, dated London, 5th November, Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. say:—The decline in the price of silver which set in after October 5th (when 24⅛*d.* was fixed) was not arrested until October 31st. The price of that day, *viz.* 22$_{16}^{3}$*d.*, was the lowest figure recorded since December 4th, 1908. Probably there has never been an uninterrupted decline for so prolonged a period before. The fall was checked by a cessation of sales from America. This action happened to coincide with a recrudescence of buying orders from the Indian Bazars, which, launched upon a market exceptionally limited owing to the withdrawal of American supplies, brought about a sharp rise on the 3rd instant to 22½*d.*, a further rise on the 4th instant to 22$\frac{11}{16}$*d.*, and again to 23*d.* to-day. A temporary contraction of supplies, however, only imparts artificial strength; it does not create a market. To be galvanized into life, the market requires a continuous and substantial revival of Eastern demand. A certain liveliness is apparent in the Indian Bazars, but more sustained activity is necessary before any real improvement in tone can be expected. The following extracts from a newspaper in China throw some light on the inability of that country to support the silver market at the present juncture:—"The *Manchuria Daily News* states that the farm crops in South Manchuria had unsatisfactory returns during the two past seasons. This encroached severely upon the purchasing power of the Chinese masses. On top of this the collapse of bar silver since towards the end of last year..... worked to aggravate the business dullness. About sixty per cent of bean oil exported from Dairen is for Europe. The cessation of the exportation means a considerable loss to the port of Dairen. .....As exports from Europe to the Orient have risen in price because of the sundry limitations on transportation facilities, so will exports from the Orient to Europe." The export of silver to China from the beginning of the year to the end of October was only about £40,000, compared with £700,000, during the similar period of 1913. When it is considered that the total export to India and China combined during the first ten months of this year was only about £4,700,000 as against £9,200,000, during the similar months of 1913, the heaviness of the silver market needs no explanation.

The daily **prices of opium** per chest for the periods mentioned below were as follows:—

For the week ending 28th November, 1914:—In the Calcutta market—

Bihar opium:—*1,600; 1,600; 1,600; 1,600; 1,600; 1,600; 1,600.

Benares opium:—*1,590; 1,590; 1,590; 1,590; 1,590; 1,590; 1,590.

No quotations have been received in regard to the prices in the time bargains for the Bihar opium of the 12th sale of 1914.

In the China market—

At Hongkong:—(Exchange, Rs. 129½ per $100.)

Bihar opium:—†$9,300 (new) and $9,200 (old).

Benares opium:—No quotations received.

At Shanghai:—(Exchange, no quotations received.)

Bihar opium:—No quotations received.

Benares opium:—No quotations received.

* Uncertified. † Certified.

In their weekly report on the **Shanghai piece-goods market**, dated October 29th, Messrs. Nöel, Murray and Company, Ltd., say:—Considerably more business in **Indian yarn** has been transacted this week, the sales totalling 1,320 bales, as under:—No. 10's 780 bales; Saraswati Mill (Gold Grape) Taels 76·50, Ed. Sassoon (late Tricumdass) Taels 80·00, Imperial Mill Taels 81·00/80·75, James Greaves Mill Taels 80·00/81·00, Sorab Mill Taels 82·50, Empress Mill Taels 83·00 and Tea Carrier Taels 84·00/83·00, are for River Ports, Newchang, Tintsin and Szechuen. No. 12's 540 bales; Colaba Mill (Crescent) Taels 81·00/81·50, Moon Mill Co. Taels 85·00/84·00, China Mill Taels 84·50, Pabany Mills (Herald Office) Taels 85·50, Pabany Mills (Oil Seller) Taels 86·00, Currimbhoy Mills (Mule) Taels 86·50 and Fazulbhoy Mills Taels 88·00, for River Ports. Demand has run to 1,600 bales of **Japanese spinnings** during the interval, and prices were:—No. 16's Taels 87·00/91·25 and No. 20's Taels 88·00/110·00. The latest quotations from Osaka Exchange, were:—Yen 93·80 for November, Yen 94·10 for December and Yen 95·10 for January. The sales reported were as below:—No. 16's 1,000 bales; Sakai Taels 87·00, 3 Ring and Kirin Taels 87·25, 3 Horses Taels 89·00, Woman Taels 89·50, Fan Taels 90·00, Blue Fish Taels 90·50 and Standing Horse Taels 91·25. No. 20's 600 bales; Sundry Chops Taels 88·00, Red Fish Man Taels 91·50, Woman Taels 95·00 and Blue Fish Taels 110·00. We hear of two sales by the local Mills, No. 14's 200 bales Sycee Pot at Taels 80·00 and No. 16's 1,500 bales Water and Moon (Heavy) at Taels 87·00. Bundles in the retail shops have fetched:—No. 10's Taels 76·75/79·00, No. 12's Taels 76·75/81·75, No. 14's Taels 77·25/83·25 and No. 16's Taels 81·25/85·75. The market for **cotton** has taken place a rise of four to eight mace per picul this week, and the following were quotations at the close yesterday:—Tungchow Taels 18·80, Taichong Taels 18·60, 4 Chop Taels 18·40, Best Steam Ginned and Shanghai Ordinary Taels 18·00, Northern Seed $9·60 and Southern Seed $8·80.

The *Times'* Cairo correspondent writes under the date of November 1st:—The arrangement for **financing the cotton crop** has been found insufficient to assist the needy section of the cultivators effectively and protect their interests. After lengthy negotiations that arrangement will be extended by the following new combination. It has been arranged that the National Bank of Egypt will make advances on a sliding scale varying with the quality and variety, with interest at 6½ per cent. The bank will arrange the ginning, but will not call up advances before October 31st, 1915, the earliest date whereat the owner can be forced to sell by the Government guarantees. Unfortunately it is impracticable to make advances on quantities less than 100 cantars; this consequently

limits such direct assistance to the large cultivators. The Government, however, is studying a system of local organizations enabling smallholders to co-operate and obtain an advance on joint holdings. Meanwhile, to enable them to sell part thereof, the Government, supported from home, has (as already notified in the *Indian Trade Journal* of 5th November, page 208) arranged with four of the largest Alexandria dealers to purchase on its account solely from the smallest cultivators at reasonable prices a large quantity, believed to be 300,000 to 400,000 cantars, which will be stored until market conditions improve. Thus, while the small cultivators will be relieved, a firmer market will be the upshot.

The following **return** shows the **number of bales** of **cotton imported** and **exported** at the **various ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 44 weeks ended 29th October, 1914 :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Week ended 29th Oct., 1914.	44 Weeks ended 29th Oct., 1914.	Week ended 29th Oct., 1914.	44 Weeks ended 29th Oct., 1914.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
American	43,069	2,047,775	5,901	128,330
Brazilian	915	209,791	—	15,864
East Indian	747	235,791	95	54,699
Egyptian	3,975	377,575	768	117,878
Miscellaneous	5,181*	231,575†	—	11,653
Total	53,887	3,102,507	6,764	328,424

* Including 74 bales British West Indian, 1,479 bales British East African and 660 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,339 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 29,314 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African.

The following official notice was issued by the **Liverpool Cotton Exchange**, in mail week :—"On and after Friday, 6th November, and until further notice the market will be open during the usual business hours for restricted **trading in futures** for May-June American and January Egyptian. Trading will not be permitted below a minimum price to be fixed from time to time by the directors, and all transactions must be reported at once and officially quoted on the quotation board. All buying orders for May-June American and January Egyptian may be executed, but only sales in liquidation of old business are permissible. All contracts must be submitted for certification to the Association. Contracts will be subject to the same regulations regarding settlements as contracts hitherto arranged through the ballot. The Spot Supervision Committee is dissolved, and the obligation to cover futures against spot sales is no longer in force. All regulations previously in force with regard to the sale of new cotton are now withdrawn. Until further notice the minimum trading price will be 4·25*d.* for American and 6·95*d.* for Egyptian."

The sixth series of this year's **auctions of Colonial wool** opened at the London Wool Exchange on 3rd November, with catalogues covering 8,400 bales out of the total offerings of 42,000 bales. A Home paper gives the following report of the sale :—The demand from the various home sections ruled active throughout, a fair amount of buying among the merino portion of the offerings at the same time being in progress for France, and opening results were about as expected by most consumers during the interim. There was some hesitation noticeable in the bidding, however, when inferior and faulty descriptions of greasy and scoured merino wools were offered, which showed a loss compared with the October sales of 5 to 7½ per cent, while good shafty, greasy merinos were 5 to 10 per cent dearer, and the best merino scoureds ruled frequently in excess of last sale's rates. Crossbreds were in small supply and readily disposed of at values showing a rise of from 10 to 15 per cent, slipe qualities commanding 10 per cent higher rates. There was a fairly good show of Cape wool, which, with the exception of faulty conditioned lots, sold on the basis of recent currencies. Among the many good lines of greasy merino received up to 16½*d.* was paid for some choice clips from Sydney marked "Midkin," and 15*d.* was obtained in several instances for Queensland greasy lines, while 15½*d.* was realised for a small quantity of Tasmanian, with greasy comeback clips at 16½*d.* per lb. The best of the scoured merino, which was included among the Victorian offerings, made 27*d.*, and the finest of the half-bred slipe lambs' wool from New Zealand realised 23*d.* per lb. The sale was conducted by Messrs. Helmuth, Schwartze, Messrs. Buxton, Ronald and Co., Messrs. Willans and Overbury and Co., and Messrs. Windeler and Co., their catalogues comprising the following quantities :—New South Wales 1,290 bales, Queensland 4,125, Victoria 775, South Australia 246, West Australia 42, Tasmania 65, New Zealand 1,090, Cape and Natal 650, and River Plate 123 bales.

In reply to the request of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce for some definite information as to the period the **embargo on the export of wool** would be continued, because of the uncertain position in which export merchants were at present placed, the Board of Trade (London) state that the prohibition will extend for at least the duration of the present year, and applications for export of wool would only be considered when destined for consumption in British territory or in Allied countries. This is understood to apply to all classes of wool, including merinos.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has received the following telegram, dated Delhi, November 25th, from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry :—"Recent **prohibition on export of raw wool** will not be enforced in respect of consignments already loaded and Collector Customs is being instructed accordingly. Stocks earmarked for export will be allowed to proceed unless purchased by local manufacturers at a fair price. This has been intimated to manufacturers. Prohibition is necessary in view of Indian army requirements. Please inform firms interested."

Mr. A. Guthrie, Leather Expert to the Government of **Madras**, reports under the date of 6th October, that **stocks of hides** in the hands of dealers are very low and that prices are hardening. Practically the only thing that is now keeping the hide situation from becoming normal is the high rate for marine insurance covering war risks, but if this rights itself the trade in tanned hides will follow its usual course. Mr. Guthrie does not see that Government can in any way benefit the trade by opening a tannery or otherwise working up hides. "At present all the hides that Madras can tan will be used up at home on war stores, and being exported in the condition they are, they can be used for whatever is most urgently wanted, whereas if they were further finished then they could only be used for certain things." For **tanned skins** there is, he says, practically no market. Raw skins have somewhat hardened in price as a certain number are required for export.

Messrs. Dyster, Nalder and Co., in their report dated October 30th, on **London sales of East Indian tanned hides**, state :—Tanned E. I. Hides are being talked up in all positions, but in the absence of supply there is little or no business to report. Important consignments are on the way from Madras and Bombay, and their safe arrival, which, so far as risk of capture is concerned, seems now to be assured, is a matter of considerable importance to the trade. Consignments of kips and buffalo may be safely encouraged. They are bound to realise handsomely, and, in a minor degree, so will calf skins.

In their **rubber market** report, dated London, November 6th, 1914, Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton Ltd., write :—Since the 30th October there has been an excellent Spot demand for Plantation Rubber of all grades, Standard Crepe and Sheet have advanced about 2*d.* per lb., off quality and palish Crepe about 3*d.* per lb., and the lower grades show advances of from 2*d.* to 3*d.* For forward delivery also there has been good enquiry, especially for November and December, though a fair amount has been sold for delivery up to June of next year. It is interesting to note that the premium on Spot Para as compared with Spot Ribbed Smoked Sheet has now disappeared. To-day's quotations are :—Crepe November, 2*s.* 6*d.*; December, 2*s.* 5¾*d.*; January-March, 2*s.* 3½*d.*; January-June, 2*s.* 3*d.*; January-December, 2*s.* 2*d.* Ribbed Smoked Sheet, November, 2*s.* 7*d.*; December, 2*s.* 6¾*d.*; January-March, 2*s.* 4½*d.*; January-June, 2*s.* 4*d.*; January-December, 2*s.* 3*d.* Para, November, 2*s.* 7½*d.*; December, 2*s.* 8*d.* Sellers.

It was brought to the notice of this Department that the supplies of articles of daily consumption in the **textile mills in India** had been restricted owing to the war with Germany. The matter was represented to the Board of Trade, London, and a notice was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* drawing the attention of British manufacturers of the articles in question. In response to this notice several applications have been received from firms in the United Kingdom. The list below shows the articles which can be supplied by these firms. The names and addresses of the firms can be obtained on application to this Department. It is necessary to add, however, that the export of mineral lubricating oils from the United Kingdom is prohibited.

List of articles of daily consumption in textile mills which can be supplied by British firms.

Magnesium Chloride.	Soaps.
Phosphate of Soda.	Soda Ash.
Zinc Chloride.	Sago flour.
Aniline Salt.	Wheat Starch.
Epsom Salt.	Soldering powder.
Dextrine.	Soda Sulphate.
Sulphate of Alumina.	Lead Nitrate.
Chrom Alum.	All classes of Lubricants.
Lactic Acid.	Disinfectants.
Caustic Soda.	Paints of all kinds.
China Clay.	Lubricating oils and Greases, as well as sizings, softenings, etc., for the textile trades.
Olive oil Soap.	
Sodium Sulphide.	Alizarine oil.
Farina.	Aniline oil and Salts, and various other chemicals.
Corn Starch.	
Tallow.	

According to a correspondent of the *Madras Mail* preparations are being rapidly completed in **Bangalore** for the opening of a **pharmaceutical manufactory** on a twenty-acre plot of ground in the neighbourhood of the Yesvanthpur Railway station of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The company is to be floated with an initial capital of Rs. 2 lakhs in shares of Rs. 100 each subscribed partly in Bombay and partly in Mysore. It is stated that the Mysore Government have given much practical encouragement and assistance to the proposed venture. To begin with, the Government have, enabled the promoters to purchase the land on very favourable terms and have not only granted the proposed concern the concession of exemption from assessment on it for a period of twenty years, but have granted special concessions and facilities in respect of the many forest products of Mysore from which it is possible to extract alcoholic spirits. The main object of the company will be to cultivate the various drug plants of India in conjunction with the ryots and to cater at the factory for the wholesale drug trade. Many of the drugs known to the British Pharmacopœia are exported from India in the raw state, so that the

prospects of this industry ought to be fair. At a later stage the Company will probably turn its attention to the problem of dyes. "The new Company," the correspondent adds, "is not being rushed into existence as a result of the scheme to capture German trade; it has been on the anvil for some time and will now, of course, enjoy adventitious aid from the strangulation of both German and Austrian manufactures for the chemist and druggist. Not long ago such a Company on a larger scale was contemplated in Mysore by a private Syndicate, but the project seems to have died out for lack of the right expert."

Mr. K. T. B. Tressler, Director of Industries, **Madras**, in a communication dated 14th October addressed to the Local Government, outlines his proposals for extending the operations of **indigenous industries.** The following is extracted from his Note:—*Glass.*—I am arranging for the glass works in Madras to be placed at my disposal. I have also asked Professor Erlam Smith, of the Presidency College, who is a good technical chemist, to let me have a report on the matter of glass making. I have further got into touch with several firms, with regard to the commercial side of the question with a view to assuring a market. *Gold lace.*—Four years ago I submitted proposals for experiments with a plant purchased by a Madras firm, under whose management the plant had proved a failure. These proposals were rejected. I am now in touch with the owner again. *Pencils.*—The Mysore Government had practically arranged to start a pencil factory in Mysore when the war intervened. The expert is now in Madras and as I have discovered two pencil making plants in the Presidency I propose to make experiments. *Soap.*—As a possible outlet for groundnut oil, I have set Dr. Marsden on to soap making. *Matches.*—There is an old plant in Travancore. I have told the Supervisor to report. There is also a matchmaking expert in the Presidency who, I understand from independent sources, knows a good deal about the business. Whether or not he is a man that can be employed I cannot as yet decide. *Paper.*—There is an old paper mill near Tinnevelly. This might be revived and the wood pulp industry might be taken up. Dr. Marsden knows something about the chemistry of paper and pulp manufacture and I am setting him on to this. *Charcoal.*—Four years ago Mr. Chatterton submitted detailed proposals for the establishment of a charcoal plant in the Nilgiris. I have written to interested parties to ascertain their views regarding the bearing of the present situation on this question. *Wool.*—A large quantity of woollen goods is imported from Germany. Unfortunately Indian wool is not of a sufficiently high grade to meet requirements. The possibility of manufacture from imported Australian or English wool I am now considering, meantime I am collecting Indian wool with a view to its utilisation for the carpet industry. It will, of course, be evident that all these industries cannot at once be undertaken, but I am working up proposals for as many as possible so as to select the best and submit them to Government. If any work is to be done, I must, however, have a staff and some money and have accordingly applied already for four extra Supervisors and a general "war" grant of Rs. 10,000 to be spent as occasion demands.

The following **general licence** has been issued by the Governor General in Council excluding from the terms of the **Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order** companies registered in the United Kingdom or in British Possessions which happen to number a few German, Austrian or Turkish subjects among their shareholders. If less than one-third of the issued share capital is held by such subjects, the company is exempt from the necessity of applying for a licence under the Order provided that the remaining conditions laid down in the general licence are satisfied. The text of the licence is as follows:—

Now therefore the Governor General in Council hereby authorises to carry on trade or business in British India any such company as satisfies the following conditions, namely:—

(1) that the company is registered in the United Kingdom or in a British possession;

(2) that on the 3rd day of August, 1914, such company was not agent for any person carrying on a business or trade in the territories of any State now at war with His Majesty;

(3) that on the 3rd day of August, 1914, not more than one-third of the issued share capital was held by or on behalf of any person or persons being subjects of any State now at war with His Majesty;

(4) that on the 3rd day of August, 1914, no director, manager or other officer was a subject of any such State; and

(5) that such company is not specifically excluded from the benefit of this general licence by a notification in the *Gazette of India* by the Governor General in Council in this behalf for the time being in force.

Applications in respect of the following **new inventions** were filed in the Patent Office, Calcutta, up to November 20th:—D. Murray.—Improved driving mechanist for multiplex distributors of electric telegraphs. D. Murray.—Improved telegraph tape transmitter. C. Watson & H. D. Boyd.—Improvements in self-contained buffers for railway and other rolling stock. M. Maude, W. S. Crosse, H. C. Pratt and M. Barrowcliffe.—Improvements in or relating to the process of preparing rubber from the latex of Hevea Braziliensis. W. E. Elliot.—Improvements in mounting for combined shoe buttons and staples. A. M. Kobiolke.—An improved pneumatic tyre cover and method of and means for the manufacture thereof.

Printed **specifications of patents** filed in India, so far as yet published, together with extracts from the *Gazette of India* of the 21st November, 1914, containing lists of specifications may be inspected by those interested at the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

Weather in India during the week ended Tuesday last was marked by a storm in the Bay of Bengal which caused widespread rain in Burma and by unsettled conditions over Northwest India. Some heavy rain, chiefly on the south coast of the Peninsula, has fallen; otherwise it has been dry everywhere with normal cold weather conditions.

NOTICES.

CALLS FOR TENDERS.

Stores.

The Superintendent, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, is calling for tenders till the 14th December, 1914, for the supply during the official year 1915-16 of the following stores:—Garrah, Lime, Oil, Sand, Acids, Timber, Cordage, Gunny, Gunny Bags, etc. Further particulars may be obtained from that Officer.

Stores.

The Superintendent, Rifle Factory, Ishapore, is calling for tenders till the 28th December, 1914, for the supply during the official year 1915-16 of the following stores:—Acid, Bonemeal, Charcoal, Oil, Calico, Cotton Waste, Timber Jarool, Teak and Cedrela Toona. Further particulars may be obtained from that Officer.

Stores.

The Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, is calling for tenders till the 21st December, 1914, for the supply during the official year 1915-16 of miscellaneous stores, including kerosene oil, timber teak, etc. Further particulars may be obtained from that Officer.

Stores.

The Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, is calling for tenders till the 11th December, 1914, for the supply during the official year 1915-16 of cordage, liquid fuel, timber, tin ingot and other miscellaneous stores. Further particulars may be obtained from that Officer.

Country Spirit.

The Commissioner of Excise, Calcutta, is calling for tenders till the 28th February, 1915, for the exclusive privilege of supplying country spirit by wholesale to retail vendors in Bengal for the 5 years from 1st April, 1916 to 31st March, 1921. Specification and conditions of tender may be seen at this Department.

ENQUIRIES.

(For particulars address the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, New Imperial Secretariat, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

An asterisk (*) preceding an enquiry indicates that Bank references are offered.)

Hotel Crockery.

(D408)—A London firm of manufacturers is desirous of appointing an agent in Calcutta for the sale of hotel crockery.

Indigo.

(D409)—A merchant in Florence, Italy, is desirous of communicating with exporters of Indigo.

Indigo.

***(D410)**—A London merchant is desirous of representing indigo manufacturers in England.

Iron, Steel and Machinery.

(D411)—A Glasgow firm is desirous of communicating with local buyers of iron, steel and machinery of all classes.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The following publications have been received and may be consulted by any desirous of studying them at the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, where they will be displayed in the waiting-room till Wednesday, the 9th December 1914:—

Parliamentary Publications.

United Kingdom—Statistical Abstract from 1899 to 1913, Sixty-First Number. Colonial Import Duties, 1914. Report of the Departmental Committee as to the Recognition of First Aid Certificates for purposes under the Coal Mines Act, 1911. Union of South Africa.—Correspondence relating to the Indians Relief Act, 1914. Local Taxation Returns (England and Wales), 1912-13—Part III (1914). Account relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, for October 1914.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

Italy—Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases, August 1914. Russia—Commerce Exterieur De La Russie par la Frontiere D'Europe—Janvier—1 Aout 1914. Sudan—Sudan Trade and the War, and Statistical Abstract of Trade between the Sudan and Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Russia and Belgium for the year 1913. Switzerland—Statistique Du Commerce Suisse—Rapport Annual, 1913;—Schweizer. Handelsstatistik, 1913—Statistique Du Commerce De La Suisse—I & II. Trinidad—Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, Trinidad and Tobago—Nos. 77-82, January-July, 1914.

Indian Publications.

The Resin Industry in Kumaon—Forest Bulletin No. 26—1914. Annual Return of Statistics relating to Forest Administration in British India, 1912-13. Report on the Working of Co-operative Societies in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1913-14. Annual Report on the Working of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the twelve months ending March 31st, 1914. Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1913-14. Resolution on the Annual Reports on the Working of Municipalities in Assam during the year 1913-14. Report on Wards', Encumbered, Trust and Attached Estates in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1913-14.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All correspondence and remittances relating to the supply of the "Indian Trade Journal" should be forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, to whom all bills are payable.

Correspondence regarding advertisements in the "Indian Trade Journal" should be addressed to Reuter's Telegram Co., Ld., but all advertisements, blocks, etc., must be approved by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence before insertion.

Retail trade advertisements cannot be accepted.

A full index is published as a quarterly supplement and should be filed for reference.

The annual rates of subscription to the "Indian Trade Journal" including quarterly index, are: Indian without postage, Rs. 12; with postage, Rs. 13; Foreign Rs. 18. Single copies 4 annas.

Subscribers, and advertisers in the United Kingdom may remit either through a bank or by money order. For the purpose of postal remittances one penny should be taken as the equivalent of one anna, and 1s. 4d. as the equivalent of one rupee.

Back numbers, when available, may be had at a cost of Re. 1, for any number more than a week old.

The Indian agents of the "Indian Trade Journal" are:—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. and Newman & Co., Calcutta; D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay; Higginbotham & Co., G. A. Natesan & Co., and Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras; Thacker, Spink & Co., Simla; Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Son, Lahore; and A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.

The Indian Trade Journal.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1914.

COMMERCIAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Report of Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan on the work of the Imperial Institute in 1913 has just been issued, and to the mercantile community the most interesting portion is perhaps that dealing with the work of the Scientific and Technical Department. The number of scientific, technical and commercial investigations completed during the period under review totalled 460, and at the end of the year 124 investigations were in progress. The products investigated comprised minerals, cotton, jute, silk and other fibres, rubber, oils and oil-seeds, volatile oils, food-grain and feeding-stuffs, tanning materials, gums and resins, dye-stuffs, drugs and tobacco. Among those derived from India we note that a series of 52 samples of ginned and unginned **cottons of native varieties** and locally produced hybrids grown at Bellary, Madras, was reported on. They were all similar in character and on the whole of satisfactory quality. Their value ranged from $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $6\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb., but mostly from $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., with "fine" Broach at $6\frac{9}{16}d.$, "good" Comptah at $6\frac{5}{8}d.$, and "middling" American at 6·80*d.* per lb. Nine samples of **seed cotton from Sind** were reported on. They were all of satisfactory quality and would be readily saleable. A sample of Mitafifi was valued at 8·50*d.* per lb., ginned with "fully good fair" brown Egyptian at 10·05*d.*, one of Sindhi cotton was valued at 6·00*d.* per lb. with "fine" machine-ginned Bengals at $5\frac{3}{4}d.$, while the value of the remaining seven samples which were of Improved American Upland varieties, ranged from 7·10*d.* to 8·20*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 6·96*d.* and "fully good middling" American at 7·25*d.* per lb.

Twenty samples of **Dharwar American cotton** grown at the Lyallpur Experimental Farm, Punjab, were found to be of fair quality and represented cottons which would be saleable in the United Kingdom. Their values ranged from $5\frac{7}{8}d.$ to $6\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb., with "good" Tinnevelly at $6\frac{1}{16}d.$, "fine" Broach at $6\frac{1}{4}d.$, and "middling" American at 6·69*d.* per lb. Specimens of Indian and American cottons from the Punjab, stated to be ordinary farmers' samples, proved to be of poor quality, and were valued at $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ and $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $5\frac{7}{8}d.$ per lb., respectively, on the same date as the preceding set of samples. Eight samples of seed-cotton grown at the Lyallpur Experimental Farm were very similar to one another. The lint was of satisfactory appearance and strength and was valued at $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ to 6*d.* per lb., with "fine" Bengals at $5\frac{9}{16}d.$ per lb. If a little longer and less rough the cottons would have been worth $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. more.

Ten samples of **seed-cotton** produced in the course of selection experiments were reported on. They were all of good clean sample and represented a very satisfactory growth. The ginned cottons were valued nominally at prices ranging from $5\frac{7}{8}d.$ to $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb., with "middling" American at 6·81*d.*, "fine" Broach at $6\frac{3}{8}d.$ and "fine" Bengals at $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb.

Four samples of **Cambodia seed-cotton from Burma** were examined. Two of them were of fairly good quality, but lacking in strength, and were valued respectively at 7*d.* and $6\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. ginned, with "middling" American at 6·57*d.* per lb.; and the others were of poor quality on the whole and were valued respectively at $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ and $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb. ginned. Four samples of **native seed-cotton from Burma** proved to be too short in staple for use in the United Kingdom. The lint in one case was reddish brown in colour and was valued nominally at 5*d.* per lb.; in the other cases the value of the lint varied from $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb., with "middling" American at 6·57*d.* and "fine" Bengals at $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. A sample of **Pernambuco** ("Kidney") **seed-cotton from Burma** was also examined. The lint was of good length and would be readily saleable in the United Kingdom; it was valued at 9*d.* to $9\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb., with "good" rough Peruvian at $9\frac{1}{4}d.$ and "middling" American at 6·57*d.* per lb.

Samples of *Malachra capitata* and *Urena lobata* fibres from Bengal proved to be of excellent quality and were valued at £30 and £35 per ton respectively with "first marks" Calcutta Jute at £26-5*s.* to £26-10*s.* per ton. A small consignment of *Urena lobata* fibre was subsequently received for sale in London, together with one of Sida fibre. The two consignments were sold as one lot at the rate of £36 per ton with "first native marks" Calcutta jute at £35-10*s.* to £36 per ton. The fibres were regarded by merchants as the nearest **substitutes for Bengal jute** that has ever come into the market, and it was stated that spinners are most anxious to obtain supplies of them. An account of these fibres appeared in the *Indian Trade Journal* of 21st May 1914 (page 286).

A sample of **fibre** extracted from the fresh leaf-stalks of **wild plantain from Burma** proved to be of good quality and was valued at £35 per ton in London, with "fair current" Manila hemp at £33 per ton. This fibre would be suitable for fine spinning and would be readily saleable in the United Kingdom. A sample of the same fibre prepared by retting was very similar to the preceding sample in most respects, but was of darker colour and consequently less valuable. Three samples of supposed Musa fibres from India were also examined. A sample of so-called "**nettle fibre**" from India also consisted of unprepared fibrous bark. This product was quite different in character from ramie, and although similar material has been sold in London at £12 per ton, it is not considered advisable to place it on the market in such a condition; it might, however, be worth while preparing the fibre by a retting process.

Six samples of **para crepe rubber from Burma** were well prepared on the whole and satisfactory in physical properties. The amount of caoutchouc in the dry washed rubbers varied from 90·0 to 94·3 per cent. The samples were valued a

from 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.* per lb. in London, with fine hard Para at 3*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

Two samples of **Castilloa rubber from Bombay** were reported on. One was of good quality, and although too small for accurate valuation, it would probably have been worth from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb. in London, with fine hard Para at 3*s.* 10*d.* per lb. The other sample was soft and deficient in strength, and would probably not have realised more than 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

The bark from an old vine of *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, yielded 2·07 per cent of crude rubber, on extraction with hot toluene. The crude rubber, however, contained 33·8 per cent. of resin, colouring matter, etc., and would need purification before it would be saleable. It seems unlikely that the extraction of rubber from such bark as this would be profitable. Specimens of thin Cryptostegia stems $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick were also examined. They yielded 2·03 per cent of crude rubber, containing 78·8 per cent of resin, colouring matter, etc., and it is said to be highly improbable that such stems will prove of value as a commercial source of rubber.

A sample of "**raina seeds**" (*Amoora Rohituka*) contained 7·5 per cent of moisture and 43·5 per cent of viscous oil, possessing an unpleasant smell and bitter taste. Technical trials with the oil showed that it was of fair quality for soap-making, and it should find a ready sale at a moderate price for this purpose. The residual cake could not be used for feeding cattle owing to its bitter taste, and it would be of very little value as manure. The seeds were valued nominally at £9 per ton in the United Kingdom (April, 1913). A sample of "**panang**" **kernels** (*Calophyllum Inophyllum*) contained 3·3 per cent of moisture and 71·4 per cent of oil, which was semi-solid at the ordinary temperature. Technical trials carried out with the oil showed that it was an excellent soap-making material, but of no value for edible purposes, while the residual cake could only be used as a manure. Kernels containing as much oil as the present sample would be worth £16 per ton in the United Kingdom (April, 1913). An article drawing attention to the possibilities of an expert trade in these oilseeds appeared in the *Indian Trade Journal* of 12th November, 1914 (page 252).

"**Nahar**" seeds (*Mesua ferrea*) were found to consist of 61 per cent kernel and 39 per cent shell. The sound kernels contained 3 per cent of moisture and 75·6 per cent of dark viscous oil, possessing a

bitter taste, equivalent to a yield of 46 per cent from the whole seed. Technical trials showed that the oil was only suitable for soap-making, for which purpose it might realise £25 to £27 per ton. The whole seeds were valued at £10 to £11 per ton in the United Kingdom (August, 1913). The residual cake was bitter and could not be used as a feeding-stuff.

Attempts to find an industrial process for **deodorising margosa fat** were unsuccessful. It was found that the odour of the fat is due to the presence of a sulphur compound, which cannot be removed by means of solvents or by any simple and inexpensive process, and consequently there is at present no prospect of creating an export trade in margosa seeds and fat.

Specimens of the fruits of *Calophyllum tomentosum* and two samples of **sardine oil** were also reported on, and samples of *Schleichera trijuga* oil and cake were under examination at the close of the year.

Five samples of **Cochin lemon grass oil** were examined, with a view to determining the cause of the change in solubility which has recently occurred in the lemon grass oil shipped from Cochin. The results of the experiments indicated that the "insolubility" was due to the distillation having been carried too far. In continuation of this investigation two oils described as having been obtained from "white-stemmed" and "red-stemmed" lemon grass respectively, were examined. The former belonged to the citronella type, while the latter was a true lemon grass oil (see *Indian Trade Journal* of 17th September, 1914, page 460).

The question of the quality of the **Indian barley** imported to the United Kingdom **for malting purposes** was discussed with the Commercial Intelligence Department, and with expert referees in the United Kingdom, who met several times at the Imperial Institute for this purpose. Fifteen samples of barley from the Punjab were chemically examined with a view to determining their suitability for malting. Sixteen further samples from the same source were under examination at the close of the year.

Samples of **Madagascar beans** and **Victoria peas** grown experimentally in Burma from seed supplied by the Imperial Institute were examined. The former were of good quality and would realise the ordinary price of Madagascar beans, the "spot" price of which in London in September, 1913, was 23*s.* per cwt. They yielded on hydrolysis 0·005 per cent of prussic acid, as compared with 0·0025 in the case of the original seed. The Victoria peas were also of good quality, but were rather smaller than the original seed from which they were grown; they were valued on the above date at £8 to £10 per ton in London.

Eight samples of **Rangoon beans** from Burma were also examined, but no valuations were obtained, as they were only of interest in connection with selection experiments which are in progress in Burma. The yield of prussic acid in the case of these beans ranged from 0·0 to 0·055 per cent.

A sample of "White Burley" **tobacco** grown at Nadiad, Bombay, was under examination at the close of the year.

The results of a first series of technical trials with "thitsi" **(Burmese black varnish)** were reported during the year. A firm of cabinet makers stated that this material was found to be quite as serviceable as Chinese lacquer, and they were placed in communication with producers in Burma. Further trials with "thitsi" were in progress at the end of the year.

Oleo-resin of *Pinus longifolia* was under examination and therapeutical trials with the oleo-resin of *Hardwickia pinnata* were in progress at the close of the year.

The roots of *Thalictrum foliolosum* examined for the Imperial Institute by Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., were found to contain berberine, but no other important constituent. The results of the chemical examination of the seeds of *Peganum Harmala*, which had been supplied to Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., for investigation, were furnished to the Government of India, as well as the results of pharmacological trials conducted by Dr. James A. Gunn, of the Pharmacological Laboratory, University of Edinburgh, with harmaline and harmine, the two alkaloids present in the seeds. A sample of wild *Podophyllum Emodi* rhizomes was found to contain approximately 2·5 per cent of podophyllotoxin and 13·6 per cent of crude resin (podophyllin). The material from India under examination at the close of the year included samples of morphine and codeine made at the Government factory at Ghazipur, a series of *Aconitum spp.*, and the flower-heads of *Artemisia maritima*, Linn.

These, it may be explained, are only a few of the investigations that engaged the attention of the authorities of the Imperial Institute during 1913; others will be found set forth in detail in the Report.

SAMPLE EXHIBITION OF AUSTRIAN GERMAN AND S.

The exhibition of German and Austrian imported goods was opened on Tues[day] the 1st December at the Commerce and Ind[ustry] House Street, Cal[cutta] Building—1, Council samples of such [goods]. The exhibition includes (and some oth[er] classes of German and Austrian already exi[sting] foreign) imports as compete with Indian industries or with which [the] manufacturers might be expected to compete. Comprising [samples] of samples of Indian manufactures of Hardwa[re]. The [classes] are included in the exhibition, from]g Textiles, Soap, Matches, Pencils, Glass, 10-3[0] e, Cutlery, Earthenware, etc.

[The] exhibition will remain open to the public ad[mission] [10]-30 A.M. to 4 P.M. on week days, Saturdays m[orning] A.M. to 1-30 P.M. There will be no charge for [admi]ssion and the Commercial Intelligence Depart[ment] will be willing to give such explanatory infor[mati]on as they possess regarding the samples to per[sons] interested.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

[Th]e *Board of Trade Journal*, published on the [1]th November, relating to Tariff Changes and [Cus]toms Regulations, gives particulars about:—

United Kingdom.—Importation of Dogs into Great Britain. Importation of Hay and Straw from Michigan and Indiana prohibited.

Dominion of Canada.—Customs Decisions.

Commonwealth of Australia.—Meat exported to the United Kingdom to be accompanied by Landing Certificates. Exportation of Hides and Sheepskins prohibited, except under permit.

Newfoundland.—Exportation of Pulp-wood: [Li]cences required, and Export Duty payable. Exportation of Timber for Pit Props to United Kingdom [per]mitted for one year.

[Fe]derated Malay States.—Export Tariff [Reg]ulations.

[Br]itish East Africa Protectorate.—Goods in transit [to] Uganda.

[Ug]anda.—Liquor Import Regulations, 1914.

Egypt.—Exportation of Dates, Bananas and Groundnuts permitted.

Norway.—Exportation of certain Articles prohibited.

Sweden.—Additions to the List of Articles the Exportation of which is prohibited.

Netherlands.—Exportation of certain Articles [pro]hibited.

France.—Exportation of Dried Codfish prohibited. Exportation of Castor and Pulghera Oil prohibited. Remission of the Entrepot Surtax on Goods of extra-European Origin, under certain conditions. Exportation of Fruits prohibited.

France and Algeria.—Temporary Suspension of Customs Duties on certain Cotton Tissues.

French Colonies.—Prohibition of Exportation of Sugar from French Colonies and Protectorates to Foreign Countries.

France (Madagascar).—Exportation of Graphite prohibited.

France (New Caledonia).—Exportation of Nickel and Chromium prohibited.

Switzerland.—Exportation of certain Articles prohibited.

Italy.—Temporary Reduction of Import Duties on Grain and Flour.

China.—Reduction of Export Duty on Tea.

Japan.—Japanese Law respecting special Customs Tariff Provisions necessitated by the War. Regulations respecting Exportation of Medicines. Goods which may not be exported unless by special permission.

We give the following particular of changes interesting to Indian trade:—

EGYPT.

Exportation of Dates, Bananas and Groundnuts permitted.

With reference to an earlier notice respecting the prohibition of the exportation of all alimentary products from Egypt, the Egyptian *Journal Officiel* for the 14th October contains a Ministerial decision to the effect that the prohibition in question shall not apply to dates, bananas and groundnuts (*arachides*).

CHINA.

Reduction of Export Duty on Tea.

The Board of Trade are in receipt through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Chinese export duty on tea was to be reduced, as from the 1st November, from 1·250 tael to 1 tael per picul.

—The Government of India have decided that the **reduced tariff values for cotton goods notified** in last week's issue of the *Indian Trade Journal* (page 345) should take effect from 1st October, 1914. Accordingly, duty on cotton goods produced in Indian Mills on or after that date will be charged on these reduced valuations.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 1st.

During the week ending November 30th there was no rain throughout the Province except some slight showers in parts of Darjeeling, Bakarganj and Chittagong.

The sowing of *rabi* (spring) crops is in brisk progress, but rain is wanted for their growth.

Harvesting of winter rice is proceeding.

The prospects of standing crops are not very favourable for want of rain.

Damage to winter rice by insects continues to be reported from Midnapore, and Bakarganj.

Cattle-disease is reported from eleven districts.

The average price of common rice for the Province has risen by about 0·6 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Ranchi, Dec. 1st.

During the week ending November 30th there was no rain.

Harvesting of paddy is going on.

The crop has suffered at places from want of rain.

Sowing of *rabi* (spring) crops still continues but the operation has been restricted in some districts for want of moisture.

Rain is badly needed for the newly sown *rabi* crops in several districts.

The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week.

The supply of fodder and water is sufficient.

Cattle-disease is reported from twelve districts.

Condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa are generally good, but in some States the crops require rain badly.

ASSAM.

Shillong, Nov. 30th.

During the week ending November 28th weather has been seasonable and rainless except in Aijal.

Plucking and manufacture of tea, sowing of mustard and pulses, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of winter rice are in progress.

Prospects of tea are good; outturn of winter rice and sugarcane is fair.

The average price of common rice has fallen by nearly two per cent.

Cattle-disease is reported from three districts.

DYEING PROPERTIES OF CUTCH.

Shortage of supplies of many of the modern dyestuffs is forcing the employment in some instances of cutch. It is essentially the dried-up juce of certain trees from which it is obtained either by natural exudation or through cuts made for the purpose. It is a resinous-looking bod[y] dark on the exterior of the lumps but light-colou[red] within. It has been extensively used in the [dy]eing of cotton goods during the last fifty or sixty years, and is even yet employed to some extent, and is many more or less successful competitors has met past dozen years in the artificial colouring the

It is likely enough, therefore, that many matters. younger dyers of to-day have had no pra[ctical] f the perience of the product, and since supplies [may] o[nly] be obtained it may serve a relatively useful [pur]pose to refer to its serviceable properties. On the [auth]ority of O'Neill it is stated that its first suc[cessful] application in dyeing and in calico-printing [was] about 1830; it was used in combination with [mad]der colours, and as its application was kept [secret] for a while by the one or two houses who [used] it much skill and ingenuity were wasted by other[s in] endeavouring to discover the "new mordant" which it was thought had been used to obtain [the] brown shade from madder. In dyeing it has [a] largely used to give various shades of brown[s] and the lighter colours that spring from it.

Cutch is one of the astringent or tannin substances, but not of the same kind as gall nuts. [Its] acid is called japonic acid, and possesses differ[ent] properties and characteristics from tannic acid. The method of application in calico-printing shews catechu to be very different from most other colouring matters. For the purpose of obtaining brown in printing it is mixed with ammonium chloride and nitrate of copper, sometimes the acetate being used instead. From this it would appear that copper is its proper mordant; but the copper is not so much an actual mordant as it is an agent for effecting a chemical change in the cutch. The copper salts by themselves are oxidisers of colouring matters, and when mixed with ammonium chloride their oxidising powers are greatly strengthened. It acts as a medium for obtaining oxygen from the air, and transferring it to the cutch, which of itself absorbs oxigen in a very slow manner.

The effect of this oxidising on catechu is to change its properties, to give it a great hold and affinity for the fibre and the cotton and to render it insoluble and unacted upon by water. In dyeing with catechu, alum mordants are mostly employed; iron and tin salts can be used to obtain various shades, copper being but little used in these cases. Bichromate of potash has a powerful oxidising action on catechu. It cannot be applied mixed with it, because it combines with the catechu, rendering it insoluble, but a solution of bichromate may be used to raise the colours on the material. It fixes them and makes them darker. Soda is also used for raising the colour.—*Textile Mercury.*

DYEING INDUSTRY IN MADRAS.

Views of the Dyeing Expert.

In continuation of the short note upon the position created in the dyeing industry by the war (see *Indian Trade Journal* of 22nd October, 1914, page 137), Dr. F. Marsden, Ph.D., M.Sc., Dyeing Expert to the Government of Madras, gives the following additional details:—

It appears that almost the busiest season for dyers is for some three or four months before the Deepavali festival, after which the trade generally slackens. It is especially the smaller dyers who are busy at this time and make sufficient to keep them, I understand, for a good portion of the year. The dyers working on a larger scale are less affected by the season, and in Madura have at present stocks of dyestuff which will probably last them for another month or six weeks. The shipment on board the S. S. *Lutzow* would under present conditions represent another six weeks' supply, but I am informed by the Collector, Sea Customs, Bombay, that he cannot be of assistance in getting this shipment delivered as the steamer, being at Suez, is in a neutral port; the matter would best be handled by the ordinary shipping agents making arrangements for transhipment to another vessel. I have written to the consignees, but have not yet been informed as to the steps taken.

Turning to the question of supplies from the British Alizarine Company, Messrs. Best & Co. inform me that the shipment of 15 tons by the S. S. *Malda* has been intimated to them, and that the British Alizarine Company is taking steps to increase the size of its works, to cope with the increased demand. It will be some time before the enlargement is completed, but they have promised to do their best to execute promptly the orders received. An order for 200 tons has been placed, and the first shipment of this had been prepared and was ready for despatch when notification was received that the Home Government had prohibited the export of all coal tar derivatives. The prohibition is probably intended to cut off the supply of materials from which the military explosives at present in use are manufactured, but unfortunately it has also taken in those which are only employed in peaceful arts and manufactures. There is some indication that the export of alizarine and other dyestuffs from Germany has not entirely ceased, and it may be that these materials are being sent down the Rhine and shipped to England from Holland. It appears that some 10 tons 40 per cent German made alizarine was cleared from the Madras Custom-house early in October, and if such shipments continue the position of the dyers will not become hopeless owing to an absolute stoppage of alizarine imports.

I am informed that some 5,000,000 lb. of yarn with a computed value of 25 lakhs are annually dyed in Madura with alizarine. The value of the dyed yarn produced is given as 35 lakhs. The possibility of maintaining the industry by taking again to the vegetable dyewares has been under discussion, and opinion upon the question is much divided. It is generally felt that it would be well if the roots were available, even though the cost of dyeing would be much greater than it has been with alizarine, and the process more tedious, but there is a fear that the range of shades which it is possible to dye with alizarine (and especially the bright ones) cannot be dyed by using the madder root. The question of importance at present, then, is the quantity of root which is available. I understand that the plant is widely distributed in the Cuddapah district, but is not to be found in commercial quantity in any single locality. I am informed from another source that Kumbakonam is the seat of the madder root trade, and that some 6,500 lb. are available here and another 1,500 lb. in Madura. The prices range from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per thulam of 25 lb. Taking the alizarine content at 4 per cent (although it is most unlikely to be so high) this would work out at a price almost double that of artificial alizarine. The information regarding the period required for cultivation is apparently conflicting, and I communicated with the Agricultural Department to obtain definite news upon this point. I am informed with regard to *Morinda Citrifolia* that this shrub requires two to four years for its growth.

The general opinion of the dyers in Madura, I gather, is that the dyeing industry there could not be maintained in its present position if it were to be dependent upon madder root, the condition of the trade having so materially altered with the introduction of alizarine. The annual imports of alizarine into Madura, according to a recent enquiry, appear to be some 500 tons of 20 per cent paste, and this demand could only be met by the production of some 2,500 to 3,000 tons of root, assuming the alizarine content of this to be 3 to 4 per cent; this in the past appeared to contain very much less.

—An emergency having arisen, an ordinance is notified by a *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated 30th November, 1914, empowering the Governor-General in Council generally, also each local government individually, to call for information as to **stocks of articles of commerce**, and to make searches for the same, also to take possession of any stocks unreasonably withheld from the market, also to fix compensation for same, also to notify that any article of commerce is unreasonably withheld from the market. Penalties for withholding information are provided up to the extent of six months' imprisonment with a fine of one thousand rupees. A rule making powers under the ordinance is also made, and no court may call into question any order or award made under this ordinance, and no suit, prosecution, or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person or anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this ordinance.

THE WAR AND TANNING MATERIALS.

In the course of an article on this subject a writer in the *Oil and Colour Trades Journal* (London) says :—In the present gigantic European struggle boots are already playing a most important rôle, and our manufacturers are stated on reliable authority to have had orders already to turn out something like five million pairs of soldiers' boots. The quantity of leather required for these alone will be enormous, but when the amount required for saddlery, harness and equipment is added, it will be seen the leather problem is a very real one at the moment, especially as the bulk of the Continental supply is cut off, and shipments from America and the Colonies getting more or less erratic. At the present moment, the eyes of the entire leather trade are directed to a vessel, the "Clan Farquhar," from India, which has on board about 5,000 bales of tanned hides, and her arrival with the long-wished-for leather would relieve a good deal of tension on the part of curriers and shoe manufacturers, who are wanting the leather for army purposes.

Needless to say, British tanners and curriers are straining every nerve to cope with the Government demand, which is continual and insistent. They are, however, suffering under a severe handicap in connection with the supply of tanning materials, and when I mention that last year British tanners imported tanning extract alone to the value of £922,600, some idea of the position may be obtained at the present time when it is remembered that the greater part of the Continental supply is completely cut off. A great proportion of the extract used by our biggest tanners was French chestnut; since the outbreak of war supplies have been almost *nil*, and so serious has the position become that the French Government have actually liberated men from military service to assist in making the much-needed extract. As French tanners are now beginning to work under normal conditions in some places, it is expected that the limited amount made will be to a large extent absorbed on the spot. There is also a rumour in the trade that the export of French tanning extract will soon be prevented altogether, and this again would increase the seriousness of the position.

This week, too, news has been received here that the Italian Government have decided to place an embargo on Italian extract, so that available supplies may be used at home; it is also understood that the embargo includes other tanning materials, and if this is so, the export of sumach will be stopped, which will be a serious thing for British tanners of the lighter kinds of leather used for book-binding, upholstery, and fancy leathers. The value of sumach imported into this country averages something like £100,000 annually, and as no substitute for this material is available, it is difficult to see how our output of light leather is to be maintained. It is true a little sumach may be obtained from Spain and the Cape, but it is of inferior quality, and not offered in large quantities as far as I know.

Another material which is very essential to tanners of heavy army sole leather is valonia—the acorn cups of a variety of Greek and Turkish oak. The value of the import last year amounted to £164,208, in spite of the fact that a fair amount of valonia extract is being prepared in the countries of production. The value of valonia lies in the fact that a proportion applied to the leather at the proper time gives it a solidity—and weight—which would otherwise be missing. Now that Turkey has thrown in her lot with Germany, the future of this material is, of course, uncertain, and further supplies of limited amounts can only be looked for from some of the Greek islands and a few ports around the coast.

Against the above, however, may be placed the fact that so far a fair amount of hemlock and other tanning extracts is being received from America and Canada. This is a good material, but used too freely gives the leather a reddish shade, which is not regarded with favour by buyers of regular British sole leather. Still, in view of the national necessity such trivial matters as "art shades" for boot soles will soon be a thing of the past, and we must be thankful for any material which promises to make a good leather. Hemlock in extract or bark has been for many years the main supply of American and Canadian tanners, and the plentiful natural supply has been one of the prime factors in the enormous export trade done in sole leather by the United States for many years.

It is also satisfactory to know that large supplies of quebracho extracts are arriving regularly from South America. The supply of this material is practically unlimited, and as it makes excellent leather when used in proper proportions, it is to be hoped the South American trade routes will suffer no dislocation by roving cruisers such as we are having in the Bay of Bengal. Large quantities of quebracho wood have for years been extracted in Germany and Belgium, and these, of course, cannot be exported; neither can wood be imported, so that every effort will doubtless be made to send in supplies to this country.

Mention might also be made of the supplies of wattle bark from Australia and South Africa, fair stocks of which are available. So far, however, British tanners have not taken kindly to this material, preferring the ready concentrated chestnut and oakwood extract from the Continent, which has been sold on the basis of the actual tannin contained in them, as shown by analysis. Another tanning material which is being well pushed at the present time is a solid extract made from mangrove bark. Large quantities of this are now regularly produced in the Far East, and owing to the above conditions British tanners are gradually appreciating the value of extract. The great difficulty, however, in substituting a well-known tanning agent for others lies in the fact that unlooked-for alterations in the character and colour of the leather produced come about, which are viewed with suspicion by buyers. Still, as a great statesman has said recently, "We are now down to the things which really matter," and necessity will probably break down a good deal of the conservatism of the British leather producer, and tend to the ultimate good of the industry.

Generally speaking, there is no immediate likelihood of any famine in leather making materials, but I would advise foreign readers especially to carefully go into the question, and help Britain and her endeavour to supply her fighting men with good leather equipment, by sending along any material which is known to contain good leather making characteristics. There will never be a time in the history of the nation like the present for entering the market, and senders of tanning agents may feel that to a large extent they are assisting their country in a patriotic manner, and, in addition, building up a trade which might mean a profitable business to themselves in the near future.

INDIAN IMPORT TRADE IN TOYS.

German and Austrian Share.

Germany is famous all over the world for the manufacture of toys and it is only to be expected that she should be the largest importer of toys into India. The following figures show that imports under this head not only from Germany, but also from Austria and Japan, are increasing, whereas there was a decrease last year in the imports from England.

Value of toys imported into India.

	During year ending 31st March 1913.	During year ending 31st March 1914.
	£	£
Germany	67,910	70,490
United Kingdom	46,166	41,021
Japan	20,672	33,497
Austria-Hungary	14,495	20,531
Other countries	11,998	12,447
Total	161,241	177,986

Toy-making may be carried on either in factories or as a domestic industry. In Germany both kinds exist, the centre of the former being Nürnberg and of the latter Sonneberg. In Japan also the manufacture of cheap toys as a domestic industry has been rapidly developed. In India there is already a considerable toy-making industry, the articles produced being mostly wooden toys turned, lacquered or inlaid. The import figures quoted above show that there is an increasing demand for more finished articles and as in almost all cases the materials are available in this country, it is probable that some of the German models might be profitably copied. In the manufacture of the more elaborate mechanical toys it is not to be expected that India could compete with Germany. Even in England toy manufacturers have been behind Germany in such inventions, although from accounts received of a sample exhibition of toys held by the Board of Trade, it appears that English manufacturers have succeeded in copying some of the special German lines, such as dolls which close their eyes when laid down.

The imports of toys and games into the United Kingdom from Germany exceed £1,000,000 in value. The imports into India both from Germany and Japan are mostly of the cheaper varieties. In many cases German toys are cheaper than the corresponding English toys and have established themselves in the market for that reason; in certain cases, such as rag dolls, the English and German prices are practically the same and in these cases dealers, as a rule, prefer to obtain their supplies from the United Kingdom. As an illustration of the enterprise and care shown by German firms it may be mentioned that in the manufacture of porcelain and china figures of Indian deities, which have a large sale, the German manufacturer takes the trouble to find out and reproduce in each case the correct religious colours in vogue in India. The German toys imported are of great variety, but the undermentioned are some of the descriptions most largely sold in the Calcutta market.

Prices are wholesale prices C.I.F. Calcutta.

Dolls.—Rag dolls vary in price from 1*d.* to 1*s.* each less 20 per cent discount. Undressed dolls are made of a clay composition and cost from 1*d.* to 3*s.* each less 20 per cent discount. Nanken dolls, of which the heads, legs and arms are of China clay and the body of rags and straw, cost ½*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* each less 20 per cent discount.

Musical Instruments :—

Toy pianos	Cost 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* each less 20 per cent.
Metallaphones	„ 2*d* to 1*s.* „ „ „
Mouth Harmonicas	„ 4*d.* to 1*s.* „ „ „
Trumpets	„ 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* per dozen less 20 per cent

As musical instruments, such as hand harmoniums, are already made in India in large quantities, it is probable that toy instruments such as the above could also be made locally. Toy drums and tambourines are imported mostly from the United Kingdom. Similar articles are already made in India but they are of inferior quality.

Porcelain and China Fancy Figures :—

Religious figures non-glazed	4*d.* to 1*s.* each less 20 per cent discount.
Biscuit China figures	2*d.* to 10*s.* „ „ „
Eggshell porcelain figures	10*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* „ „ „

Glazed China figures are made at the Calcutta Pottery Works, but not the non-glazed. The local works have not, it is understood, so far attempted to make Biscuit China and Eggshell porcelain figures.

Aluminium toys are imported largely in sets, such as tea, coffee and dinner sets. Prices range from 4*d.* to 6*s.* per set less 20 per cent. It might be possible to make similar sets in India either out of aluminium or tin.

Other classes of toys which are imported from Germany are Picture Puzzles, Toy Games and A B C Blocks. These are mostly made from wood or cardboard covered with paper pictorical prints in various colours and designs. Mechanical toys such as tram cars and motor cars, plush dolls,

Teddy bears and other animals such as horses, cows and tigers are imported at a great variety of prices.

Japanese China Toys.—There is a large and increasing import of China toys from Japan at prices ranging from 4 annas to 12 annas per dozen. Similar toys are made in India but are more expensive. It is understood that new machinery has been imported from Germany by the Calcutta Pottery Works in order to compete against this Japanese line.

THE PENCIL-MAKING INDUSTRY.

Extent of Foreign Competition.

No separate statistics can be given of the imports into India of pencils, as they are included in the general heading "Stationery, excluding paper." The value of imports under that head has risen progressively from £322,000 in the year ending 31st March, 1910, to £467,000 in the year ending 31st March, 1914. The imports in the latter year were mainly from the following countries:—United Kingdom, £332,000; Germany, £41,000; Austria-Hungary, £38,000; Japan, £20,000; and the United States, £19,000.

Of the German and Austrian imports the most important are undoubtedly pencils. These countries are specially favoured in respect of the pencil-making industry on account of the presence of large deposits of amorphous graphite of a suitable quality and of a supply of excellent soft cedar wood. In both these respects India is at a disadvantage. The only part of India in which graphite has been worked is Travancore. The Travancore mines were worked for a number of years by an English firm on behalf of the Morgan Crucible Company of Battersea who took the whole output for their works. The Travancore graphite is flaky and suitable for the manufacture of crucibles, but it is doubtful whether it could be used for pencil manufacture, as it is difficult to grind to a fine powder. In any case the Travancore mines have been abandoned for the last two years, mainly, it is believed, because of the increased depth of mining and the decreased yield. Graphite of a similar character is known to exist in Tinnevelly, but has not been successfully worked as yet. Graphite schists are extensively developed also in the Chhattisgarh Feudatory States, notably in Kalahandi. Specimens sent to the Imperial Institute were unfavourably reported on largely owing to the fact that the graphite is not flaky and contains a fair percentage of deleterious matter. The material as it occurs would probably be unsuitable for pencil-making, but might be capable of treatment, of which the main essential is efficient washing. The material is ground and delivered on to vats through which water is kept flowing. The graphite floats and is caught after the siliceous and calcareous material has sunk. Usually there are several vats arranged one below the other. When graphite occurs with mica, it is necessary to pass the powdered material over heated plates. This alters the physical constitution of the mica and allows it to sink with the other non-graphitic material. Otherwise the mica floats off with the graphite. The Geological Survey of India is in possession of specimens of the Kalahandi graphite and would be able to supply small quantities for experiment. Micaceous graphitic schists occur also near Lohardaga and Daltonganj. There are extensive deposits of graphite in Ceylon, but this is believed to be largely of the same class as the Travancore graphite and it is not known whether it would be suitable for pencil manufacture. The pencil industry in India has therefore been compelled hitherto to import its graphite from Europe. The imported graphite is pure graphite which has already been treated to remove the silicates.

The second difficulty which confronts the Indian industry is the supply of suitable wood. No wood has yet been found of the same class as the soft cedar wood used in Germany and the United States, but the possibilities of Indian woods for pencil manufacture have not yet been fully exploited and the matter may still be said to be in the experimental stage. The Indian Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun has considered this question on several occasions since 1908 and has had a number of promising woods tested by pencil-making firms. The latest conclusions at which they have arrived are that the best timber procurable in India, so far as has been ascertained up to the present, is *Juniperus macropoda*, which is found in the dry hills of Baluchistan. Another useful timber is *Cupressus torulosa* which is much more plentiful than the Juniper, but does not make up into so good a pencil being somewhat tough. There are several other timbers which make up into low grade pencils, such as *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, *Wrightia tomentosa*, *Wrightia tinctoria*, *Podocarpus neriifolia* and *Cedrela serrata*. Further experiments are in progress at the present time with samples of wood brought from Southern India and Mysore, as enquiries recently made on the part of the Mysore Government showed that a quantity of soft wood suitable for pencil-making apparently exists in the Mysore forests.

There are at the present time a few small factories making pencils in India. The ordinary defects of the Indian pencil are that the wood is difficult to cut and the "lead" is too hard. They are scarcely of the same class as the better imported pencils which come largely from one or two firms, Messrs. Faber or Hardtmuth, of world-wide reputation. In the cheaper grades of pencil the Indian pencil manufacturer has now also to face Japanese competition. The Japanese pencils are the cheapest in the market, the prices ranging from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per gross, c. i. f. at Calcutta. Indian made pencils of white wood varnished sell at about 1*s.* 2*d.* per gross at Calcutta.

The principal brands of German and Austrian pencils imported are the following:—

Austrian—

	Price.
1. Hardtmuth's "Kohinoor" Graphite	40*s.* per gross f. o. b. less 35 per cent.
2. „ "Mephisto"	16*s.* per gross f. o. b. less 35 per cent.

The "Mephisto" brand being cheaper has a larger sale than the "Kohinoor."

German—

	Price.
1. Johann Faber's No. 234 (soft, middling and hard)	3*s.* 2*d.* per gross f. o. b.
2. Ditto Silver	3*s.* 4*d.* per gross f. o. b.
3. A. W. Faber's (soft, middling and hard)	5*s.* per gross less 25 per cent. and 10 per cent.
4. Ditto Train	3*s.* 1*d.* per gross f. o. b.
5. Ditto Taj Mahal	3*s.* 1*d.* per gross f. o. b.
6. Swan brand (white wood varnished)	1*s.* 9*d.* per gross c. i. f.
7. Ditto Cedar wood	3*s.* 6*d.* per gross c. i. f.
8. Moon Brand (white wood varnished)	1*s.* 6*d.* per gross c. i. f.

The Swan Brand and Johann Faber's No. 234 are very popular and are sold in large quantities.

Penholders in a great variety of descriptions are imported from Germany and Austria. The kind most in demand is J. W. Faber's No. 7765 in natural, red and black colours at 10*s.* 4*d.* per gross, less 35 per cent A fairly large quantity of nickel pencil protectors with clips is imported from Germany at 6*s.* per gross less 25 per cent.

An industry of considerable promise in India is the manufacture of **chalk pencils**. The details of prices of Indian made chalk pencils given below are those of a Punjab Company which recently started this industry. These chalk pencils have been very well reported on by the Director of Agriculture and Industries in the Punjab. The prices of the chalk pencils made by this Company are:—

White crayons—

Per case of 100 boxes each containing 144 sticks—Rs. 37-8 f. o. r. at any railway station in India.

Packed also in 25 and 50 gross cases for the convenience of schools at an extra charge of Re 1-4 and Rs. 2-8 respectively.

Coloured crayons—

Per case of 100 gross boxes each containing 144 sticks—Rs. 50 f. o. r. at any railway station in India.

Retail packed in 12 gross boxes, Rs. 9 f. o. r.

Samples of these chalk pencils, together with other Indian made pencils, are being exhibited at the Sample Exhibition at Commerce and Industry Buildings—1, Council House Street, Calcutta, which is now open to the public.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

Offical notice to importers and exporters.

THE following notice to importers and exporters is issued by the Government of India:—

1. The attention of importers and exporters is directed to the provisions of His Majesty's proclamation, dated September 9th, relating to trading with the enemy. By paragraph 5 (7) of this proclamation all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in His Majesty's Dominions are warned "not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from an enemy country or an enemy, any goods, wares, or merchandise; nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from any person any goods, wares, or merchandise, for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy; nor directly or indirectly to trade in, or carry any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for, or coming from an enemy country or an enemy." It is further provided by paragraph 3 that the expression "enemy" in the Proclamation means "any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country." Contravention of the Proclamation is punishable under section 3 of the Commercial Intercourse with Enemies Ordinance, VI of 1914, with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

2. With a view to preventing breaches of this Proclamation it is hereby notified that the Government of India propose to authorize Collectors of Customs, by notification under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, to require Certificates of Origin or Declarations of Ultimate Destination respectively to be presented in respect of all goods, wares or merchandise imported into or exported from India in trade with any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas with the exception of Russia, Belgium, France, Spain and Protugal.

3. Declarations of ultimate destination will be required with effect from December 7th next, in respect of all exports, without regard to value of consignments, to all the foreign places referred to above.

4. On the initiation of the scheme by notification, however, certificates of origin will not be required in respect of imports of foodstuffs, timber of any kind, including pit-props, straw-board, wood-pulp, iron-ore, granite, tar or calcium carbide, or in respect of any imports from places other than those situated in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, or in respect of individual consignments not exceeding £25 in value. The certificates and declarations referred to will be in the form prescribed by schedules I and II hitherto.

5. Any goods, wares, or merchandise imported from the above mentioned foreign ports, except as

provided in paragraph 4, unaccompanied by certificates of origin, will be detained by the customs authorities until the requisite certificates are produced. The Collectors are, however, authorized in such cases, and at their discretion, to allow delivery of the goods on the security of a deposit or of a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods with a view to the production of the necessary certificates within a prescribed period, provided that they see no reason for suspecting that the goods emanate from an enemy country.

6. Goods, wares, or merchandise sought to be exported to any foreign ports in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, with the exception of those of Russia, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal, will not be allowed to be shipped until declarations of ultimate destination in the form prescribed have been lodged with the Collector.

7. The following goods will be exempt from these requirements:—(*a*) Goods imported or exported under license; (*b*) Goods shipped for India on or before December 21st, 1914; (*c*) Goods in respect of which shipping bills have been accepted before December 7th, 1914.

THE NEW CONTRABAND LIST.

Neutral Ships and Commerce.

In our issue of 13th August last we published a list of absolute and conditional contraband of war as enumerated in the Royal Proclamation of August 5th. On October 30th two proclamations were published as a supplement to the *London Gazette*, one furnishing revised schedules of absolute and conditional contraband, and the other setting out certain further modifications in the Declaration of London.

We reprint the contraband schedules below :—

SCHEDULE I.

The following articles are made absolute contraband :—

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4. Sulphuric acid.
5. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.
6. Range-finders and their distinctive component parts.
7. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
8. Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
9. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
10. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
11. Armour plates.
12. Hematite iron ore and hematite pig-iron.
13. Iron pyrites.
14. Nickel ore and nickel.
15. Ferrochrome and chrome ore.
16. Copper, unwrought.
17. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.
18. Aluminium.
19. Ferro-silica.
20. Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
21. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
22. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.
23. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.
24. Motor tyres; rubber.
25. Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils.
26. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land and sea.

SCHEDULE II.

The following are made conditional contraband :—

1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.
3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.
5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.
6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.
8. Fuel, other than mineral oils. Lubricants.
9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
10. Sulphur.
11. Glycerine.
12. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.
13. Harness and saddlery.
14. Hides of all kinds, dry or wet; pigskins, raw or dressed; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots.
15. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Modifications of the Declaration of London.

The second proclamation re-enacts the Order in Council dated August 20th last, adopting the Declaration of London * with certain modifications. Further amendments are now made in order to minimise, as far as possible, the interference with innocent neutral trade occasioned by the war.

Subject to the exclusion of the lists of contraband and non-contraband, the modifications are as follows :—

(*i*) A neutral vessel, with papers indicating a neutral destination, which, notwithstanding the destination shown on the papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be liable to capture and condemnation if she is encountered before the end of her next voyage.

(*ii*) The destination referred to in Article 33 of the said Declaration shall (in addition to the presumptions laid down in Article 34) be presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to or for an agent of the enemy State.

(*iii*) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 35 of the said Declaration, conditional contraband shall be liable to capture on board a vessel bound for a neutral port if the goods are consigned "to order," or if the ship's papers do not show who is the consignee of the goods or if they show a consignee of the goods in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

* The text (in French) of the Declaration, together with a translation thereof, is contained in an official Blue Book, [Cd. 4554].

(*iv*) In the cases covered by the preceding paragraph (*iii*) it shall lie upon the owners of the goods to prove that their destination was innocent.

2. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that the enemy government is drawing supplies for its armed forces from or through a neutral country, he may direct that, in respect of ships bound for a port in that country, Article 35 of the said Declaration shall not apply. Such direction shall be notified in the *London Gazette* and shall operate until the same is withdrawn. So long as such direction is in force, a vessel which is carrying conditional contraband to a port in that country shall not be immune from capture.

It may be explained that Article 33 of the Declaration of London stipulates that conditional contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined for the use of the armed forces or of a government department of the enemy state, unless in the latter case the circumstances show that the goods, not being contraband, cannot in fact be used for the purposes of the war. The presumption laid down in Article 34 is that the destination referred to in Article 33 shall be presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to enemy authorities, or to a contractor established in the enemy country who, as a matter of common knowledge, supplies articles of the kind to the enemy. A similar presumption arises if the goods are consigned to a fortified place belonging to the enemy, or other place serving as a base for the armed forces of the enemy.

It was provided in Article 35 that conditional contraband was not liable to capture, except when found on board a vessel bound for territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy or for the armed forces of the enemy, and when it was not to be discharged in an intervening neutral port. The ship's papers were stated to be conclusive proof both as to the voyage on which the vessel was engaged and as to the port of discharge of the goods, unless she was found clearly out of the course indicated by her papers and unable to give adequate reasons to justify such deviation.

THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

Report for 1913.

The following is a comparative table of the quantities and values of the principal articles of export from the Gold Coast Colony for the years 1912 and 1913 :—

Article.	1912.		1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Cocoa . . . lbs.	86,568,481	1,642,733	113,239,980	2,480,218
Kola nuts	1,133,165	134,231	7,024,868	141,705
Copra . . . tons.	620	11,841	629	14,292
Gold and gold dust . ozs.	377,559	1,430,268	422,602	1,628,093
Auriferous By-products ,,	160,024	31,392	148,935	30,107
Lumber (native timber) sup. ft.	23,573,651	228,745	37,391,846	366,094
Palm kernels . . tons	14,628	205,365	9,744	150,128
Palm oil . . . galls.	1,444,432	112,885	869,165	65,642
Rubber . . . lbs.	1,990,699	168,729	1,317,369	87,915

The increase in cocoa was due to the fact that a greater number of farms had come into bearing, principally in Ashanti and in the Central Province of the Colony, and also to the fact that the season 1912-13 being late, a large proportion of the crop was shipped in 1913. There was a decrease in the quantity of kola, but an increase in value. The decrease is considered to be without special significance. The higher value is accounted for by the imposition of an import duty in Nigeria towards the end of 1912. The exports of gold and lumber are the highest yet recorded. With regard to the former, though fewer mines were working, more stamps were running. The lumber industry was assisted by the heavy floods during July and August in the Ancobra and Tano Rivers. The fall in the exports of rubber, palm oil, and kernels is due to the fact that at the present moment cocoa farming is far more profitable and far less laborious than the oil or rubber industries. The total value of the exports for the five years, 1909-1913, is as follows :—

	£
1909	2,655,573
1910	2,697,706
1911	3,792,454
1912	4,307,802
1913	5,427,106

The total value of all shipments (exclusive of specie) to the United Kingdom in 1913 amounted to £3,416,637—an increase of £739,062, or 27 per cent, as compared with 1912. The value of goods shipped to Germany during the year amounted to £899,468—an increase of £168,346, or 23 per cent, over that for 1912. The principal increases were in cocoa and timber, and the decreases were in palm products. The shipments to France were valued at £455,583—an increase of £71,364, or 18 per cent, over those for 1912. These shipments show increases in cocoa, copra, and palm kernels, and a decrease in palm oil. The only important commodity shown as having been shipped to the United States is timber (mahogany). Most of the timber, however, and larger proportion of the cocoa finds its way eventually to the American markets. Nigeria, as usual, took practically the whole of the kola nuts exported from this Colony. Attention has been given to the copra industry in some of the coast towns, and an extension of this industry may restore the importance of the coast towns, which have suffered from the development of the cocoa industry in the interior. The palm oil and rubber industries, with the present prices ruling in Europe, cannot compete with the cocoa industry. In the Northern Territories attention has been paid to improving the breed of cattle, and, with the co-operation of the Cotton Growing Association, to the development of a cotton-growing industry. About 17,000 lbs. of cotton seed were distributed during the year.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

[Compiled in the Department of Statistics from the returns furnished by the Collectors of Customs.]

Statement showing the exports of wheat and wheat-flour from British India to foreign countries in each of the seven months, April to October, of the years 1909 to 1914 :—

	1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914	
	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Bengal—												
April	272,044		341,028		141,605		82,272		50,397		14,947	
May	1,026,554		538,670		758,447		761,423		650,502		14,437	
June	748,294		508,869		1,032,605		572,423		613,518		11,626	
July	324,373		95,554		447,784		473,338		174,170		9,691	
August	264,333		169,455		166,661		290,076		39,176		11,512	
September	13,956		238,729		46,280		884,272		15,333		19,563	
October	4,985		349,970		103,126		160,353		9,795		10,965	
Total		2,654,539		2,242,275		2,696,508		2,724,157		1,552,891		92,741
Bombay—												
April	168,321		141,658		240,387		196,860		335,268		91,214	
May	716,519		361,016		456,004		476,996		865,475		108,905	
June	751,301		111,303		531,331		593,057		705,532		81,762	
July	465,304		161,979		716,950		769,699		1,140,256		131,641	
August	251,753		246,636		334,572		490,226		764,542		92,435	
September	64,433		286,185		205,581		640,698		679,152		67,738	
October	97,054		287,872		215,632		452,528		491,524		36,797	
Total		2,514,685		1,516,649		2,700,457		3,620,064		4,981,749		610,492
Sind—												
April	17,306		813,900		1,084,996		1,206,020		341,586		236,138	
May	212,803		765,843		1,605,167		1,027,501		2,071,163		457,439	
June	3,268,113		2,253,885		2,352,300		3,883,576		4,157,138		3,431,632	
July	4,831,931		3,114,364		4,301,196		5,467,240		5,268,832		3,475,427	
August	3,044,522		2,783,902		2,166,638		2,443,830		2,012,524		932,120	
September	416,967		1,507,237		1,226,980		3,751,244		2,206,581		1,137,523	
October	757,944		1,303,785		1,110,405		2,607,609		815,219		1,824,883	
Total		12,549,586		12,542,916		13,847,682		20,387,020		16,873,043		11,495,162
Other Provinces—												
April	...		135		...		...		1		2	
May	2,112		...	3		9		7		5		
June	...		31		4		3		26		107	
July	2,007		1		45		...		1,000		3	
August	2,004		30		...		22		...		18	
September	4		21		76		1		1		...	
October	...		...		...		54		3		24	
Total		6,127		218		128		89		1,038		159
Total—												
April	457,671		1,296,721		1,466,988		1,485,152		727,252		342,301	
May	1,957,988		1,665,529		2,819,621		2,265,929		3,587,147		580,786	
June	4,767,708		2,874,088		3,916,240		5,049,059		5,476,214		3,525,127	
July	5,623,615		3,371,898		5,465,975		6,710,277		6,584,258		3,616,762	
August	3,562,612		3,200,023		2,667,871		3,224,154		2,816,242		1,036,085	
September	495,360		1,952,172		1,478,917		4,776,215		2,991,067		1,224,824	
October	859,983		1,941,627		1,429,163		3,220,544		1,316,541		1,872,669	
GRAND TOTAL		17,724,937		16,302,058		19,244,775		26,731,330		23,408,721		12,198,554

N.B.—The figures in the statement include wheat flour reduced to wheat at the rate of 7 cwts of flour = 10 cwts of wheat

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EXPORTS OF CASTOR SEED.

[Compiled in the Department of Statistics from the returns furnished by the Collectors of Customs.]

Statement showing the Exports of Castor Seed from each province of British India to foreign countries in the month of October, 1914, and in the seven months ending October, 1914, compared with the corresponding periods of 1913 :—

Provinces from which exported.	Month of October.		Seven months, 1st April to 31st October.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bengal	30,218	...	163,184	52,997
Bombay	129,779	21,050	1,471,103	1,030,950
Sind	...	131	1,484	624
Madras	14,757	1,000	138,094	109,937
Burma	...	...	119	595
Total	174,754	22,181	1,773,984	1,195,153

RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA.

Districts.	Season 1914-15				Season 1913-14			
	Sold in sale No. 25. 24th Nov.		Sold to sale No. 25. 24th Nov.		Sold in sale No. 25. 25th Nov.		Sold to sale No. 25. 25th Nov.	
	Packages	Average price per lb. As. P.	Packages	Average price per lb. As. P.	Packages	Average price per lb. As. P.	Packages	Average price per lb. As. P.
Assam	8,177	7—4	94,258	7—6	8,306	8—1	167,252	8—3
Cachar	3,043	6—6	65,781	6—6	3,203	7—4	94,179	6—11
Sylhet	3,488	6—5	50,159	6—7	3,534	7—4	83,720	6—11
Darjeeling	766	7—7	46,354	9—9	1,036	10—5	76,376	10—3
Dooars	5,855	7—2	100,703	6—10	7,019	7—10	192,413	7—7
Terai	605	6—8	21,964	6—9	336	7—7	32,043	7—3
Chittagong	83	6—8	2,717	6—3	178	7—2	7,333	6—11
Chota-Nagpore	46	5—10	565	7—4	45	8—3	1,062	7—6
Kumaon and Kangra	...	...	1,026	6—10	...	...	1,319	6—10
Madras	...	...	45	6—9	106	8—1	161	8—0
Dehra-Dun	219	5—6	3,879	6—6	102	6—8	3,715	7—0
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	6—4
All other places		...	...	...	...	...	218	7—0
Total	22,282	7—0	387,451	7—3	23,865	7—10	660,263	7—10

(The above do not include second-hand Tea, damaged Tea and Dust from those concerns which sell only that grade on this market.)

	As. P.
Season 1914-15 Average price of 22,230 packages Dust* sold to 24th November (sale No. 25)	6 0
„ 1913-14 „ 41,877 „ „ *. „ to 25th November (sale No. 25)	6 8

* On account of gardens which sell only that grade on this market.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR.

[Compiled in the Department of Statistics from the returns furnished by the Collectors of Customs.]

Imports of Foreign Sugar (excluding Confectionery and Molasses) into British India in the month of October, 1914, and in the seven months ending 31st October, 1914, compared with the corresponding periods of the previous year.

Countries of consignment.	Share of each country in the total imports in Oct., 1913	Share of each country in the total imports in Oct., 1914	Share in the seven months ending 31st Oct., 1913	Share in the seven months ending 31st Oct., 1914	Countries of consignment.	Share of each country in the total imports in Oct., 1913	Share of each country in the total imports in Oct., 1914	Share in the seven months ending 31st Oct., 1913	Share in the seven months ending 31st Oct., 1914
	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts		Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Denmark	5	...	47	...	Japan	...	...	2,616	...
Germany	491	...	121,708	2,055	Egypt	...	...	7	1
Holland	68	...	957	...	Réunion	...	...	2,372	...
Belgium	68	...	1,320	...	Mauritius	297,046	46,612	1,006,294	1,247,595
France	41	...	631	271	West Indies	55	...	182	...
Austria-Hungary	2,908	...	450,154	428,053	South America	3	...	141	...
Straits Settlements	177	173	414	22,699	Australia	...	...	...	26
Java	1,900,960	979,748	7,312,462	3,588,212	Other countries	424	245	1,927	5,188
China	3,394	952	10,116	15,206	Total	2,205,640	1,027,730	8,811,348	5,309,306

Quantity of Beet and Cane Sugar imported by sea from foreign countries into each province of British India during the month of October, 1914, compared with the corresponding month of the year 1913:—

Provinces	Beet Sugar		Cane Sugar		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Bengal	417	...	1,087,234	607,006	1,087,651	607,006
Bombay	2,038	...	531,370	92,617	533,408	92,617
Sind	946	...	476,575	265,535	477,521	265,535
Madras	79	...	42,166	55,093	42,245	55,093
Burma	108	...	64,707	7,479	64,815	7,479
Total	3,588	...	2,202,052	1,027,730	2,205,640	1,027,730

IMPORTS OF COTTON YARN.

[Compiled in the Department of Statistics from the returns furnished by the Collectors of Customs.]

Quantity of Cotton Yarn No. 31 and higher counts imported by sea from foreign countries into each province of British India in the month of October, 1914:—

	Bengal	Bombay	Sind	Madras	Burma	Total
	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb
Mule and water, Nos. 31 to 40	337,912	305,970	32,000	58,000	6,000	739,882
" " " 41 to 50	135,970	181,302		53,000	...	370,272
" " above No. 50	130,241	173,753	...	37,500	...	341,494
Orange, red and other colours, Nos. 31 to 40	588,020	142,794	140,564	325,315	36,000	1,232,693
" " " " " 41 to 50	...	...	...	...	36,400	35,400
" " " " above No. 50	9,420	10,950	...	47,105	18,600	86,075
Total	1,201,563	814,769	172,564	520,920	96,000	2,805,816

EXPORTS OF MANGANESE.

[Compiled in the Department of Statistics from the returns furnished by the Collectors of Customs.]

Statement of the Quantity and Value of Manganese Ore exported by sea from each province of British India to countries of Final Destination in October, 1914, and in the seven months ending October, 1914, compared with the corresponding periods of 1913:—

Countries of final destination	Month of October				Seven months ending October			
	1913		1914		1913		1914	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.
Bengal—								
United Kingdom	3,247	58,446	2,000	36,000	13,647	2,45,646	17,334	3,06,505
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,250	1,30,500
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1,000	19,000	...	...	8,875	1,69,750	1,393	26,074
France	1,830	32,940	...	...	14,410	2,81,240	3,000	54,000
Austria-Hungary	2,200	39,600	...	...	2,200	39,600	...	...
Japan	717	19,359	...	...	7,271	1,76,024	8,124	1,62,490
United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,758	1,16,370
Total	8,994	1,69,345	2,000	36,000	46,403	9,12,260	44,859	7,95,939
Bombay—								
United Kingdom	23,700	4,09,259	6,465	1,19,300	130,091	21,65,119	86,796	15,03,608
Germany	...	...	...	...	18,950	3,59,287	7,000	1,38,125
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	14,600	2,47,812	..	...	87,015	15,09,530	53,900	9,75,258
France	7,897	1,51,689	...	...	44,797	8,05,192	40,325	7,31,311
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	...	6,300	1,13,400	4,030	72,540
Japan	...	...	...	...	1	22	900	19,815
United States of America	6,500	97,500	7,400	1,11,000	57,077	8,62,455	56,495	8,47,425
Total	52,697	9,06,260	13,865	2,30,300	344,231	58,15,005	249,446	42,88,082
Sind—								
Nil.								
Madras—								
United Kingdom	1,750	10,500	...	...	9,000	55,500	3,500	21,000
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1,500	13,500	...	...	11,500	99,000	10,750	84,600
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,250	24,000	...	...	20,500	1,54,500	14,250	1,05,600
Burma—								
Nil.								
Total, British India—								
United Kingdom	28,697	4,78,205	8,465	1,55,300	152,738	24,66,265	107,630	18,31,113
Germany	...	...	...	...	18,950	3,59,287	14,250	2,68,625
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	17,100	2,80,312	...	...	107,390	17,78,280	66,043	10,85,032
France	9,727	1,84,629	...	...	59,207	10,86,432	43,325	7,85,311
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	2,200	39,600	...	...	8,500	1,53,000	4,030	72,540
Japan	717	19,359	...	...	7,272	1,76,046	9,024	1,82,305
United States of America	6,500	97,500	7,400	1,11,000	57,077	8,62,455	64,253	9,63,795
Total	64,941	10,99,605	15,865	2,66,300	411,134	68,81,765	308,555	51,89,621

LAND TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

I.—**Total Value of Imports** from, and **Exports** to, each country in the five Months, April to August of each year.

Name of Country	Imports			Exports			Total		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lus Bela—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	3,04,807	3,86,506	4,01,772	98,303	99,138	82,619	4,03,110	4,85,644	4,84,391
Kbelat—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	77,083	88,016	98,865	12,825	8,475	1,607	89,908	96,491	1,00,472
Persia—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	65,252	37,498	60,291	3,05,667	5,73,688	3,08,015	3,70,919	6,11,186	3,68,306
Afghanistan—									
Northern and Eastern (including Kabul and Ghazni)—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	8,73,084	...	...	1,49,233	...	...	10,22,317
North-West Frontier Province	6,29,952	7,38,434	7,68,824	58,26,804	60,75,332	45,54,904	64,56,756	68,13,766	53,23,728
Southern and Western (including Kandahar and Herat)—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	30,07,648	43,87,377	21,67,714	31,52,328	27,97,054	20,09,300	61,59,976	71,84,431	41,77,014
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	80,962	2,60,492	1,51,451	80,962	2,60,492	1,51,451
Panjab	...	...	...	1,28,737	49,061	48,596	1,28,737	49,061	48,596
Total	36,37,600	51,25,811	38,09,622	91,88,831	91,81,939	69,13,484	1,28,26,431	1,43,07,750	1,07,23,106
Tirah—									
North-West Frontier Province	2,64,137	2,71,847	2,54,719	3,47,617	4,51,612	3,67,696	6,11,754	7,23,459	6,22,415
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur—									
North-West Frontier Province	33,20,831	32,47,148	36,45,978	39,08,296	35,21,244	43,34,737	72,29,127	67,68,392	79,80,715
Bunee—									
North-West Frontier Province	15,114	92,389	1,17,566	15,685	1,16,328	1,26,284	30,799	2,08,717	2,43,850
Waziristan—									
North-West Frontier Province	1,85,744	3,33,943	4,60,203	1,05,196	2,60,058	3,86,663	2,90,940	5,94,001	8,46,866
Kurram Valley—									
North-West Frontier Province	87,306	94,612	88,258	6,63,579	6,73,070	5,64,834	7,50,885	7,67,682	6,53,092
Badakhshan—									
Kashmir	...	3,743	6,950	...	4,040	7,670	...	7,783	14,620
Kashgar Yarkand—									
Kashmir	...	630	7,351	...	949	1,326	...	1,579	8,677
Chinese Turkistan—									
Kashmir	...	32,844	4,93,023	...	19,559	7,33,598	...	52,403	12,26,621
Central Asia—									
Panjab	11,343	34,706	1,62,771	1,82,537	5,65,743	5,83,071	1,93,880	6,00,449	7,45,842
Tibet—									
Kashmir	...	97,288	1,14,312	...	2,02,306	2,94,512	...	2,99,594	4,08,824
Panjab	37,009	34,731	17,480	2,00,369	45,276	46,443	2,37,378	80,007	63,923
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	2,42,506	2,56,811	2,79,452	3,22,138	3,71,279	4,68,725	5,64,644	6,28,090	7,48,177
Bengal	4,07,273	5,34,733	7,58,464	2,66,741	7,31,141	5,39,581	6,74,014	12,65,874	12,98,045
Total	8,86,788	9,23,563	11,69,708	7,89,248	13,50,002	13,49,261	14,76,036	22,73,565	25,18,969
Nepal—									
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	39,36,852	34,95,169	39,99,703	10,84,864	11,95,055	10,70,033	50,21,716	46,90,224	50,69,736
Bihar and Orissa	1,21,89,723	90,77,321	87,37,657	49,44,592	53,15,993	46,15,877	1,71,34,315	1,43,93,314	1,33,53,534
Bengal	7,80,993	14,21,345	10,54,467	9,13,167	7,45,738	2,65,244	16,94,160	21,67,083	13,19,711
Total	1,69,07,568	1,39,93,835	1,37,91,827	69,42,623	72,56,786	59,51,154	2,38,50,191	2,12,50,621	1,97,42,981

N.B.—The figures against Central Asia represent practically the trade of the Panjab with Central Asia *vid* Ladakh; they include however some consignments actually retained for consumption in Ladakh

LAND TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA—*continued*

I.—**Total Value of Imports** from, and **Exports** to, each country in the five Months, April to August of each year—*continued*

Name of Country	Imports			Exports			Total		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sikkim—									
Bengal	4,80,254	9,59,613	10,99,796	6,36,248	6,64,021	7,72,993	11,16,502	16,23,634	18,72,789
Bhutan—									
Bengal	19,656	31,527	53,879	40,993	36,113	41,181	60,649	67,640	95,060
Assam	18,459	20,754	27,397	10,087	30,215	20,709	28,546	50,969	48,106
Total	38,115	52,281	81,276	51,080	66,328	61,890	89,195	1,18,609	1,43,166
Towang—									
Assam	6,782	9,654	402	...	1,953	926	6,782	11,607	1,328
Naga and Mishmi Hills—									
Assam	88,660	6,520	15,600	3,080	1,001	9,853	91,740	7,521	25,453
Duffla and Aka Hills—									
Assam	12,066	455	1,340	...	888	747	12,066	1,343	2,087
Western China—									
Burma	14,39,035	18,54,751	30,68,157	23,89,764	24,79,748	21,15,796	38,28,799	43,34,499	51,83,953
Unadministered Kachin Country—									
Burma	84,026	1,09,277	3,22,877	99,227	1,65,296	3,88,729	1,83,253	2,74,573	7,11,606
North Siam—									
Burma	12,06,647	9,91,846	12,22,645	11,10,870	9,45,030	13,59,818	23,17,517	19,36,876	25,82,463
South Siam—									
Burma	4,49,365	5,20,660	10,02,063	4,46,808	3,61,846	6,03,810	8,96,173	8,82,506	16,05,873
N. Shan States—									
Burma	49,28,298	52,90,117	59,33,613	55,55,965	43,86,103	50,84,144	1,04,84,263	96,76,220	1,10,17,757
S. Shan States—									
Burma	26,83,364	28,43,294	29,82,972	45,77,674	36,29,528	46,94,914	72,61,038	64,72,822	76,77,886
Karennee—									
Burma	11,26,619	12,55,908	10,73,728	6,14,371	7,26,136	6,25,449	17,40,990	19,82,044	16,99,177
GRAND TOTAL	3,81,06,804	3,85,61,467	4,13,73,373	3,80,45,494	3,75,10,509	3,74,31,088	7,61,52,298	7,60,71,976	7,88,04,461
Shars of each Province in the total trade—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	34,54,790	48,99,397	36,01,726	35,69,123	34,78,355	25,50,774	70,23,913	83,77,752	61,52,500
North-West Frontier Province	45,03,084	47,78,373	53,35,548	1,09,48,139	1,13,58,136	1,04,86,569	1,54,51,223	1,61,36,509	1,58,22,117
Kashmir	...	1,34,505	6,21,636	...	2,26,854	10,37,106	...	3,61,359	16,58,742
Panjab	48,352	69,437	1,80,251	5,11,643	6,60,080	6,78,110	5,59,995	7,29,517	8,58,361
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	41,79,358	37,51,980	42,79,155	14,07,002	15,66,334	15,38,758	55,86,360	53,18,314	58,17,913
Bihar and Orissa	1,21,89,723	90,77,321	87,37,657	49,44,592	53,15,993	46,15,877	1,71,34,315	1,43,93,314	1,33,53,534
Bengal	16,88,176	29,47,218	29,66,606	18,57,149	21,77,013	16,18,999	35,45,325	51,24,231	45,84,605
Assam (a)	1,25,967	37,383	44,739	13,167	34,057	32,235	1,39,134	71,440	76,974
Burma	1,91,17,354	1,28,05,853	1,56,06,055	1,47,94,679	1,26,93,687	1,48,72,660	2,67,12,033	2,55,59,540	3,04,78,715
GRAND TOTAL	3,81,06,804	3,85,61,467	4,13,73,373	3,80,45,494	3,75,10,509	3,74,31,088	7,61,52,298	7,60,71,976	7,88,04,461

(a) Prior to 1911-12 there was no special agency for registering the frontier trade of Assam. The information was collected by frontier Mauzadars and Police Officers from local Marwari merchants and as no special remuneration was given the work was, in most cases, badly done and the statistics were not quite reliable. In 1911-12 two paid Registrars were appointed. In 1912-13 four new stations with paid Registrars were opened.

WEEKLY TRADE MOVEMENTS.

For the week ending 28th November, 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

COTTON GOODS.

Twist and Yarn.

			1913	1914
Foreign— Imports by sea into	Calcutta	lbs.	551,980	246,064
	Bombay	,,	424,735	134,592
	Madras	,,	336,126	159,541
Indian— Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	15,600	77,600
	Bombay	,,	4,423,410	1,499,910
	Madras	,,	6,800	...

Grey Piece Goods.

			1913	1914
Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	20,075,500	17,567,822
	Bombay	,,	5,956,632	2,721,123
	Karachi	,,	609,076	589,421
	Madras	,,	2,780,960	1,134,388
	Rangoon	,,	286,616	135,153

White Piece Goods.

			1913	1914
Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	2,576,184	2,039,222
	Bombay	,,	4,944,356	1,572,025
	Karachi	,,	4,941,251	3,395,908
	Madras	,,	1,649,036	419,981
	Rangoon	,,	529,150	374,946

Other Piece Goods.

			1913	1914
Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	3,845,825	2,616,229
	Bombay	,,	8,406,649	2,957,980
	Karachi	,,	2,758,805	2,170,705
	Madras	,,	1,518,572	1,235,208
	Rangoon	,,	1,381,287	413,134

Piece Goods.

(Indian and Foreign.)

			1913	1914
Despatches by rail from	Calcutta	cwt.	14,040	29,654
	Bombay	,,	13,560	12,015
	Karachi	,,	15,789	12,171
	Madras	,,	5,280	3,628

Raw Cotton.

			1913	1914
Imports into Bombay	By sea	cwt.	144	1,465
	Coastwise	,,	11,012	2,026
	By rail	,,	308,699	65,124
Imports into Karachi by rail		,,	44,713	872
,, Calcutta by rail and river		,,	32,283	11,403

JUTE.

			1913	1914
Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	868,746	614,913
Exports by sea from Calcutta	Gunny bags	No.	12,653,479	16,613,080
	,, cloth	yds.	20,619,550	57,754,715
	Jute, raw	cwt.	363,337	279,820
Chittagong—Jute	,, ,,		43,182	14,946

COTTON SEEDS.

			1913	1914
Exports by sea from Bombay		cwt.	29,636	...

OIL SEEDS.

Linseed.

			1913	1914
Imports into Calcutta by rail and river		cwt.	16,273	42,625
Imports into Bombay	By sea	,,	733	...
	Coastwise	,,	117	41
	By rail	,,	19,326	2,708
Karachi by rail and river		,,	1,317	...
Exports by sea from Calcutta		,,	48,501	31,235
	Bombay	,,	38,582	51,366
	Karachi	,,	...	3,000

Rape and Mustard Seed.

			1913	1914
Imports into Calcutta by rail and river		cwt.	55,085	30,673
Bombay	By sea	,,	...	...
	Coastwise	,,	...	75
	By rail	,,	2,214	323
Karachi by rail and river		,,	3,631	...
Exports by sea from Calcutta		,,	...	17
	Bombay	,,	3,733	2,017
	Karachi	,,	2,658	7,660

RICE.

			1913	1914
Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	223,993	203,597
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	100,583	62,381
	Chittagong	,,	...	...
	Bombay	,,	19,673	31,637
	Karachi	,,	10,956	24,352
	Madras	,,	...	8
	Rangoon	,,	292,130	363,187

TEA.

			1913	1914
Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		lbs.	7,098,476	9,638,528
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	8,086,736	14,240,660
	Chittagong	,,	1,549,285	1,822,274

WHEAT.

			1913	1914
Calcutta by rail and river		cwt.	81,333	110,280
Karachi by rail		,,	84,223	154,206
Imports into Bombay	By sea	,,	...	...
	Coastwise	,,	2,648	6,187
	By rail	,,	70,469	78,930
Exports by sea from Calcutta		,,	341	1,034
	Bombay	,,	3,436	919
	Karachi	,,	20,858	112,826

KEROSENE OIL, WEEK ENDING 28th NOVEMBER, 1914, AND CORRESPONDING WEEK OF 1913.

Imports by sea into—	From Russia. 1913.	Russia. 1914.	America. 1913.	America. 1914.	All other Foreign countries. 1913.	All other Foreign countries. 1914.	Total. 1913	Total. 1914.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	787,459	988,575	787,459	988,575
Bombay	...	...	1,042	861,615	...	...	1,042	861,615
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	224,123	...	224,123
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Exports by sea from Burma to		1913	1914
	Bengal	1,359,600	787,900
	Bombay	...	1,390,704
	Sind	...	691,080
	Madras	1,690,497	802,716
	Indian Ports, Non-Br.	178,600	203,700
	Foreign Ports	...	...

[Note.—The weekly trade movements are compiled in the Department of Statistics from the figures obtained from the Railway Traffic Offices, Steamer Companies, Kidderpore Docks, Superintendent, Inland Vessel Wharves, Supervisor, Calcutta Canals, registering stations of road traffic, and the Collectors of Customs.]

EXPORTS—RUNNING TOTALS (INCLUDING FIGURES RECORDED ON PAGE 390) FROM JANUARY.

	Twist and Yarn (Indian) 1913	Twist and Yarn (Indian) 1914	Jute, Raw 1913	Jute, Raw 1914	Jute Manufactures: Gunny bags 1913	Jute Manufactures: Gunny bags 1914	Jute Manufactures: Gunny cloth 1913	Jute Manufactures: Gunny cloth 1914	Cotton seed 1913	Cotton seed 1914
	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	8,583,813	2,583,337	16,060,220	8,404,206	329,134,322	344,398,539	1,044,603,570	922,844,305	—	—
Bombay	171,473,285	142,005,205	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,775,474	6,195,861
Karachi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras	84,157	70,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	1,068,500	405,870	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Linseed 1913	Linseed 1914	Rape and Mustard 1913	Rape and Mustard 1914	Rice 1913	Rice 1914	Tea 1913	Tea 1914	From April Wheat 1913	From April Wheat 1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	3,168,750	4,395,975	168,074	143,944	6,954,921	4,693,823	194,125,220	192,587,650	1,431,928	25,334
Bombay	3,588,670	2,482,408	1,098,562	763,391	564,555	532,363	—	—	4,381,653	185,013
Karachi	31,143	80,363	3,044,522	2,491,948	945,229	846,528	—	—	17,051,193	12,668,099
Madras	—	—	—	—	7,331	1,500	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	25,363,555	19,740,762	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	71,619	1,765	50,118,250	45,137,710	—	—

Note.—The dash against some of the ports indicates that figures for these ports have not been called for and published in the *Indian Trade Journal*.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR, WEEK ENDING 28th NOV. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

	Refined Sugar imported into: Calcutta 1913	Calcutta 1914	Bombay 1913	Bombay 1914	Karachi 1913	Karachi 1914	Madras 1913	Madras 1914	Rangoon 1913	Rangoon 1914	Total 1913	Total 1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom	20	...	9	...	38	1	27	...	3	...	97	1
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...
Other European Countries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	185,369	16,971	10,451	24	2,613	...	36,451	...	2,000	1,000	236,884	17,995
Mauritius	822	...	56,872	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	57,694	18
Other non-European Countries.	...	...	119	...	7	1	1,000	...	4,217	3,293	5,343	3,294
Total Refined											306,018	21,308
Total Unrefined											1,394	...
Grand Total											307,412	21,308

DESPATCHES OF SUGAR DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28th NOV. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

		1914 cwt.	1915 cwt.			1914 cwt.	1915 cwt.
From Calcutta	By rail	97,747	34,897*	From Bombay	By Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Great Indian Peninsula Railway (figures are not furnished by this Railway).	24,616	6,796
	,, river	35,369	16,195				
	,, road	4,875	2,749				
	,, sea (foreign)	21	...				
	,, ,, (coastwise)	3,245	480				
				From Karachi	By rail	62,482	6,949

*Incomplete.

TRADE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

THE following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to July, 1914, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, *viz.*, the six months ended July. The corresponding figures for 1913 and 1912 are added for comparison :—

—	Imports (*see* Note) Seven Months ended July.			Exports (Domestic) (*see* Note) Seven Months ended July.		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£	£	£
France	192,223,000	196,436,000	*198,557,000*	149,032,000	156,431,000	*153,767,000*
Spain	22,398,000	30,085,000	*27,554,000*	23,463,000	24,056,000	*21,808,000*
Egypt ‡	14,010,000	15,524,000	16,787,000	17,757,000	15,343,000	17,180,000
United States	215,275,000	212,219,000	237,728,000	255,557,000	271,769,000	245,695,000
Brazil	35,126,000	41,084,000	26,837,000	30,066,000	31,068,000	30,775,000
Japan ‖	40,591,000	47,044,000	43,664,000	27,748,000	34,313,000	37,457,000
British India	58,148,000	69,988,000	71,129,000	93,008,000	96,555,000	101,132,000
Canada	71,580,000	82,055,000	62,346,000	35,076,000	39,936,000	39,064,000
British South Africa	22,512,000	24,656,000	24,121,000	12,755,000	16,756,000	14,307,000
United Kingdom	347,226,000	373,124,000	368,148,000	267,299,000	304,220,000	299,863,000

‡ Including bullion.

‖ Exclusive of trade with Taiwan (Formosa) and Chosen (Corea).

The latest figures available as regards other countries from which returns are received by the Board of Trade are as follow :—

—	Imports (*see* Note)			Exports (Domestic) (*see* Note)		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia * (6 months)	51,875,000	59,527,000	74,957,000	63,132,000	59,533,000	71,508,000
Germany (6 months)	260,583,000	267,048,000	*269,314,000*	205,391,000	243,050,000	249,243,000
Belgium (6 months)	90,939,000§	91,931,000	*92,126,000*	74,115,000	70,020,000	*74,159,000*
Switzerland (6 months)	36,277,000	36,541,000	*34,638,000*	26,058,000	26,421,000	27,846,000
Italy ‡(6 months)	73,923,000	76,145,000	*73,711,000*	45,764,000	48,377,000	*50,952,000*
Austria-Hungary (5 months)	*62,299,000*	*57,816,000*	*64,274,000*	*43,174,000*	*45,702,000*	*46,590,000*
Mexico (2 months)	2,890,000†	3,805,000†	2,254,000†	2,928,000	2,558,000	3,077,000
Argentina ‡ (6 months)	*36,673,000*	*41,835,000*	*34,203,000*	48,982,000	58,616,000	42,747,000
Australia (6 months)	36,923,000	36,252,000	38,714,000	26,953,000	28,995,000	35,260,000

* European, Russo-Finnish, and Black Sea Frontiers.

† Including bullion and specie. ‡ Including silver bullion.

§ Value of *principal* articles only.

Note.—The foregoing figures are exclusive of bullion and specie, except where otherwise stated.

The values stated for the latest year shown are provisional and subject to rectification. In some cases all the values are those *declared* by importers or exporters, as in the United Kingdom; in others they are based on an official schedule of values which is subjected to revision after the close of each year, the values used in the current returns being those fixed in the latest completed revision. In general, the values so fixed represent the level of prices in the preceding year. The countries adopting the system of official values annually revised are:—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and (for imports) Germany and Switzerland. Exports from Switzerland and Germany are returned at "declared" values. The figures in italics are based, wholly or mainly, on the prices of some earlier year than that under which they are shown.

In the case of Russia, Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Argentina, Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom, the import figures given in the above summaries represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, i.e., goods originally imported for consumption, and which, if dutiable, have been charged with duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to 14th October 1914," to be obtained (price 3d., post free 4½d.), either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

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INDEX.

	Page
NOTES	393
Money Market	*ib.*
NOTICES—	
Indian Crop Forecasts	404
Calls for Tenders	405
Enquiries	*ib.*
Books of Reference	*ib.*
RESIN INDUSTRY IN KUMAON	406
SAMPLE EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS	408
TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS	*ib.*
WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS	409
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE	*ib.*
BRITISH TRADE RETURNS FOR OCTOBER	411
DYESTUFFS AND COLOURS	*ib.*
COCONUTS IN ZANZIBAR	412
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN BIHAR AND ORISSA	413
AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION	416
THE LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY	*ib.*
EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN	417
IMPORTS OF GLASS AND GLASSWARE	418
TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN SEPTEMBER, 1914	421
PROHIBITED EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM	422
COLONIAL IMPORT DUTIES	425
TABLES—	
Results of Auction Tea Sales in Calcutta	*ib.*
Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in October, 1914	426
Weekly Trade Movements	430
Indian Customs Revenue	432
DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS	iv

NOTES.

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday Evening.

PRESIDENCY BANK RATES: Calcutta 6 per cent. (Nov. 5, 1914). Bombay 6 per cent. (Aug. 20, 1914). Madras 6 per cent. (Oct. 12, 1914).

EXCHANGE: On demand 1-3 7/8. Telegraphic Transfers 1-3 15/16. 3 months 1-4 3/8.

The **spot price of wheat at Karachi** on the 5th December was Rs. 40-0-0 per candy of 656 lbs. This is for white wheat on a basis of 30 per cent red wheat, 5 per cent barley and 3 per cent dirt ; the price of bags included. The **price of Indian grey yarn** (20's) at Bombay on the 8th December was Re. 0-5-6 to Re. 0-6-0 per lb. and of **cotton (Fully Good machine-ginned Oomras)** Rs. 138 per candy January delivery.

The **Calcutta wholesale spot prices** of the undermentioned articles (so far as in season) on the 9th December were as follow :—

Jute—C. D. M. and Co. (Red) Group per 400 lbs. . Rs. 42-8-0.
„ M. per 400 lbs. . Rs. 33-0-0.
Rice—Ballam No. 1 per B. md. . Rs. 5-10-0 to Rs. 6-0-0.
„ Moonghy . . . *Not received.*
Linseed—Bold 4% per B. md. . Rs. 4-15-0.
Rapeseed—Yellow, mixed, medium, Patna. 4% per B. md. . Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 7-0-0.

The Rangoon spot price of Special Straits Rice on the 8th December was Rs. 315-0-0 per 100 baskets of 75 pounds each, against Rs. 315-0-0 on the 1st idem.

The directors of the **Bengal Nagpur Railway Company** recommend in addition to the guaranteed interest for the half-year ending December 31st, 1914, at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum, a final dividend of 15*s.* per cent, plus a bonus of £1 per cent, making a total of £6 per cent for the year ending March 31st, 1914.

The report of the **South Indian Railway Company** for the year ended March states that the gross earnings were £1,871,333, the working expenses £1,081,858, and the net earnings £789,475. In comparison with the previous year the gross earnings increased by £40,738, or 2·22 per cent, but the working expenses increased by £107,397, or 11·02 per cent, with a subsequent reduction in net earnings of £66,659, or 7·79 per cent. The increase in working expenses was due largely to outlays on repairs and renewals of permanent-way and rolling stock, higher cost of coal, repairing of flood damages, and improvement in the scales of salaries and wages of the subordinate staff. The balance to the credit of the surplus profits account as at October 31st was £39,114. The directors recommend a final dividend of ½ per cent, making with the guaranteed interest 2½ per cent for the second half of 1914, and together with the similar payment made on July 1st, a total payment of 4½ per cent for the year. A balance of £34,427 will be carried forward.

The total approximate gross **earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways** from 1st April to 21st November, 1914, are less by Rs. 1,61,74,441 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.*

The following is issued by the Department of Statistics:—In the First General Forecast of the **Groundnut crop** of 1914-15 issued on the 26th October, 1914, the area under groundnut in Burma was stated to be 255,800 acres. In a subsequent report on the conditions of the groundnut crop in Burma, received on the 7th instant, the revised estimate is given as 254,800 acres. The total area under groundnut for all the reporting provinces would then be 1,725,000 acres in place of 1,726,000 acres given in the Forecast of 26th October last. The expected outturn of the crop in Burma is roughly estimated at 104,000 tons.

It is reported from **Gilgit** that the **harvest** this year has been a **poor one**. The wheat crop appears to have failed, while the maize crop has been a poor one. The year, however, has been a good one for fodder and fruit.

* The mileage open to quarter ending 30th September, 1914, was 34,944.

The following is a summary of the various **crop forecasts** relating to the season 1914-15 issued by the Department of Statistics, India, and published in the *Indian Trade Journal* on the dates mentioned in the last column :—

Crop.	Tracts comprised in the figures.	Percentage of average Indian crop represented by the tracts mentioned in col. 2.	Estimated Area.	Ratio of reported area to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date.	Estimated outturn.	Ratio of estimated outturn to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date.	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres	Per cent			
Cotton	All cotton-growing tracts.	100	22,138,000	119	Not yet available.	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Sesamum.	U. P.,† Madras, C.P. and Berar, Bombay and Sind,* Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara.	79	3,540,400	117	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Indigo	Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Punjab, Bombay and Sind,* and Bengal.	88·1	104,200	55	...	...	Oct. 22, 1914
Rice	Bengal, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, U. P., Bombay and Sind,* C. P. and Berar, and Assam.	98·9	72,167,000	106	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Groundnut.	Madras, Bombay,* and Burma.	...	1,726,200	173	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Sugarcane.	U. P., Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind,* Assam, N.-W. F. Province, and C. P. and Berar.	99·4	2,450,100	106	...	...	Nov. 5, 1914

N.B.—The ratios in column 5 are calculated on the total acreage in all India in the case of cotton and on that in British India in the case of other crops.

* Including Native States. † "Unmixed Crop."

A preliminary estimate of the **American Farm Crops** issued by the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture was issued on 9th November. It is based on the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, and is as follows :—*Maize.*—Preliminary returns on the production of this crop in 1914 indicate a total yield of about 2,705,692,000 bushels, or an average yield of 25·8 bushels per acre. This compares with an average of 23·1 bushels per acre and a total crop of 2,447,000,000 bushels last year. The average yield per acre of the past ten years was 26·8 bushels. The average as to quality is 85·1 as compared with 95·8 last year and 101·1 in 1912. It is estimated that about 3·3 per cent or 80,069,000 bushels of the 1913 crop was still in the hands of farmers on November 1st, 1914. This compares with 4·4 per cent or 138,000,000 bushels on November 1st, 1913, 2·6 per cent on November 1st, 1912, and 4·2 per cent at the same time in 1911. *Buckwheat.*—The preliminary estimate of the Buckwheat crop is 21·4 bushels per acre and a total of 17,025,000 bushels, which compares with an average of 17·2 bushels and a total crop of 13,833,000 bushels last year. The ten-year average per acre is 19·3 bushels. *Potatoes.*—The preliminary estimate of the yield of potatoes is 109·6 bushels and of the total crop 406,288,000 bushels, which compares with 90·4 bushels per acre and a total yield of 331,525,000 bushels in 1913, and with an average per acre of 113·4 bushels or a total crop of 420,647,000 bushels in 1912. The average of the past ten years of the yield per acre is 96·5 bushels. The general average as to quality is 90·9, as against 99·3 and 102·4 in the two previous years. *Linseed.*—The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of linseed is 8·3 bushels and of the total yield 15,973,000 bushels, which stands against 7·8 bushels per acre and a total crop of 17,853,000 bushels last year, and against 9·8 and 28,073,000 bushels respectively in 1912; the ten-year average of the yield per acre is 8·9 bushels. The average as to quality this year is 90·4, against 101·8 and 101·2 respectively in the two previous years.

The following information relating to the **world's crops** as on November 13th is summarised from *Dornbusch's Floating Cargoes List* :—*United Kingdom.*—Excepting for occasional showers the weather this week has been dry although mostly overcast. These conditions were favourable to sowing operations and much progress was made in this direction. The *Agricultural Gazette* states that reports vary as to the increased area to be planted with wheat, some stating that the acreage will be about average, while others mention a substantial extension. *France.*—Mild and damp weather is advised from Bordeaux being propitious for field-work, which proceeds rapidly, and should labour not be too scarce, it is thought this work can be completed before severe wintry weather sets in. *Italy.*—The recent rains were of much benefit and sowing operations have been pushed forward with all possible speed; in parts the young plants are showing above ground and look well. *Russia.*—Reports from Petrograd state that the weather was fairly cold over most of European Russia, only in the South and South-west was the weather comparatively warm. Snow fell in many parts, but it is only lying in the North and some districts of the Centre. The condition of the newly-sown crops is said to be good average and sometimes even better. *North Africa.*—Latest Tunis advices report alternate periods of rain and sunshine, which facilitate field-work. Although many French settlers are at the war their farms are not neglected, so that full crops may be secured. *Canada.*—The outlook, both in the East and West of Canada, is excellent and farmers are keen upon increasing their acreage. It is reported that 13,000,000 acres will be sown to wheat next season in Canada. *United States.*—The *Price Current* states that the total of coarse grains at present available is well above the five year average and sufficient to assure plenty of feed for cattle. The wheat crop is in good condition, although the usual complaints about hesian fly are current and climatic conditions favourable for the development of a large infestation of the pest should conditions then be favourable to hatching. Ploughing in the North-west is already far advanced. *Argentina.*—Further rain has fallen in all the grain areas but not so excessively as last week. The quality of the maize arrived at the ports is still poor and shows further deterioration. The second official estimate of the acreage seeded this year to wheat and oats shows but little alteration from the estimate of 3rd October. *Australia.*—Recent rains have considerably improved prospects and the minimum wheat yield for West Australia will not fall below 3,000,000 bushels, with possibly a maximum of 5,000,000 bushels. This shows great improvement on previous estimates, although last year the yield totalled 10,000,000 bushels. Good rains fell in New South Wales and parts of Queensland, but in other States rain has been insufficient to revive the crops and a shortage in production compared with last year appears inevitable.

The British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following information from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome regarding the estimated **production of certain crops** in various countries :—New data of particular importance are those for the crops in Roumania and Russia-in-Asia. In Roumania the production of wheat is estimated at 24,923,000 cwts. (55·3 per cent of that in 1913), of barley at 10,052,000 cwts. (84·9 per cent), and of oats at 6,695,000 cwts. (63·9 per cent). In Russia-in-Asia (10 Governments) the production of wheat is estimated at 54,791,000 cwts. (87·7 per cent of that in 1913), of rye at 15,473,000 cwts. (103·1 per cent), and of oats at 34,491,000 cwts. (90·6 per

cent). The production of wheat is estimated at 1,469,136,000 cwts. in the following group of countries: Prussia, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, United Kingdom, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Roumania, Russia-in-Europe, Sweden, Switzerland; Canada, United States; India, Japan; Algeria (Department of Constantine) and Tunis. In the same countries as in the case of wheat, but omitting India, the production of barley is estimated at 508,937,000 cwts. In the same countries as in the case of wheat, but omitting India, the production of oats is estimated at 946,680,000 cwts. The production of rye is estimated at 739,959,000 cwts. in the following group of countries: Prussia, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Roumania, Russia-in-Europe, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, and the United States. As regards **maize** new production figures are given for Spain, 14,320,000 cwts., or 114 per cent of the 1913 production, and Roumania 55,100,000 cwts., or 90 per cent as compared with 1913. For **rice** the production figures are given, in the case of Spain, as 3,927,000 cwts. (or 87·7 per cent of the production in 1913), India 563,169,000 cwts., or 98·9 per cent, and Japan 161,447,000 cwts. or 114·6 per cent as compared with 1913.

The **Italian Rice Crop** for 1914 is officially estimated to produce 5,500,000 quintals (say 541,338 tons) as against 5,432,000 quantals (534,655 tons) last year.

Discussing the **position of wheat** on 13th November *Dornbusch* says:—At Mark Lane English wheat continues scarce and values are 1*s.* to 2*s.* up; Red 44*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* 6*d.*, White 44*s.* 6*d.* to 46*s.* The close, however, is quieter. Foreign has gained 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* but buyers have been reluctant to pay the prices asked. No. 1 Northern 49*s.* 6*d.* ex-ship. Choice White Karachi 48*s.* 9*d.* and Australian 50*s.* 6*d.* ex-quay. Liverpool has risen 1*d.* to 2*d.* per cental on the spot, but the market is quiet at the advance and forward positions are easier. Some of the provincial markets are 1*s.* to 2*s.* better for English, rates running between 42*s.* and 45*s.* and foreign is partially 6*d.* to 2*s.* up, but trade is rather quiet. Manchester is 1*d.* to 2*d.* per cental higher. Indian shippers appear to have been influenced by the Turkish menace to the Suez Canal, and a notice has been issued that offers will be with the option of shipment *viâ* the Cape. The world's shipments were small, especially to the United Kingdom, and the question of supply continues to be the leading consideration. The political position in South-eastern Europe precludes shipments from South Russian ports, but there is a section of market opinion which favours the supposition that the action of Turkey may result in an early re-opening of the Dardanelles. Australia cannot fulfil her early promise, but in the spring India will be an active shipper, and in the meantime, after the turn of the year, Argentina will offer freely. Consequently the trade is not apprehensive of a period of extreme scarcity, and the upward tendency is mainly attributable to the lack of an adequate supply of tonnage and high freights.

It is officially reported that thirteen million acres will be sown to **wheat** next year **in Canada**. Eleven million acres have this year produced a crop of 150,000,000 bushels. Ontario has doubled its Fall Wheat acreage. Up to the end of October the elevators operated by the Montreal Harbour Commission received 57,104,971 bushels of grain, this being 13,000,000 bushels more than last year's total for the same period. A scheme is announced at Calgary, Alberta, for the cultivation and seeding with grain of 1,000,000 acres of virgin land. The crop outlook both in Eastern and Western Canada is excellent, and farmers of the Dominion are evidently determined to increase their production.

Referring to the conditions of the **Pacific Coast Wheat**, the Portland (Oregon) *Commercial Review* of 29th October says that the recent rains have thoroughly saturated the ground and farmers are engaged in fall ploughing. The seeding of fall grain is practically completed, some of the early sown grain completely covering the ground. The acreage devoted to wheat will show a heavy increase over other years. The low price of barley for the last two years, coupled with the fact that the European war is expected by farmers to create a heavy demand for wheat, accounts for the change where barley has been raised and the heavy increase in fall acreage is noted in Idaho, Columbia, Garfield and Whitman countries, Washington.

The **prices of British corn** per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 7th November, 1914, were as follows:—Wheat, 38*s.* 8*d.*; barley, 28*s.* 6*d.*; and oats, 23*s.* 7*d.*

The daily **prices of opium** per chest for the periods mentioned below were as follows:—

For the week ending 5th December, 1914:—In the Calcutta market—

Bihar opium:—†1,615; 1,615; 1,615; 1,615; 1,615; 1,615; 1,615.

Benares opium:—†1,595; 1,595; 1,595; 1,595; 1,595; 1,595; 1,595.

No quotations have been received in regard to the prices in the time bargains for the Bihar opium of the 12th sale of 1914 and 1st sale of 1915.

In the China market—

At Hongkong:—(Exchange, Rs. 131 per $100.)

Bihar opium:—‡$9,300 (new) and $9,200 (old).

Benares opium:—No quotations received.

At Shanghai:—(Exchange, no quotations received.)

Bihar opium:—No quotations received.

Benares opium:—No quotations received.

† Uncertified. ‡ Certified.

The **stock of sugar** at the various Port Commissioners' warehouses in **Calcutta** on the 8th December was 195,507 bags, while the stock in **Bombay** on the 4th idem amounted to 20,000 bags.

In their monthly **sugar report** dated London, 6th November, Messrs. H. H. Hancock and Co. say:—Messrs. Willett and Gray have issued their **first estimate of cane crops for 1914-15**, *viz.*, 9,691,000 tons, as against 9,759,000 last campaign. In regard to the **European beet crops** we estimate roughly from various advices to hand that Germany and Austria may secure about 90 per cent, France 33 per cent, Belgium 25 per cent, Russia, 75 per cent, "Other Countries" 70 per cent respectively of their last year's production, and Holland a full outturn of 300,000 tons. Thus we have the following table, which must be regarded as based almost entirely on guess work:—

	1913-1914.	Per cent.	1914-1915.
Germany	2,738,000	90	2,464,000
Austria-Hungary	1,710,000	90	1,539,000
France	800,000	33	266,000
Belgium	230,000	25	58,000
Holland	230,000	...	300,000
Russia	1,750,000	75	1,312,000
Other Countries	797,000	70	548,000
European Beet	8,255,000	...	6,487,000
Cane	9,759,000	...	9,691,000
United States Beet	655,000	...	570,000
	18,669,000		16,748,000

Possibly, therefore, the total production may be approximately 2,000,000 tons below last year's figures; this is but little more than 10 per cent reduction, whilst the present high range of prices and the reduced spending power of the world at large, owing to the general financial stress occasioned by the European war, justify the assumption that the normal rate of consumption may suffer to the extent of fully 20 to 25 per cent.

In their report on **London tea sales**, dated November 13th, Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, Limited, say:—A very moderate quantity of **Indian tea** was brought forward, 27,190 packages being in print, against 37,827 packages last week, all of which was catalogued for auction on Monday. There was a quieter demand, and prices throughout the auction moved with some irregularity. Fine kinds of Brokens sold at about previous rates, but medium and common sorts under this heading were a distinctly weaker market. Leaf grades also were less enquired for, and quotations here were often ¼*d.* to ½*d.* lower. No Southern Indian Teas were included in the sale. The printings for next week totals 34,639 packages. Average for week 10·26*d.*, against 10·35*d.* last sale. Week's average of tea sold on Garden Account, season 1914-15 25,894 packages, average 10·26*d.*, 1913-14, 48,835 packages, average 9·28*d.* Season 1914-15 to date 629,092 packages, average 9·12*d.* Season 1913-14 to date 756, 327 packages, average 9·49*d.*

A telegram, dated 1st December, 1914, from the **Indian Tea Association**, Calcutta, to the Association in London regarding the character of weather, the state and **prospects of the crops**, reads:—"Outturn poor all districts; season closed in Darjeeling, Terai; closing rapidly other districts."

The Hull correspondent of the *Oil and Colour Trades Journal*, writing on November 12th regarding the **Hull Oil market**, says:—These have been a steady market, and in sympathy with the firmness in raw material there has been an advance in prices for the principal kinds. **Linseed oil** moved up to 22*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. naked on spot and month, with 23*s.* quoted for Dec. delivery, and 23*s.* 3*d.* Jan.-April, but has since eased off about 3*d.* to 4½*d.* Refined **cotton oil** has also further advanced to 24*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. naked on spot, 25*s.* being the value forward to April. Crude cotton oil is also substantially dearer at 24*s.* spot for Egyptian and 22*s.* spot for Bombay. **Soy oil** is slightly firmer at 24*s.* 9*d.* spot. **Rapeseed oils** are not so steady, 29*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. being about the value for Jamba and brown East Indian. **Olive oil** is scarce at £54 per tun for Spanish or Levant. **Castor oil** is firm at £25 15*s.* per ton for first quality, and £24 15*s.* for second ditto, less 2½ per cent. free on rail at Hull. Pure East Coast **cod liver oil** is unchanged in quotation, at 17*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. The exports of oil for the week are as under:—Linseed oil, 2 tons to Africa, 5 France, 140 Holland, 21 India, 20 Norway, 2 Sweden, total 190 tons, as compared with 31 tons in the same week last year; cotton oil, 50 tons to Holland, 5 Sweden, total 55 tons, against 47 tons; soy oil, no exports against 87 tons.

We take the following from the *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*:—It is stated that artificially **hardened liquid oils** are now being supplied in large quantities, both in Europe and in the United States. On account of the relatively lower price of linseed oil during the past year, this has been more generally hardened for the soap makers than the other oils. Whale oil is also coming into use for this purpose. Cottonseed oil, being relatively high in price, is not being hardened in important quantities except for edible uses. In the United States most of the large makers of compound lard, who formerly used 80 per cent of liquid cottonseed oil and 20 per cent oleo-stearin, now use cottonseed oil exclusively, after hardening it to the desired consistency. In Europe small quantities of cottonseed oil are being hardened for margarine, and this will probably be an important business, but for the present most of the hardened oils are being used for soap. The total capacity of European hardening plants for 1914 is put at 1,375,000 barrels (400 lbs. each), but not more than half this amount was made in 1913. In the United States the output for 1913 is put at 500,000 barrels, and the plants are said to be rapidly increasing. The amounts of various oils

used in the principal European countries in 1913 for making margarine are estimated at: Copra oil, 169,000 metric tons; Palm Kernel oil, 35,000; animal hard fats, 143,500; liquid oils, 150,000 tons. The production of margarine is increasing year by year, and Copra oil as an ingredient is becoming increasingly popular. The demand for this purpose alone will probably be 250,000 tons in 1914, and this is two-thirds of the world's crop. The soap trade will always require important quantities. The Copra crop of 1913 is estimated at 630,000 metric tons. At the highest probable yield of 60 per cent this would make 378,000 metric tons of oil.

The administration statistics, according to the Consular Report on the trade of the **Society Islands** for 1913, show that the **export of Copra** has risen from 5,979 tons, valued at £112,569, in 1912, to 8,842 tons, valued at £175,585, in 1913, but 1,700 tons of these belongs to the 1912 output; therefore 1912 should show 7,679 tons and 1913 7,142 tons, which would mean that, notwithstanding the high prices obtained in the world's markets for this produce, which benefit goes to the landowner or producer, there were 537 tons less Copra produced in 1913 than in 1912, which goes a long way to prove that these islands have reached their maximum output of this article under present existing conditions of labour.

According to *Dornbusch* the **Argentine** Ministry of Agriculture in its second estimate just issued of the **linseed acreage** seeded this year confirms the figures of 3rd October that the area of 4,255,000 acres is 140,000 acres smaller than last year and 57,000 acres below 1912, but, with these two exceptions, the present area is in excess of all previous years. The American Government officials have now revised their Linseed crop estimate for this season and reduced the yield to 15,973,000 bushels, which is one million bushels under last month's forecast. It will be seen, however, that the official figures are still much in excess of what commercial authorities reckon, whose opinions do not exceed 15,000,000 and even run as low as 11,000,000 bushels. Whichever view is taken, it seems certain, with the Canadian shortage this season, that America will have to resort to importing supplies to the extent of 150,000 to 200,000 tons, mainly from Argentina.

On behalf of the Nigerian Government, attempts are being made to popularise **palm kernel cake** in the United Kingdom. Before the war palm kernels were almost exclusively shipped to Germany. The greatest barrier in the way of transferring the industry and crushing to Britain is stated to be the uncertainty of finding a sufficient market for the cake. Professor Hendrick, College of Agriculture, Aberdeen, writes:—"This cake is not of such high quality as linseed cake, but is probably of higher feeding value than Bombay or Egyptian cotton cake (undecorticated cotton cake). It contains about as follows:—Oil, 5·8 per cent; albuminoids, 15·20 per cent; fibre, 12·20 per cent. It contains a considerable amount of fibre, much more than linseed cake, but less oil and albuminoids. It is said that it does not keep very well, as it is apt to go rancid. The price, however, is low. If it can be obtained under £6 it should be a feeding stuff well worth trial."

A Report received from the **Central Economic Board, Sudan**, states:—In reply to enquiries made at Marseilles, it is stated that it is impossible at present (October 16th) to give any indication as to prospect of prices for **sesame seed and groundnuts** as the market is fully supplied for some time to come and the prohibition of export of oil cakes makes it impossible for crushers to take forward contracts into consideration. Chinese sesame seed, which was selling largely to German ports early this year at about 48 francs per 100 kilos, is now offered at Marseilles for shipment October-November, new crop, at 33 francs without interesting buyers.

In their weekly report on the **Shanghai piece-goods market**, dated November 12th, Messrs. Noël, Murray and Company, Ltd., say:—538 bales of **Indian yarn** in all have been sold as below, the greater part going at a tael or two lower prices:—No. 10's. 318 bales; Connaught Mill, Empress Mill and Tea Carrier Taels 80·00, Sorab Mill Taels 82·50 and Svadeshi (Ring) Kose Taels 87·00 for Newchwang, Tientsin and River Ports. No. 12's. 145 bales; Colaba Mill (Crescent) Taels 77·00/79·50, Moon Mill Taels 82·50/83·00 and China Mill Taels 83·50 for Kiangse. No. 20's. 75 bales; Moon Mill Taels 82·25 and Imperial Mill Taels 89·50 for Hankow. Bombay 20's. have not been sold for a long time past, so prices show a decline of about 14 taels. We hear 1,900 bales of **Japanese spinnings** have been sold, No. 16's. at Taels 87·50/93·50 and No. 20's. Taels 87·00/110·00. The latest quotations from Osaka Exchange are:—Yen 93·60 for this month, Yen 95·10 for December, Yen 96·20 for January, and Yen 97·30 for February. The sales were as under:—No. 16's. 1,150 bales; Sakai Taels 87·50, 2 Ring Taels 88·00, 3 Horses Taels 90·00, Woman Taels 91·00, Flower and Butterfly Taels 91·25, Blue Fish Taels 92·00, and Standing Horse Taels 93·50. No. 20's. 750 bales; Sundry Chops Taels 87·00, Red Sycee Joss Taels 93·00, 5 Joss Taels 93·50, Bird Taels 94·50, Woman Taels 95·00, and Blue Fish Taels 110·00. A few sales by the **local mills** are reported, *viz.*:—400 bales No. 10's. Water and Moon (Heavy) at Taels 79·00, 500 bales No.14's. Anchor at Taels 78·00 and 200 bales No. 14's. Clouded Dragon at Taels 79 00, 200 bales No. 16's. Water and Moon (Heavy) at Taels 88·50 and 300 bales No. 20's. Water and Moon (Heavy) at Taels 91·50. Slightly easier rates for bundles in the retail shops have obtained. No. 10's. Taels 76·25/77·75, No.12's. Taels 75·25/80·25, No.14's. Taels 76·25/82·75 and No. 16's. Taels 80·75/85·25. Weaker quotations in **cotton markets** have ruled this week, and they close at:—Tungchow Taels 18·60, Taichong Taels 18·00/19·00, 4 Chop Taels 17·80, Best Steam Ginned Taels 17·50, Shanghai Ordinary Taels 17.50, Northern Seed $ 9.30 and Southern Seed $ 9.00.

The *Manchester Guardian* says:—We referred some time ago to a proposal that British troops should be dressed in **cotton khaki** overalls until the regular woollen cloths are ready. We understand that the War Office has now definitely rejected the overall idea. At the same time, however, it has been announced that the Government will be able to use considerable quantities of cotton khaki for clothing and various merchants and manufacturers on the Manchester Exchange on the 3rd November had before them the specifications for a contract for something over 5,000,000 yards of a heavy cotton khaki twill. The cotton trade is getting a moderate share of Government contracts after all. Cotton is now used extensively for bandoliers and we understand that the leather ones have been generally discarded. It is said that the cartridges are distributed now in the bands, and the old casing thrown away.

The following **return** shows the **number** of **bales** of **cotton imported** and **exported** at the **various ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 45 weeks ended 5th November, 1914:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Week ended 5th Nov., 1914.	45 Weeks ended 5th Nov., 1914.	Week ended 5th Nov., 1914.	45 Weeks ended 5th Nov., 1914.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	35,167	2,082,942	3,875	132,205
Brazilian	—	209,791	150	16,014
East Indian	—	235,791	1,140	55,839
Egyptian	4	377,579	2,962	120,840
Miscellaneous	—	231,575*	215	11,868
Total	35,171	3,137,678	8,342	336,766

* Including 6,339 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 29,314 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African.

The Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce at Washington issued on 9th November its **fourth report** of the quantity of **cotton ginned of the growth of 1914**. It shows that the total quantity ginned to October 31 was 9,829,000 bales, against 8,830,000 in the same period last year, 8,869,000 in 1912, and 9,971,000 in 1911. During the fortnight from October 17 to 31, 2,218,000 bales were ginned, against 1,879,000 last year, 1,996,000 in 1912, 2,212,000 in 1911, and 1,932,000 in 1910, the fortnight's quantity this year constituting a high record. The total for the season contains 23,000 round bales counted as half bales. The quantity of Sea Island cotton included in the total amounts to 43,000 bales, against 43,000 last year, 29,000 in 1912, and 57,000 in 1911. The following table (in thousands of bales) gives the full details with comparisons:—

	October, 1914.		October 31.		
	31st.	17th.	1913.	1912.	1911.
N. Carolina†.	428	301	384	497	598
N. Carolina	428	301	384	497	598
Georgia.	1,763	1,364	1,607	1,112	1,009
Florida	57	43	47	35	56
Alabama	1,069	811	1,016	810	1,089
Missi-sippi	669	474	568	513	584
Louisiana	298	225	222	263	232
Texas	3,170	2,713	2,950	3,710	3,213
Arkansas	575	397	432	440	444
Tennessee	173	104	174	118	211
Oklahoma	658	451	536	599	555
All others	59	35	47	43	58
Total	9,829	7,611	8,830	8,869	9,971

Mr. Roland Mott, of the *Egyptian Gazette*, writes to the "Statist":—The Nile of 1914 has been one of the very highest floods ever recorded. As you will see from the accompanying table of gauges, the height of the river on the Blue Nile on October 1 was just 4 mètres (13 feet) higher than on the corresponding day last year. The shortage of water occurred in May and June, before the river had begun to rise, and was due to the low Nile of last year and the consequent exhaustion of the reserve store of water in the Assouan reservoir. This lack of water, however, at the early stages of the **cotton crop** is rather an advantage than otherwise, as it prevents the cultivators from indulging in their usual tendency to overwater the seed. On the other hand, when the cotton plant is well above ground the more water it has the better, and if we had another bad Nile this year the crop certainly would *not* have been "one of the finest ever gathered."

The following particulars relating to **Egyptian cottonseed** are extracted from the November issue of the *Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt*:—Arrivals have continued very small, the movement in the villages being still abnormally slow. Seed prices have shown very marked fluctuations during the month and it has been extremely difficult for merchants to gauge the position and to

know how to act. At the beginning of the month prices opened at about P. T. 78, and with a daily improving tendency due to a better Hull demand they reached about P. T. 82½. From this point there was a rapid decline and at one moment not more than P. T. 65 was obtainable, though only small quantities were offered. The latter part of the month again saw some improvement and we closed at about P. T. 71. In the absence of any demand from the Continent owing to the war, it would seem curious that values should be so fairly well maintained, but supplies of seed have been very limited and it is this lack of stuff coupled with a good Hull and London enquiry which explains the rather favourable prices which sellers on the "Spot" have been able to obtain. As soon as arrivals become greater and are beyond the quantities required for shipment, it seems unlikely that any high range of prices can be expected unless, of course, England becomes a more important buyer owing to better markets for products. The cotton cake market has remained fairly steady. Our contract market is still closed and this is another reason why local merchants have to work cautiously, as there are no means of hedging their seed purchases, when such are in excess of what they require for their sales to England, or of buying anything but "Spot" against forward sales. A further handicap to buying in many cases is the disinclination of Banks to make advances on seed bought and kept in store, a system which largely prevails in normal times and when covering by contracts is possible.

According to the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts* the dearth of dyestuffs, the pressure upon dyeing machinery, the shortage of strong wools, and the urgency of the national demand invest with exceptional interest an effort to press silk into the service of the Army. **Tussah silk** is a natural khaki in colour, and is relatively cheap. The waste generated in reeling tussah cocoons when dressed and spun in the worsted manner provides a strong brown or yellow yarn, which finds its main use in making sealskin plushes. This yarn, both by its strength and colour, is eminently qualified to serve as warp, and a weft of wool lends the necessary warmth to a hard-wearing and smart-looking fabric. Cloth of the kind has been accepted for one battalion, and its wider adoption would set briskly at work spindles for which little business can be found meantime. While the use of tussah for army woollens is possibly novel, it may be pointed out that mixtures of tussah and worsted in the form of fancy suitings find appreciators in Australia and the tropics.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of information through the Colonial Office, that telegraphic instructions have been sent to all British Governments overseas to **prohibit the exportation of rubber** except to British ports.

In their **rubber market** report, dated London, November 13th, Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, Limited, write:—The active demand for plantation rubber of all grades, which was in evidence up to the 6th November, showed signs of easing off on Saturday, the 7th. On Monday, the 9th, we had a very quiet market for all grades and positions, followed on Tuesday and Wednesday by a severe fall brought about principally by the news of the sinking of the "Emden." Apparently the set-back has caused manufacturers to withhold their orders from the market in the hopes of still lower prices. Inasmuch as the supply coming forward for November could not have been further affected by the activities of the "Emden," it is difficult to see in what way the very appreciable fall in November prices can be justified.

Messrs. Dyster, Nalder & Co., in their report dated November 6th on **London sales of tanned East Indian hides**, state:—The catalogues of the periodical sales held on 5th November did not embrace Madras import of any kind. Supply was confined to Bombay and Ceylon shipments, which in kips sold against importers to the extent of 2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. in average value. Not much change occurred in heavy-weights, but in light averages the drop was often severe. Had Madras stock been available no doubt it would have lost money too, but in a less degree, since the recent rise was less pronounced in Madras than in the other descriptions. Calf skins, both cow and buffalo, which sold with a firm tendency, afford favourable prospects of business for some time ahead. Kips, too, although they may fluctuate from time to time, must maintain a very high level of value for months to come.

The Government of India have decided to include the drugs specified below in the list of **preparations containing opium and morphia** attached to Customs Circular No. III of 1913, the import of which may be admitted by Collectors of Customs under the proviso to the Notification in the Commerce and Industry Department, No. 720-79, dated the 4th February 1911:—

1. Decoctum papaveris.
2. Linctus opiatus.
3. Pilula hydrargyri cum creta et opio.
4. Sanative pills, Jayne's.
5. Tinctura Opii Benzoica.
6. Papaveri capsules (only dried poppy-heads from which opium has been extracted.

His Majesty's Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that on the 18th September a notification was published in the "Official Gazette" **prohibiting** as from that date the **export** of any of the undermentioned **articles from Japan** otherwise than by special permission of the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce:—Yellow and red phosphorus, caustic soda, soda ash, borate of soda, chlorate of potash, glue of foreign manufacture, artificial indigo, alizarine dyes, and aniline dyes.

According to the *Chemical Trades' Journal* two Huddersfield dyers claim to have discovered a dyeing process under which the use of aniline dyes for khaki and woollen textures generally will be unnecessary. Experiments have been carried out which, it is said, have proved the effectiveness of the **use of sulphur dyes**. The dyes have been employed for wool, silk, artificial silk, hemp, and other fabrics, which can be dyed either in the form of loose raw material, tops, yarns, or cloth in the piece, and either separately or in any form of combination. The cost is said to work out at considerably less than that entailed by the use of aniline or alizarine colours, and, when cloth is dyed in the piece, the milling properties are retained, and even increased to an extent which is impossible with Germam dyes. A saving in steam, as well as in the cost of dyeing, is claimed for the new method; while, except that copper machines or machines with copper fittings cannot be used, it is said that machinery now in operation can be adapted to the new system at very little expense. The invention is being placed at the disposal of the trade on payment of a small royalty on the amount of material dyed.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of an Ordinance (No. 18) of the Japanese Ministry of the Interior, dated the 27th August, providing that **exporters of medicines from Japan** during the continuance of the war must declare the names, quantities, and destination of the goods, and must obtain the sanction of the Minister of the Interior. This regulation, however, does not apply to the following articles:—Iodine, medicines made with iodine, iodine compounds, camphor, camphor oil, peppermint oil, menthol crystal, diastase, acetic acid, sulphuric acid, serum, codliver oil, sesame oil, absorbent lint, absorbent cotton, and ginseng, *rhizoma chinæ*, *coptis trifolia*, star anise, gall nuts and other Japanese and Chinese medicines. Medicines prepared in accordance with the Pharmacopœia of Japan are excepted from this list.

Reuter's New York correspondent writes under date 20th October:—In connexion with the determined British effort to debar all goods of German manufacture, it is interesting to note the activity of American producers in utilizing the trade opportunities formerly monopolized by Germany. This is instanced in a considerable increase in American production of **chemicals and dye-stuffs** and more especially in the flourishing rise of the **toy trade** in this country. An association of American drug and chemical manufacturers is planning to hold a great "Made in the United States" Exposition in this city in January next with the purpose of demonstrating that "the exalted position which many Americans give to German products is not justified by facts."

The Batavian Government, says the *Chemist and Druggist*, issued in August new regulations regarding the **manufacture of cocaine in Java**, which are substantially the outcome of the decision arrived at by The Hague Opium Conference. The regulations prohibit the manufacture of cocaine by persons other than those who have the special permission of the Government, and that permission is given only to those who undertake to manufacture the alkaloid for exportation only. Licensed manufacturers must conform to stringent regulations in regard to the amount of crude material received and the destination of the finished products, and the factories must be open to inspection by properly authorised persons.

A report on the trade of the Consular district of Para (Brazil) for 1913 says:—The export of **tonca beans**, a large proportion of which also goes to France and a little less to the United Kingdom, was the greatest for many years, being nearly double in 1913 that of the year before. This bean, which is commonly used in perfumery, etc., for its scented essence, is very rich in a good oil, which has been employed in France for the making of a superior toilet-soap. Hitherto, however, the price has been too high for much success in this direction. The raw bean, which also exists in uncalculated quantities, little of which is now collected, might be used for this purpose with advantage as the price is comparatively low, at present as low as 1*s.* 4*d.* per kilo. in Para. But for perfumery the bean is crystalised by being steeped in alcohol and then dried. This process dissolves the alkaloids and brings out the characteristic scent, but, of course, it also enhances the cost. The competition of Venezuela, whence the greater part of the supply of tonca beans comes, has also to be considered. The local price of the crystalised beans is at present from 2 to 3 milreis per kilo., but it has gone through extreme variations at different times. Another oil that is used in the manufacture of soap is andiroba (*Carapa gujanensis*), great quantities of which exist. None, however, is sent overseas, the majority being used in South Brazil for soap making. Some small shipments have lately been made to Liverpool of ucuuba oil (*Myristica officinalis*) for the same purpose. Plantations are also being projected of soya beans in the vicinity of Para.

According to Reuter a Vienna telegram states that the **exports of Austria-Hungary** during September amounted to 61,800,000 kronen (£2,575,000), and the imports to 111,400,000 kronen (£4,642,000), which, as compared with September last year, shows a **reduction** of 180·5 and 150·5 **per cent** respectively. The total imports from January to September amounted to 2,357,200,000 kronen and the total exports to 1,661,700,000 kronen, or 120·7 and 330·5 per cent less respectively than last year.

During the month of November 6 **new companies** with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 35·3 lakhs, were registered under the Indian Companies' Act (VII of 1913) in the **Bengal Presidency**. The details are given below :—

	Aggregate nominal capital in rupees.
1. Insurance Company . . .	5,000
1. Railways and Tramways Company .	17,25,000
2. Trading Companies . . .	6,00,000
1. Tea Planting Company . . .	2,00,000
1. Sugar Manufacturing Company .	10,00,000

The **foreign sea-borne trade returns of Burma** for October, 1914, when compared with those for the corresponding month of last year, show a decrease of Rs. 58·93 lakhs in the value of merchandise imported—equivalent to 39 per cent. In the Class "Food, Drink and Tobacco" the most noticeable feature is a decline in the import of *Sugar, 16 D. S. and above* by 57,336 cwts. and Rs. 5·15 lakhs to 7,479 cwts. with a value of Rs. 81 lakh: consignments from Java alone have fallen from 56,573 cwts. valued at Rs. 5·07 lakhs to 6,666 cwts. worth Rs. 69 lakh. *Cotton blankets* dropped by 666,825 lbs. and Rs. 6·12 lakhs to 410,762 lbs. worth Rs. 2·73 lakhs owing to the absence of arrivals from Germany and Belgium. Consignments from Holland rose in value from Rs. 1·83 lakh to Rs. 2·61 lakhs. *Cotton hosiery* was valued at Rs. 78 lakh as against Rs. 2·33 lakhs, due to supplies from Germany ceasing. Consignments from Japan showed a shrinkage. *Raw silk* fell by 43,787 lbs. and Rs. 2·28 lakhs to 16,066 lbs. valued at Rs. 88 lakh, supplies from the Straits, China, Hongkong and Siam having contracted. The exports of Indian merchandise show an increase of Rs. 9·67 lakhs equivalent to 8 per cent. *Pulse* increased by 48,022 cwts. and Rs. 1·68 lakh to 1,22,280 cwts. worth Rs. 4·96 lakhs and consisted mainly of *Beans*, exports of which rose from 67,529 cwts. and Rs. 2·96 lakhs to 111,844 cwts. valued at Rs. 4·37 lakhs. The bulk of the shipments went to the United Kingdom. The Straits took larger supplies, while exports to Japan fell largely. *Rice not in the husk* improved by 16,733 cwts. and Rs. 3·05 lakhs to 1,675,491 cwts. with a value of Rs. 80·46 lakhs owing to a good demand from the United Kingdom, Denmark, Portugal, Straits Settlements, Sumatra, Java, Cuba and Ceylon. Egypt, however, was credited with 123,144 cwts. representing Port Said "for orders" cargoes awaiting final adjustment. No shipments went to Holland as against 147,971 cwts. in October 1913. The price of *white rice* averaged Rs. 4-1-11 per cwt. for Special Straits quality as compared with Rs. 4-13-6 in the previous October. *Lead, pig*, rose by 10,413 cwts. and Rs. 1·45 lakh to 15,800 cwts. valued at Rs. 2·19 lakhs, supplies going to Ceylon and the United Kingdom. *Groundnut cake* rose by 85,472 cwts. and Rs. 2·29 lakhs to 121,890 cwts. worth Rs. 3·32 lakhs and was shipped entirely to the United Kingdom. *Rubber, raw*, advanced by 746 cwts. and Rs. 1·58 lakh to 1,079 cwts. with a value of Rs. 2·31 lakhs, most of which was shipped to the United Kingdom. *Groundnuts* dropped by 11,388 cwts. and Rs. 1·03 lakh to 200 cwts. worth Rs. ·01 lakh, owing to the absence of shipments to Hongkong—Burma's best customer in this article. *Teakwood* rose by 2,988 cubic tons and Rs. 6·68 lakhs to 6,552 cubic tons worth Rs. 12·46 lakhs, larger shipments having been made to the United Kingdom and Cape Colony.

The Courts specified in the first column of the Schedule below have been duly constituted **Prize Courts** in territories under the Government of India. The officers named in the third column have been authorised to conduct Prize Proceedings on behalf of the Crown in respect of cargoes on the detained enemy vessels named in the second column, and to these officers all enquiries with regard to British or neutral cargoes shipped on these vessels should be addressed.

Prize Court.	Name of enemy vessel.	Officer to whom all enquiries should be addressed.
High Court of Judicature, Calcutta.	Perla. Trostburg. Frankenfels Freienfels. Rotenfels. Pagenturm. Kurmark.	Solicitor to Government.
High Court of Judicature, Bombay.	Rheinfels. Warturn. Karadeniz.	Ditto.
Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, Karachi.	Braunfels.	Government Pleader of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Sind.
Chief Court of Lower Burma, Rangoon	Alesia.	Government Advocate.
Court of the Resident, Aden.	Wartenfels. Lindenfels. Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand. Varzin.	Second Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that according to information received from The Hague, the report that **Dutch export duties** were to be raised all round is said to be exaggerated. Only such articles are to be taxed as have risen exceptionally in price owing to the war. Articles which, though dearer, do not allow the manufacturers any extra profit in consequence of the higher costs of manufacture may also be exempted from export duty.

The *Times'* correspondent at Rome says (5th November) that a Royal decree has been issued **prohibiting exportation from Italy** of the following articles :—Pewter, nickel, benzol, raw India rubber, guttapercha, jute, canned meat, patatoes, and eggs. The measure is due to the enormous increase in exports in October.

The *Times'* **Petrograd** correspondent says (2nd November) that a special conference of representatives of trade and industry held to consider the **projected increase in the duty on foreign imports** as from 1915, while approving an approximate increase of 50 per cent on foreign raw cotton, expressed the wish that the duties on foreign prepared cotton goods be raised in the same proportion in order to avoid competition with domestic products.

The *Times'* New York correspondent writes under date of 29th October :—Only one of the warring powers—namely, England—increased its **exports to the United States** last month, compared with September, 1913; England's increase was $7,000,000 (£1,400,000), or about 28 per cent. The Netherlands was the only other country that shipped more to the United States last month than in September, 1913. Austrian trade was insignificant. Belgium's exports to the United States for the month dropped from about $4,400,000 to $919,000; those of France, from $15,000,000 to $5,000,000; and shipments from Germany fell from $19,000,000 to $3,000,000. Germany's imports from the United States all but disappeared, falling from nearly 35,000,000 in September, 1913, to less than $3,000 last month. Belgian imports showed like results, while British imports from this country decreased about $17,000,000 or over 30 per cent.

The British Vice-Consul at Ekaterinburg (Russia) states that the demand for **platinum** having ceased owing to the closure of the European markets, the mining of the metal [in the Ural mining districts] has been greatly curtailed. The price accordingly has dropped considerably. Banks advance only 15,000 roubles per pood (about £2 19*s.* per oz.) on raw platinum (83 per cent platinum), charging interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum; this, however, is quite insufficient to cover the expenses of mining, which, with the exception of one or two of the big companies who mine by dredging, is carried on by primitive methods, thereby entailing heavy working costs. Platinum miners are, however, petitioning the Government to advance them a larger sum through the Government Bank and on easier terms, in order to prevent having to shut down the mines altogether. Platinum is being bought up cheaply by local people with a view to holding it over until the expiration of the war, when it is expected it will resume its normal price of about £7 8*s.* 3*d.* per oz.

The latest report to hand from the **London metal market** (November 10th) is as follows—*Copper*: The demand continues of no special importance, but sellers being more reserved, warrant metal shows a further improvement, and closed firm at £50 10*s.* for cash delivery. The settlement price is £50 5*s.* Official quotations: Cash, standard, £50 2*s.* 6*d.* to £50 7*s.* 6*d.*, and electrolytic £52 5*s.* to £52 15*s.* per ton. *Tin*: The East is reported strong, and the feature here has been the further considerable rise in cash Straits tin up to £46, an advance of £3 against last Friday. Cash standard rose to about £140 in sympathy, which was the closing value. Settlement price £139 10*s.* The official quotation for cash is £139 5*s.* to £139 15*s.* per ton, and ingots £141 to £142. *Pig-iron* was idle; London settlement price of Cleveland 49*s.* 1½*d.* per ton. *Pig-lead* steady; soft foreign spot is quoted £18 10*s.*, prompt delivery £18 5*s.*, November shipment sold at £17 15*s.*, January quoted £17 7*s.* 6*d.* and English lead £18 15*s.* per ton. *Spelter* rather easier; American quoted £24 to £24 5*s.* per ton; specials nominal. *Zinc* sheet quiet; American worth about £40 per ton. *Antimony* irregular; English Regulas spot £50 to £55, and forward £40 per ton. *Tinplates* steady; I.C.'s. 12*s.* 9*d. f. o. b.* Wales. *Aluminium*, £81 to £83 per ton. *Quicksilver* strong at £11 to £11 10*s.* per bottle.

From the point of view of longevity, quantity of gold produced, richness of ore, and dividends to shareholders, the five Indian **mines of the Kolar field** have (says the *Statist*) established a remarkable record. In something over 30 years these mines together have dealt with quite 12,000,000 tons of ore, and yielded gold valued at over £40,000,000, the average yield for the whole production being more than £3 7*s.* per ton of ore milled. The dividend payments to shareholders have now reached the enormous total of over £16,000,000, and not one of the companies has an issued capital in excess of £400,000. Of course, after such a lengthy record of production the mines are getting deep—one of them is down to over 4,600 feet vertical depth; but production continues undiminished, and at least four of the mines appear to have many years of profitable existence before them.

According to the *Times* the **Canadian Mills** engaged in the **manufacture of paper** for newspapers are experiencing a greatly increased demand, and new mills are being discussed by pulp and paper manufacturers. The export business particularly has increased in a remarkable degree. In normal circumstances Canada produces about 1,600 tons of news-print-paper per day, of which 400 tons are used in the Dominion. The balance of 1,200 tons is exported. The extent to which Canadian mills can assist in maintaining the world's production of paper since Continental supplies have been partially

cut off is not difficult to estimate. There is a natural hesitation in regard to the erection of new mills, since immediately the war ends conditions will change. On the other hand, it is recognized that when once trade has been diverted from any avenue, it is difficult to recover.

According to *Fairplay*, a London shipping Journal, the tariff of **premiums for war risk** issued by the war risk department of the **Japanese Government** is on an extremely low basis. From Japan and Korea to ports *viâ* Singapore as far as Suez the rate is only 4*s*. per cent.; up to Gibraltar the rate is 8*s*., while for ports in England and as far as Holland the rate is 15*s*. per cent. To the East Coast of America *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope the rate is 8*s*. per cent. On the other hand, the highest rate mentioned is 18*s*. per cent., and this is the rate for the Dutch East Indies, India, Australia and New Zealand. The Foreign Marine Insurance Association at Yokohama is, it is believed, taking up the question with the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and in the meantime the foreign Companies have not yet taken up the scheme.

Applications in respect of the following **new inventions** were filed in the Patent Office, Calcutta, up to November 25th :—Raney-Laird Petroleum Dehydrating Co.—A process and apparatus for treating petroleum emulsions. I. E. Robinson.—Improvements in or relating to smoke consuming furnaces and stoves. G. K. Paul.—Compact and comfortable box harmonium. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd.—Improvements in the connections of electrical condensers. C. L. Grugeon and (Mrs.) M. E. Grugeon.—Improvements in or relating to frames for pictures, photographs and the like. W. J. Melhuish.—Improvements in the manufacture of vegetable milk and its derivatives. E. Thompson.—Improvements in electro-magnetic perforators. Duncan Brothers & Co. and M. H. Hotchkis.—Improvements in and in connection with machinery for drying tea and the like. G. L. Danforth.—Improvements in regenerators.

The general principles upon which the Board of **Trade** (London) will act in dealing with applications for the avoidance or suspension of patents and trade-marks under the **Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks (Temporary Rules) Acts**, 1914, are embodied in a Notice issued by the Comptroller-General in mail week. "In regard to patents licences will, as a general rule, be granted where the applicants fulfil the necessary conditions, set out in Rule 1 of the Temporary Rules. (1) Where there is no manufacture in this country under the patent, and also (2) Where what manufacture there is is carried on by a company or firm on behalf of *alien enemies* resident abroad, and there is any reason to doubt that the manufacture will continue to be carried on, or where it is in the interests of the country that some other manufacture should be started in the British interests. As regards Trade-marks suspension will, as a general rule, only be granted in the following cases: (1) Where the trade-mark is the name of a patented article, and a licence is granted under the patent protecting it. (2) Where it is the only name or only practicable name of an article manufactured under an expired patent. (3) Where it is the name or the only practicable name of an article manufactured in accordance with a known process or a formula which has been published or is well known in the trade." Generally speaking, suspension will *not* be granted in the case of *pictorial* devices.

Weather in India during the week ended Tuesday last was marked by a disturbance in the extreme south which gave some heavy rain, chiefly on the south coast of the Peninsula. The disturbed conditions affecting northwest India developed into a depression over Baluchistan, and gave light rain along the northwest frontier. In Burma and northeast India skies are practically clear.

NOTICES.

INDIAN CROP FORECASTS.

SEASON 1914-15.

It is expected that the General Memoranda on various crops to be issued by the Department of Statistics during 1914-15 will be published in the *Indian Trade Journal* on the dates specified below :—

RICE—			
Second memorandum	December	24,	1914
Final "	February	25,	1915
WHEAT—			
First memorandum	December	31,	1914
Second "	March	11,	1915
Final "	May	27	"
COTTON—			
Third memorandum	December	17	1914
Final "	February	18,	1915
LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD (Spring oilseeds)—			
First memorandum	December	31,	1914
Second "	March	11,	1915
Final "	May	27	"
SESAMUM—			
Final memorandum	January	14,	1915
Supplementary memorandum	April	22	"
GROUNDNUT—			
Final memorandum	February	18,	1915
INDIGO—			
Final memorandum	December	24,	1914
SUGARCANE—			
Final memorandum	February	25,	1915

CALLS FOR TENDERS.

Petty Stores.

The Superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, invites sealed tenders for the supply of Petty Stores during the official year 1915-16, the principal items being timber, cordage, twine, cotton, oils (kerosine, lubricating), oakum, tallow, muslin, bags packing, lime, gunny, felt, wet cotton, etc. Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on the 29th December, 1914. Tender forms, list of stores and other particulars can be obtained from the Superintendent on payment of one rupee.

ENQUIRIES.

(For particulars address the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, New Imperial Secretariat, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

An asterisk (*) preceding an enquiry indicates that Bank references are offered.)

Cycle and Cycle Accessories.

(D412)—A firm in Kobe, Japan, desires to appoint agents in Calcutta for the sale of cycles and cycle accessories.

Engines.

(D413)—A firm of manufacturers in Leeds is desirous of appointing agents in India for the sale of oil gas and petrol engines.

Essential Oils and Perfumery.

(D414)—A local firm is desirous of securing the agency of manufacturers of Essential Oils and artificial perfumes in Europe and America.

Grocers' and Druggists' Sundries.

(D415)—A firm in Bristol, manufacturers of Grocers' and Druggists' Sundries, is desirous of appointing an agent in India for the sale of these goods.

Gum Tragacanth and Gum Asafoetida.

(D416)—A firm in U. S. A. is desirous of being put into touch with sellers of Gum Tragacanth and Gum Asafoetida.

Indian Madder.

(D417)—A firm in Newcastle-on-Tyne is desirous of getting into touch with exporters of Indian Madder or Manjit.

Junk, Rags and Metals.

***(D418)**—A firm in San Francisco, California, is desirous of communicating with exporters of Junk (*i.e.* old pieces of rope and cordage), rags and metals.

Malt Extract.

***(D419)**—A firm in London, manufacturing a special brand of malt extract, is desirous of communicating with firms in the Textile trade using malt extract.

Preserved Meat.

(D420)—A firm in Chicago, U.S.A., manufacturing preserved meat products and boneless smoked herring is desirous of entering into relations with agents or importers in the various commercial centres of India.

Sheep Casings.

(D421)—A firm in Chicago, U. S. A., is desirous of communicating with local manufacturers of sheep casings.

Tea Oil Meal.

(D422)—A firm in U. S. A., who are large consumers of tea oil meal, is desirous of getting into touch with suppliers of the article in Calcutta.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The following publications have been received and may be consulted by any desirous of studying them at the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, where they will be displayed in the waiting-room till Wednesday, the 16th December 1914 :—

Parliamentary Publications.

The Annual Local Taxation Returns (England and Wales) for 1912-13, Part II. Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to inquire into Foot-and-Mouth Disease—1914. Colonial Reports—No. 810—Cayman Islands (Jamaica)—Report for 1912-13.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

Canada—The Labour Gazette, October 1914 :—Weekly Report October 26th, 1914. Ceylon—Customs Returns for August and September 1914. The Canada Year Book, 1913.

Indian Publications.

Report on the Atarra Experimental Station, District Banda, for the years ending the 30th June 1913 and 1914. Bihar and Orissa—Report of the Agricultural Department for the year ending the 30th June 1914—Proceedings of the Second Provincial Co-operative Conference, October 5th, 1914. Administration Report of the Rajpipla State for the year 1913-14.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All correspondence and remittances relating to the supply of the "INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL" should be forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, to whom all bills are payable.

Correspondence regarding advertisements in the "INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL" should be addressed to Reuter's Telegram Co., Ld., but all advertisements, blocks, etc., must be approved by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence before insertion.

Retail trade advertisements cannot be accepted.

A full index is published as a quarterly supplement and should be filed for reference.

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The Indian Trade Journal.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1914.

RESIN INDUSTRY IN KUMAON.

THERE has just been issued, in the form of a *Forest Bulletin* (No. 26 of 1914), a readable account of the resin industry in Kumaon by Mr. E. A. Smythies, I.F.S., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Naini Tal Division (United Provinces). Experiments to utilise the extensive Pine Forests of Kumaon for the production of turpentine and resin were first instituted nearly a quarter of a century ago: these were of a preliminary nature and were carried out by the Officers in charge of the Forest College (then School) at Dehra Dun. By 1895 it had been established that oleo-resin could be obtained in workable quantities from the Chir Pine (*Pinus longifolia*), and that the turpentine and resin obtained by the distillation of the crude resin were readily saleable. In the year following resin-tapping operations were started in the Naini Tal Forest Division on a small scale, and a commencement was made with 10,000 trees. An excellent site was chosen for the distillery at Bhowali, at an elevation of 5,500 feet above sea-level, on a main cart-road, with a perennial supply of cold water, and surrounded by oak and pine forests from which fuel and timber requirements could be easily supplied. Resin operations have since been continually and steadily extended. In 1903-04 the yield of crude resin was 3,409 maunds bringing in a gross revenue to Government of Rs. 28,224. Last year the yield was 43,000 maunds and the gross revenue therefrom Rs. 1,15,620. The current year's yield is expected to come up to 56,000 maunds, giving 78,000 gallons of turpentine, 11,000 gallons of refuse oil and about 38,000 maunds of resin. By 1917 it is anticipated that the resin operations in connection with the Bhowali distillery alone will produce 100,000 maunds of crude resin per annum, giving 140,000 gallons pure turpentine, 22,000 gallons of refuse oil, and 67,000 maunds of resin. Should prices obtainable for the manufactured product warrant it, this total could, it is said, be further increased by taking up still more distant forests, and working them for resin.

Mr. Smythies gives a detailed account—illustrated by half-tones—of the method of tapping and collection of the crude resin, processes of distillation, etc. There are, he explains, two principal methods in the trade for extracting resin from conifers, *i.e.*, the American "box" method and the French "cup and lip" method. That adopted in Kumaon closely follows the French method, which, briefly, is to work a forest for 5 years, and then give it a 10 year rest, and again work it for 5 years. The tapping rotation is thus 15 years, 5 years' tapping, 10 years' rest, and again 5 years' tapping, 10 years' rest and so on. Experiments have also been carried out in heavy tapping, with promising results.

"There are," writes Mr. Smythies, "at the present time about 25 different forests being worked for the supply of resin to the Bhowali Distillery, the trees in the coupes being tapped from 10,000 to 100,000 channels, and scattered over an enormous area of country. It takes over a week, travelling every day to go from the most southerly to the most northerly areas being worked. The work of the supervision and control of the tapping and the necessary fire-protection of the forests, is carried out by the ordinary Forest Department staff, and no expenditure is debited to the industry for this; their expenditure is borne by the Forest Department primarily for the protection of the forests, and no additional expenditure is incurred because of resin operations. This naturally enables the Department to work the industry appreciably more cheaply than it could be worked by private enterprise. The mere fact that the Forest Department have control of all the available Pine Forests in Kumaon (in fact of practically all the exploitable Pine Forests in the Himalayas) makes the Resin Industry in India essentially a Department Monopoly. This puts the greater responsibility on the Department to develop the industry on sound commercial lines to its greatest possible extent in the most satisfactory manner. This, it may safely be said, the Department is doing. After 5 years of continuous experiment, a Distillery has been erected, which turns out a uniform standard of turpentine and rosin suitable for the most exacting requirements of Indian consumers, and simultaneously with this, the tapping operations are being developed as rapidly as possible."

The reports received on samples of turpentine and rosin (obtained with the new process of distillation) sent to the chief consumers and importers in India are said to have been of a most gratifying nature, and to have fully established the satisfactory quality of the refined products. There is an excellent demand for these products, and the total estimated output of the Distillery has been sold for a year ahead (*i.e.*, until March 1915).

The following figures show the annual imports of turpentine and rosin into India during the past seven years:—

Years.	Turpentine.		Rosin, cwts.
1907-08	222,560	Gallons.	74,679
1908-09	253,570		56,909
1909-10	194,760		62,680
1910-11	197,720		40,721
1911-12	266,443		66,766
1912-13	20,779	Cwts.	61,017
1913-14	16,050		44,788

It is anticipated that the Bhowali Distillery alone will, in 3 years' time, be in a position to supply about 60 per cent of the total consumption of turpentine and well over 80 per cent of the rosin consumption of India. But in addition to the Bhowali Distillery, the Forest Department will shortly be erecting another Distillery in Eastern Kumaon, near Tanakpur, from which an approximate annual output of 25,000 gallons of turpentine may be expected, while the Departmental operations in the Punjab will ultimately give a further 50,000 gallons, making the total output of Indian turpentine equal to 200,000 gallons per annum and of rosin to 120,000 maunds. This will absorb practically all the workable forests of this species of Pine under the Forest Department.

Although the total imports of turpentine given above are somewhat over this figure, they include adulterated turpentines and substitutes, and the imports of pure turpentine are appreciably less. It is therefore not considered improbable that a certain amount will be available for export.

In anticipation of this a trial consignment of 2,000 gallons has recently been despatched to New Zealand. Samples of rosin have also been sent, in anticipation of possible export. There is no possibility of export to England or Europe, the natural outlet for any balance, after meeting Indian requirements, being to Australia, New Zealand, Java, etc.

It is also possible that consumption in India will increase to an extent which will absorb the maximum output of the Indian Distilleries, especially as a plentiful supply of raw materials should stimulate paint and varnish-making, and kindred industries.

The Report before us is the first detailed authentic account that has been published of the Resin Industry in India, at any rate of that in the United Provinces. The object with which it has been written is thus explained by the writer in the concluding chapter:

"In the first place, the publication of a detailed and correct account of the Resin Industry will, it is hoped, remove misapprehensions as to economic values of the Indian turpentine and rosin that at present appear to exist. In the second place, the rapid increase in Resin tapping operations, and the consequent increase in output of the Distillery, requires a broadening of the markets for the refined products, and a greater publicity.

"When the writer went on a tour to Calcutta, Bombay, and the chief Indian markets, he ascertained that many of the leading consumers and importers of turpentine and rosin in India had never heard of the Bhowali Distillery, or of the resin operations in Kumaon. If it was more generally recognised that large quantities of these articles were made in India, of which the purity and standard quality were guaranteed by the Forest Department, and which were

generally available at short notice, it is not unreasonable to consider that consumers and importers would prefer to get their requirements on the spot in preference to the trouble, risk and outlay involved in ordering and carrying large stocks from abroad.

"In closing this review of the Resin Industry in Kumaon, it may not be amiss to glance at its future prospects. The shortage in the world's supply of turpentine in 1911 caused extravagant prices, and forced many manufacturers to use various substitutes, which have apparently replaced turpentine for some of its commoner uses, but turpentine cannot be entirely replaced and is always preferred when available at reasonable prices. No substitute has yet been found for rosin, and except when over-production has caused a glut in the market, the price for this product has steadily risen.

"It seems therefore more than likely that there will be an ever increasing market for these products.

"Such an industry, which by utilising only a 'minor product' of the forest can give a sustained annual gross revenue of over Rs. 3 per acre (a decidedly high figure for Indian Forests), and which has given such excellent results in the past, is worth developing, and is being developed, to its extreme possibility, and has indeed little to fear, except perhaps the unlikely possibility of the synthetic manufacture of its products."

SAMPLE EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS.

THE exhibition of German and Austrian imported goods was opened on Tuesday, the 1st December, at the Commerce and Industry Building—1, Council House Street, Calcutta. The exhibition includes samples of such classes of German and Austrian (and some other foreign) imports as compete with already existing Indian industries or with which Indian manufacturers might be expected to compete. A number of samples of Indian manufactures of similar classes are included in the exhibition, comprising Textiles, Soap, Matches, Pencils, Glass, Hardware, Cutlery, Earthenware, etc.

The exhibition will remain open to the public from 10-30 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. on week days, except on Thursdays when the exhibition will be closed at 1-30 P.M. There will be no charge for admission and the Commercial Intelligence Department will be willing to give such explanatory information as they possess regarding the samples to persons interested.

It is expected that the exhibition will be closed finally about the 17th December.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

THE *Board of Trade Journal*, published on the 12th November, relating to Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations, gives particulars about:—

UNITED KINGDOM (IRELAND).—Importation of Hay and Straw from Michigan and Indiana prohibited.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—Amended Regulations respecting the Prohibition of Importation of Opium and other Drugs. Quarantine Act: Streaky Bay (S. A.) to be a First Port of Entry for Oversea Vessels. Export of Sugar prohibited, except under Permit.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.—Customs Decisions.

SIERRA LEONE.—Free Importation of Drugs and Dressings for Missionary Societies.

RUSSIA.—Tariff Treatment of Articles Imported by Russian Red Cross Society.

NORWAY.—Exportation of Motor Cars and Tyres prohibited.

SWEDEN.—List of Prohibited Exports.

GERMANY.—Export of Sugar prohibited.

NETHERLANDS.—Exportation of certain Articles prohibited.

DENMARK.—Revised List of Prohibited Exports.

SWITZERLAND.—Exportation of certain Articles prohibited.

ITALY.—Exportation of certain Goods prohibited. Exportation of Coffee allowed.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Appeals to United States Supreme Court from Decisions of the Court of Customs Appeals. Rules as to Invoicing Merchandise for the United States. Lines of Demarcation between Bars, Bands or Strips, and Plates of Steel defined. Customs Decisions.

We give the following particular of changes interesting to Indian trade:—

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Export of Sugar prohibited, except under Permit.

The *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* for the 19th September last contains a Proclamation, dated 18th September, 1914, prohibiting, under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1901-10, the exportation of sugar from the Commonwealth, unless the consent, in writing, of the Minister for Trade and Customs to such exportation has first been obtained.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 8th.

DURING the week ending December 7th there was no rain.

The harvesting of winter rice is progressing briskly; the provincial outturn is estimated at 81 per cent of the normal.

The sowing of *rabi* (spring) crops is still in progress in some districts; the crops are suffering for want of rain.

The state and prospects of standing crops are generally reported to be not favourable.

Damage to winter rice by insects is reported from Khulna and Bogra.

Cattle-disease is reported from eight districts.

The average price of common rice for the Province has fallen by about 1 per cent, as compared with that of the previous week.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Ranchi, Dec. 8th.

DURING the week ending December 7th there was no rain.

Harvesting of paddy is in progress.

Pressing of sugarcane has commenced.

The outturn of paddy has been considerably affected by the failure of the Hathiya rain.

Sowing of *rabi* (spring) crops still continues in some places.

Rain is badly needed for the standing *rabi* crops in several districts.

The average price of common rice has slightly risen as compared with that of the previous week.

The supply of fodder and water is sufficient.

Cattle-disease is reported from 12 districts.

Condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is generally good but rain is badly wanted in some States.

ASSAM.

Shillong, Dec. 7th.

DURING the week ending December 5th slight rain fell in a few sub-divisions.

Sowing of mustard is nearly finished.

Harvesting of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane are in progress.

Plucking of tea still continues in Darrang and Lakimpur.

Sowing of spring rice commenced in Sylhet.

Prospects of tea are good; outturn of winter rice and sugarcane is fair.

The average price of common rice has fallen by three per cent.

Cattle-disease is reported from two districts.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

KARACHI.

THE following are excerpts from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce held on the 24th November, 1914:—

Exports of Wool from India.

Read the following Resolution passed at a meeting of all members of the Chamber interested in the Wool Trade held on the 23rd November, 1914, to consider the Government of India's Notification of 20th November prohibiting the export of wool from India:—

Resolved.—That the following telegram to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, be sent with the approval of the Committe of the Chamber and a copy also to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for their support:—

"Chamber are unable understand Government's Notification of twentieth instant prohibiting export of wool from India. Nearly sixty-five per cent of total shipments from India are exported from Karachi the trade employing many thousands of labourers in Karachi and still larger numbers throughout Northern India. All concerned are doubtless ready to bear heaviest sacrifices if required in national interests. Practically whole of wool exports of Karachi are shipped direct to and sold by public auction in Liverpool. Owing requisition by Government of steamers for transports exports of wool since August seriously restricted. Exports now reviving owing to good demand from Liverpool for all qualities Indian wool consequent upon British Government's purchases of blankets and woollen goods for military purposes. About eight thousand bales now lying ready for shipment from Karachi about one week hence. This wool has been specially prepared to meet urgent demands from home arising from Government purchases. Large numbers Indian merchants will be ruined if export of wool prohibited as the local demands for manufacturing purposes in India are extremely small compared to total supply of raw wool on market. Government Notification apparently does not apply to wools of too low quality to be used by Indian Woolen Mills. The Chamber do not understand the meaning of this exception Chamber beg that the reasons for the prohibition of export of Indian wool to United Kingdom may be fully explained by telegram. Further that wool lying ready for shipment hence may be duly exported next week."

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Irrigation in Sind.

Read letter No. 1001, dated 13th November, 1914, from the Assistant Commissioner-in-Sind, forwarding with reference to previous correspondence a copy of the report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India to consider the Sukkur Barrage and Rohri Canal Project; stating that as at present advised Government do not consider that there is any immediate cause to fear that the Punjab withdrawals will, to a serious extent, affect the Sind supplies, but that the matter is being thoroughly investigated, and no final pronouncement can yet be made; and adding that the Government of Bombay are giving the report careful consideration and their

course of action will be in consonance with the views already expressed by His Excellency the Governor when referring to this project in Sind.

Resolution.—To be submitted to the Standing Sub-Committee on Irrigation for favour of report.

UPPER INDIA.

The particulars below are from the Abstract of Proceedings of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce during October 1914 :—

Proposed Prohibition of the Cutting of Currency Notes.

In a communication, dated the 31st August, 1914, the Government of India, Finance Department, invited the opinion of the Chamber as to the desirability of taking steps to bring to an end the present practice of cutting Government Currency Notes.

The Committee prefaced their reply by expressing appreciation of the fact that the Government already had under consideration the question of the discontinuance of the re-issue of used notes, and that an investigation was in progress towards the improvement of the present form and design of paper-money. The Committee would welcome any future reference in this matter.

As regards the subject of discouraging the cutting of Currency Notes, however, the Committee felt that any such efforts would be in the highest degree inadvisable. It was admitted that the cutting of Currency Notes might cause some measure of inconvenience to the recipients of the cut notes, but the advantages to the remitter, and of the almost complete safety of the method of making remittances by means of cut notes in separate despatches, were so great and so outstanding as to place the question of inconvenience to the recipient beneath consideration.

The Committee could not of course question the evidence of the Paper Currency Department as to the fact that the custom of cutting Currency Notes lent itself to the commission of fraud, and the expenditure of care and time in the offices of the department must of course be readily admitted, but the experience of the members of the Chamber did not, fortunately, support the contention that the cutting of notes facilitated fraud to any degree out of the ordinary.

It was argued by Government that any steps which might be taken to minimise delay in the encashment of cut notes, and the consequent inconvenience to the public, would cause impediments to the acceptability and smooth administration of the currency note system, but the Committee thought that any such impediments would be quite infinitesimal as compared to the unpopularity which would follow on the introduction of coercive measures towards the prohibition of the cutting of notes.

Were it possible in all cases to impose the penalty, such as was contemplated for the cutting of notes, on the remitter, the case against prohibition or discouragement would not be so strong, but since it would be the recipient who would suffer on tendering the cut notes, the penalty would be, in many cases, entirely unjust.

The Committee were not prepared to admit that the alternative system of postal insurance for small remittances did supply an adequate altrnative ; the cost of insurance itself must act as a deterrent to the use of notes, and in the interests of trade every facility should be afforded by Government for the free circulation of money.

On the whole the Committee saw nothing but objections to any interference with the system, and could not admit that its discouragement or cessation would have any advantage beyond the reduction of labour and trouble to the Paper Currency Department.

Proposed Legislation by Government against the Usurious Demands of Money-lenders.

The Government of the United Provinces, Judicial (Civil) Department, in a letter, dated the 26th September, invited the opinion of the Chamber upon the feasibility of preventing the use of the Civil Courts as an agency for the realisation of the usurious demands of money-lenders, as proposed in a communication No. 1052-1063, from the Government of India, Home Department (Judicial), to the Government of the United Provinces.

In reply the Committee expressed their agreement with the view held by the Government of India, that this check upon usury was desirable and that legislation on the lines of the English Money-lenders Act of 1900 would best meet the case.

—The *Japan Weekly Mail* dated 10th October, referring to the measures which are being taken to **promote Indo-Japanese trade**, says that Mr. Yasoroku Soyejima, Director of the Japan-India Society, is leaving Tokyo for Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe and principal centres of foreign trade on a trip of canvassing and encouraging trade with India. Since the war, the Society has heard from many leading merchants in the South Seas and British India for opening trade with Japan to get supplies of merchandise to replace European goods. At the same time, direct exporters in the western provinces in Japan have requested the Society to furnish them with necessary information for further expansion of trade in those regions. The Society, with Premier Count Okuma for its President, regarding this as an unprecedented opportunity to establish a firm foundation of Japanese trade in British India and the South Seas, has decided to assume more activity in promoting the trade in that direction. The Society has added lately nearly 200 new members, including persons of national prominence, and is doing some excellent work.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS FOR OCTOBER.

Larger Supplies of Sugar and Petroleum.

The *Times* of 9th November says :—It is gratifying to record that the trade returns for the past month [published in another part of this issue] show a further recovery in the foreign commerce of this country as compared with the previous war months of August and September. All the main divisions of our commerce again participated in the improvement, which was especially marked in the case of imports. Compared with September, imports increased by 6½ million sterling, British exports by nearly two millions, and re-exports by two millions. That is to say the volume of the total foreign trade advanced by nearly 11 million pounds in one month, or at the rate of about 14 per cent. It is true that part of this increase was due to higher prices, and moreover the working days in October were one more than in September. But after making allowances for these factors it is clear that the recovery of trade from the shock of war is steadily progressive. In September the imports were nearly three millions more than in August, home exports two and a half millions higher, and re-exports three quarters of a million more than in August. Thus the advance in imports last month was more than double that recorded for September. A heavy fall is shown, of course, as compared with October, 1913, the figures being as follows :—

		October, 1914.	
Imports . .	£51,559,289	£20,170,887 =	28·1 per cent.
Exports . .	£28,601,815	£18,020,884 =	38·6 ,,
Re-exports .	£7,179,857	£2,376,287 =	24·8 ,,
	Ten Months Ended October, 1914.		
Imports . .	£574,014,477	£55,461,768 =	8·8 per cent.
Exports . .	£379,350,178	£58,028,130 =	13·4 ,,
Re-exports .	£83,976,063	£7,950,513 =	8·6 ,,

Compared with September, food and drink imports in October were more in value by five millions, including increases of one million in grain and nearly one million in meat; other non-dutiable food is up by 1¾ millions and dutiable foodstuffs by 3¾ millions. This latter increase was mainly due to larger supplies of sugar, which advanced from 1,663,000 cwt. in September to 4,094,000 cwt. in October, as a result, no doubt, of the activities of the Sugar Commission. It is noteworthy that stocks now in bond are nearly equal to those held last year, notwithstanding the interruption of European supplies.

Heavy Decreases in Cotton Figures.

The month's exports (says the *Manchester Guardian*) show decreases of £5,264,533 in cotton goods, £2,198,273 in coal, etc., £1,861,771 in iron and steel, £1,238,558 in machinery, £1,284,656 in woollen goods, and £1,057,973 in food, drink, and tobacco. Cotton yarn exports have fallen from £1,401,806 to £477,782, the loss of German trade alone accounting for over £500,000, while Turkey's takings have fallen from £49,321 to £150. In the cloth trade printed and dyed goods have fallen more than one-half, the latter from £2,492,530 to £1,197,056. The total value of piece goods of all kinds is £4,937,051, as against £8,724,743. The German trade lost is about £173,000, and the Turkish (which has almost disappeared) £511,000. Denmark and Italy have increased their takings by quite a good percentage, but those of the Netherlands have fallen from £134,735 to £26,931, and there are also decreases in Switzerland, Portugal, and Belgium, the last-named dropping to £126. These declines, however, are mostly trifling compared with China's, which is £687,000, and Bombay's, which is over £400,000. Bengal sets against this an increase of £114,000, but Burma has fallen off by £59,000.

DYESTUFFS AND COLOURS.

The Board of Trade (London) have had under consideration the question of the supply of dyestuffs and colours, the shortage of which at the present time, owing to the cessation of supplies from Germany, is causing great apprehension in the textile trades and in other important British industries. After consultation with the Committee on Chemical Manufactures appointed in August last under the Chairmanship of the Lord Chancellor it appeared to the Board advisable to take such steps as were possible to develop the immediately available sources of supply and also encourage the permanent manufacture of dyestuffs and colours in the United Kingdom on a large scale, so as to guard against any recurrence of the present difficulty. As regards interim steps arrangements have been made to encourage the immediate expansion of the various existing sources of supply. As regards the permanent supply, after preliminary consultations with representatives of some of the principal bodies of consumers, a meeting was held at the offices of the Board of Trade on Tuesday, November 10, which was attended by representatives of 22 important associations and firms engaged in the colour-using industries. There was laid before the meeting a scheme for the formation of a limited company with a large capital, of which the bulk will be subscribed by the consumers of dyestuffs and colours and others interested, the Government indicating their willingness conditionally on this being done to subscribe a certain proportion of the share capital and to guarantee the interest on a large Debenture issue for a term of years. Precautions would be taken to preserve the British control of the enterprise and to prevent undue encroachment on other branches of the chemical trades. The meeting was informed that preliminary arrangements had been made enabling His Majesty's Government to acquire important dye-producing works in this country for the purpose of the new company if established, and that the Government would be prepared to take all necessary steps to secure the acquisition of any other concerns in the United Kingdom whose transfer to the new

company might be desirable. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution approving in principle of a national effort being made by the trade to increase the British supply of synthetic colours and welcoming the assistance of His Majesty's Government for that purpose. A small committee representing the trades concerned was appointed to consider with the Board of trade with a view to the elaboration of a scheme on the line discussed at the meeting. The first meeting of the committee was held later in the afternoon.

COCONUTS IN ZANZIBAR.

Mr. F. C. McClellan, Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar, contributes to the current number of the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute* an interesting article on "Agricultural Resources of the Zanzibar Protectorate." Among the crops Cloves take the first place, providing a chief source of revenue to the Government. The coconut comes next in order of precedence, though its importance is of modern origin. The Arabs planted some near their houses for purposes of food, and allowed the slaves, similarly, to plant a few outside their huts. Only rarely are systematically laid out plantations met with. The writer continues :

Of late years planting has been much on the increase, but the method and precision found in the Arab clove-plantings is absent from their coconut fields. Many of the Wahadimu and Wapemba villages consist of coconut groves with the huts beneath.

In the absence of agricultural returns only a rough estimate can be given of the number of trees in the two islands (Zanzibar and Pemba), but there are probably about 2,500,000 covering an area of about 45,000 acres.

Under white supervision the tree yields 80 or 90 nuts per annum on good soil. In the inland plantations the yield is less and the trees come into bearing later.

Five varieties of nuts are recognised, three named according to their colour—white, black and red—and two varieties of Pemba coconut. No experiments have been carried out with regard to these, but the red variety is regarded as the earliest yielder. Of the Pemba varieties, one is used only for its milk, which is exceedingly pleasant to drink, while the other is used both for copra and its milk.

Given proper cultivation and attention, the coconut tree is much freer from disease in Zanzibar than in many other countries. The rhinoceros beetle occurs here as elsewhere, but its ravages are slight as compared with those reported from other coconut-producing countries. Bud-rot is noticeable in neglected woods, but where disease is most evident it will be found that the owner does not clean his land, spending what money he can spare on trying to clean his clove-area.

Copra.

Zanzibar copra is not of very good quality. Its price at present compares unfavourably with that of Cochin and Ceylon copra, but this is entirely due to want of care in its preparation, and to the producer's lack of capital. Samples prepared on the Government plantations have been most favourably reported on. The following extracts are taken from the broker's report :

"Ten bags mentioned as 'sun-dried copra' ..... is a very fine shipment of sun-dried copra and much better than copra sold under the ordinary guarantee of 'fair merchantable sun-dried'..... It compares with copra shipped from the Malabar Coast."

The copra is either sun-dried or smoke-dried, the latter process yielding a black product of very inferior quality.

The mean annual output of copra from the two islands for the ten years ending 1912 was 16,000,000 lb. The exports in recent years are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Tons.
1909	3,393
1910	3,932
1911	8,110
1912	7,443
1913	7,412

The export trade is in the hands of two or three firms, and most of the copra goes to Marseilles.

In addition to the nuts used for the production of copra, large numbers of cocouuts are used for food, each native taking at least two a day, and often more, for that purpose.

Coconut oil.

A certain amount of coconut oil is manufactured in the islands. The values of the combined exports of this oil and of sim-sim (resamum) oil in recent years are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Values in Rupees.
1909	32,662
1910	30,902
1911	54,673
1912	49,159
1913	35,918

Coir Fibre.

Fettered by want of capital, the plantation owners neglect coir fibre entirely, and there are no exports of this. Matting and rope of excellent quality are made in the town jail from home-produced coir, and samples of these are now on view in the Public Exhibition Galleries of the Imperial Institute. A small consignment of matting and rope was recently sold in London, and samples have been examined at the Imperial Institute.

Speaking generally, the conditions of both islands are very favourable to coconut cultivation, and considerable areas of unplanted land await capital for their development.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN BIHAR AND ORISSA.

ANNUAL OFFICIAL REVIEW.

We take the following from the "Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Province of Bihar and Orissa" for the year 1913-14, just issued :—

Patna Division.

Considerable distress was caused by the sudden and unprecedented floods of August 1913 throughout the Division, but chiefly in the Patna District, where large areas of standing crops were washed away, and many houses collapsed. The reserve stock of food grains was also lost in some places. Subscriptions were raised locally to help the cultivating classes and taccavi loans were freely distributed. In Gaya and Shahabad the *bhadoi* crop was damaged to some extent by the inundation. The after-effects of these floods, however, have been good, as the *rabi* crops have been excellent on the whole in all three districts. The prices of food-grains nevertheless continued to rule high, chiefly affecting middle class people dependent on fixed incomes.

The **weaving industry** in the town of Bihar received an impetus from the establishment of the Government Weaving School, and a weaving factory has been established in which some of the well-to-do residents of the town have taken shares. At Dinapore **furniture** of various kinds and of fair quality is made and the Dinapore **oil mills** are reported to be doing a flourishing trade, employing about 150 labourers daily. The Bihta agricultural and industrial show was opened this year by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 23rd February, 1914. The agricultural and industrial exhibits were fairly representative and there were 313 entries of cattle as against 63 in the preceding year. The **mica mines** in the Nawada subdivision continued to be worked on a fairly large scale, and generally with success; the average number of coolies employed daily in various mines was 4,684 against 1,530 in the last report. The output during the year was 307 tons, valued at Rs. 2,43,172 against 331 tons, valued at Rs. 2,39,872 in the last report. The **lac** industry, however, is gradually declining owing to falling prices. The Gaya **corn mill** practically ceased to work. The manufacture of *Kath* at Bhalua is said to have been conducted with profit. The manufacture of **carpets** at Obra and of **tassar cloth** at Manpur and Kadirganj continued, but these industries are in a decaying condition. **Sugar** refining in the Sasaram and Buxar subdivisions is the only indigenous industry in Shahabad which is in a fairly flourishing condition. The chief economic feature of the Shahabad district is the extensive quarrying of **limestone and lime burning** in the Sasaram subdivision in the south of which 5 companies are now working. These companies give a considerable amount of employment in the neighbourhood, the daily average number of coolies employed being 950. During the year 55,136 tons of limestone, 892 tons of ballast and 10,577 tons of lime were exported, showing a considerable advance on last year's exports of 44,138 and 250 tons of limestone and ballast respectively. The Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway is mainly used for the export of limestone and has little passenger and goods traffic. The Arrah-Sasaram Railway has a considerable passenger traffic and also carries a large quantity of grain from the canal-irrigated area.

Tirhut Division.

On account of abundant rainfall agriculturists enjoyed excellent crops and their material condition was better than in the previous year. The *rabi* and the winter rice crops were very good in all the districts except in a few areas, especially in Saran, where the paddy was twice washed away. A certain amount of damage also was done by hail to the *rabi* crops in Champaran and Darbhanga. The *bhadoi* was excellent in Champaran, normal in Saran, and below the normal in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. Prices of food-grains ruled very high. The general health of the people showed a marked deterioration as compared with the preceding dry year. There was practically no immigration into the division during the year and very little emigration to foreign countries, though the number rose from 17 to 100 in Darbhanga. The usual flow of emigration to the east continued throughout the division, though the good harvests and the requirements of labour in the factories and on the Tribeni Canal tended to decrease emigration from Champaran. A feature of the year was the **large export of cattle to Bengal and Eastern Bengal**, extraordinarily high prices being obtained, especially at the Sonepore Fair.

The **Indigo industry** is still declining and, in addition to contraction of the area under indigo, the outturn was very poor, generally owing to unseasonable and heavy rain. The **sugar factories** again had a good year. Three **rice mills** were established in Champaran, two of which showed considerable profits. In the same district also a **silk factory** was started by the Salvation Army. In Darbhanga the **tobacco trade** received an impetus, owing to the opening of two factories for dried tobacco leaves to feed the Monghyr Tobacco Company. In Muzaffarpur there was an expansion in **jute cultivation** from 1,400 to 2,100 acres. The **saltpetre manufacture** seems to have done fairly well throughout the year. In Muzaffarpur the establishment of a **Central Co-operative Bank** has proved an immense boon to the cultivating classes; 48 Societies have also been opened at different places. The Champaran Agricultural Bank, started last year in Bettiah, was wound up as it did not work satisfactorily. Nine agricultural societies were started in the Bettiah subdivision during the year,

but steps were taken to wind up two agricultural banks. In Saran the question of agricultural banks was re-examined and it is hoped that four such enterprises will shortly be started. The Insurance Companies have found a foothold for the first time in Samastipur and there was a **marked increase in insurance business** in the town of Darbhanga. The sixth Tirhut Exhibition was held in the town of Muzaffarpur during the year, but proved less attractive than in the previous year. The standard of living appears to be rising steadily throughout the division.

Bhagalpur Division.

The material condition of the people was generally good throughout the year, though some damage was caused to the *bhadoi* crop owing to the unseasonable rain in the early part of the year. The outturn of both winter rice and *rabi* was, however, generally satisfactory. The prices of food-grains ruled high in all districts, except Bhagalpur, evidently owing to the export of food-stocks to other districts. Local labour is very scarce in Purnea and wages are very high, the local cultivators being reported too prosperous and indolent even to harvest their own crops themselves. The numbers of coolies despatched from Monghyr and Santal Parganas to the tea districts during the year were 383 and 549 respectively, against 323 and 613 in the previous financial year. From the latter district also 1,274 coolies are said to have been recruited principally for labour in the Lushai hills, Akyab and Chittagong. There was no emigration from, or immigration into, the districts of Bhagalpur and Purnea.

Cigarettes continue to be manufactured in large quantities by the Peninsular American Tobacco Company in Monghyr and country cigarettes, called *biris*, at Jhajha in the same district. Other industries such as **brick-making, mica-mining, slate quarrying** and the **manufacture of sugar** are also carried on in this district. The two **oil mills** started at Monghyr and Lakhisarai are reported to be in a flourishing condition. **Guns** of tolerable quality are manufactured in Monghyr town, are reported to be cheap and are sold in most parts of Bihar and Bengal, and some even in the United Provinces. Coarse cloths are manufactured in all the districts and mixed silk and cotton fabric *Bafta* at Nathnagar within the Bhagalpur district. The **weaving industry** of Borhait and Borio in the Rajhmahal Damin in the Santal Parganas continues to flourish. The **Stone companies** in the Pakour subdivision, with two or three exceptions, are reported to be in a suspended condition owing to the difficulty of securing a legitimate title to the hills where stone is available, though they have now succeeded in enlisting the co-operation of the landlords. The **lac industry** of this district has not yet regained its former flourishing condition owing to the fall in prices. The **jute trade** in Purnea continues to expand and the quantity of jute grown yearly is increasing to such an extent that the Railways cannot handle it with any degree of expedition. An extension of the river service from Madla to Barsoi would help to relieve the congestion, but the new Eastern Bengal State Railway bridges over the Mahanadi are reported to be too low to allow steamers to pass. Agricultural exhibitions were held at Singheswar and Bansi in the district of Bhagalpur. A similar exhibition known as the "Kapilas Mela" was held near Supaul in the same district. The **grain Golas** in the Government and Wards' estates and in the Rohini Ghatwali estate in the Santal Parganas continued to be of general benefit and are increasing in popularity. The Samastipur-Roserah Extension of the Bengal and North-Western Railway is now working and the Roserah-Khagaria extension, which should increase the trade of Darbhanga and Monghyr, is expected to be ready by the end of 1914. The Bhagalpur Bansi line is reported not to have shown any tendency towards increase of traffic as the Santal Parganas side is still unopened. The new Siliguri Kishenganj extension of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway should foster trade in Purnea, specially in jute.

Orissa Division.

Repeated floods during the year greatly damaged the paddy in the Kendrapara and Jajpur subdivisions of Cuttack and in a great part of the Balasore District. The year opened auspiciously, but after the middle of July the irregular distribution of rainfall retarded the reploughing and weeding for the autumn rice in some parts. The outturn of rice was very poor in Balasore and only normal in the other districts. Prices of food-grains ruled rather higher than in former years. The pressure amongst the poorer agriculturists was, however, much relieved by the increase in the volume of emigration to Calcutta and elsewhere where work at fairly high wages is available. The stock of food-grains was generally sufficient for local requirements throughout the year, the reserve from previous years making up for the serious shortage of the harvest in the Balasore district.

The Railway has incidentally broken through the conservatism and exclusive habits of the Oriyas and gradually brought about a higher standard of comfort and more expensive mode of living. The wages of labour have risen and the village artisan is finding that the towns offer him better wages than the mofassil and is, therefore, resorting thereto in the slack season.

The influence of economic changes has been indicated only by a rise in the standard of comfort but not in any earnest endeavour in the direction of regenerating indigenous industries or the adoption of improved methods. The **bell-metal** and the **weaving industries** carried on according to the old method continued to meet local requirements. The Utkal Tannery at Cuttack, the Co-operative societies in Khurda and Banki Government estates and

in the Dompara and Darpan Wards estates are reported to be doing good work. The Ministerial Officers' Urban Societies started in the towns of Cuttack and Puri also worked well. Dr. Harrison's **red oxide mine** in the Khurda Government Estate in Puri is said to be making some headway. The **coconut trade** in Puri is now in a flourishing condition and offers great scope for expansion as the soil is suitable for this profitable crop. Education is gradually spreading in the districts of Angul and Khondmals and the aboriginal races are taking to cultivation of new crops and vegetables which find a ready market and give a good return. In Sambalpur the Hingir Rampur Coal Company employed 489 labourers daily in 1913 as against 468 in 1912 and is now taking a lease of an additional area. There is every prospect of the **coal business** acquiring some importance in this district. Mr. Casey's hemp (*Agave Sisalana*) plantation, the Mahanadi Oil and Flour Mill, and the Government Gonda Weaving School continued to work well. The agricultural associations started in each district continued to do what they could to introduce new seeds and manures and improved methods of cultivation, but the progress is slow as the people are highly conservative and opposed to innovations.

Chota Nagpur Division.

The year on the whole was one of fair agricultural prosperity. The outturn of crops was generally fair, and the health of the people was decidedly satisfactory. The Division as a whole is making gradual but steady progress in the matter of economic development with the extension of railway and mining operations. Altogether 14,521 labourers, including dependents, were registered as emigrants from the division to the tea gardens of Assam, though growing prosperity tends to lessen the supply of recruits. There was no organised immigration into any district. The large demand for labour in the coal-fields, the lac factories, the Tata Iron and Steel Works and the copper and iron mines in Manoharpur resulted in considerable immigration into the districts of Manbhum and Singhbhum.

In Singhbum during the year Messrs. Tata & Co. completed the installation of a plant for the supply of good ice and soda water to the inhabitants of Sakchi. The firm's pay roll shows an average of about 9,000 men and women. It is reported that sales of **pig iron and steel** have been made to all parts of India as well as Japan, China, Ceylon, Java, Burma, the Straits Settlements, Australia, River Plate and the west coast of the United States. The company's net profit during the year ending the 30th June, 1913, is reported at Rs. 8,58,583. The Cape Copper Co. and the Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited, also continued operations on a large scale with success, while mining and prospecting operations for chromium, manganese, granite and limestone were carried on by other companies. The Chaibassa Annual Fair and Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was held in January, 1914 and was largely attended. In Manbhum the Deputy Commissioner reports that the agricultural population show hardly any signs of economic development, but a tendency to a higher standard of living is apparent even in remote rural areas. The use of imported goods is making steady progress but signs of industrial combination are not apparent Labour was plentiful, as in past years, in the coal-fields. In Hazaribagh attempts are being made by the local Mica Mining Association to develop mica deposits on more advanced lines and to determine whether it would be possible to work to greater lengths than the abandoned surface workings have yet reached. The Chota Nagpur Banking Association, with its branches at Giridih and Chatra, is said to be working well. Another institution, under the name of the Hazaribagh Banking Association, has been started by the local Bihari Kayastha community; but a number of Co-operative Credit Societies had to be closed owing to mismanagement and lack of sympathy and interest on the part of their members. In Ranchi, it is reported, there is little to chronicle in the way of economic developments. Father Hoffmann's Co-operative Credit Societies are doing a great deal to free the aboriginal from the clutches of the money-lender, and the efforts of the missionaries have had a considerable effect in civilising the aboriginal and raising his standard of life generally. The Ranchi Union, the Ranchi Ministerial Officers' Urban Co-operative Credit Society and the Uraon-Munda Siksha Sabha are all doing useful work. In Palamau, the Deputy Commissioner reports that there were no marked developments in the economic condition of the people. The district is a purely agricultural one, except for the single colliery at Rajhara.

—The United States Health Department has issued a bulletin warning against the **use of wood alcohol** and the preparations of which it is a component part. In 1880, 400,000 gals. of wood alcohol were manufactured, it is stated, while in 1910 the amount had increased to over 8,000,000 gals. About 2,000,000 persons working in trades, according to the report, are using it in the United States alone. The Health Department recently investigated the character of toilet waters, hair tonics, etc., on sale in the district of Columbia. Of 20 samples examined, three were found to contain wood alcohol. These preparations were manufactured, the report states, by the same firm, with branch houses in foreign countries. On advice from the department that the sale in the district of such preparations was forbidden, the manufacturer, according to the report, promptly agreed to withdraw the stock from the market. The symptoms of wood alcohol poisoning are nausea, violent headache, dizziness, dimness of vision, and finally unconsciousness. Workers using wood alcohol are advised to have the best ventilation possible. At least three times the ordinary air space allowed per person, it is stated, should be provided.

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION.

European and Japanese Demand.

Discussing American cotton topics the New York correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes under date 30th October:—Shipments of cotton to Europe during the past week have been the heaviest since the outbreak of the war, and now that the British Government has announced that cotton will not be classed as contraband, it is estimated that several million bales will be shipped from this country to the Continent in the near future. Advices from the Southwest claim that British interests have been heavy purchasers of the actual during the past week, while English spinners for the most part are believed to have pretty well covered their season's needs at the prevailing low prices. Japan has continued to purchase actively, and reports from the South state that that country is probably stocking a two years' supply of American cotton, owing to the low level of values. While a considerable amount of cotton has been shipped to Germany lately through Italian and Northern European parts, efforts are being made to obtain neutral steamers to carry the staple to Holland and Germany direct. It is reported that Germany will need at least 50,000 and Austria 25,000 bales a month. Both Savannah and Galveston report that large amounts of freight room have been engaged for shipment to Germany from those ports during November. Virtually all the steamship lines leaving Galveston have announced an increase in the cotton rate to 55 cents. The advance is said to be due to the scarcity of ships and the proposed heavy movement of horses and mules from the Gulf ports to Europe. Foreign exchange brokers claim that the heavy offerings of cotton bills were responsible for the decline in the rates of exchange. These bills are continuing to increase, and the offerings are steadily becoming more normal. No cotton bills for Germany have been dealt in by leading Exchange brokers, and it is said that the purchases of cotton have been made by means of credits already established here while in other cases actual cash payments are being made.

Spot Prices Firmer.

The improvement in the export situation and the occurrence of a general frost throughout the belt earlier than usual has brought about a marked firmness in the spot situation, and prices in all the Southern markets have advanced from ¼ to ½ cent. The stronger tone in spot cotton is attributed not only to the improvement in the demand but also to decreased offerings in almost every section of the belt. One leading spot dealer here stated that he had considerable difficulty in purchasing a comparatively small amount of cotton in the Southwest, and that any large demand would cause a sharp upturn in values. With financial conditions in this country improving, the demand from domestic consumers is increasing. Spot shorts in the interior are said to be covering their October commitments, and the demand from this source is stimulating the market. There continues to be a tendency to hold all over the belt, and factors are very conservative about selling except when they find a favourable outlet for their cotton. Despite the large stocks in the interior, there is said to be a scarcity of high grades. The bulk of the cotton held is reported to be low grade, owing to the rains in that section earlier in the season.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Prospects in the Immediate Future.

At a meeting of the Lancashire section of the British Association of Managers of Textile Works held at Manchester on 10th November, Professor Chapman delivered an interesting speech dealing chiefly with the position brought about by the war and the prospects of the cotton industry in the immediate future. He said (according to the report of the *Manchester Guardian*) that the Government had sent out special commissioners to the United States because they realised that the one industry in the country which was suffering in a special degree was the cotton industry, and that it was of supreme importance that employment should be made better in Lancashire. They did not know what Sir George Paish had done, but what they had heard was optimistic in tone, and it looked as though a satisfactory arrangement was in a way to being made. There had been no excitement and no signs of panic in consequence of the reopening of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, and he believed it might even have been possible to re-open the Exchange without the special regulations which had been adopted. The solution of the difficulty in regard to the reopening of the Cotton Exchange was quite different from the solution adopted in regard to the Stock Exchange. The reason for this was simple. The bulk of cotton transactions had reference to a particular harvest. There was a breach in the continuity, so to speak. Futures in reference to a harvest now being ginned were quite different from futures in some harvest next year or in the year following. These transactions having reference to a particular harvest had to be squared up in reference to that harvest. On the Stock Exchange there was no breach of continuity in regard to stocks. A stock would come back to its normal value in time. On the cotton market there had been a gradual settlement of differences between the middle of August and the present time. In a sense there had been artificial prices in Liverpool, but these prices should rather be regarded as indices marking the extent of debts owing. Now, they had got down far enough in the settlement of old debts and were prepared to open the new business. He did not see why the industry should not be working normally within a few weeks' time. The technical difficulties in the way had been removed and difficulties of transport had largely been solved. He thought things would cheer up now that their old friend the *Emden* had gone. It was perhaps fortunate that the industry was struck by the war at a time depression brought about by other causes was setting in. If a knock-down blow came when one was sitting down it could not knock one down. The depression would work off after a while, and they had to consider what would happen then. They could take it that the trade with Germany, Austria, Belgium, and Turkey was for the time being wiped out, and this was a matter of 15¾ millions. Exports to Russia and France, too, would be reduced and the total loss in European trade would probably be £17,000,000. As against this they had to set trade to the value of £10,000,000 which would fall almost entirely to England. This consisted of imports from Germany, Belgium, Austria and a certain part of the imports from France. There would also be a certain amount of trade which would be shared by the countries which could continue to produce and export overseas, and of this he thought we should get quite enough to wipe out the balance of loss in other respects. Taking all things into consideration he looked to see the cotton trade at least moderately good when once the depression had been worked off.

Dealing with the question of a futures market, Professor Chapman said that such a market was not absolutely necessary, but he thought it was of immense value to the industry. It ought to have a steadying influence on prices, and that influence would increase if they succeeded in getting rid of tampering with the market in the way of cornering transactions by syndicates. Owing to such tampering there had been some unsteadiness in the last twenty years, but without a futures market he believed the unsteadiness would have been more marked. He was asked whether it was possible to have a futures market in Manchester. All things were possible, but he would doubt whether there was enough interest in the subject and a sufficient number of people with expert knowledge and sufficiency of capital to have a futures market on a scale large enough to meet the needs of so gigantic an industry. Liverpool had capital for this purpose.

—The Board of Trade are notified by the Foreign Office of the establishment of the following **new Consular posts** and of the appointments made thereto:—*Japan.*—A British Consular Agency has been established at **Karatsu** and **Mr. J. P. Carr** has been appointed to the post. *Netherlands.*—An unsalaried Vice-Consulate has been established at **Delfzyl** and Mr. M. N. Kearney has been appointed to the post. *Norway.*—The British Vice-Consulate at **Kragero** is to be reopened and Mr. Johannes Lindvig has been appointed to the post.

EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN.

Indian Import Trade.

The imports of earthenware and porcelain into India come mostly from the United Kingdom. There is however an appreciable quantity imported from Germany and Austria, as well as from China, Belgium and Holland. The figures of imports are as follows:—

—	Average of three years ending 1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	£	£	£
1. United Kingdom .	184,966	216,521	245,095
2. Germany . .	34,391	38,319	56,193
3. China . . .	22,593	30,934	42,296
4. Belgium . . .	22,100	24,178	24,394
5. Holland . . .	15,455	17,973	22,494
6. Austria-Hungary .	19,718	19,388	15,566
Other countries .	18,841	14,710	17,341
Total .	318,037	362,073	423,279

Enquiries made in the Calcutta market show that the greatest demand in that market is for De Grelle Houdret & Co.'s earthenware which is made in Holland. Earthenware bowls and rice dishes are sold in large quantities to Mohammedans locally and to other customers in various districts in Bengal. At present no local earthenware competes directly with De Grelle Houdret's ceramic brands of earthenware as they cannot be imitated exactly by other makers, but there is an opening for a large business in this line if the designs can be imitated by either English or Indian manufacturers.

(*a*) *Bowls*—

Description.		F. O. B. Price.
Gond Kust design .	No. 1 (large size) .	3*s.* 7*d.* per dozen *plus* 20 per cent advance.
Ditto .	„ 2 (smaller size) .	2*s.* 9*d.* per dozen *plus* 20 per cent advance.
Tancrede .	„ 1 (large size) .	3*s.* 7*d.* per dozen *plus* 20 per cent advance.
Ditto .	„ 2 (smaller size) .	2*s.* 9*d.* per dozen *plus* 20 per cent advance.

(*b*) *Soup Plates.*—These are imported in one size only, the F. O. B. price of the Callot Shape No. 1, flower design No. 202 being 1*s.* 7*d.* per dozen *plus* 20 per cent advance.

(*c*) *Rice dishes.*—The F. O. B. prices and descriptions of the principal designs are as follows:—

Description.		Size.			Price.
Eponges design .	No. 8	equal to	9″	Diam.	2*s.* 1*d.* per dozen *plus* 20 per cent advance.
No. 40 „ .	„ 9	„	10″	„	2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen *plus* 20 per cent advance.
Joko „ .	„ 9	„	10″	„	3*s.* 2*d.* per dozen *plus* 20 per cent advance.
Gond Kust design	„ 9	„	10″	„	3*s.* 2*d.* per dozen *plus* 20 per cent advance.
Tancredo design	„ 9	„	10″	„	3*s.* 3*d.* per dozen *plus* 20 per cent advance.

(*d*) *Curry Cups and Saucers.*—There is a good demand for these, the F. O. B. price being 11*d.* per dozen pairs *plus* 20 per cent advance.

Imports of earthenware from Germany into the Calcutta market consist principally of earthenware cups and saucers of various prices and designs, for which there is a very large demand. The imports under the heading earthenware include also Sanitary Fittings and Filters, Imitation corals and China clay. There is a considerable import from Germany of China clay insulators. It is believed that experiments are being made by a local firm to test the practicability of making these in India.

IMPORTS OF GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

The total value of articles of glass and glassware imported into India in the year ending 31st March, 1914, was £1,296,853. The following figures show that imports under this head have increased steadily in recent years :—

Country from which imported.	Average of three years ending 31st March 1912.	1912-13	1913-14
	£	£	£
1. Austria-Hungary	418,814	460,482	582,541
2. Germany	142,272	172,116	190,577
3. United Kingnom	137,234	155,686	174,699
4. Belgium	105,560	127,245	129,023
5. Japan	69,612	150,850	105,422
6. China	35,849	32,015	33,248
7. Italy	27,585	26,705	32,629
8. France	27,447	24,019	28,988
Other countries	12,788	19,813	19,726
TOTAL	977,161	1,168,931	1,296,853

Among the exporting countries Austria-Hungary easily takes the first place on account of her immense trade in glass bangles. She also takes a prominent place in the export of beads and false pearls and lamp glass. Under exports from Germany appear bottles and phials, lamp glass, and beads and false pearls. Some of these exports however are probably goods of Austrian manufacture, which are frequently shipped from Hamburg owing to more steamers being available at Hamburg than at Trieste. The United Kingdom practically monopolises the export of soda water bottles and also exports other bottles and phials, sheet and plate glass and miscellaneous glassware. Belgium is the largest exporter of sheet and plate glass and table ware. Japan heads the list of exporters of beads and false pearls and takes an increasing share in the export of bottles and phials (other than soda water bottles), table ware and miscellaneous glassware. The exports from China are practically confined to bangles, while France and Italy specialise in beads and false pearls.

The following figures show the main lines of trade from each country :—

	Average of three years ending 31st March 1912.	1912-13	1913-14
	£	£	£
1.—*Austria-Hungary.*			
Bangles	319,184	372,431	483,555
Beads and false pearls	47,264	32,018	37,572
Funnels, globes and glass parts of lamps.	22,487	31,806	33,709
Sheet and plate glass	221	489	6,382
*Tableware, including decanters, tumblers, etc.	...	6,332	6,564
Other glassware.	29,641	16,570	14,018
2.—*Germany.*			
* Bottles and phials other than soda water bottles.	...	34,046	47,247
Funnels, globes, and glass parts of lamps.	24,384	42,573	49,054
Beads and false pearls	15.552	15,295	24 316
Bangles	10,671	8,803	18,965
Sheet and plate glass	10,947	20,469	13,087
* Tableware, including decanters, tumblers, etc.	...	8,577	9,052
Other glassware	67,942	40,451	28,802
3.—*United Kingdom.*			
* Soda water bottles	...	34,823	42,100
* Other bottles and phials	...	19,496	24,073
Sheet and plate glass	29,871	42,329	48.226
Funnels, globes and glass parts of lamps.	9,339	9,610	9,082
* Tableware, including decanters, tumblers, etc.	...	4,728	6,995
Other glassware	58,967	44,390	42,999
4.—*Belgium.*			
Sheet and plate glass	57,929	73,546	81,190
* Tableware, including decanters, tumblers, etc.	...	16,539	16,783
Funnels, globes and glass parts of lamps.	5,637	14,939	13,436
Other glassware	41,046	17,876	13,950
5.—*Japan.*			
Beads and false pearls	36,513	104,089	39,949
* Bottles and phials other than soda water bottles.	..	10,313	21,187
* Table ware, including decanters, tumblers, etc.	...	5,963	12,935
Other glassware	29,158	26,420	24,500
6.—*China.*			
Bangles	34,599	31,179	32,476
7.—*Italy.*			
Beads and false pearls	26,510	25,647	31,332
8.—*France.*			
Beads and false pearls	24,490	20,837	26,493

Note.—The heads marked with an asterisk were not separately recorded prior to 1912-13.

From enquiries made in Calcutta the following details have been ascertained regarding a number of articles of which there is a large import. The prices given are wholesale prices, C. I. F. at Calcutta :—

(*a*) *Chimneys.*—The largest business is done in the following descriptions :—

Description.	Austria. Per doz.	Germany. Per doz.	Belgium. Per doz.	Japan Per doz.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Line No. 10	0 10	0 9	...	0 7
„ „ 14	1 0	0 11	...	0 9
„ „ 20	1 10	1 9	...	...
„ „ 30	2 9	2 8	...	...
„ „ 40	4 6	4 5	...	...
Slip, ⅜″ size	0 8	0 7	0 7½	0 7
½″ „	0 9½	0 8½	0 8½	...
1″ „	1 0	0 11	0 11	...

Special Belgian Chimneys—

	Per doz. *s. d.*	
De Grelle Houdret's slip ⅜″ size	1 0½	+10 per cent advance.
De Grelle Houdret's slip 1″ size	1 3½	+10 „ „
De Grelle's Dupleix quality	1 6	+10 „ „

The most popular brand is known as "Ditmar's," which is of Austrian manufacture. German chimneys are not asked for to any great extent as the general complaint in regard to them is that they get frosted. Japanese chimneys, although cheap, are not yet established in popular favour.

(*b*) *Tumblers*—

Description.	Austria. Per doz.	Belgium. Per doz.	Japan. Per doz.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
⅓ thin tumblers	0 10	2 0	0 8
¾ „ „	1 1	3 0	0 10
Full thin tumblers	1 4	4 0	1 0
Half crystal heavy bottomed ⅓ tumblers	...	1 3	1 0
¾ „	...	1 6	1 3
Full „	...	1 10	1 7

Special Belgian Tumblers—

	Per doz. *s. d.*	
De Grelle's Nespuse design No. 2	1 4½	+10 per cent advance.
De Grelle's Coloured No. 2	1 4½	+10 „ „
Ditto White 1 Pint	2 7	+10 „ „

Thin ice proof tumblers of Austrian manufacture are generally preferred, but a great demand also exists for half crystal heavy bottomed tumblers from Belgium and Japan. The latter are more expensive than the Austrian thin tumblers, but being less brittle they last longer.

Toy Tumblers.—These are in four leading designs, the price for De Grelle Houdret's being 5¾*d.* per doz. + 10 per cent advance.

(*c*) *Glass salt cellars or pots.*—Belgium alone used to supply these, but Japanese salt cellars at 3*d.* per dozen have now practically taken the place of the Belgian article. The principal Belgian brand is De Grelle Houdret's in four shapes at 5½*d.* per doz. + 10 per cent advance.

(*d*) *Oil glasses.*—These are used by the poorer classes in place of ordinary lamps, a wick being burnt in the oil contained in the glass. This article is imported from Belgium and Japan only.

Description.	Belgium. Per doz.	Japan. Per doz
	d.	*d.*
Size No. 6	8	5
„ „ 5	9	6
„ „ 4	10	7
„ „ 3	11	8

Belgium.

	Per doz. *d.*	
De Grelle's size 0070	8	+10 per cent advance.
Ditto „ 0060	7½	+10 „ „
Ditto half fluted design	9½	+10 „ „

(*e*) *Oil burner glasses.*—These are used to burn oil in place of candles in lamps. The supply is obtained from Belgium at 1*s.* 8*d.* per dozen.

The best quality of foreign glassware in the market is manufactured by De Grelle Houdret & Co. in Belgium, and the prices of their glassware are consequently higher than those of other manufacturers.

Glass salt cellars, oil glasses and oil burner glasses being more or less plain articles might be manufactured easily in this country. They are not known by any special brands so that the Indian article would not have to compete with any favourite brand as in the case of most other goods.

(*f*) *Empty medicine phials.*

	Germany.	Japan.
Flat greenish octagonal	4 oz. } 5*s.* 8*d.* per gross	5*s.* 4*d.* per gross of assorted sizes.
Ditto	6 „ }	
Ditto	8 „ }	
White round	½ oz. }	
Ditto	1 „ } 2*s.* 4*d.* per gross	2*s.* per gross of assorted sizes.
Ditto	2 „ }	

A very large business is done in these phials.

(*g*) *Glass stoppered jars*—

	£ *s. d.*	
½ lb. size	4 10 0	per case of 500 pieces.
1 „ „	4 4 0	„ 400 „
2 lbs. size	4 16 0	„ 300 „
3 „ „	5 6 6	„ 300 „
4 „ „	4 11 6	„ 200 „
5 „ „	4 13 0	„ 150 „
6 „ „	3 16 0	„ 100 „

These prices are for German manufactures of the sizes mostly in demand. Japanese jars are also imported at prices about 33 per cent below the above rates. They are differently packed and the prices go by the dozen instead of per case. A large business is done in these jars.

(*h*) *Glass chutney quart bottles*—

	Austria.	Germany.
24 oz. size	19*s.* 7*d.* per gross.	17*s.* per gross.

(*i*) *Belgian window glass*—

Description.	Size.	Price.
4th quality 16 oz.	12″ × 10″	10*s.* 7½*d.* per case of 100 square feet.
	14″ × 10″	
	14″ × 12″	
	16″ × 12″	
	16″ × 14″	
	18″ × 14″	
	20″ × 14″	
	18″ × 16″	
	20″ × 16″	
	20″ × 18″	
	22″ × 18″	
	24″ × 20″	
	26″ × 20″	
	8″ × 10″	8*s.* 9*d.* per case of 100 square feet.
	5″ × 3½″	7*s.* 4½*d.* per case of 100 square feet.
	6″ × 4″	
	7″ × 5″	
	8″ × 6″	
	9″ × 7″	

A very large trade is done in window glass of this character.

(*j*) *Glass bangles.*—The Austrian bangles have by far the largest sale because they are the best in the market. The following descriptions are in the greatest demand :—

Amber	3*d.*	per dozen pairs.
Plain	4*d.*	„ „
Five flowered	8*d.*	„ „
Garnet, thick	1*s.*	„ „
„ thin	10*d.*	„ „
Naintara	10*d.*	„ „
Coral	1*s.* 8*d.*	„ „
Maran Jiban	1*s.* 8*d.*	„ „
Moumachi	1*s.* 8*d.*	„ „
Kalka Durbar	1*s.* 8*d.*	„ „
Union Jack	1*s.* 8*d.*	„ „
Chasma	1*s.* 10*d.*	„ „
Salma	*s.*	„ „

Japan makes "silky bangles" at 3*d.* per dozen pairs. The Chinese imported bangles are much inferior to Austrian and Japanese bangles. Chinese bangles, plain or gilded, cost Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3 per hundred pairs.

(*k*) *Glass beads.*—A great variety of descriptions and sizes of glass and imitation coral beads are imported. Austria now sends only imitation coral solid beads at prices ranging from 1½*d.* per gross to 4*s.* per gross according to size. The smallest size, at 1½*d.*, is 5 × 5 millimetres and the largest, at 4*s.*, is 16 × 14 millimetres. The supply from Japan consists of hollow beads only, the price varying from 3*d.* to 6*d.* per box of 1,200 or 2,400 beads according to size. These beads used to be supplied by Austria. Italian glass beads, known as pound beads, cost 24*s.* to 30*s.* per cwt. Italian glass or seed beads cost from 2*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per bundle of 25 bunches, each bunch consisting of 120 strings each 7″ in length. Italian beads are said to have largely displaced the French article.

It is stated that owing to the cheapness of labour in Germany, English manufacturers in some cases obtain their supplies from Germany. An example of this has been found in the market in the shape of a chimney bearing the stamp "Hinks." "Made specially in Saxony."

Glass manufacture in India consists of two well-defined classes, the indigenous household industry and the modern factory industry. The indigenous household industry, which is represented in all parts of the country, is chiefly concerned with the manufacture of cheap bangles. These are of plain coarse glass coloured in a variety of shades and often overlaid with lac and ornamented with tin foil and beads. They have been known to sell wholesale, near the place of manufacture, as cheap as Re. 1 per 3,000 and ordinarily they vary from about Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per 1,000. They scarcely compete at all with the imported bangles and are worn only by the poorest classes. There are, however, possibilities of improvement in the local manufacture of bangles as is illustrated by the Firozabad glass and bangle industry in the Agra district. Firozabad is the centre of manufacture both of crude glass (*kanch*) and of bangles in the United Provinces. It was estimated by Mr. Chatterji in 1908 that two hundred thousand maunds of crude glass were manufactured annually in the United Provinces. A small quantity of locally manufactured blown glass is made from *kanch*, but its main use is in the manufacture of bangles. The small capitalists engaged in the industry were stated by Mr. Chatterji to be well-to-do men and anxious to adopt improved methods. Apart from the crude glass industry, Mr. Chatterji estimated that nearly five hundred furnaces for bangle making were to be found within a fifty-mile radius of Firozabad and quite ten thousand operatives were employed in the industry. The bangle makers were stated to be receptive of new ideas and to have introduced many new forms and colours. At the same time the local types of furnace were pronounced to be defective and modification was required so as to permit the burning of coal as well as wood fuel and a better regulation of the air so as to allow of higher temperatures. Without structural modification of the furnaces it was difficult to manufacture articles which could compete with the imported articles in price and attractiveness. Recent enquiries show that the Firozabad industry has had difficulty in securing expert advisers, since Austrian experts employed until a year ago have proved unsatisfactory. Difficulty also may be experienced in securing colouring agents for the glass which until recently have been largely imported from Germany. These questions, however, are being carefully considered by the local authorities and there is every prospect of the Firozabad industry receiving a great stimulus from the present cessation of imports from Austria.

The manufacture in indigenous furnaces of articles of blown or pressed glass from *kanch* or from broken glass purchased usually from the railways, is carried on in various parts of India, for instance at Nagina in the Bijnor district but the articles which are being produced in this way are very limited. They consist mainly of *kachha* phials. Inkpots, perfume phials, *chiraghs* and some other articles are also made, but the industry can hardly be said to compete with imported glassware except of the very lowest class.

The history of glass manufacture in India on the modern factory system has hitherto been an uphill struggle against great difficulties. In Bengal, the Pioneer Glass Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Titagarh, started work in 1890 and the Bengal Glass Company of Sodepur in 1898. Both companies brought out experts from Europe and contructed furnaces on up-to-date western lines, but they ceased working in 1899 and 1902 respectively. The Madras Glass Works founded in 1909 has ceased work, though it is hoped to restart it. A factory started in Hyderabad also proved a failure and its plant was taken over by the Glass Works at Ambala. The Himalayan glass works at Rajpur in the Debra Dun district closed after three or four years' working in 1908, but was restarted later under new management. Finally the Upper India Glass Works at Ambala which was started by Indian capitalists in 1895, was at first a failure. Since 1903, however, when the factory changed hands, it has been much more successful and is now the oldest glass factory working in India. It established itself firmly in its earlier years by specialising in the manufacture of bangle glass; and in this line it is interesting to record that the bangle glass of Ambala and Firozabad has succeeded in capturing the market, whereas formerly large quantities of glass used to be imported from Belgium for this purpose. At the present time one or two glass factories only are said to be working in India, and a new factory, the Western India Glass Works Limited of Bombay is about to start work.

Records of the earlier ventures have shown that the failures in some cases were due, in part at least, to preventible causes prominent among which were (1) the lack of sufficient fluid capital and the consequent inability of the companies to meet their heavy initial expenses, and (2) inexperience and lack of technical knowledge on the part of the promoters. But there are also certain real and special difficulties which glass manufacturers in India have to contend against. The principal difficulties are—(1) The temperature of India in the hot weather. Foreign experts have failed hitherto mainly in being unable to accommodate themselves to Indian conditions and to regulate the furnaces to suit those conditions. (2) The difficulty of obtaining skilled labour for glass blowing. Both Foreign blowers and men from local industries such as Nagina have been tried but neither have been entirely satisfactory. The local glass blower is stated to be very conservative and unwilling to learn. For this reason the manufacture of articles of pressed glass will be easier at first than blown glass. (3) There are considerable technical difficulties, such as the supply of a suitable quality of sand and a suitable alkali. Suitable sands exist in various places in India and the attention of persons interested in this subject is invited to the analysis of various sands in Mr. N. B. Wagle's "Suitability of the Presidency of Bengal for Glass Manufacture" published by the Bengal Secretariat Press in 1906. With regard to the alkali, local sources, such as the *reh* of Northern India, have not yet given results adequate for the manufacture of high class glassware. At present imported bicarbonate of soda is mainly used. As this is imported from England there is no reason to anticipate any shortage of the supply. It is also probable that soda compounds will in time be locally manufactured in India.

It is evident from the above résumé that the establishment of the glass industry in India, especially for the higher grades of glassware, will be a slow and difficult process; the difficulties mentioned can only be gradually overcome by time and experience, but a foundation can probably be laid in the bangle industry and in the manufacture of the simpler kinds of glass. In the finer types of glassware India can only hope to compete when the industry is organised and developed. Even English manufacturers find it impossible to compete with Austria in certain types of fine cheap glass. A striking instance of this has recently come to notice. The Indian Medical Department used to import annually from Austria a large quantity of fine glass tubes for holding quinine. It has now become necessary to attempt to obtain these from England, but the lowest quotation for similar glass tubes which can be obtained from England is exactly three times as high as the price previously paid to Austria.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN SEPTEMBER 1914.

A return, just issued by the Department of Statistics, India, shows the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported from the various provinces, etc., and from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and the Madras ports during September 1914, and April to September 1914, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1913. The statistics include foreign seaborne and coasting trade as well as inland (rail and riverbone) trade. They have been furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, etc.

The continuance of war conditions is shown in the imports of principal products into the different ports. The imports by rail, river and sea in September as against the corresponding month of 1913 show (in sound numbers) a fall of :—

91	per	cent	in	linseed.
84	„	„	„	raw cotton.
71	„	„	„	rape and mustard seed.
60	„	„	„	gram and pulse.
51	„	„	„	jute.
27	„	„	„	rice.
8	„	„	„	tea.

The imports of wheat by rail, river and sea into the ports show a remarkable increase (92 per cent)

due mainly to large receipts from Panjab into Karachi for shipment to the United Kingdom. The exports from Karachi in September and October this year were 1,119,346 cwts and 1,754,834 cwts as against 2,100,857 cwts and 719,322 cwts respectively last year.

As compared with August 1914 the imports in September show an increase of—

255 per cent in jute.
56 „ „ „ tea.
46 „ „ „ wheat.

and a decrease of—

75 per cent in linseed.
63 „ „ „ cotton, raw.
62 „ „ „ rape and mustard seed.
18 „ „ „ gram and pulse.
12 „ „ „ rice.

The six-monthly total figures show noticeable increases under cotton, raw (22·7 per cent) and rice (12·7 per cent) ; the increase under the former is due to larger receipts into the Bombay Port from the Bombay Presidency and non-British Ports in India, and that under the latter to larger shipments from Burma to Calcutta and the Madras Ports.

The decrease over the six months April to September 1914 in the imports of wheat from upland districts to the ports is noteworthy. Owing to famine conditions in the United Provinces in consequence of the poorness of the wheat crop of 1913-14, which was less than the previous year, the ports not only did not receive the usual supplies from those provinces, but also failed to receive from the Panjab, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Rajputana and Central India similar supplies, which were diverted to the United Provinces.

The statistics for September as also for the six months ending 30th September 1914, are summarised in the following table :—

(1) Articles.	(2) September 1914.	(3) April to September 1914.	(4) Increase (+) or decrease (−) of column (2) as compared with September 1913.	(5) Increase (+) or decrease (−) of column (3) as compared with six months April to September 1913.
	cwts.	cwts.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw .	62,405	6,123,539	−84·3	+22·7
Wheat . . .	2,635,974	15,692,698	+92·3	−40·2
Rice (including paddy).	1,931,240	13,661,103	−26·9	+12·7
Gram and pulse .	317,821	3,457,635	−60·1	−38·7
Linseed . .	48,969	4,783,564	−91·1	−33·3
Rape and Mustard seed.	60,920	1,915,844	−70·6	−29·9
Jute . .	1,706,422	4,171,567	−51·3	−48·5
Tea	332,108	1,047,549	−2·7	+5·4

PROHIBITED EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Revised and Complete List.

THE following Royal Proclamation, issued on 10th November, consolidates and supersedes all previous Proclamations or Orders of Council under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914 :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

PROHIBITING UNDER SECTION 8 OF "THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1879," AND SECTION 1 OF "THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS ACT, 1900," AND SECTION 1 OF "THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF WARLIKE STORES.

GEORGE R. I.

Whereas by Section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," it is enacted that the exportation of arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for man may be prohibited by Proclamation ;

And whereas by Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may by proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces ;

And whereas by Section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," it is enacted that Section 8 of the aforesaid Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if in addition to the articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description :

And whereas it is further enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8, as so amended, of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, may whilst a state of war exists be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas various Proclamations and Orders dated respectively the 3rd, 5th, 10th, 20th, and 28th August, the 1st, 8th, 11th, and 25th September, and the 6th and 19th October, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations, have been issued in pursuance of the aforesaid powers :

And whereas it is expedient that these various Proclamations and Orders should be consolidated, with amendments and additions, and that such Proclamations and Orders should be revoked :

And whereas the articles, other than arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores hereinafter enumerated are articles which We judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores :

And whereas in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces, We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated :

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the above-mentioned Proclamations and Orders be and the same are hereby revoked :

And We have further thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, to further declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations :—

Acetanilide.
Acetone.
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin).
Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids.
Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts.
Alcohol, methylic.
Ammonium sulphocyanide.
Animals, pack, saddle, and draught, suitable for use in war.
Antimony.
Antipyrine (phenazone).
Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids.
Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates.
Benzol.
Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3¼ lbs. in weight, known as "woollen" blankets.
Boots, heavy, for men.
Bromine and alkaline bromides.
Cantharides and its preparations.
Carbolic acid.
Carbons suitable for searchlights.
Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, other than sporting cartridges, charges and their component parts.
Caustic potash.
Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid.
Chrome and ferro-chrome.
Cloth, hempen.
Coal sacks.
Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, except aniline oil and aniline salt.
Coca and its preparations and alkaloids.
Collodion.
Compasses, other than ships' compasses.
Cotton waste of all descriptions.
Cresol and all preparations thereof (including cresylic acid) and nitro-cresol.
Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium.
Dimethylaniline.
Dyes and dyestuffs obtained from coal tar.
Emetin hydrochlor.
Ergot of rye, not including liquid extract or other medicinal preparations of ergot.
Eucaine hydrochlor.
Field glasses and telescopes.
Fire-arms, rifled, of all kinds, and their component parts.
Forage and food of all kinds for animals.
Formic aldehyde.
Fulminate of mercury.
Gentian and its preparations.
Glycerine, crude and refined.
Goldbeaters' skin.
Guncotton.
Gunpowder.
Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes.
Heliographs.
Hemp cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of manila hemp or reaper or binder twine.
Henbane and its preparations.
Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations.
Hides of all kinds, dry or wet.
Horse shoes.
Hydrobromic acid.
Hydroquinone.
Indigo, natural. Ipecacuanha.
Khaki woollen cloth.
Lead, pig, sheet or pipe.
Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots.
Manganese, including ferro-manganese.
Mercury.
Neo-salvarsan.
Nets, torpedo.
Nickle ore, nickel, and ferro-nickel.
Nitrate of sodium.
Nitrate of thorium.
Nitrotoluol.
Novocain.
Oil, blast furnace.
Oil, coal tar.
Oil, fuel, shale.
Oil, mineral, lubricating.
Oil, olive.
Oil of turpentine.
Opium and its preparations and alkaloids.
Paraffin, liquid medicinal.
Paraffin, soft.
Paraldehyde.
"Peptone Witte."
Peroxide of manganese.
Petroleum, fuel oil.
Petroleum, gas oil.
Petroleum spirit and motor spirit (including Shell spirit.)
Phenacetin.
Pigskins, dressed or undressed.
Potash salts, namely :—
Bicarbonate, Bichromate, Carbonate, Chlorate, Chloride, Nitrate (saltpetre), Permanganate, Prussiate, Sulphate.
Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
Protargol, not including silver proteinate.
Saccharin (including "saxin.")
Salicylic acid and salicylate of soda.
Salol.
Salvarsan.
Santonin and its preparations.
Signalling lamps operated by electricity and capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code.
Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges.
Silk noils.
Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof.

Sulphate of zinc.
Sulphonal.
Surgical bandages and dressings.
Tartaric acid and alkaline tartrates.
Thymol and its preparations.
Toluol.
Trional.
Tungsten.
Wolfram ore.
Zinc.

That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal :—

Accoutrements.
Aluminium.
Aluminium alloys.
Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
Asbestos.
Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags).
Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
Bauxite.
Bismuth and its salts.
Bladders, casings, and sausage skins.
Cables, telegraph and telephone.
Camp equipment, articles of.
Camphor.
Cannon and other ordnance, and parts thereof.
Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and for machine guns, and parts thereof.
Castor oil.
Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments.
Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles.
Copper ore.
Copper, unwrought or part wrought, all kinds, including unwrought brass, gunmetal, naval brass, and delta metal.
Engine and boiler packings.
Explosives of all kinds.
Farriers', carpenters', wheelers', and saddlers' tools.
Ferro-silicon.
Fire arms, unrifled, for sporting purposes.
Flaxen canvas, namely—
  Hammock canvas.
  Kitbag canvas.
  Merchant Navy canvas.
  Royal Navy canvas.
Four-wheeled wagons, capable of carrying 1 ton and over.
Goat skins, undressed.
Graphite, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.
Herrings, cured or salted.
Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land and sea.
Indiarubber sheet, vulcanised.
Intrenching tools, intrenching implements, picks and grubbers, whether of combination pattern or otherwise, and helves and handles for the same.
Iodine and its preparations and compounds.
Iron ore.
Iron, hæmatite pig.
Iron pyrites.
Jute, raw.
Jute yarns.
Jute piece goods.
Linen close canvas.
Linen duck cloth.
Material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.
Mercury, salts and preparations of.
Mica.
Military equipment.
Mineral jellies.
Mines, and parts thereof.
Molybdenum and ferro-molybdenum.
Nitrate of ammonia.
Nitric acid.
Nux vomica and its alkaloids and preparations.
Pickaxes, shovels, and spades of all descriptions, and helves and handles for the same.
Picric acid and its components.
Portable forges.
Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock.
Range finders, and parts thereof.
Rope (steel wire) and hawsers.
Rubber, raw.
Shantung silk in the piece.
Sheep skins, woolled, *i.e.*, with the wool left on.
Shipbuilding materials, namely :—
  Boiler tubes.
  Condenser tubes.
  Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships.
  Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding.
  Marine engines, and parts thereof.
  Ships' auxiliary machinery.
Sounding machines and gear.
Steam vessels, lighters, barges, and boats of all descriptions.
Sulphur.
Sulphuric acid.
Swords, bayonets, and other arms (not being firearms), and parts thereof.
Torpedo tubes.
Torpedoes, and parts thereof.
Two-wheeled carts, capable of carrying 15 cwt. and over.
Tyres for motor vehicles.
Vanadium and ferro-vanadium.
Walnut wood of scantling which could be made into rifle butts or fore-ends.

That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies not possessing responsible Government, British India, Territories under His Majesty's Protection, Cyprus, the Channel Islands and Egypt :—

Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, for sporting purposes.
Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely—
  Animals, living, for food.
  Barley and oats.
  Butter.
  Cheese.
  Eggs.
  Margarine.
  Wheat and wheat flour.
Wool, raw (sheep and lambs').
Wool tops.
Wool noils.
Wool waste.
Woollen rags, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not.
Woollen and worsted yarns.
All woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern.
Uniform clothing.
Cardigan jackets, woollen jerseys, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds.

That the exportation of—

Sugar, refined and candy,
Sugar, unrefined,

be prohibited to all destinations other than—

The Channel Islands.
Malta.
Gibraltar.
Falkland Islands.
St. Helena.
East Africa Protectorate.
British West African Colonies and Protectorates.

That the carriage coastwise of "Animals, pack, saddle, and draught, suitable for use in war" be prohibited.

COLONIAL IMPORT DUTIES.

Attention is directed to the Return recently published under the title of "Colonial Import Duties, 1914" (Cd. 7,641, price 3*s.* 10*d.*), which contains information relating to the rates of import duties leviable in the British Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates. The particulars with respect to the divisions and sub-divisions of the various groups of merchandise dealt with in the Return are given in the full detail of the Tariff classification of the several Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Pretectorates ; whilst the principal Customs tariff decisions which have been issued from time to time by various Colonial Governments are also included.

The Return is arranged with the object of bringing together the various Tariff classifications and rates of duty for each principal group of articles, the information being shown for each British Possession under the following heads :—Yarns of cotton, linen, hemp, jute, silk, wool and worsted ; woven and other manufactures of the same materials ; various kinds of metals and metal manufactures (*viz.* :—iron and steel, copper and brass, lead, tin and zinc, including machinery, wire, agricultural implements, tools and cutlery) ; earthenware and porcelain (including bricks and tiles) ; glass and glassware ; hides, skins and leather and manufactures thereof ; rubber and manufactures thereof ; paper, books and stationery ; paints, colours and varnishes ; chemicals and drugs (including opium) ; dyeing and tanning materials ; various oils, fats and resins (*e.g.*, vegetable oils, lard, candles, soap, asphalt, turpentine, petroleum, wax, glue and blacking) ; earths, stones, minerals, etc. (including fireclay, coal, cement, stone and roofing slates) ; living animals and other live stock ; wood and timber ; the principal articles of food and drink ; and a number of miscellaneous articles—*e.g.*, apparel, arms and ammunition, boots and shoes, carpets and floorcloths, carriages, clocks and watches, cordage, cycles, electrical machinery and apparatus (including wireless telegraphy), furniture, gloves, hats, hosiery, jewellery, plated wares, matches, manures, perfumery, pianos, pictures, saddlers' wares, tobacco, umbrellas, etc.

The information given embodies all tariff changes notified to the Board of Trade up to the date of the preparation of the Return (October, 1914).

Particulars as to the preferential tariff advantages accorded in certain Self-Governing Dominions and West Indian Colonies in favour of British goods are also given, as well as information respecting tariff valuations, tare allowances, Colonial copyright laws and regulations, and parcel post regulations affecting dutiable articles sent from this country.

The Return also includes a detailed statement of the *export* duties leviable on various articles exported from the various British Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates.—*Board of Trade Journal.*

RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA.

Districts.	Season 1914-15				Season 1913-14			
	Sold in sale No. 26. 1st Dec.		Sold to sale No. 26. 1st Dec.		Sold in sale No. 26. 2nd Dec.		Sold to sale No. 26. 2nd Dec.	
	Packages	Average price per lb. As. P.	Packages	Average price per lb. As. P.	Packages	Average price per lb. As. P.	Packages	Average price per lb. As. P.
Assam	7,842	7—8	102,150	7—6	7,854	8—0	175,106	8—3
Cachar	3,121	6—9	68,902	6—6	4,840	7—3	59,019	6—11
Sylhet	3,082	6—10	53,291	6—7	4,741	7—3	88,461	6—11
Darjeeling	1,268	8—6	47,703	9—9	1,651	10—9	78,027	10—3
Dooars	5,869	7—2	106,572	6—11	8,036	7—9	200,449	7—7
Terai	1,482	6—10	23,446	6—9	1,118	7—4	33,161	7—2
Chittagong	369	6—4	3,086	6—3	564	7—1	7,897	6—11
Chota-Nagpore	...	...	565	7—4	...	...	1,062	7—6
Kumaon and Kangra	...	...	1,026	6—10	100	6—10	1,419	6—10
Madras	...	...	45	6—9	...	...	161	8—0
Dehra-Dun	305	6—9	4,184	6—6	366	6—11	4,081	7—0
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	6—4
All other places	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	7—0
Total	23,338	7—3	410,970	7—3	29,270	7—9	689,533	7—10

The above do not include second-hand Tea, damaged Tea and Dust from those concerns which sell only that grade on this market.)

	As. P.
Season 1914-15 Average price of 24,023 packages Dust* sold to 1st December (sale No. 26)	6 0
„ 1913-14 „ 44,705 „ „ * „ to 2nd December (sale No. 26)	6 8

* On account of gardens which sell only that grade on this market.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN OCTOBER, 1914.

I.—GENERAL.

The trade returns for October, 1914, when compared with those for October, 1913, show decreases in the value of the **Imports into the United Kingdom**, the **Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom**, and of the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

The value of the **Imports** in October was £51,559,289, a decrease of £20,170,887 or 28·1 per cent, as compared with October, 1913; whilst the total **Exports** amounted to £35,781,672, a decrease of £20,397,171. The **Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** show a decrease of £18,020,884, or 38·7 per cent, as compared with October, 1913; whilst there is a decrease of £2,376,287, or 24·9 per cent, in the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.**

II.—IMPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the **Imports** for October, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, according to the different categories of merchandise:—

Imports (Value C.I.F.*).—October.

	Month of October			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	9,723,493	8,504,812	7,472,308	− 1,032,504	− 2,251,185
B. Meat, including animals for food	3,966,052	4,483,948	5,067,324	+ 583,376	+ 1,101,272
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	7,263,864	7,216,043	6,719,688	− 496,355	− 544,176
2. Dutiable	6,231,274	6,098,373	8,026,153	+ 1,927,780	+ 1,794,879
D. Tobacco	818,885	1,055,710	764,957	− 290,753	− 53,928
Total, Class I £	28,003,568	27,358,886	28,050,430	+ 691,544	+ 46,862
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	5,752	1,703	1,126	− 577	− 4,626
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	556,642	602,787	415,004	− 187,783	− 141,638
C. Other metallic ores	934,203	788,095	653,412	− 134,683	− 280,791
D. Wood and timber	3,840,539	4,149,484	3,059,131	− 1,090,353	− 781,408
E. Cotton	7,890,188	8,593,865	1,539,701	− 7,054,164	− 6,350,487
F. Wool	1,659,907	1,576,735	739,692	− 837,043	− 920,215
G. Other textile materials	1,788,370	1,925 957	946,363	− 979,594	− 842,007
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	2,902,049	4,324,787	2,604,974	− 1,719,813	− 297,075
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,277,909	1,304,711	772,903	− 531,808	− 505,006
J. Paper-making materials	524,919	500,457	647,167	+ 146,710	+ 122,248
K. Miscellaneous	3,888,881	3,273,653	2,381,103	− 892,550	− 1,507,778
Total, Class II £	25,269,359	27,042,234	13,760,576	− 13,281,658	− 11,508,783
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	1,257,652	1,366,326	334,954	− 1,031,372	− 922,698
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	3,328,040	2,960,525	2,363,150	− 597,375	− 964,890
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	691,013	683,639	167,912	− 515,727	− 523,101
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	139,823	146,858	59,980	− 86,878	− 79,843
E. Machinery	649,994	656,539	435,516	− 221,023	− 214,478
F. Ships (new)	1,344	2,070	141	− 1,929	− 1,203
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	257,290	315,428	95,991	− 219,437	− 161,299
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	942,289	1,043,266	392,082	− 651,184	− 550,207
2. Wool	892,501	856,913	196,867	− 660,046	− 695,634
3. Silk	1,285,824	1,532,803	983,015	− 549,818	− 302,809
4. Other materials	699,472	681,649	597,761	− 83,888	− 101,711
I. Apparel	639,552	540,607	196,493	− 344,109	− 443,054
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	1,126,491	1,219,637	867,938	− 351,699	− 258,553
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	1,390,852	1,173,785	890,092	− 283,693	− 500,760
L. Earthenware and glass	370,530	400,879	68,519	− 332,360	− 302,011
M. Paper	665,861	720,121	597,795	− 122,326	− 68,066
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, etc.	620,376	563,692	307,471	− 256,221	− 312,905
O. Miscellaneous	2,488,822	2,385,069	1,053,657	− 1,331,412	− 1,435,165
Total, Class III £	17,447,726	17,049,836	9,609,339	− 7,440,497	− 7,838,387
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	301,858	279,220	138,944	− 140,276	− 162,914
Total value £	71,022,511	71,730,176	51,559,289	− 20,170,887	− 19,463,222

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

III.—EXPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the **Exports** of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for the month of October, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.
Value F.O.B.*).—October.

	Month of October			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	364,333	298,464	280,432	− 18,032	− 83,901
B. Meat, including animals for food	103,167	128,039	124,684	− 3,355	+ 21,517
C. Other food and drink	2,817,136	2,523,347	1,530,169	− 993,178	− 1,286,967
D. Tobacco	274,607	325,266	281,858	− 43,408	+ 7,251
Total, Class I £	3,559,243	3,275,116	2,217,143	− 1,057,973	− 1,342,100
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	4,522,135	4,593,102	2,754,829	− 2,198,273	− 1,767,308
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	33,918	32,144	7,877	− 24,267	− 26,041
C. Other metallic ores	7,812	10,523	351	− 10,172	− 7,461
D. Wood and timber	28,353	31,290	10,985	− 20,305	− 17,368
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	452,977	476,036	188,156	− 287,880	− 264,821
G. Other textile materials	41,350	48,470	36,079	− 12,391	− 5,271
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	437,539	440,512	353,573	− 86,939	− 83,966
I. Hides and undressed skins	182,036	142,717	96,156	− 46,561	− 85,880
J. Paper-making materials	95,306	79,644	70,741	− 8,903	− 24,565
K. Miscellaneous	301,333	232,479	192,331	− 40,148	− 109,007
Total, Class II £	6,102,764	6,446,917	3,711,078	− 2,735,839	− 2,391,686
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	4,974,686	4,672,588	2,810,817	− 1,861,771	− 2,163,869
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	1,330,251	1,155,373	807,717	− 347,656	− 522,534
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	814,651	730,369	438,529	− 291,840	− 376,122
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	546,579	356,763	212,997	− 143,766	− 333,582
E. Machinery	3,445,870	3,271,296	2,032,798	− 1,238,558	− 1,413,132
F. Ships (new)	1,240,900	1,002,976	770,306	− 232,670	− 470,594
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	223,611	202,345	118,768	− 83,577	− 104,843
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	11,633,083	11,374,113	6,109,580	− 5,264,533	− 5,523,503
2. Wool	3,087,733	2,739,879	1,455,223	− 1,284,656	− 1,632,510
3. Silk	225,659	212,604	131,876	− 80,728	− 93,783
4. Other materials	1,400,134	1,379,844	983,786	− 396,058	− 416,348
I. Apparel	1,458,970	1,389,714	984,790	− 404,924	− 474,180
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	1,851,059	1,828,969	1,570,207	− 258,762	− 280,852
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	525,248	558,742	260,039	− 293,703	− 265,209
L. Earthenware and glass	557,145	467,729	283,591	− 184,138	− 273,554
M. Paper	336,276	300,802	261,793	− 39,009	− 74,483
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, etc.	920,007	1,082,514	828,121	− 254,393	− 91,886
O. Miscellaneous	3,204,578	3,183,613	2,297,804	− 885,809	− 906,954
Total, Class III £	37,776,620	35,910,433	22,358,682	− 13,551,751	− 15,417,938
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) £	895,355	990,233	314,912	− 675,321	− 580,443
Total value £	48,333,982	46,622,699	28,601,815	− 18,020,884	− 19,732,167

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—October.

Total value	£ 10,044,724	£ 9,556,144	£ 7,179,857	£ − 2,376,287	£ − 2,864,867

* The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

IV.—TRADE DURING THE TEN MONTHS, JANUARY-OCTOBER.

The following table shows the value of the **Imports** of foreign and colonial merchandise during the **ten months** ended October, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912 :—

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—Ten months, January-October

	Ten months, January-October			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	71,746,563	72,844,880	63,861,585	— 8,983,295	— 7,884,978
B. Meat, including animals for food	41,849,319	47,379,262	51,167,271	+ 3,788,009	+ 9,317,952
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	63,056,264	65,692,752	64,259,116	— 1,433,636	+ 1,202,852
2. Dutiable	47,541,390	46,299,554	47,127,324	+ 827,770	— 414,066
D. Tobacco	4,991,185	6,012,455	5,867,115	— 145,340	+ 875,930
Total, Class I £	299,184,721	238,228,903	232,282,411	— 5,946,492	+ 3,097,690
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	269,089	27,121	38,336	+ 11,215	— 230,753
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	5,042,698	6,371,864	4,841,306	— 1,530,558	— 201,392
C. Other metallic ores	7,373,242	8,529,692	8,510,211	— 19,481	+ 1,136,969
D. Wood and timber	28,983,346	29,274,728	21,121,892	— 8,152,836	— 7,860,454
E. Cotton	53,635,772	47,354,606	46,354,938	— 999,668	— 7,280,834
F. Wool	31,249,875	32,552,503	29,469,413	— 3,083,090	— 1,780,462
G. Other textile materials	13,899,481	15,330,760	12,829,865	— 2,500,895	— 1,069,616
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	31,332,089	35,241,843	34,923,740	— 318,103	+ 3,591,651
I. Hides and undressed skins	11,272,327	12,801,285	11,145,178	— 1,656,107	— 127,149
J. Paper-making materials	4,340,405	4,659,652	5,004,520	+ 344,868	+ 664,115
K. Miscellaneous	32,266,652	33,946,251	25,886,618	— 8,059,633	— 6,380,034
Total, Class II £	214,666,976	226,090,305	200,126,017	— 25,964,283	— 14,540,959
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	10,489,972	12,558,339	9,917,456	— 2,640,883	— 572,516
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	25,558,983	27,154,415	25,163,335	— 1,991,080	— 395,648
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	5,611,606	6,015,626	4,775,438	— 1,240,188	— 836,168
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	1,176,199	1,277,781	1,089,192	— 188,589	— 87,007
E. Machinery	5,645,823	6,101,150	5,742,789	— 358,361	+ 96,966
F. Ships (new)	26,652	29,101	31,010	+ 1,909	+ 4,358
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	2,342,347	2,953,010	2,124,812	— 828,198	— 217,535
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	9,764,077	10,365,439	8,474,360	— 1,891,079	— 1,289,717
2. Wool	8,503,700	9,011,237	7,350,873	— 1,660,364	— 1,152,833
3. Silk	12,263,901	12,753,107	11,770,391	— 982,716	— 493,510
4. Other materials	7,449,546	7,727,488	6,567,221	— 1,160,267	— 882,325
I. Apparel	5,187,285	5,237,408	3,684,972	— 1,552,436	— 1,502,313
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours	10,235,699	10,721,576	10,076,558	— 645,018	— 159,041
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	11,949,658	11,343,188	9,849,983	— 1,493,205	— 2,099,675
L. Earthenware and glass	3,472,477	3,725,935	2,819,332	— 906,603	— 653,145
M. Paper	5,957,194	6,411,728	5,857,314	— 554,414	— 99,880
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, etc.	6,539,361	6,965,645	6,416,916	— 548,729	— 122,445
O. Miscellaneous	21,529,249	22,265,121	17,567,248	— 4,697,873	— 3,962,001
Total, Class III £	153,703,635	162,617,294	139,279,200	— 23,338,094	— 14,424,435
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) £	2,386,423	2,539,743	2,326,849	— 212,894	— 59,574
Total value £	599,941,755	629,476,245	574,014,477	— 55,461,768	— 25,927,278

* The values of the imports represent the cost, insurance and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

V.—EXPORTS.

The value of the **Exports** of home produce, and of foreign and colonial produce, during the **ten months** ended October, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912, is as shown in the following table :—

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. (Value F.O.B.*)—Ten months, January-October.

	Ten months, January-October			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	3,557,469	3,024,649	2,485,238	— 539,411	— 1,072,231
B. Meat, including animals for food	893,979	1,017,844	940,383	— 77,461	+ 46,404
C. Other food and drink	20,074,584	18,799,124	16,376,028	— 2,423,096	— 3,698,556
D. Tobacco	2,147,536	2,712,978	3,211,345	+ 498,367	+ 1,063,809
Total, Class I £	26,673,568	25,554,595	23,012,994	— 2,541,601	— 3,660,574
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	34,461,901	44,703,995	37,321,222	— 7,387,773	+ 2,859,321
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	335,939	345,545	281,532	— 64,013	— 54,407
C. Other metallic ores	92,244	111,163	108,034	— 3,129	+ 15,790
D. Wood and timber	269,013	292,125	250,913	— 41,212	— 18,100
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	4,024,428	3,730,642	4,370,266	+ 639,624	+ 345,838
G. Other textile materials	394,553	361,540	361,074	— 466	— 33,479
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	3,815,401	3,678,958	3,312,290	— 366,668	— 503,111
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,640,838	1,529,522	1,354,626	— 174,896	— 286,212
J. Paper-making materials	743,746	779,998	735,383	— 44,615	— 8,363
K. Miscellaneous	2,611,381	2,378,526	2,326,487	— 52,039	— 284,894
Total, Class II £	48,389,444	57,917,014	50,421,827	— 7,495,187	+ 2,032,383
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	39,523,957	45,634,880	36,787,046	— 8,847,834	— 2,736,911
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	10,014,596	11,128,323	8,867,726	— 2,260,597	— 1,146,870
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	6,745,988	6,665,114	5,785,417	— 879,697	— 960,571
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	3,745,349	4,121,152	2,597,387	— 1,523,765	— 1,147,962
E. Machinery	27,502,255	30,760,860	28,139,304	— 2,621,556	+ 637,049
F. Ships (new)	5,673,942	10,142,785	6,160,527	— 3,982,258	+ 486,585
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,677,223	1,674,576	1,389,954	— 284,622	— 287,269
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	102,148,446	106,805,930	92,650,718	— 14,155,212	— 9,497,728
2. Wool	31,921,771	31,942,961	28,493,608	— 3,449,353	— 3,428,163
3. Silk	1,893,145	1,794,809	1,649,487	— 145,322	— 243,658
4. Other materials	12,069,603	12,301,980	11,200,248	— 1,101,732	— 869,355
I. Apparel	13,264,782	13,930,110	12,299,756	— 1,630,354	— 965,026
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	17,515,179	18,580,938	16,636,615	— 1,944,323	— 878,564
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	4,315,914	4,654,629	4,273,009	— 381,620	— 42,905
L. Earthenware and glass	4,064,481	4,384,068	3,607,872	— 776,196	— 456,609
M. Paper	2,929,514	3,099,250	2,743,494	— 355,756	— 186,018
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, etc.	8,031,476	9,227,458	9,444,511	+ 217,053	+ 1,413,035
O. Miscellaneous	26,704,986	28,487,759	26,007,016	— 2,480,743	— 697,970
Total, Class III £	319,687,605	345,337,582	298,733,695	— 46,603,887	— 20,953,910
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) £	7,865,960	8,569,117	7,181,662	— 1,387,455	— 684,293
Total value £	402,616,577	427,378,308	379,350,178	— 58,028,130	— 23,266,399

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—Ten months, January-October.

Total value	£ 92,964,662	£ 91,926,576	£ 83,976,063	£ — 7,950,513	£ — 8,988,599

*The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

WEEKLY TRADE MOVEMENTS.

For the week ending 5th December, 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

COTTON GOODS.

Twist and Yarn.

			1913	1914
Foreign— Imports by sea into	Calcutta	lbs.	500,291	103,815
	Bombay	,,	275,857	199,097
	Madras	,,	17,200	6,772
Indian— Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	1,200	...
	Bombay	,,	719,977	257,350
	Madras	,,	...	...

Grey Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	22,941,277	15,028,664
	Bombay	,,	3,906,097	1,752,493
	Karachi	,,	809,651	305,376
	Madras	,,	1,800,791	222,028
	Rangoon	,,	239,820	150,401

White Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	5,281,142	2,371,646
	Bombay	,,	4,584,576	2,107,179
	Karachi	,,	2,690,321	2,445,279
	Madras	,,	636,961	91,825
	Rangoon	,,	854,857	198,301

Other Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	3,114,607	1,667,798
	Bombay	,,	8,379,358	3,613,211
	Karachi	,,	1,646,453	2,715,522
	Madras	,,	496,616	220,666
	Rangoon	,,	2,127,836	347,977

Piece Goods.

(Indian and Foreign.)

Despatches by rail from	Calcutta	cwt.	28,746	25,787*
	Bombay	,,	15,716	8,513
	Karachi	,,	14,174	14,557
	Madras	,,	5,277	2,871

Raw Cotton.

Imports into Bombay	By sea	cwt.	169	5,653
	Coastwise	,,	17,798	5,163
	By rail	,,	308,034	78,545
Imports into Karachi by rail		,,	61,203	1,222
,, ,, Calcutta by rail and river		,,	30,160	15,641

JUTE.

				1913	1914
Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta			cwt.	576,230	542,692
Exports by sea from Calcutta	Gunny bags		No.	4,637,415	6,574,250
	,, cloth		yds.	13,402,500	11,209,650
	Jute, raw		cwt.	498,267	290,961
Chittagong—Jute			,,	5,807	15,075

COTTON SEEDS.

Exports by sea from Bombay		cwt.	60,431	...

OIL SEEDS.

Linseed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river		cwt.	30,005	18,640
	By sea		,,	14	2,000
	Coastwise		,,	356	39
	By rail		,,	28,245	2,011
	Karachi by rail and river		,,	948	...
Exports by sea from	Calcutta		,,	82,666	66,190
	Bombay		,,	51,801	79,157
	Karachi		,,	...	...

Rape and Mustard Seed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river		cwt.	67,194	27,478
	By sea		,,	...	...
	Coastwise		,,	..	20
	By rail		,,	1,806	840
	Karachi by rail and river		,,	3,430	131
Exports by sea from	Calcutta		,,	30	...
	Bombay		,,	...	4,663
	Karachi		,,	...	...

RICE.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta			cwt.	177,254	141,160
Exports by sea from	Calcutta		,,	88,241	30,293
	Chittagong		,,	183	...
	Bombay		,,	12,940	33,253
	Karachi		,,	29,514	19,483
	Madras		,,	...	218
	Rangoon		,,	330,294	192,989

TEA.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta	lbs	5,591,100	7,867,063
Exports by sea from Calcutta	,,	5,780,647	5,896,985
Chittagong	,,	1,344,229	2,043,963

WHEAT.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river		cwt.	63,160	70,680
	Karachi by rail		,,	120,566	132,076
	By sea		,,	...	...
	Coastwise		,,	1,898	4,014
	By rail		,,	62,699	34,525
Exports by sea from	Calcutta		,,	880	600
	Bombay		,,	7,748	340
	Karachi		,,	17,365	137,101

* Incomplete

KEROSENE OIL, WEEK ENDING 5th DECEMBER, 1914, AND CORRESPONDING WEEK OF 1913.

Imports by sea into—	From Russia.		From America.		From all other Foreign countries.		Total.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913	1914.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Calcutta	...	...	703,432	1,837,844	...	...	703,432	1,837,844
Bombay	...	...	552,950	...	...	...	552,950	...
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	573,981	...	573,981
Madras	...	...	521,612	121	488,573	...	1,010,185	121

Exports by sea from Burma to			
	1913	1914	
Bengal	294,200	3,859,946	
Bombay	1,049,627	...	
Sind	...	...	
Madras	...	...	
Indian Ports, Non-Br.	...	...	
Foreign Ports	...	...	

[NOTE.—The weekly trade movements are compiled in the Department of Statistics from the figures obtained from the Railway Traffic Offices, Steamer Companies, Kidderpore Docks, Superintendent, Inland Vessel Wharves, Supervisor, Calcutta Canals, registering stations of Calcutta road traffic, and the Collectors of Customs.]

EXPORTS—RUNNING TOTALS (INCLUDING FIGURES RECORDED ON PAGE 430) FROM JANUARY.

	Twist and Yarn (Indian)		Jute, Raw		Jute Manufactures: Gunny bags		Jute Manufactures: Gunny cloth		Cotton seed	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	8,717,413	2,583,337	16,558,487	8,695,167	334,171,437	350,972,789	1,062,078,576	934,053,955	—	—
Bombay	172,193,292	142,262,555	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,835,905	6,195,861
Karachi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras	84,157	70,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	1,074,307	420,945	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Linseed		Rape and Mustard		Rice		Tea		From April: Wheat	
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	3,251,419	4,462,165	168,111	143,944	7,137,605	4,734,116	197,500,906	198,894,635	1,443,727	25,934
Bombay	3,640,471	2,561,565	1,093,562	768,054	577,495	565,616	—	—	4,989,257	185,343
Karachi	31,143	80,363	3,044,522	2,491,948	944,743	866,011	—	—	17,068,563	12,805,200
Madras	—	—	—	—	7,331	1,718	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	25,693,849	19,933,751	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	71,802	1,765	51,463,079	47,181,673	—	—

Note.—The dash against some of the ports indicates that figures for these ports have not been called for and published in the *Indian Trade Journal*.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR, WEEK ENDING 5th DEC. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

	Refined Sugar imported into: Calcutta		Bombay		Karachi		Madras		Rangoon		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom	138	...	26	...	4	3	13	...	111	...	292	3
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	1,000	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...
Other European Countries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	135,245	14,962	101,256	96	161,976	110,339	1,595	32,096	3,996	6,014	404,068	163,507
Mauritius	5,564	...	86,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,045	...
Other non-European Countries.	...	...	595	1,478	155	...	...	...	2,083	2,626	2,833	4,104
Total Refined											500,738	167,614
Total Unrefined											...	...
GRAND TOTAL											500,738	167,614

DESPATCHES OF SUGAR DURING THE WEEK ENDING 5th DEC. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

		1913	1914			1913	1914
		cwt.	cwt.			cwt.	cwt.
From Calcutta	By rail	65,054	21,965*	From Bombay	By Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	33,206	5,004
	,, river	36,873	13,425		Great Indian Peninsula Railway (figures are not furnished by this Railway).		
	,, road	3,617	2,733				
	,, sea (foreign)	3	...				
	,, ,, (coastwise)	1,044	346				
				From Karachi	By rail	25,728	24,329

* Incomplete.

The only figures excluded from the statement for week ending 28th November 1914, were:—Despatches of sugar by rail from Calcutta 6,429 cwts.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue). [In thousands of rupees.]

SEA CUSTOMS.	In the Eight months, April to November of									
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
IMPORTS.										
Special Import Duties.										
Arms, ammunition and military stores	2,63	2,69	3,54	3,40	3,31	3,29	3,17	4,08	4,34	3,90
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	1,80	1,97	1,88	3,26	3,27	5,17	5,09	5,63	5,28	4,76
Spirits and liqueurs	51,93	48,43	59,94	61,01	61,02	69,14	71,23	69,71	74,58	72,81
Wines	2,49	2,38	2,52	2,48	2,40	3,64	3,68	3,46	3,63	2,82
Opium and its alkaloids*	2	2	3	2	2	4	4	5	5	2
Petroleum	26,05	23,15	29,92	35,35	30,56	35,97	48,14	44,36	40,36	54,86
Silver, bullion and coin(a)	18,32	29,48	33,46	49,52	37,18	1,21,32	74,96	77,62	53,61	92,58
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tobacco(a)	2,03	1,94	2,46	2,22	2,98	19,84	17,62	17,84	19,51	17,09
General Import Duties.										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	12,18	12,66	15,56	17,25	15,54	16,27	16,97	18,61	19,69	17,42
Sugar (ordinary duties)	22,01	32,42	29,17	34,79	39,45	42,22	39,47	47,18	63,84	29,87
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding opium and its alkaloids* and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials	7,25	7,75	9,68	8,65	9,38	10,90	10,68	11,63	12,40	9,50
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece-goods, grey	41,69	43,26	45,25	36,06	39,95	37,39	44,38	57,13	58,70	53,43
" white	18,68	15,88	25,49	19,78	14,93	20,18	24,66	28,96	32,84	27,82
" coloured	21,93	22,26	25,33	25,29	18,65	26,90	29,51	32,90	45,03	28,91
Other goods	4,23	4,54	4,71	4,60	4,44	5,89	6,23	6,61	9,49	4,96
Metals (excluding silver, bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof	20,67	22,38	26,60	32,53	28,88	33,75	33,77	32,22	46,08	38,49
Oils (excluding petroleum)	78	1,38	1,83	98	81	92	74	97	1,22	1,13
Manufactured articles	56,15	55,63	65,23	66,77	61,19	76,85	84,70	91,68	1,05,50	76,41
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	8,02	7,55	9,33	11,08	9,65	9,59	9,79	12,20	9,30	9,38
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,18,87	3,35,78	3,91,93	4,15,04	3,83,66	5,39,29	5,24,83	5,62,95	6,05,50	5,46,16
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	15,98	16,28	18,30	19,05	20,93	22,13	27,99	28,99	29,35	29,32
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour	65,87	54,64	52,96	38,68	48,48	64,77	63,84	80,60	69,35	50,10
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	5,60	6,05	6,79	5,85	6,58	6,46	7,55	8,54	8,90	9,92
GRAND TOTAL	4,06,32	4,12,75	4,69,98	4,78,62	4,59,65	6,32,65	6,30,21	6,81,08	7,13,60	6,35,50

* The duty on alkaloids of opium for the years previous to 1910-11 is included under the head "Chemicals, drugs, etc."
(a) Figures for the years previous to 1910-11 represent "*General Import Duties*"

—The *Report on the Excise Administration of the Punjab* during the year 1913-14, says :—The outturn of the **breweries** of the province was 1,445,456 gallons. As usual the bulk of this was consumed in regimental canteens and by the customers of fixed fee shops, but there are not wanting signs to show that there is a growing taste among Indians for this milder beverage, the consumption of beer made in India in bazar shops having risen from 47,758 to 1,30,142 gallons. Shops have been opened experimentally in several districts with the object of encouraging its consumption at the expense of spirit. District reports show that while in the hard drinking districts of the Central Punjab it cannot be said to have displaced the taste for spirit among the class which drinks for intoxication, it is, to a certain extent at all events, displacing the use of spirit among moderate drinkers. At present, however, its chief consumers are found among camp followers and Purbeas. It is probably a real gain that these classes appear to be taking to beer instead of spirit in the torrid climate of Multan.

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INDEX.

	PAGE
NOTES	433
Money Market	*ib.*
NOTICES—	
Enquiries	442
Books of Reference	443
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF AMRITSAR	444
TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS	446
WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS	*ib.*
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE	447
WHEAT INVESTIGATIONS AT PUSA	448
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS IN BIHAR AND ORISSA	449
INDIGO INVESTIGATIONS IN BIHAR	450
CURRENCY REPORT FOR 1913-14	451
HARDWARE IMPORTS INTO INDIA	454
EXPORTATION OF WOOLLEN GOODS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM	458
INDIA AND COTTON GOODS	459
CUSTOMS NOTICE TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS	*ib.*
INDIAN IMPORT TRADE IN MATCHES	461
TRADE OF YOKOHAMA	462
GRAIN TRADE REVIEW	468
NEW REFERENCE BOOKS	469
TABLES—	
Results of Auction Tea Sales in Calcutta	*ib.*
Weekly Trade Movements	470
Agricultural Returns of England and Wales, 1914	472
DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS	iv

NOTES.

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday Evening.

PRESIDENCY BANK RATES: Calcutta 6 per cent. (Nov. 5, 1914). Bombay 6 per cent. (Aug. 20, 1914). Madras 6 per cent. (Oct. 12, 1914).

EXCHANGE: On demand 1-3 7/8. Telegraphic Transfers 1-3 15/16. 3 months 1-4 3/8. 6 months 1-4 1/4 (*Nominal.*)

The **spot price of wheat at Karachi** on the 12th December was Rs. 40-8-0 per candy of 656 lbs. This is for white wheat on a basis of 30 per cent red wheat, 5 per cent barley and 3 per cent dirt ; the price of bags included. The **price of Indian grey yarn** (20's) at Bombay on the 15th December was Re. 0-5-6 to Re. 0-6-0 per lb. and of **cotton (Fully Good machine-ginned Oomras) Rs. 139** per candy January delivery.

The Calcutta **wholesale spot prices** of the undermentioned articles (so far as in season) on the 16th December were as follow :—

Jute—C. D. M. and Co. (Red) Group per 400 lbs. . Rs. 43-0-0.
" M. per 400 lbs. . . Rs. 34-0-0.
Rice—Ballam No. 1 per B. md. . *Not received.*
" Moonghy . . . *Ditto.*
Linseed—Bold 4% per B. md. . *Ditto.*
Rapeseed—Yellow, mixed, medium, Patna, 4% per B. md. . Rs. 6-10-0 to Rs. 7-4-0.

The **Rangoon spot price of Special Straits Rice** on the 15th December was Rs. 307-8-0 per 100 baskets of 75 pounds each, against Rs. 315-0-0 on the 8th idem.

The following information relating to the **world's crops** as on November 20th is summarised from *Dornbusch's Floating Cargoes List*:—*United Kingdom.*—Some rain fell in the early part of the week followed by lower temperature and snow in parts, but the sowing of wheat proceeds briskly and that sown early presents a good appearance. In some parts a good increase in the acreage is reported. A fine spell would be welcome for securing the root crops. *France.*—Advices from Paris, dated 13th instant, report sowings are proceeding and making good progress towards completion in many parts, and it is estimated that more than 4,000,000 hectares have been sown to grain this autumn. *Italy.*—Weather conditions of late were favourable; good rains, although interrupting fieldwork, were beneficial, and put the soil in fine condition for sowing, while assisting germination of the seed already sown. *Rumania.*—Fieldwork proceeds briskly and hopes are entertained that somewhere near the usual acreage will be put under winter crops. *Russia.*—Reports state that wintry weather has made its appearance and snow fell in nearly all parts, while in the North-east and centre ice is forming in the rivers. The winter crops, however, continue to receive favourable mention, being in many localities protected by a good mantle of snow. *North Africa.*—Latest Constantine advices state that rain fell all over the province where wheat sowing is in progress. *Canada.*—Cables this week report that the Canadian Department of Agriculture estimates the acreage seeded to winter wheat at 1,294,000 acres which is about 300,000 over last year. It was generally anticipated that the area under this crop would have been even larger. Farmers are actively employed preparing every possible acre for seeding next spring. *United States.*—The *Price Current* says that winter wheat is making good growth and reports indicate that the plant is generally strong and in a most favourable condition for entering the winter. The maize crop in the seven surplus States is now estimated at 1,477,000,000 bushels. *Argentina.*—A welcome change in the weather occurred this week, warm, seasonable conditions prevailing in all parts. The quality of the maize coming to market also shows material improvement. Another report states that prospects for wheat and oats continue excellent, recent rains having good effect. *Australia.*—Cables report beneficial rains having fallen in Victoria. A Sydney correspondent writes that in South Australia and Westralia an exceptionally dry season is being experienced and short crops are anticipated. Some rains since in parts of these States may perhaps have slightly improved the outlook. Cables from Adelaide report heavy rains, but they are too late to benefit the crops.

The following is a summary of the various **crop forecasts** relating to the season 1914-15 issued by the Department of Statistics, India, and published in the *Indian Trade Journal* on the dates mentioned in the last column :—

Crop.	Tracts comprised in the figures.	Percentage of average Indian crop represented by the tracts mentioned in col. 2.	Estimated Area.	Ratio of reported area to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date.	Estimated outturn.	Ratio of estimated outturn to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date.	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres	Per cent			
Cotton	All cotton-growing tracts.	100	22,138,000	119	Not yet available.	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Sesamum	U. P.,† Madras, C.P. and Berar, Bombay and Sind,* Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara.	79	3,510,400	117	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Indigo	Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Punjab, Bombay and Sind,* and Bengal.	88·1	104,300	55	...	...	Oct. 22, 1914
Rice	Bengal, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, U. P., Bombay and Sind,* C. P. and Berar, and Assam.	98·9	72,167,000	106	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Groundnut.	Madras, Bombay,* and Burma.	...	1,726,200	173	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Sugarcane.	U. P., Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind,* Assam, N.-W. F. Province, and C. P. and Berar.	98·4	2,450,100	106	...	...	Nov. 5, 1914

N.B.—The ratios in column 3 are calculated on the total acreage in all India in the case of cotton and on that in British India in the case of other crops.

* Including Native States. † "Unmixed Crop."

His Majesty's Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that according to official returns, dated 2nd October, the **second estimate of the rice crop in Japan** is 56,746,549 koku, showing a decrease from the first estimate of 1,246,509 koku, or 2·1 per cent, which is accounted for by the heavy rain storms which occurred in several districts during the critical period. The present estimate, however, remains in excess of the normal crop by 6,111,316 koku, or 12·1 per cent, and of last year's crop by 6,491,282 koku, or 12·9 per cent. (Koku=4·96 bushels.)

According to a Rangoon message, dated 14th December, the **Burma rice crop** for 1914-15 is expected to be poor owing to the middle rains being abnormally heavy, thus destroying by floods over 385 thousand acres. Three-fifths of that was replanted, but the shortage of the closing monsoons prevented much of the replaced area from maturing. The estimated area in the third forecast for the year shows an estimate of 10,109,876 acres, representing a decrease of 36,397 acres.

A Reuter message, dated Sydney, 17th November, says :—In the Legislative Assembly to-day Mr. Holman (the Premier) foreshadowed the introduction of a Bill empowering the Government to **purchase** at a statutory price higher than the present market rates the whole **wheat yield** of the State in the coming season. He explained that while New South Wales would have a surplus of wheat, there would be a shortage within the Commonwealth of about 1,000,000 bags. This would probably be met by importations at a still higher figure than the price to be fixed. The object of the Government's proposal was to protect the State against undue enhancement of the price which importation would involve. The action suggested would not affect prices in other States, while it would secure to the citizens of New South Wales the benefit of their own more successful harvest.

According to the *Deutscher Reichs-Anzeiger*, of November 5th, the department of the German Agricultural Council, which deals with prices and statistics, has prepared tables showing the **price movements** of cereals, flour, meat, and other foodstuffs **in Berlin** in the period May-October, 1914. A comparison of the average wholesale price for the three months, May, June and July with that for the three months August, September and October shows that Wheat has risen 17 per cent, Rye 21 per cent, Wheat Flour 36 per cent, Rye Flour 32 per cent, Oats 26 per cent, Barley 40 per cent, Maize 40 per cent. Meat, on the other hand, has risen scarcely at all, and prices are practically the same as last year, pork being, in fact, cheaper. Most other foods, too, cost practically the same as last year. Beans, Peas, Lentils and Rice, and latterly potatoes, however, have risen considerably in price.

The **prices of British corn** per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 14th November, 1914, were as follows:—Wheat, 39*s.* 8*d.*; barley, 29*s.* 0*d.*; and oats 24*s.* 8*d.*

The Report of the **East Indian Railway Company** for the half-year ended 30th September, 1914, shows that the gross receipts, the working expenses and the net earnings during the period were respectively Rs. 5,20,73,993, Rs. 2,16,21,130 and Rs. 3,04,52,863 as against Rs. 5,18,42,064, Rs. 1,96,65,058 and Rs. 3,21,77,006 during the corresponding period last year—an increase of Rs. 2,31,929 in the gross receipts and of Rs. 19,56,072 in the working expenses and a decrease of Rs. 17,24,143 in the net earnings. The total capital outlay, including that on lines under construction, steam ferries and suspense (omitting deposits and outlay on the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway works), from the commencement of operations to the end of the half-year, amounted to Rs. 69,91,29,555 or an average cost of Rs. 2,68,701 per mile open. The coaching earnings amounted to Rs. 169·17 lakhs as compared with Rs. 162·70 lakhs or Rs. 6·47 lakhs more than in the corresponding period of 1913-14. The earnings from goods traffic, including coal, were Rs. 347·85 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 4·45 lakhs or 1·29 per cent over the previous year's figures. The tonnage on all goods traffic carried one mile was 2,187 million tons as compared with 2,144 million tons in 1913-14 or an increase of 2·01 per cent. The coal traffic statistics show 4,752,190 tons lifted and 1,332,041,748 tons mileage against 4,620,229 tons lifted and 1,286,582,086 tons mileage in the same period in 1913-14, giving an average rate per ton per mile of 2·27 pies in 1914-15 compared with 2·24 pies in 1913-14.

The total approximate gross **earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways** from 1st April to 28th November, 1914, are less by Rs. 1,71,81,064 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.*

The **stock of sugar** at the various Port Commissioners' warehouses in **Calcutta** on the 15th December was 234,836 bags, while the stock in **Bombay** on the 11th idem amounted to 20,000 bags.

The *Report on the Production of Tea in India* in the calendar year 1913 has just been issued by the Statistical Department. The price of the book is 8 annas and copies may be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

* The mileage open to quarter ending 30th September, 1914, was 34,944.

In connection with the announcement made in mail week by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer regarding an increase in the **tea duty** (from 5*d.* per lb. to 8*d.* per lb.,) the appended table, taken from the latest volume of the Statistical Abstract, may be of interest. It sets out the rate of duty, the average price of the tea in bond, and the consumption per head of the population in the United Kingdom. The figures would appear to indicate that the consumption is steadily progressive, and that the advance in duty in 1904 from 6*d.* to 8*d.*, had hardly any appreciable effect.

Year.	Duty.	Average Price in Bond.	Consumption per head of Population.
	d.	*d.*	lbs.
1899 . . .	4	8·82	5·95
1900 . . .	6	8·54	6·07
1901 . . .	6	7·67	6·16
1902 . . .	6	7·20	6·07
1903 . . .	6	7·71	6·04
1904 . . .	8	7·24	6·02
1905 . . .	6	7·24	6·02
1906 . . .	5	7·40	6·22
1907 . . .	5	8·13	6·26
1908 . . .	5	7·96	6·24
1909 . . .	5	8·16	6·36
1910 . . .	5	8·23	6·39
1911 . . .	5	9·00	6·47
1912 . . .	5	8·72	6·46
1913 . . .	5	9·06	6·64

In their report on **London tea sales**, dated November 20th, Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, Limited, say :—The larger amount of 36,195 packages of India tea was in print, this comparing with 26,735 packages last week. At the opening sale on Monday there was an irregular and easier tone, buyers acting with less freedom than for a long time past. Finest kinds were about maintained at last sale level of values, but for common and medium descriptions, a full ½*d.* decline had to be accepted in order to effect sales. The balance of the catalogues submitted on Wednesday came to an even quieter market and rates throughout were again easier, this being especially noticeable amongst medium leaf Teas, quotations for which generally marked ½*d.* to ¾*d.* drop on Monday's rates; as sellers, however, were not always prepared to give way, withdrawals were fairly heavy. Quality was generally of only average description, and several invoices had evidently arrived in none too good a condition. No Southern Indian Teas were included. The quantity advertised for next week shows a large increase at 58,556 packages. Average for week 9·46*d.*, against 10·26*d.* last sale. Week's average of Tea sold on Garden Account, season 1914-15, 27,640 packages, average 9·46*d.*, 1913-14, 50,031 packages, average 9·27*d.* Season 1914-15 to date 656,732 packages, average 9·13*d.* Season 1913-14 to date 806,358 packages, average 9·48*d.*

The London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* cables :—The anticipated increased duty was responsible for heavy **tea duty** payments during November which were twenty-nine millions compared with twenty-seven last year. Board of Trade Tea figures give bonded stock at the end of November as 75½ million lbs., compared with 125½ million lbs. on the same date 1913. The imports of Ceylon teas during November were 9½ million lbs., Home consumption being seven million. Exports amounted to 1¾ million lbs. The congestion at the docks is causing much inconvenience. All ships are discharging slowly.

According to Reuter the **American cotton crop** for 1914 will approximate to 16,000,000 bales, which is a record. Nevertheless its value will be considerably below that of 1913 owing to the holding up of foreign shipments and the shortage of the demand from abroad.

According to Reuter the Russian Ministry of Finance proposes to impose a **temporary war tax** of two roubles 50 copecks (5*s.*) a pood **on imported cotton.**

A Reuter mssage dated 11th December says :—The Master Cottonspinners' Federation and the Cardroom Workers' Amalgamation at the meeting at Manchester agreed to a **working arrangement to replace the Brooklands Agreement.**

The following **return** shows the **number of bales of cotton imported** and **exported** at the **various ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 46 weeks ended 12th November, 1914 :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Week ended 12th Nov. 1914.	46 Weeks ended 12th Nov., 1914.	Week ended 12th Nov., 1914.	46 Weeks ended 12th Nov., 1914.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
American .	72,467	2,155,409	3,629	135,834
Brazilian .	1,242	211,033	—	16,014
East Indian .	1,559	237,350	1,200	57,039
Egyptian .	4,756	382,335	240	121,080
Miscellaneous .	5,684*	237,259†	123	11,991
Total	85,708	3,223,386	5,192	341,958

* Including 92 bales British West Indian, and 387 bales British East African.

† Including 6,431 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 29,701 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African.

We understand that Mr. Frederick W. Tattersall is to continue the issue of the Circular initiated and conducted by his late uncle, Mr. William Tattersall. Mr. Tattersall writing on the 11th November regarding **cotton trade prospects**, says :—"It may be said that compared with a month ago, a distinct change has come over the market. The revival of demand has been far from general and certain sections are still doing very badly, but the sentiment has undoubtedly altered, and some people have come to the conclusion that prices are on a low level and the opportunity for purchasing cheaply should not be missed. This, of course, has been much more prominent in yarn circles than in the cloth department. After all is said and done, for our industry to be prosperous we must experience a healthy offtake in piece goods, and it is to be feared that, owing to heavy stocks in India, China, and other outlets, any big buying movement can scarcely be expected just at present. American spinners have, of course, strengthened their position, and quotations are much firmer than a few weeks ago. There has also been an improvement in the Bolton spinning section. The outlook is still uncertain, but we seem to have turned the corner towards better times, and so far as employment is concerned things are not likely to get worse, in fact there are indications of more work being provided for the operatives. There need be no fear of a lack of ample supplies in raw cotton."

According to the *Egyptian Gazette* the Government has decreed :—That the first clause of the decree of September 22nd be thus modified : The **cultivation of cotton in the Upper Egypt basins** is entirely prohibited during the agricultural year of 1915. Every landlord or tenant is prohibited from cultivating cotton during the above-mentioned agricultural year to the extent of more than one-third of their respective estates. The Government states its reasons for this change as follows :—"When the decree of September 22nd last was issued, at that time the forecasts of the crop allowed it to be hoped that the crop would not be less than that of the preceding year. However, since that time fresh factors in the situation have come into being, which tend to show that the forecasts mentioned above will not be realised and that the present crop will be less than the preceding one. Therefore, inasmuch as the execution of this decree would, under these conditions, have resulted in reducing the production of cotton in this country to a level which would no longer have harmonised with the factors that served as a foundation for the promulgation of this decree, and inasmuch as the cultivation of one-third instead of one-fourth of the acreage would result in re-establishing the equilibrium broken by the decrease in the forecasts of the present crop, and since these changes will be advantageous for the farmers as well as from the point of view of crop rotation, the Government has, therefore, issued this new decree."

The statement below, compiled in the Department of Statistics, shows the quantity of **cotton goods calendered** in proportion thereof to the total production in **Indian mills** in the month of September, 1914, and in the six months, April to September, 1914, compared with the corresponding periods of 1914. The quantity calendered in the month under report was 9 million pounds as compared with 11·5 million pounds in the previous month and 16 million pounds in the corresponding month of the preceding year. In the six months, April to September, 1914, the total quantity calendered was 73·9 million pounds as against 77·4 million pounds in the same months of the preceding year, a decrease of nearly 4·5 per cent.

	1913		1914	
	Sept.	Six months, April to Sept.	Sept.	Six months, April to Sept.
British India—				
Quantity calendered lbs.	15,924,348	76,915,208	9,047,303	73,238,169
Ratio of calendered goods to production %	62·33	59·42	56·62	60·38
Native States (excluding Hyderabad)—				
Quantity calendered lbs.	67,073	536,368	103,980	720,580
Ratio of calendered goods to production %	6·83	9·01	9·8	10·16
Total India (excluding Hyderabad)—				
Quantity calendered lbs.	15,991,421	77,451,573	9,151,283	73,958,749
Ratio of calendered goods to production %	60·28	57·12	53·63	57·60

The *Board of Trade Journal* dated 19th November says :—With a view to enabling the **Liverpool Cotton Exchange** to be reopened the Board of Trade, with the authority of the Treasury, have arranged a scheme in consultation with the directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association and with representatives of the Liverpool banks, which provides for the guarantee by His Majesty's Government, the Liverpool Cotton Association, and the Liverpool banks jointly of advances made to merchants by those

banks. The details of the scheme are embodied in a form of agreement, which provides, *inter alia*, that persons desiring advances shall make to the bank and to the directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association, or a committee appointed by that association, such disclosure of their affairs and their books as may be required by the banks and the directors of the association. If the bank and the directors approve, advances may be made upon terms similar to those arranged in the scheme for relief to British traders in respect of debts abroad. Repayment of the advance and of the interest thereon is to be guaranteed as to 50 per cent by His Majesty's Government and as to 25 per cent by the Liverpool Cotton Association, leaving a risk of 25 per cent to be assumed by the bank. The form of agreement provides for the periodical investigation of the borrower's affairs and for repayment in the event of the borrower becoming bankrupt or committing any act of bankruptcy or making any arrangement with his creditors. In the event of the Government, the directors of the association, and the bank at any date so deciding, any advance then outstanding, together with interest thereon, shall be immediately repayable, and upon failure of the borrower to repay in whole or part, then any amount for which His Majesty's Government may be liable under the guarantee shall be paid to the bank by the Government on demand. The guarantee is to apply only to advances required by the borrower to meet market differences from 5*d.* per lb. downwards which he may have paid or may still have to pay in respect of cotton future contracts. All advances under the scheme are to be repaid not later than one year after the termination of the war.

West Riding manufacturers of **khaki materials** have (says the *Manchester Guardian*) received a circular letter from the Board of Trade inquiring the extent to which they can increase their output of Army cloth. They are asked to answer several questions, such as the extent of their weekly output, whether all machines are working day and night, and if not, what difference in the output it would make if they were ; also what additional labour would be required to work the machines the clock round. They are also asked to say what increase in plant is possible. Government representatives have been round most of the big mills recently offering suggestions for increasing the output. In cases where shortage of labour has been reported, strong recommendations have been made that cotton operatives who are suffering from slackness of trade in Lancashire should be imported and employed in khaki weaving. In some cases this suggestion has been already followed out. Another message says that it is presumed from the urgent inquiries made by the Board of Trade that the "commandeering" of the principal mills is in contemplation.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British Ambassador, has (says a Reuter message from Washington) communicated to London a request from the American wool manufacturers for permission to import **Australian wool** under individual guarantees that the manufactured product shall not reach Germany.

The *Manchester Guardian* of 18th November publishes the following from a correspondent:—The British Government's announcement that **copper** is to be regarded as **absolute contraband** is not surprising. Copper is almost essential for the manufacture of ammunition—for cartridge cases, shell cases, driving bands for shells (that portion of a shell's periphery which is slightly enlarged so as to engage with the rifling grooves in the gun and so give the shell the spinning motion necessary for keeping it straight in its flight), and, of course, for all those parts of war machinery which are made of brass, bronze, or gunmetal. Usually the world's stock of copper does not exceed the requirements of three months' demand, and probably the only great commercial country which could keep its copper-using industries going continuously if all foreign copper supplies were cut off is the United States of America. The United States is easily the largest producer of copper, her output being, roughly, half the world's total. Germany's output is about one-fortieth of the world's total, and she is so great a user of copper that this native supply falls far short of her normal needs. In 1907 she produced 20,818 tons and imported something like £14,000,000 worth. At £70 per ton, that means about some 200,000 tons or ten times as much as she produces. We may be sure that on the slightest dread of a shortage in her ammunition factories Germany would commandeer the stocks of copper at the electrical and other works in her territory, and when an actual shortage came about she could, and no doubt would, melt down manufactured copper articles, electric cables, and so on. It is curious that the countries which are, after the United States, recognised copper producers are just the countries with which Germany cannot trade at present—Spain, Portugal, Chili, Australasia, Mexico, Russia, and Japan. All the neutral countries which might send copper to Germany have to send it overseas, and that is where the new declaration comes in. Russia's production of copper is even smaller than Germany's, and our production is very slight indeed, though at one time it was the largest of any. We are as dependent on foreign supplies as Germany, but we hold the seas.

A Reuter message dated Petrograd, November 17th, says :—In view of the extraordinary circumstances created by the war the Minister of Finance has **prohibited the export from Russia** of **copper, brass, steal, and lead** over the European land frontier and *viâ* all the ports of the White Sea, the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azoff. Exemptions will be granted in favour of the States of the Allies. The Ministry of Finance has authorized the export *viâ* the Archangel Customs of sugar, duty free.

The *Glasgow Herald* of 21st November says :—The position of affairs in the **steel rail trade** is a shade better, there being more inquiries about, and although these are for small quantities and mostly for light sections, the tone is a little better. A nice little lot—about 4,000 tons—of heavy sections for India has been annexed by the Workington Iron and Steel Company, but this about sums up all the actual new bookings. One or two of the English railway companies are now beginning to consider the expediency of buying whilst prices look pretty cheap, and no doubt a certain amount of business will be booked on this account ere long. Rather longing eyes are being cast upon the Scandinavian markets as a source of business, and, indeed, a good tonnage is being due to be placed from this quarter. Otherwise there is not much about, but there is always a chance of things improving now. In the United States the appearance of the steel markets is a shade better, but beyond an increased inquiry for accessories, mainly for next year's delivery, the interest taken is not of much tangible benefit. There have been a certain number of small specifications for rails about, but the tonnage at present under negotiation is small.

The latest report to hand from the **London metal market**, as we close for press (November 17) is as follows :—*Copper* : In response to encouraging American trade advices, the market opened firm at about 15*s.* advance, with three months at £53 5*s.*, and a fairly animated demand was in evidence. Value steadily hardened, with cash selling at £52 10*s.* to £52 17*s.* 6*d.*, and three months up to £53 10*s.*, and buyers over. The close was firm, with prices marking an advance of 20*s.* to 25*s.* at £52 17*s.* 6*d.* cash and £53 10*s.* three months. Total turnover, 650 tons. Settlement price, £52 15*s.* Electrolytic touched £54 5*s.* Henry R. Merton and Co., Ltd., give the visible supply as 35,965 tons, against 36,566 tons at the end of October. The quantities which came into sight during the first half of November were 12,049 tons, and the deliveries 12,650 tons. The stocks in England and France are given as 31,565 tons, against 32,116 tons a fortnight ago. The Chili charters total 525 tons. *Tin* : The Eastern markets were closed. There has not been much business here. The opening was strong, with values rising fully £1 to £139 10*s.* three months, the chief strengthening factor being the continual encroachments upon spot supplies. Near dates touched £140 10*s.* after the opening, but the demand later quieted down, and, with importers rather freer sellers forward, the market reacted and closed rather dull and easy, with cash standard unchanged at £139 bid and three months 10*s.* lower on balance at £138. Total sales were 60 tons. Settlement price, £139 15*s.* ; English ingots, £141 to £142. *Iron* quiet. Glasgow settlement prices, Scotch 55*s.* 6*d.*, Cleveland 49*s.* 6*d.*, and hematite 62*s.* ; in London, Cleveland 49*s.* 4½*d.* *Lead* firmer : soft foreign spot and near, £18 5*s.* nominal ; November shipment sold at £17 17*s.* 6*d.* and January and February £17 10*s.* English lead £18 15*s.* *Spelter* firmer ; American November shipment sold at £24 15*s.* to £25 ; specials, nominal. Zinc sheets steady ; American worth about £40 to arrive. *Antimony* strong : English regulus spot £55 to £56, forward £45 to £47, all less 3½ per cent. *Tinplates* firm ; I.C. 12*s.* 9*d.* per box f. o. b. Wales. *Aluminium* firm at £83 to £85 per ton. Quicksilver firm at about £11 5*s.* per bottle. Official closing quotations :—*Copper* : Standard, Cash £52 15*s.* to £53, three months £53 10*s.* to £53 15*s.* and electrolytic wire bars prompt c.i.f. £54 to £54 10*s.* *Tin* : Fine foreign, cash £139 15*s.* to £140 5*s.*, and three months £138 15*s.* to £139 5*s.* *Silver* : 22⅝*d.* per ounce. *Pig-iron* : Cleveland, cash 49*s.* 4½*d.*, one month 49*s.* 8*d.*, and three months 50*s.* 2½*d.*

The *Times* of the 17th November says :—It was officially stated at Swansea yesterday that **tinplate exports** to Denmark, Holland, and Sweden are now **prohibited**. These shipments run into several thousand tons a year, and the new order will have a considerable effect throughout the whole South Wales tinplate trade. Yesterday one Swansea tinplate works closed six mills, affecting 300 men.

In one of the recent pamphlets issued by the Board of Trade, with the object of assisting British manufacturers, it is shown that the value of the **trade in copper goods in the United Kingdom** and the principal Colonial and neutral markets which might be diverted to home channels at the expense of Germany and Austria-Hungary is £2,845,340. The United Kingdom does the bulk of the trade in Colonial markets, but in all European countries Germany's share of the trade is greatest, the United Kingdom exports to these markets being comparatively small. Germany also has hitherto held the leading position in Chile, United States, Mexico, Columbia, and Uruguay, while her competition is severely felt in Brazil and Argentina. The value of the exports from Germany in 1912 are given as £2,663,600, as against £3,006,800 exported by Great Britain in the following year. The exports of the United Kingdom in 1913 to Germany and Austria-Hungary were valued at only £18,300 and £1,900 respectively.

In their **rubber market** report, dated London November 20th, Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton Limited, write :—The quiet feeling apparent at the end of last week was much accentuated on Monday last, the 16th, by the notice prohibiting the Export of Rubber from the United Kingdom. At the time of writing this prohibition is understood to be absolute as far as American Ports are concerned, applications for licenses to ship having been refused. We understand that the only facilities granted for shipment up to the present

moment are certain licenses for shipment to Archangel. The demand which became evident yesterday, and has continued to-day is thought to be principally in fulfilment of purchases for Russian Account. It seems impossible to obtain accurate information as to the scope of the prohibition, but efforts are being made by a Deputation representing all interests in the Rubber Trade to ascertain the intention of the Government.

The following figures of the **exports of cultivated rubber** from the **Federated Malay States** during the month of September, 1914, are taken from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for September, 1913, being added for purposes of comparison :—

	1913.	1914.
	Tons.	Tons.
August	2,363	1,850
September	1,998	2,902
January-September . . .	16,625	21,574

In its issue of 20th November *Dornbusch* publishes a statement showing this year's crop of **linseed** in the principal producing countries and an estimate for Argentina where there is a reduced area on last season of 140,000 acres. Our contemporary observes : "India, considering the 28 per cent reduction in the outturn last spring, has been up to now a liberal shipper and has totalled within 40,000 tons of last year's corresponding figures. Russia is closed indefinitely to all exports, but although the quality is good, the crop just harvested is small and there will not be much available for shipment. Canada has none to spare for Europe but will have America drawing upon her for supplies as well as latter resorting to Argentina, which will proportionately denude Europe of the La Plata surplus. We may, therefore, assume that for the next four months the world's shipments will fall short of last season which, however, may suffice for our wants until the war is over, inasmuch as the Continent is more or less shut down as a crusher; consequently the reduced crop outturn of the world will not be so acutely felt as in normal times."

The World's Production of Linseed from 1912 to 1914.

	1912 Tons.	1913 Tons.	1914 Tons.
India . . .	641,200	535,700	382,000
Argentine . . .	1,130,000	990,000	*950,000
U. States of America .	701,825	446,325	399,000
Canada ,, . .	653,250	438,475	226,000
Russia . . .	602,000	*550,000	*550,000
Total .	3,728,275	2,960,500	2,507,000

* Estimated.

The Hull correspondent of the *Oil and Colour Trades Journal*, writing on November 19th regarding the **Hull oil market**, says :—The market for oils has not been active and prices have eased off in the last day or two. **Linseed oil** opened the week at 22*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. naked, spot, and November-December delivery, and 23*s.* 1½*d.* January-April; prices later receding to 22*s.* 4½*d.* spot, with later positions unchanged. Refined **cotton oil** has been quiet, and has fallen about 9*d.* per cwt. on the week to 23*s.* 10½*d.* spot, 24*s.* December, and 24*s.* 6*d.* January to April; with crude Egyptian 24*s.* spot, and ditto Bombay 21*s.* 6*d.* spot. **Soy bean oil** is a purely nominal market at 24*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. spot. **Rapeseed oils** (crude) have also been nominal in the absence of seed prices. **Olive oil** steady on spot at £54 per tun for Spanish or Levant, while for early shipment £48 c. and f. is quoted. **Castor oil** is steady at £25 9*s.* per ton for first quality, and £24 9*s.* second ditto, less 2½ per cent free on rail at Hull. Pure East Coast **cod liver oil** is fairly well inquired after at 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The exports of oil for the week are as under :—Linseed oil, 23 tons to America, 2 Denmark, 10 France, 131 Holland, 8 Italy, 72 Norway, total 246 tons, as compared with 100 tons in the same week last year. **Cottonseed oil**, 17 tons Holland, 13 Norway, 41 Sweden, total 71 tons, against 132 tons; soy bean oil none, against 111 tons.

According to the Chinese Commercial Association of Karbin the grain harvest of **Northern Manchuria** will be better than last year's. The estimated total for **soy beans** is 600,000 dan, or 5,500,000 poods, and for hempseed 240,000 dan, or 1,700,000 poods. The Japanese are said to have bought soy beans in larger quantities than ever this year, both direct and through Chinese houses. This is attributed to the rate of exchange being very favourable. They are bought at Karbin for Chinese money, and sold at Dalny for Japanese yen.

It is understood that, in consequence of certain trade difficulties caused by the war, two of the **lac producing States of Central India**, Nagod and Maihar, have decided to **open a Factory** for their forest tribes who are feeling the temporary cessation of the lac and hide trade. This factory will form a collecting and distributing centre for the jungle produce of these States. The States have engaged the services of a Scientific European Manager until such time as the Durbars consider they are able to undertake the sole management through their own officials. The organisation will deal with lac, hides, etc., and is now in a position to consider wholesale business. The manager will deal direct with consumers who may formerly have had to purchase through Hamburg and Bremen. The factory situated at Maihar on the main line of the East Indian Railway is centrally situated for Calcutta and Bombay in the heart of the chief lac producing

countries of India. The management will comprise the Dewans and other notables of the States and has the guarantee of the Durbars and the recognition of the Local Government. The Manager of the Factory (whose business address is "Esociet, Maihar, E. I. Railway") invites correspondence from those who may require the products referred to.

The following is an extract from an article on the state of the **labour market** in October which appeared in the *Board of Trade Labour Gazette*, dated 17th November :—Employment continued to improve in October, both as regards the number of workpeople employed and the amount of short time reported. The improvement was largely accounted for by war contracts, and was especially noticeable in the engineering, miscellaneous metal, woollen, worsted, hosiery and dyeing trades. The boot, leather and clothing trades continued to be very active, and employment in shipbuilding yards was good generally. Carpenters and woodworkers were busy in connection with the erection of huts for the new Army. The pig iron, iron and steel, printing, pottery and glass trades also showed an improvement. The cotton trade improved slightly, but a large amount of short time still prevailed. The curtain branch of the lace trade improved, but the other branches continued to be depressed. The silk and carpet trades showed some recovery. Coal mining remained about the same as in September, and there was a seasonal decline in the brickmaking industry. Compared with a year ago there was a decline except in the trades most affected by war contracts. It should, however, be noted that the boom in employment reached its zenith about the middle of 1913, and that for some time before the outbreak of war several trades had declined considerably from the high level then attained.

A Reuter message dated 9th December says that at a meeting at Manchester it was resolved to establish a national company for the **manufacture of synthetic dyes**. The Government has offered to guarantee interest on £1,500,000 sterling debenture capital.

According to the *Times* of 17th November an announcement from the Chilean Legation in Holland states that, under the initiative of the Chilean Minister at The Hague, an agreement has been made for resuming the **trade in nitrate** between Chile and Holland which has been stopped since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. "Now the Dutch Government will become the sole consignee of all nitrate cargoes destined for Holland, having at the same time strictly prohibited the export of nitrate from Dutch territory. There will thus be no question of contraband of war. The measure will thus preserve the Dutch agricultural year, and at the same time benefit the Chilean revenue."

A Reuter message dated 11th December says :—The **Government rate of insurance on cargoes** has been **reduced** to one and-a-half guineas per cent.

A complete list of **enemy vessels lying in neutral ports**, compiled from telegraphic reports received from His Majesty's Consular Officers abroad, may be seen at this office by persons interested.

Fairplay of 19th November says :—The outlook in the **freight market** is decidedly rosy for shipowners. Freights from the Plate and the United States have gone up with a run, and there is every probability of even higher figures being secured. The freights, however, do not give that amount of profit which some people might imagine, in consequence of the very heavy expenses which have to be met. In addition to having to pay war risk insurance, expenses in every other direction have gone up; in fact, it is safe to say that working expenses, wages, stores, provisions, etc., are higher than ever before in the history of the mercantile marine. It is at present impossible to say what shipowners may have to pay for bunkers in different parts of the world in the immediate future, as they have no contract supplies to draw upon, and it is a matter of negotiation at the various ports as to what price is to be paid. From the River Plate the prospects point to the old maize keeping vessels employed until the new linseed and wheat crops come in. Rates from the United States are exceedingly good. It is to a great extent the off-season in the East, and India does not look like shipping much for some little time to come. In the early part of the year Manchurian beans should be moving, and the rice trade will be opening up in January, February and March, so that, having regard to the enormous tonnage laid up in various parts of the world, and which will not be able to compete for freight, the outlook for shipowners is very rosy, and while losses have been made this year over a short period, it is believed that the profits made during the last three months of the year will more than compensate for those losses.

The *Times* of 20th November says :—The London office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is informed by the head office at Tokyo that **war risk insurance** on cargo by their steamers may now be effected at considerably reduced rates under the Japanese Government Indemnity Scheme. As examples, cargo may be insured from London to India, Straits Settlements, and Japan, or *vice versâ*, at 10*s.* per cent; from Middlesbrough to India and the Straits Settlements at 13*s.* per cent; and from Middlesbrough to Japan at 15*s.* per cent. These rates are lower than any now quoted in the London market. The lowest rate touched yesterday (19th November) for war insurance on cargo in first-class liners across the Atlantic was 10*s.* per cent.

The daily **prices of opium** per chest for the periods mentioned below were as follows:—

For the week ending 12th December, 1914:—In the Calcutta market—

Bihar opium:—†1,660; 1,660; 1.660; 1,660; 1,660; 1,660; 1,660.

Benares opium:—†1,610; 1,610; 1,610; 1,610; 1,610; 1,610; 1,610.

No quotations have been received in regard to the prices in the time bargains for the Bihar opium of the 1st sale of 1915.

In the China market—

At Hongkong:—(Exchange, Rs. 134½ per $100.)

Bihar opium:—‡$9,300 (new) and $9,200 (old).

Benares opium:—No quotations received.

At Shanghai:—(Exchange, no quotations received.)

Bihar opium:—No quotations received.

Benares opium:—No quotations received.

Applications in respect of the following **new inventions** were filed in the Patent Office, Calcutta, up to December 3rd:—D. L. Barooah.—Improvements in concrete well rings and the like. N. R. Subramanian.—Excelsior tourist mosquito curtain frame.

Printed **specifications of patents** filed in India, so far as yet published, together with extracts from the *Gazette of India* of the 28th November and 5th December, 1914, containing lists of specifications may be inspected by those interested at the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

Weather in India during the week ended Tuesday last was marked by rainfall in the south of the Peninsula and by disturbed conditions over the Arabian Sea. No rainfall of importance has occurred in any other part of the country. Temperature has been low in north-west India and high in the Deccan and Bihar and Orissa; otherwise normal cold weather conditions prevail.

NOTICES.

ENQUIRIES.

(For particulars address the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, New Imperial Secretariat, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

An asterisk (*) preceding an enquiry indicates that Bank references are offered.)

Ajwain Seeds.

(D423)—A firm in Birmingham, England, is desirous of communicating with exporters of ajwain seeds (*corum copticum*).

Caoutchouc, Gutta-Percha and Balata.

(D424)—A London firm is desirous of communicating with exporters of caoutchouc, gutta-percha and balata.

† Uncertified. ‡ Certified.

Chemicals.

(D425)—A firm in St. Louis, U. S. A., is desirous of communicating with importers of medicinal chemicals.

Commercial Explosives.

(D426)—A firm in Delaware, U. S. A., is desirous of appointing an agent for the sale of commercial explosives.

Date Gur.

(D427)—A merchant in Balasore, Orissa, is desirous of communicating with local buyers of date *gur*, quantity available being 2 to 3 maunds.

Disinfectants.

(D428)—A firm of manufacturers in Grimsby, England, is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of disinfectants.

Floor Covering.

(D429)—An U. S. A. firm desires to be put in touch with importers of floor covering on an asphalt felt base, samples of which may be inspected in this Department.

Flour.

(D430)—A firm in Alexandria, Egypt, is desirous of communicating with exporters of flour.

Fly Catcher.

(D431)—A firm in Kent, England, is desirous of communicating with local importers of fly-catchers.

Folding Tables.

(D432)—A firm in Portland, U. S. A., is desirous of communicating with importers interested in folding tables.

Galvanized Iron and Tinplates.

(D433)—A London firm is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of galvanized iron and tinplates.

Hair.

(D434)—A London firm is desirous of communicating with importers of human hair.

Jute Bags.

***(D435)**—A firm in Philadelphia, U. S. A., is desirous of communicating with exporters of jute bags.

Khoot.

(D436)—A merchant in Kangra Valley, Punjab, is desirous of communicating with local buyers of Khoot (*Sausaurea lappa*).

Laces, Window Curtains and Drapery.

(D437)—A London manufacturer is desirous of communicating with importers interested in embroidered appliqué laces for trimming; cloth, silk, cotton and serge window curtains and general furnishing drapery.

Oils.

(D438)—A firm in Cardiff, Wales, is desirous of communicating with importers of lubricating oils for use in cotton mills.

Plumbing Goods.

(D439)—A firm in New York, U. S. A., is desirous of communicating with importers of plumbing brass goods and water and gas works supplies.

Saws.

(D440)—A firm in Sheffield, England, is desirous of communicating with importers of saws.

Sheep Dips.

(D441)—A firm in Grimsby, England, is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of sheep dips.

Veterinary Preparations.

(D442)—A firm in Grimsby, England, is desirous of appointing agents for the sale of veterinary preparations, cattle goods, etc.

ENQUIRIES FROM ITALY.

Cane.

(D443)—A firm in Barbidano, Treviso, is desirous of communicating with exporters of raw and bleached cane for furniture manufacture.

Chemicals, Textiles, Upholstery and Machinery.

(D444)—A merchant in Venice is desirous of communicating with shippers of chemicals, raw textile materials (such as cotton, wool, artificial wool, etc.), piece-goods and velvet for upholstery and metal-working machinery.

Coffee.

(D445)—A merchant at Genoa is desirous of communicating with firms in London trading in coffee and colonial goods.

Jute and Other Fibres.

(D446)—A merchant in Venice is desirous of taking up agencies for the sale of raw and manufactured jute, Indian hemp, sisal, cocoanut fibre, Manilla and wire ropes, and straw and vegetable fibre for hat-making.

Raw Hides and Oilseeds.

(D447)—A merchant at Mantova is desirous of acting as the sole agent for importers of raw hides and oilseeds.

Timber.

(D448)—A firm at Salerno, Porto, is desirous of communicating with exporters of timber.

Vegetable Oils and Fats.

(D449)—A firm at Bari is desirous of communicating with exporters of cocoanut oil, rosin, palm oil, vegetable tallow, animal fats and caustic soda.

Vegetable Oils.

(D450)—A firm in Rome is desirous of communicating with exporters of vegetable edible oils to be used as substitutes for olive oil.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The following publications have been received and may be consulted by any desirous of studying them at the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, where they will be displayed in the waiting-room till Wednesday, the 23rd December 1914:—

Parliamentary Publication.

Colonial Reports—Annual, No. 815—Bechuanaland Protectorate—Report for 1913-14.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

Canada—Reprint of Articles dealing with the German War and its Relation to Canadian Trade;—Weekly Report for November 2nd, 1914;—Trade and Commerce Monthly Report—July, 1914. Commonwealth of Australia—Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics Bull: Nos. 32 & 33, August and September, 1914;—Labour Bulletin No. 6, April-June, 1914. Hawaii—Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station—Bull: No. 46—Poultry Management. Italy—Bulletin Bibliographique Hebdomadaire, Annee V—Nos. 38, 39, 40 & 41, 1914;—Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics, October, 1914. New Zealand—Canterbury Chamber of Commerce—55th Annual Report, August 1914. Sudan—Sudan Trade and the War & Statistical Abstract of Trade between the Sudan and Turkey for the year 1913;—Monthly Report issued by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, Central Economic Board—October, 1914. United States of America—Farmers' Bulletin—No. 598, The Agricultural Outlook and No. 578, The Making and Feeding of Silage;—Bulletin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture No. 109, The Molds of Cigars and Their Prevention.

Indian Publications.

Report of the Agricultural Research Institute and College, Pusa, 1913-14. Report on the Benares Agricultural Station of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the year ending June 30th, 1914. Report on the Partabgarh Agricultural Station of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the year ending June 30th, 1914. Report on the Agricultural Stations of the Western Circle, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1914. Report on the Cawnpore Agricultural Station in the United Provinces for the year ending 30th June 1914. Report of the Agricultural Department, Assam, for the year ending 30th June 1914. Report on the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Burma, for the year ended the 30th June 1914. Annual Report of the Bengal Veterinary College and of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for the year 1913-14. Annual Rainfall of India—1913. Report on the Administration of the Department of Salt Revenue in the Madras Presidency for the year 1913-14. Report on The Condition of Indian Immigrants in the Four British Colonies: Trinidad, British Guiana or Demerara, Jamaica and Fiji, and in the Dutch Colony of Surinam or Dutch Guiana—Parts I & II. The Mysore Economic Conference Bull: 26—Mysore Industries and the War. Report on the Administration of the Karauli State for 1912-13.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All correspondence and remittances relating to the supply of the "INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL" should be forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, to whom all bills are payable.

Correspondence regarding advertisements in the "INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL" should be addressed to Reuter's Telegram Co., Ld., but all advertisements, blocks, etc., must be approved by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence before insertion.

Retail trade advertisements cannot be accepted.

A full index is published as a quarterly supplement and should be filed for reference.

The annual rates of subscription to the "INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL" including quarterly index, are: Indian without postage, Rs. 12; with postage, Rs. 13; Foreign Rs. 18. Single copies 4 annas.

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Back numbers, when available, may be had at a cost of Re. 1, for any number more than a week old.

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The Indian Trade Journal.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1914.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF AMRITSAR.

THE manufactures for which Amritsar is most famous are those of *pashmina*, silk and carpets, and the revised edition of the *Gazetteer of the Amritsar District*, just issued under the authority of the Punjab Government, contains some interesting particulars on the subject. Mr. H. D. Craik, the compiler of the Gazetteer, explains that *Pashm* is the vernacular name for the fine wool of a breed of goats found in and beyond the Himalayas, and the word **pashmina** is used in speaking of any fabric made from that wool. *Pashm* is imported from Tibet *viâ* Simla, the Kulu valley, or Pathankot, and to a less extent from Kashmir. The wool is brought down in its natural state to Amritsar, where it is cleaned, carded, sorted out, and sold to the manufacturers and master-weavers. The weavers are mostly Kashmiris, but there are also some Punjabi Muhammadans among them, and the work is done in the weavers' own homes, there being no organized factory in existence. The manufacture, which requires the utmost skill and delicacy of manipulation, is learned by the workmen from their earliest childhood. Children are apprenticed to master-weavers, who after a time pay for their services, but usually to their relatives. The pay ranges from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20 per mensem and a large advance is generally given to the workmen on first taking service. Mr. Craik observes that this custom of advances is a very disadvantageous one to the employer, as he has little hope of redress against an employee who abandons his service before the advance has been worked off.

The most valuable kinds of *pashmina* are those which are made of fine *pashm*, without the admixture of inferior wool, such as that which is imported from the province of Kirmán in Afghanistan. The best manufacturers do not use this Kirmáni wool at all but cheaper fabrics are often adulterated with it, and, according to Mr. Craik, this among other reasons has caused the decay of the industry, which has been steadily going down-hill for the last thirty years. The fabrics are either plain self-coloured cloth, known as *alwán*, *malida*, etc., either white, blue, smoke-coloured or red; these are made up into lengths or *táns*, and are cut up as required or else are embroidered into a variety of patterns with silk. Or it may be woven into shawls, plain or embroidered, some of which are known as Rampur *chádars*, the thread being previously dyed and wound off for the purpose. The shawls in which the pattern is produced in the loom are the most valuable: in others the pattern is produced on a ground-work of plain coloured *pashmina*, by embroidery with the needle and fine *pashm* thread; such shawls are called *amlikár*, as opposed to the *kánikár* or loom-woven.

The **inferiority of shawls made in Amritsar to those imported from Kashmir** has frequently been noticed, and is variously attributed to the air and climate of Kashmir, and to the quality of the water used in dyeing, etc. But, in the opinion of Mr. Craik, the chief cause of the superiority of the Kashmir work is that the adulteration of the shawl wool with that of Kirmán is never practised. It is believed that its importation into Kashmir is forbidden. Another reason is that, in Kashmir, the separation of the coarse hair from the finer under-wool, and the spinning, is much more carefully performed.

But the industry has long been on the wane, and shows no signs of recovery. It was first introduced about 100 years ago, when Ranjit Singh was beginning to extend his rule in the Punjab. In a short time, there were about 300 looms (known as *dukáns*) at work, and shawls, etc., to the value of about Rs. 30,000 were yearly manufactured in the city, besides what was imported from Kashmir, and other parts of the hills. Part of this was sold in Amritsar and the remainder was exported to Haidarabád in the Deccan, Lucknow, Delhi, and the Native States of Rajputana. Then, in consequence of one of the periodical famines in Kashmir, there was about 80 years ago a large influx of skilled Kashmiri weavers into the city, which gave a decided impulse to the trade.

Export of Indian shawls began about 20 years later and it is said that when the trade was most flourishing there were as many as 4,000 looms at work in Amritsar, turning out work which, with what was imported, is estimated to have been of the total value of about ten lakhs of rupees. European exporting firms had their agents in the city, and the trade was the principal one of the district. But the fashion changed, adulteration began, and the trade has now been dwindling for many years. The wearing of shawls was given up in Paris, and the rest of Europe followed the lead of that city. The market is confined to Hindustan, especially Lucknow and Haidarabád.

The pure woollen shawl is now being replaced by a cheaper quality, known locally as "*rafal*," which—till the outbreak of the War—was being imported to Amritsar from Germany. A coarse kind of embroidery is worked on these shawls locally, the finer work being done in Kashmir. From 60 to 70 per cent of the present outturn of shawls is said to consist of "*rafals*." There are no regular factories, as the embroidery is done in the workers' own homes; there is hardly a house of the poorer classes, both Hindu and Mohammedan, in Amritsar City where this work is not done.

The manufacture of **silk piece-goods** is still carried on to a certain extent. The wearing of silk has become much more general among all classes of natives with the increase in wealth and rise in the standard of comfort. Raw silk used to be imported from Bokhára, and dyed in Amritsar. It was then exported to different places in India, or else woven up into fabrics known by various names. Plain silks are known as *daryái*, striped fabrics as *gulbadan*, and shot silks, or self colours varied with a cross thread of another colour (*dhúp chán*) are coming much into favour. But the import from Bokhára is now very small, a brisk trade in China silk has sprung up, and the silk used and made up in Amritsar now chiefly comes from Shanghai, *viâ* Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi. "There was," says the compiler of the Gazetteer, "a time when silk was worn only by nobles and courtiers, but a demand for less costly fabrics has sprung up, and silk can now be sold in almost any of the large cities of Hindustan to all classes of the community. The raw silk is dyed and woven into lengths suitable for making clothes and is sold locally in addition to being exported. But this trade too has suffered from foreign competition and the general tendency to prefer a cheaper to a better quality fabric. Half the total quantity of silk lengths sold in the city are now imported from Japan and France."

Carpet weaving has always been carried on to some extent in Amritsar, but only began to assume importance as an industry about the time when the trade in *pashmina* began to decline. Many *pashm* weavers, thrown out of employment, took to carpet weaving and were glad to work for a small wage. The industry is mainly in the hands of wealthy Hindus, who employ Muhammedan weavers working on the contract system, but it has declined very largely of late years owing, it is said, to changes of fashion in New York and London, with which cities the largest trade is done. "The tendency to prefer a cheaper and less durable article has here again had an appreciable effect on the trade. One firm, which a few years ago had 150 looms working at full pressure, now has only 40 looms at work and has some difficulty in keeping even this small number going."

—As a result of the almost complete destruction of the German Pacific Squadron the rates of **marine insurance** for the areas hitherto considered dangerous have been heavily **reduced**. The changed rates are:—West Coast of South America 5 (previously 7) per cent; North America, Pacific Coast 2 (3) per cent; South America, 3 (5) per cent; North America, Atlantic Coast 1½ (2) per cent. The stationary rates are:—United Kingdom 1¼ per cent; Australasia 1 per cent: Mauritius 1 per cent; Java, Bangkok and Saigon ¾ per cent; Far East 1 per cent; South Africa 1 per cent; Ceylon ¼ per cent; East Coast of India to Straits ½ per cent; West Coast of India to Straits, 1 per cent; East Coast of India to Ports on West Coast of India, West Coast of India to Burma and *vice versâ* ½ per cent; East Coast of India to Burma and *vice versâ*, East Coast of India, to Ports on East Coast of India, West Coast of India to Ports on West Coast of India ¼ per cent.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

The *Board of Trade Journal*, published on the 19th November, relating to Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations, gives particulars about :—

Southern Rhodesia.—New Customs Tariff—Proposed.

United Kingdom.—Importation of Hay and Straw from the United States of America Prohibited.

Dominion of Canada.—Amending Order-in Council prohibiting Export of Naval and Military Supplies.

Commonwealth of Australia.—Exportation of Wool prohibited, except under permit. Customs Decisions.

Dominion of New Zealand.—Exportation of Wool Prohibited, except to certain Countries.

Southern Rhodesia.—Regulations as to Sale, etc., of Fertilisers and Pest Remedies.

Gambia.—Export of Plumage, etc., of certain Birds Prohibited.

Ceylon.—Providing for the Prohibition of Exportation of Necessaries of War.

British Guiana.—Customs Tariff Amendments. Extension of Preferential Tariff to various Colonies.

Russia.—Prohibition of Postal Parcels containing Celluloid Manufactures. Preparations for Combatting Agricultural Pests and Diseases of Vines or Fruit Trees.—Conditions as to Importation.

Norway.—Exportation of Woollen Waste Prohibited.

Netherlands.—Exportation of certain Articles prohibited.—Exportation of Coke permitted.

Netherlands East Indies.—Valuation Tariff for Fourth Quarter of 1914. Exportation of Rice, Coal, and Preserved Foods.

France.—Exportation of certain Tanning Materials prohibited.

France and Algeria.—Temporary Suspension of Customs Duty on certain Articles.

Italy.—Exportation of Hides.

United States of America.—Reduction of Entered Value. Customs Decisions.

We give the following particular of changes interesting to Indian trade :—

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Exportation of Rice.

With reference to an earlier notice respecting the prohibition of the export of rice from the Netherlands East Indies, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from his Majesty's Minister at The Hague, in which he reports that the exportation of those kinds of rice which are usually shipped to Europe has been authorised.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 15th.

During the week ending December 14th no rain fell except light scattered showers in a few districts.

The harvesting of winter rice is in rapid progress.

The sowing of *rabi* (spring) crops is approaching completion.

Rain is wanted for their growth.

The state and prospects of standing crops are reported to be unfavourable owing to continued drought.

Cattle-disease is reported from ten districts.

The average price of common rice for the Province has fallen by about 1 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Ranchi, Dec. 15th.

During the week ending December 14th there was light rain in Chota Nagpur and in the Santal Parganas and parts of Shahabad, Bhagalpur and Sambalpur. The weather was generally cloudy.

Harvesting of paddy and pressing of sugarcane continue.

Rain is badly needed for the standing *rabi* (spring) crops in several districts.

The winter rice crop has been severely damaged in parts of the Santal Parganas, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea for failure of the *Hathiya* rain.

The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week.

The supply of fodder and water is sufficient.

Cattle-disease is reported from fourteen districts.

Condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is generally good but rain is wanted in some States.

ASSAM.

Shillong, Dec. 14th.

During the week ending December 12th weather has been seasonable and almost rainless.

Harvesting of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane are in progress.

Sowing of mustard is nearing completion.

Plucking of tea continues in Darrang and Lakhimpur.

Prospects of tea are good.

Outturn of winter rice and cotton is fair and that of sugarcane good.

Slight damage by caterpillar to paddy crops and by locusts to mustard is reported from Sylhet and Kamrup respectively.

Fodder and water are insufficient in Cachar.

Compared with previous week price of common rice has fallen generally.

Cattle-disease is reported from three districts.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

BURMA.

The following are excerpts from the minutes of the Proceedings of a meeting of the Committee of the Burma Chamber of Commerce held on November 26th, 1914 :—

Commercial Telegrams.

Considered letter, dated November 4th, 1914, to the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma, stating that the concession to selected firms to despatch inland commercial telegrams in private code, provided the codes used are brought to the office of the Accountant-General, Burma, and that the messages are encoded and decoded in his presence, is not likely to be availed of to any extent, as the loss of time in conveying bulky paivate codes backwards and forwards and in coding and decoding in the presence of the Accountant-General would be out of all proportion to the benefit to be derived from such a concession, and suggesting that, as Government is anxious to afford merchants all the assistance in their power, this object could be best achieved by reducing the cost of inland commercial messages, *en clair*, despatched by selected firms.

Resolved that Government be invited to restore the privilege of sending ten letter word telegrams in the case of foreign messages.

Enemy Trade.

Recorded letter, dated September 25th, 1914, from the Imperial Council of Commerce, London, inviting this Chamber, from its knowledge of local conditions, to indicate the best methods of supplanting enemy trade by means of an Imperial interchange of commodities; this Chamber's reply, dated November 9th, 1914, suggesting that the placing of British Inter-Empire trade on a lasting basis will depend, in a large measure, on the terms on which enemy countries will be permitted to trade within the British Empire after the cessation of hostilities, and, in this connection, enclosing a copy of the letter this Chamber has addressed to Government urging the amendment of the Merchandise Marks Act so as to abrogate the pernicious system of advertising foreign goods at the expense of the British manufacturer; and adding that the question of supplanting enemy trade will possibly have to be left, to some extent, to the enterprise of British merchants, many of whom are now seriously examining the problem from all points of view.

Rice Shipments to Ceylon.

Recorded telegram, dated October 29th, 1914, from the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, requesting this Chamber to wire at their expense every Monday the names of steamers sailed during the previous week, with approximate quantities of rice for Colombo, together with the Chamber's reply, dated November 7th, 1914, stating that as rice exports are only published in Rangoon several days after the sailing of vessels, it would be useless to send a weekly telegram, and suggesting that the Ceylon Chamber might be able to obtain the information they require from the steamer agents in Colombo.

Fencing in of Circular Saws.

Recorded letter, dated September 4th, 1914, from the Secretary to the Government of Burma, forwarding a copy of a draft Notification it is proposed to issue under the Indian Factories Act relating to the fencing in of circular saws, other than rack saws, together with the Chamber's reply, dated November 18th, 1914, stating that the proposed legislation would simply tend to hamper the saw mill industry and defeat the object in view by actually adding to the danger of the workmen, and emphasising that, as conditions in Burma saw mills, where rough logs of various sizes and many shapes have to be dealt with, are very different from those prevailing in England, the proposed Notification should be dropped, particularly so as its provisions appear to be both impracticable and unnecessary.

Hall-Marking of Gold and Silver.

Considered letter, dated November 12th, 1914, from the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma, forwarding copies of correspondence from the Government of India regarding a proposal to introduce a system of hall-marking of gold and silver in India, and requesting the views of this Chamber on this subject.

Resolved that Government be informed that this Chamber is in favour of hall-marking in India, provided that facilities for hall-marking are provided in Burma.

Petroleum Rules.

Considered letter, dated November 14th, 1914, from the Secretary to the Government of Burma, inviting the opinion of this Chamber on a proposal, made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to so amend the Petroleum Rules as to exempt steamers using liquid fuel from the operation of Rule 3, which provides that no ship carrying passengers or inflammable cargo, other than petroleum, shall carry petroleum in bulk, which Rule seems to have the effect of preventing passenger vessels, using liquid fuel, from visiting Indian ports.

Resolved that the revision of the Rules, in the manner suggested, be supported.

WHEAT INVESTIGATIONS AT PUSA.

THE Report of the Imperial Economic Botanist (Mr. A. Howard, C.I.E.) for 1913-14, just issued, says :—The outstanding feature of the work of the last year has been the demonstration of the fact that one of the new wheats, No. 12, is the best for general cultivation both in the Gangetic plain and also on the black soils of Peninsular India. This wheat has also given satisfactory returns, both as regards yield and quality, in the *barani* tracts of the Punjab where it is now being grown by the cultivators. The behaviour of this variety is of the greatest importance in the work of improving the wheats of India. Judged by the returns obtained by the people themselves, not only in almost every district from Gurdaspur in the Punjab through the United Provinces to Bhagalpur in Bihar, but also on the black soils in Bundelkhand and in the Central Provinces, this wheat has invariably given the highest yield. At the same time, it has been demonstrated that its milling and baking qualities have been maintained unimpaired, both under *barani* conditions and also under canal and well irrigation. In addition to the satisfactory yield, the numerous trials of Pusa 12 by the cultivators in the United Provinces, during the last wheat season, have brought out the fact that it is able to maintain itself with far less water than late sorts like Muzaffarnagar, which need at least one more watering. Pusa 12 is a red chaffed wheat with good straw and its characteristic appearance in the field is of considerable advantage in the work of replacing the country wheats, which for the most part are shorter in the straw and have white chaff. The grain is white in colour and larger and more attractive than Muzaffarnagar. A single improved grade of white wheat can now be grown over a very large portion of the wheat-growing area of India. This will be an enormous advantage to the export trade and at the same time will be of great use from the point of view of the food of the people. For local consumption, Pusa 12 is worth at least two annas a maund more than ordinary Indian wheat.

Pusa 12, when placed on the Calcutta market for the first time this year, found a ready market at the mills and fetched four annas a maund above Bihar wheats on its appearance alone. This fact is promising from the point of view of the first shipment of this wheat to Great Britain.

The distribution of Pusa 12 to cultivators is now being actively taken up by the Agricultural Departments of the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Central Provinces and all the available seed has been distributed. The supply, however, was far below the demand and, in particular, the indents from the United Provinces could only in part be met. Steps have been taken to remedy this and it is expected that the seed farms in Bihar and some of the indigo estates will be able to provide about 10,000 maunds of Pusa 12 in April 1915 to supplement the general seed supply of the Agricultural Department. On the indigo estates in Bihar, Pusa wheats are now almost exclusively grown and wheats like Muzaffarnagar have been given up.

A beginning has been made during the present year in the work of growing sufficient Pusa 12 at a few centres in the Central Circle of the United Provinces so that the surplus can be sent as a special shipment to England for the purpose of introducing this wheat on the Home markets. The co-operation of Mr. B. C. Burt, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, has been secured in this matter and the necessary financial assistance has been given by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and by the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India. By taking advantage of the development of the Co-operative movement in this Circle, it is hoped to replace systematically, from certain centres, the country wheats by Pusa 12 over large areas. The experiment is an interesting one, not only from the point of view of the trade in an improved product, but also as a means of discovering how far the Co-operative movement can be used in the distribution of an improved variety in a systematic way.

Another aspect of the success of Pusa 12 over so large a portion of the wheat-growing area of India remains to be considered. It is sometimes stated that the agricultural conditions vary so much in India from province to province and also in different parts of the same province, that the work of improving any widely cultivated crop can only be done locally and at a number of stations. In reality this idea is not supported by the facts. It is true of course that the conditions under which wheat is grown in India vary widely, and that a knowledge of these conditions is essential in the work of improving the crop. It is also true that a single area of fifty acres in the Gangetic alluvium, if skilfully selected, exhibits an exceedingly wide range of soil conditions, which, from the point of view of the requirements of the wheat crop, vary almost as much as any two of the wheat-growing provinces of India. By taking advantage of this circumstance, it is possible to make a single wheat-breeding station serve for almost the whole of India.

Wheat Breeding.

The fourth generation of the crosses between Indian and English wheats, referred to in the previous report, have been worked through during the year. A large range of individuals has been selected for further growth, all of which are characterised by strong straw, rust resistance and attractive looking grain. The range in time of ripening of these plants is very great. Some are earlier than Pusa 4 while among those with enormous tillering power are numerous individuals which will probably ripen too late for any of the wheat tracts of India except possibly the Quetta valley. This group of wheats is by far the most promising material obtained at Pusa. Some types will probably be fixed in 1915, after which they will be tried in the various wheat-growing tracts.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS IN BIHAR AND ORISSA.

WE take the following from the "Report of the Agricultural Department, Bihar and Orissa" for the year ending 30th June, 1914, just issued :—

Agricultural Stations.

There were as in the previous year four Agricultural Stations, *viz.*, Bankipore, Cuttack, Sabour and Dumraon, where experimental work was done. The last one is maintained by the Dumraon Raj. There was also the farm of the Bettiah Raj under the supervision of the Department where experimental work will be taken up when the land has been tested and made uniform in quality. The farm at Sipaya which was opened during the year as a combined cattle-breeding and sugarcane experiment farm will according to later decision be used solely as a cattle-breeding and rearing station and a scheme for starting a separate sugarcane station is under preparation. A small orchard was also laid out at Nettar Hat on the Chota Nagpur plateau.

Sugarcane.

The General Secretary, Bihar Planters' Association, reports that on the whole the season was a satisfactory one and an improvement on the previous year. The present crop on the ground is a very good one and if climatic conditions are favourable there is every prospect of a satisfactory crop. The cultivation figures for 1913-14 will average between 11,000 to 13,000 bighas in factories belonging to the Bihar Indigo Planters' Association only. Several scientific tests of sugarcane were carried out at Sabour by Mr. Taylor, the Agricultural Chemist. In the newly opened farm at Sipaya a large number of varieties of Indian and a few exotic canes were obtained, mostly from Sabour and planted for experimental purposes. They will be transferred in due course to the sugar station proper.

Wheats.

Pusa wheats were extensively tried in the Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpore Divisions and Pusa wheat No. 12 was said to be an outstanding success. Ninety-three maunds of different varieties of the wheat were distributed from the Bankipore and Dumraon Farms. Mr. McGowan was in charge of the wheat propaganda in the Bhagalpur Division where close on 250 maunds of the wheats were distributed out of which 150 maunds were Pusa No. 12. It is unfortunate that very little of this variety will be available for distribution during the next *rabi* season as rain injured the seed on the threshing floors and what was saved has been kept by the growers. A scheme for the distribution of Pusa wheat from central stores in the Bhagalpur division was prepared during the year but its initiation has been postponed until an officer able to tour freely in the wheat tract is available. Mr. McGowan has, however, been asked to keep in touch with the growers to whom seed was distributed last year and who have saved seed for sowing next cold weather.

Jute.

Purnea is the only district growing jute on a large scale. Elsewhere in Bihar the crop is grown mostly for local consumption, although it shows signs of expansion owing to the high prices obtained in Calcutta during the year. Labour difficulties preclude the European planter from taking up jute cultivation on a large scale, while the price obtained for the product of Bihar proper is not equal to that commanded by the Bengal fibre.

Flax.

The Dooriah concern was the only one that grew any flax. The area under cultivation was 46 acres. The returns for 1912-13 were flax 2 maunds 26 seers 12 chattacks and tow 2 maunds 8 seers 1 chattack per acre. The flax and tows were sold at home.

Eri Silk.

The rearing of Eri Silk worms was more successful during the year under report than in the previous season. Eggs were distributed to 51 zamindars and cultivators in the district of Bhagalpur, but the rearers found it difficult to dispose of their cocoons.

Fisheries.

Fishery work continued to be carried on jointly with the Government of Bengal under the supervision of the Joint Deputy Director of Fisheries, Mr. T. Southwell. He is assisted by two Superintendents of Fisheries and two zoological assistants. Investigations on Indian carp were completed. A map has been prepared showing the distribution of Hilsa in Northern India and further investigation into the habits of this fish will be made as soon as the steam launch, which is under construction, is completed. The scheme for the exploitation of the Chilka Lake fisheries has been abandoned. The construction of a fish pass over the anicut on the Mahanadi at Cuttack is under consideration.

—A French Presidential Decree, dated November 5, prohibits as from November 7 the exportation and re-exportation from France of extracts of gall-nuts, of sumac, of chestnut, and other **tannic juices**, liquid or solid, extracted from plants. Exemptions from this prohibition may be accorded under conditions to be determined by the Minister of Finance.

INDIGO INVESTIGATIONS IN BIHAR.

Mr. A. Howard, C.I.E., M.A., A.R.C.S., F.L.S., Imperial Economic Botanist, writes as follows in his Report for 1913-14, just issued :—

The present position of the indigo investigations has been dealt with, in detail, in a report to the Bihar Planters' Association published in January last.

The area under Java indigo in Bihar has fallen since 1909-10 from 70,000 to about 15,000 bighas in 1913. During this period, the area under Sumatrana indigo has remained constant at about 45,000 bighas. The decline in the area under Java indigo has been a serious blow to the planting community in Bihar. As is well known, this species is much richer in indican than Sumatrana which latter was exclusively grown in Bihar till the introduction of Java indigo in 1898. The rapid increase in the area under the Java plant gave rise to the hope that the decline of the natural indigo industry would at least be arrested. Difficulties, however, arose after the cycle of dry seasons came to an end in 1908. The crop showed signs of falling off in vigour, the yield of leaf became less and difficulties in growing the crop for seed were of frequent occurrence. The poor seed sown gave rise to still more weakly crops with the result that the area declined eighty per cent in four years. The cause of the trouble is regarded locally as a disease to which the name of 'wilt' has been given. The nature of the disease has been investigated both by the Sirsiah Experiment Station and also by the Mycological, Entomological and Bacteriological Sections of the Pusa Research Institute. In all cases the results obtained were negative. The matter was also referred to the Botanical Section at Pusa. It was found that the wilting of Java indigo, which takes place after the first cut in July, was due to the loss of the active root system of the plant, resulting from a long continued wet condition of the soil. Similar wilting is common in Bihar in crops like *patwa* (*Hibiscus cannabinus*) and *sunai* (*Crotalaria juncea*) when sown at the beginning of the monsoon for seed purposes. All these deep-rooted crops are sensitive to a constantly wet soil and lose their active root system if this condition persists for too long a period.

In searching for some practical remedy for this trouble, two lines of attack suggested themselves. In the first place, improvements in surface drainage and aeration of the soil might be expected to prolong the life of the plant. Secondly, sowing the crop specially for seed towards the end of the monsoon, so that the developing root system would follow the fall of the subsoil water, was a second possibility in case improved drainage and cultivation failed to avert the trouble in the case of indigo grown in the ordinary way. Both these methods were tried simultaneously.

Among the various methods of surface drainage nad interculture, tried during the monsoon on indigo cut for leaf in the ordinary way, no practicable remedy for the trouble was discovered. The water-logging, which takes place in the fine Bihar alluvium and which leads to the destruction of the young roots of the indigo, cannot be entirely prevented by ordinary surface drainage and cultivation. The plants will not tolerate the constantly moist condition of the soil for the whole of the monsoon period.

In the case of August sown indigo, very different results were obtained. The plants grew rapidly, escaped wilt altogether and gave rise to a fine crop of healthy seed the following March. After reaping the seeds, the plants were cut back and then gave a good crop of leaf in the ordinary way the following rains. Similar results were obtained on a large scale on the Dholi estate. The Pusa results showed that, for seed purposes, Java indigo should be sown thickly, in lines about two feet apart, early in August on high, well drained land in good condition. In this way the plants escape the disease. They grow to a large size by the end of October and so carry a heavy crop of seed the following cold wheather. Thus one of the main obstacles to the cultivation of Java indigo in Bihar has been removed and the planting community are now in a position to grow their own seed without any great outlay. After gathering the seed, the indigo can be cut back and good crops of leaf taken the following monsoon.

Attention has also been paid to the method of pollination in Java indigo, from the point of view both of seed growing and of improving the plant in indican production. Pollination by bees is the rule and very few seeds are produced by covered plants. As would be expected from the method of pollination, the progeny of single plants showed that natural crossing is common. These facts indicate that ordinary single plant selection methods in Java indigo are not likely to yield results at all commensurate with the work which this method would involve. Some system of mass selection, in which undesirable forms are eliminated prior to flowering, seems much more likely to lead to improvement. Advantage will have to be taken of those individuals in the mixed crop which grow rapidly and strongly and which by their habit of growth and amount of leaf surface are likely to give the highest yields of green leaf. These will have to be grown separately, away from other indigo, and a process of rogueing carried out before flowering time so that all undesirable types are weeded out and not allowed to cross with the rest. The fact that bees are necessary for the pollination of Java indigo indicates that for seed purposes the plants should be properly spaced and not grown too close together. Copious setting is obtained if the crop is grown in lines about two feet apart. Cultivated in this way, Java indigo branches freely from the ground and there is ample room for the bees.

During the progress of the indigo investigations it became evident that one important method of improvement had been, to a large extent, neglected. In the past, it has been tacitly assumed that the methods of cultivation in vogue in Bihar are more or less perfect and that any line of advance must necessarily begin in the laboratory. The results obtained at Pusa have shown that a considerable degree of improvement is easily possible in the actual growing of the crop. Further, these improvements are well within the means of an ordinary indigo estate.

After the removal of the cover crop, it is the usual practice in Bihar to weed the young indigo crop by hand. This process is tedious and expensive and the work is not always well done. By the use of lever harrows in the early stages, and by the use of spring tine cultivators later on, a great deal of hand weeding can be avoided and at the same time the young crop is greatly improved by the cultivation. These lever harrows have been tried extensively on the Dholi Estate for two seasons and Mr. Danby reports as follows on the trials (Letter, dated January 3rd, 1914):—

"I meant to have written before about the lever harrows. I had six of these harrows in use last year and I have ordered six more from Messrs. Massey Harris.

"I harrowed practically the whole of my Java crop in February and March last after cutting the cover crop—wheat and *sursoo*. The crop was greatly improved by the harrowing, besides which the wheat stubble and weeds were to a large extent removed. I estimate that the amount saved in weeding alone in one year was more than the cost of the harrows."

Some consideration has been given at Pusa to the discovery of some practicable method of reducing the amount of wilt among Java indigo when grown for leaf. Very promising results were obtained during 1913. As is well known, the universal method of growing Java indigo in Bihar is to sow it either broadcast or by drills in lines close together. The result, in both cases, is a dense crop of unbranched plants among which leaf-fall rapidly takes place due to the crowding of the plants, thus leading to a great loss of indigo. Further, interculture to keep down weeds is impossible after the first cut. When the crop is reaped, the indigo is cut down completely and the plant has to produce new shoots during the monsoon at a time when its roots are in very moist soil. Few plants will survive uninjured such treatment during a heavy monsoon. When an indigo plant is suddenly cut down the passage of water and food materials from the roots goes on for a time and the stumps bleed. There are no leaves to carry on the transpiration current and the result is that the normal physiological processes in the plant are greatly upset. It is not surprising therefore that the new growth is formed so slowly and that it is often unhealthy. Many plants, such as peaches and flowering creepers like *Ipomœa*, usually die outright when cut down to the ground during the rains and hardly ever recover. It was decided in 1913 to try the effect of pruning the crop in July at the time of the first cut and to compare the behaviour of plants treated in this way with those cut down completely. The crop was grown in lines, two feet apart, to allow of branching. One half of the plot was cut down in the ordinary way, the rest pruned so that one branch was left at cutting time. The result was that the pruned plants began to shoot earlier than those which had been cut down and moreover escaped wilt to a much greater extent. The total yield from the pruned plot was about thirty per cent greater than that of the area cut down completely. Work on this subject is being continued with the object of finding the most economic method of growing the crop so that it can be pruned at the first cut instead of being cut down completely.

CURRENCY REPORT FOR 1913-14.

The report of Mr. H. F. Howard, C.I.E., Controller of Currency, on the operations of the Currency Department during the year 1913-14, is published as a Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 12th December, and from it we quote the following :—

Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency.

The year under review marks a definite stage in the history of the Indian Currency system. The present arrangements, which have been evolved since the closing of the Mints in 1893, are based mainly on the recommendations made by the Currency Committee of 1898, best known as the 'Fowler' Committee. The general policy laid down by that Committee was accepted in its entirety by the Government of India. Many of the recommendations then made were, however, necessarily to some extent tentative in character, and practical experience of the working of the new system naturally resulted in some elaboration of the machinery by which the system is worked. It has in fact been said that 'the measures taken to maintain the exchange value of the rupee have been less in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee of 1898 than supplementary to them.' In view of the importance of the subject, and of the public interest which it consequently attracted, a Royal Commission was appointed during the year under review to enquire into the whole question. The report, which the Commission presented towards the close of the year, entirely endorses the policy adopted during the last 20 years and the general measures taken during that period to ensure the stablity of the rupee. It follows that the substantive recommendations for the future are mainly concerned with practical details of the financial and currency administration. In view of the facts that, while some of these details are of a technical nature, others intimately affect the commercial life of the country, and that the Commission did not visit India and were only able to examine a limited number of

witnesses therefrom, the Government of India have considered it desirable to afford to the Local Governments and the principal commercial bodies in the country an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the subjects dealt with in the report before a final decision with regard to them is arrived at.

Since the close of the year 1913-14 the Indian currency system has been subjected to a practical test by the disturbance to the finance and trade of the world, which has accompanied the outbreak of the war in Europe. It is fortunate that owing to the inherent soundness of the general financial and currency arrangements, and to the strong reserves which have been built up in recent years, India is in an exceptionally strong position for meeting any strain that can conceivably be placed on her resources.

Currency and Trade.

The demands for currency in its various forms are necessarily dependent on the agricultural and trade conditions of the year, and there is consequently a close connection between the operations of Government in the Currency department and the movements of trade. This connection is well known, and the machinery was clearly explained in Mr. Gillan's report for 1910-11. Briefly the position is that, in addition to the Treasury, Currency Reserve, and Gold Standard Reserve Balances at Headquarters, Government hold large amounts of money distributed over India in District treasuries and in Currency chests, nearly every treasury having such a chest. Money comes in to the Government treasuries and sub-treasuries all over the country in payment of revenue, from which it is necessary to provide funds for expenditure at Headquarters or in order to meet outgoings in England. Conversely, the trading firms have large remittances to make to the interior in payment for produce. Firms requiring money for this purpose constantly apply to Government for remittance orders from one place to another within the country, and Government meet their requirements, so far as they can do so, by the issue at a small charge of supply bills and telegraphic transfers through treasury or currency. The amount of remittances annually effected in this way is very large. The arrangement is economical for all parties concerned as enabling these transactions to be largely effected without any actual movement of coin.

There is similarly an intimate relation between the operations of Government and the adjustment of the transactions of India's external trade. The annual exports from India are generally in excess of her imports, and an adjustment of the value of the net exports is effected partly by remittances through Government, partly by actual shipment of coin and bullion and partly in other ways. The remittances through Government are effected by means of the Council bills and telegraphic transfers sold by the Secretary of State, which are promises by Government to pay on demand, at the treasuries in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the amounts specified in the bills. The bills thus serve the double purpose of placing the Secretary of State in funds to meet his outgoings in London, and of enabling trade to make a remittance of funds in the opposite direction from London to India. I discuss below certain questions which arise out of this relationship between the transactions of Government and those of trade. It will, however, be convenient before doing so to refer briefly to the conditions of the year within India which have a bearing on the operations of the department.

Agricultural conditions of the year.

In the year under review unusual rainfall occurred in the hot weather, and the monsoon opened favourably. After the middle of July, however, the distribution was irregular, and at the beginning of September there was a material weakening of the current so far as the United Provinces, North-West Frontier and Central India were concerned, while excessive rain and consequent floods adversely affected crops in parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and later of Madras. Winter rain was much wanted in the United Provinces and elsewhere, and its failure resulted in the establishment of famine conditions in certain areas. As a result, the outturn of wheat and spring oil-seeds was somewhat in defect, and rice crops also suffered either from drought or from floods. The jute crop suffered from excessive rains and water-logging. This was especially the case in the districts growing *deshi* jutes where much damage was done to the crop.

Banking and Commercial Crisis.

Some reference also is necessary to the serious banking and commercial crisis experienced in northern and western India during the course of the year. The main facts of this crisis are well-known. The rapid growth of mushroom banking institutions of dubious stability during the last few years has been a matter of serious concern to thoughtful observers, and the question of restraining by legislation the activity of their promoters has been under discussion. The fears entertained with regard to these institutions were during the course of the year justified in full. The crisis commenced with the downfall of the People's Bank of Lahore on the 20th September 1913. This was followed within a few days by the closing of the Amritsar Bank, Lahore, and the Hindustan Bank, Mooltan. The People's Bank with a nominal capital of Rs. 35 lakhs and a paid-up capital of Rs. 12½ lakhs had about 70 branches and a crore-and-a-half of deposits. Against these it held liquid resources of a most inadequate description, and the same was the case with the two other banks mentioned. Moreover the Auditor's report disclosed that, apart from the fact that half the assets of the People's Bank and two-thirds of

those of the Amritsar Bank were tied up in various companies in which the Directors were personally interested, it was a common practice for one of the banks to advance money to a second on the security of the shares of a third, while the third concern would similarly advance money to the first on the security of the shares of the second.

The failure of the People's Bank immediately affected the Bombay Presidency* through its branches in Sind, and the feeling of distrust, which the above and other serious disclosures created, rapidly spread to Bombay, where a run occurred on various banks in the Presidency. On the 3rd October the Credit Bank of India suspended payment, followed four days later by the Bombay Banking Company. The liabilities of the former stood at about Rs. 63 lakhs, including only Rs. 10 lakhs paid-up capital out of an authorised capital of one crore and a subscribed capital of Rs. 50 lakhs, there being thus Rs. 40 lakhs still due on the shares subscribed. The latter was a relatively small concern with a liability of Rs. 17¼ lakhs and paid-up capital of Rs. 1¼ lakhs. As a result of the general feeling of insecurity engendered by these failures, several other banks had difficulties in meeting their depositors, and it was estimated that something like a crore of deposits was withdrawn from the Swadeshi Banks during this period. Money was generally scarce, the bank rate standing at a figure of 6 per cent, which was unusually high for this time of the year. An early and large cotton crop increased the difficulties of the situation, and there also existed, in Bombay, owing to over-trading and over-speculation, other conditions conducing to the occurrence of a monetary crisis. Several trading firms failed owing to their inability to obtain credit, including three piece goods merchants in Karachi. The Exchange Banks were, however, able to place themselves in funds through Council Bills, and as much as Rs. 4⅓ crores in councils and telegraphic transfers were paid in Bombay during October and November. Moreover, as was explained in paragraphs 86 and 87 of the Financial Statement presented in March last, arrangements were made, as soon as the crisis developed, to increase considerably the ordinary interest-free balances which Government keep with the Presidency Banks, so as to enable them to render such assistance as they might deem necessary to institutions, which, though, quite solvent if given sufficient breathing space, were in temporary difficulties owing to a panic among their depositors. Great uneasiness, however, continued to be felt in the Bombay share market, owing to heavy speculation in mill shares at inflated prices. The position was accentuated by the failure of a prominent share-broker on the 21st October with liabilities amounting to Rs. 15 to 20 lakhs, and by the insolvency of two important firms of pearl merchants as a result of heavy speculation in pearls and a fall in the price of these in the European market. During the early days of November the Kathiawar and Ahmedabad Banking Corporation suspended payment, and the Karachi Merchants Bank failed in Bombay, followed by the Lahore Bank in the Punjab. The general monetary situation in Bombay was by this time easier, and it was hoped that the worst was over, but at the end of that month the crisis was renewed by the collapse of the Indian Specie Bank, accompanied by the dramatic death of its Manager, Mr. Chunilal Saraya, to whose daring speculations the failure of the bank was largely attributable. This event caused further grave anxiety in the Bombay market, business being practically suspended for some days. On the other side of India, however, the effects of these latter events had been largely discounted before-hand, and from this time onwards the position improved.

Partly as a result of the assistance given by Government, the Bank of Bombay were able to reduce their rate to 5 per cent on the 31st October. Their cash balances, which had risen from Rs. 343 lakhs on the 4th October to Rs. 490 lakhs on the 25th of that month, reached Rs. 566 lakhs on the 6th December; they still stood at Rs. 478 lakhs at the close of the calendar year, and it was not necessary again to raise the bank rate above 5 per cent, until the 15th January 1914. Failures of various other small banks have taken place, at different places, but these were not of sufficient importance to affect the improvement in the general situation.

I do not propose to discuss the various questions which arise in connection with the bank failures referred to above. The question of banking legislation is under the consideration of Government, and the affairs of particular institutions are still in many cases under enquiry. The crisis of 1913-14 has since been overshadowed by the disturbance of credit which has followed the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. While there are no grounds for believing that the damage to credit caused by these bank failures is likely to be more than temporary, or that it will permanently affect what appears to be a growing tendency on the part of the people to invest money instead of hoarding it, there can be little doubt that the want of confidence engendered by the earlier crisis tended to aggravate the effects of the later disturbance, which have been far more marked in the Bombay Presidency than elsewhere in India. On the other hand, the banking crisis had the salutary effect of purging the country of unsound institutions whose collapse at a later stage would have greatly aggravated the situation. At the time, it necessarily interfered to a considerable extent with the ordinary operations of trade, especially where these are financed by smaller institutions or firms.

* A full account of the crisis in Bombay will be found in the report of Mr. A. M. Brigstocke, Accountant General, Bombay, on the operations of the Currency department in Bombay in 1913-14. I am indebted to him for much of the information contained in this paragraph.

HARDWARE IMPORTS INTO INDIA.

Principal Classes of Imports.

THE imports of hardware from Germany into India, though less than the imports from the United Kingdom, are of considerable and increasing importance. Austria-Hungary also has a large trade in one or two particular lines. Some details are given below of the principal classes of imports under this head from Germany and Austria, so far as could be ascertained in the Calcutta market. The *prices quoted are in all cases manufacturer's prices at Calcutta including insurance and freight*, unless the contrary is stated.

The total figures of imports into India of hardware, including cutlery, are : —

—	Average of three years ending 31st March 1912.	1912-13	1913-14
	£	£	£
United Kingdom . .	1,226,850	1,375,192	1,582,715
Germany . .	374,067	486,116	564,569
Austria-Hungary . .	156,196	220,848	224,471
United States of America	131,423	198,578	266,181
Other countries . .	125,762	147,742	182,035
Total .	2,014,298	2,428,476	2,820,971

The Imports for 1913-14 were recorded under the following main heads :—

Description.	Share of Germany.	Share of Austria-Hungary.	Share of United Kingdom.
	£	£	£
1. Agricultural implements.	301	38	97,014
2. Builders' hardware, such as locks, hinges, doorbolts, etc.	69,858	137	63,079
3. Domestic hardware .	46,910	2,653	55,750
4. Enamelled ironware .	41,055	124,622	15,381
5. Implements and tools, other than agricultural implements and machine tools	16,983	1,017	211,039
6. Metal lamps . .	67,625	33,531	44,537
7. Glass lamps . .	1,925	3,925	1,672
8. Parts of lamps, other than glass.	17,613	20,320	26,092
9. Safes and strong boxes of metal.	2,901	9,527	13,114
10. Hardware, other sorts	217,088	27,608	910,365
11. Cutlery . .	82,285	1,050	77,699

Enamelled Ironware.

Enamelled Ironware is the most important line of foreign imports, since its use in place of the usual domestic articles of brass and copper has been making headway in this country, especially amongst Mahomedans. The last two years have shown a great increase in the imports under this head, which are as follows :—

—	Average of three years ending 31st March 1912.	1912-13	1913-14
	£	£	£
Austria-Hungary . .	89,589	135,449	124,622
Germany . .	22,433	43,590	41,055
United Kingdom . .	12,498	14,006	15,381

Austrian enamelled-ware known as the "gun" brand (by B. Furst, Vienna) is the best quality in the market. British enamelled-ware is slightly cheaper than Furst's "gun" brand, but the latter is preferred owing to its superior shape and better polish. Larger orders have, it is understood, already been placed for British enamelled-ware to replace the supplies from Austria. The most popular form of German enamelled-ware is the "Tally-ho" brand of soup plates. Enamelled-ware is imported in three colours, *viz.*, blue-white, white-white, and marble-white. The prices and descriptions are as detailed below, the prices of all three colours being the same :—

(*a*) *Bowls.*—These are sold in sizes ranging from 5 to 28 centimetres in diameter. The prices for No. 5 quality, Furst's "gun" brand, are as follows :—

Sizes.	Prices.
5 c. m.	11*d.* per dozen less 5 per cent. discount.
6 „	1*s.* „ „ „
7 „	1*s.* 1*d.* „ „ „
8 „	1*s.* 2*d.* „ „ „
9 „	1*s.* 3*d.* „ „ „
10 „	1*s.* 5*d.* „ „ „
11 „	1*s.* 7*d.* „ „ „
12 „	1*s.* 8*d.* „ „ „
13 „	2*s.* „ „ „
14 „	2*s.* 3*d.* „ „ „
15 „	2*s.* 5*d.* „ „ „
16 „	2*s.* 9*d.* „ „ „
17 „	3*s.* „ „ „
18 „	3*s.* 4*d.* „ „ „
20 „	4*s.* 5*d.* „ „ „
22 „	4*s.* 8*d.* „ „ „
24 „	5*s.* „ „ „
26 „	5*s.* 7*d.* „ „ „
28 „	6*s.* 1*d.* „ „ „

(*b*) *Rice dishes.*—These are sold by the piece as well as in sets of four assorted sizes, *viz.*, 24, 26, 28 and 30 centimetres in diameter. The price of Furst's "gun" brand is 4*s.* 1*d.* per dozen of assorted sizes.

(*c*) *Soup plates.*—The demand for Furst's "gun" brand soup plates is not as great as that for the cheaper German and Austrian makes. The "gun" brand soup plates are heavier and more substantial and cost about 6*d.* per dozen more. The German "Tally-ho" brand 26 c. m. and the light Austrian soup plate 26 c. m. cost 1*s.* 8*d.* per dozen.

(*d*) *Tumblers.*—Furst's "gun" brand high Indian tumblers are largely imported at the following rates :—

Sizes.	Prices.
½ pint	1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.
¾ „	1*s.* 8½*d.* „ „
¾ „	2*s.* 1*d.* „ „
¾ „	2*s.* 4½*d.* „ „
1 „	2*s.* 8½*d.* „ „

Other descriptions of enamelled-ware, such as cups and saucers, kettles, teapots, tiffin carriers, etc., are imported, but the bulk of the trade is done in the four kinds detailed above.

German Cutlery.

A remarkable increase in the imports of German cutlery has taken place in the last few years, whereas in the same period imports from the United Kingdom have made relatively little progress.

—	Average of three years ending 31st March 1912.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	£	£	£
Germany . .	41,302	58,894	82,285
United Kingdom . .	67,838	69,798	77,699

There are several makers of cheap German penknives, scissors and razors, but the qualities mostly in demand in the market are made by Kaufmann of Solingen.

(*a*) *Penknives.*—The most popular quality of Kaufmann's penknives is No. 6636½. The prices of the principal qualities are shown below :—

Kaufmann's No. 6636½ . . .	1*s.* 10½*d.*	per dozen *plus* 4 per cent (*viz.* 1½ per cent for commission and 2½ per cent advance).
Kaufmann's No. 932 . . .	2*s.* 1*d.*	per dozen *plus* 4 per cent (as above).
Kaufmann's 1st quality with stag handles and straight points.	2*s.* 10*d.*	per dozen.
Kaufmann's 2nd quality round pointed with bone handles and with rings.	2*s.* 4*d.*	„ „
Kaufmann's thin quality, No. 55, with bone handles.	2*s.* 2*d.*	„ „

Carl Schleipers, Solingen, No. 33, with wooden handle and with ring.	2*s.* 7*d.*	per dozen.
Alois Schweigers, No. 2604, with bone handles and with ring (an imitation of Kaufmann's 2nd quality).	1*s.* 10*d.*	„ „

The penknives are placed in paper wrappers containing half a dozen and two such wrappers are placed in a bundle.

(*b*) *Scissors.*—A large business is done in Kaufmann's assorted scissors which are put up in a neat folding box. The price is 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen of assorted sizes, but they can also be obtained separately, if required. Kaufmann's No. 11344 pointed scissors are in imitation of and compete against the well-known "Popular" scissors manufactured in Birmingham. The price of the German article is 4*s.* per gross *plus* 4 per cent advance, whereas the price of the Birmingham scissors is 4*s.* 3*d.* per gross.

(*c*) *Razors.*—German hollow ground razors are in great demand in the market owing to their cheapness. The following are the two principal qualities with their prices :—

Kaufmann's Hollow Ground Razors (cheaper quality).	12*s.*	per dozen.
No. 1186, "Hammer" brand, Real Hollow Ground.	12*s.*	„

There is already a very considerable manufacture of cutlery in many parts of India. Calcutta, Bombay, Poona, for instance, all have their works. Wazirabad in the Punjab, Meerut (for scissors), Burdwan (for pocket knives) are also well-known centres. In this industry, therefore, India should be able to take advantage at once of the opening now created by the cessation of foreign imports. It is essential, however, if the trade is to be firmly retained in Indian hands, that the best modern tools should be employed and every effort should be made to improve the standard of skilled labour. Among the exhibits at the forthcoming sample exhibition at Calcutta will be some good examples of Meerut scissors, which have a high reputation in all parts of the United Provinces for edge and durability.

Metal Lamps.

Germany appears in the trade returns as a larger exporter to India of metal lamps than Austria, but Austrian lamps were found on enquiry to be commoner in the Calcutta market. Bombay is known to be a better market for German lamps than Calcutta, but a certain number of the lamps entered in the trade returns as consigned from Germany are probably of Austrian make shipped from Hamburg. Imports from Germany into Calcutta consist mainly of Hurricane Lanterns, while Austria supplies principally Table and Hanging lamps of various descriptions. The most popular Austrian lamps are Ditmar's Hanging and Table lamps, the demand being greatest for Line No. 14 of the former and for Line No. 10 of the latter description. A feature of the trade in metal lamps is the enormous strides which have

been made by the United States in capturing this trade. The imports from the United States, which were valued at £77,171 in 1912-13, increased to £118,746 in 1913-14, and the United States is now ahead of all other countries in this line. Dietz's "Junior" brand of American Hurricane Lanterns has become so popular that it has greatly affected the trade in the "Victoria" brand of German Hurricane Lanterns, for which there was formerly a good demand. The larger size of the German Lanterns costs 10*s.* 9*d.* per dozen, as against 18*s.* 2*d.* per dozen for the cheaper quality of Dietz's "Junior" Lanterns, the latter being made of tin. The relative cheapness of the German Lamps is apparent from the trade returns which show that 1,686,727 lamps imported from Germany were valued at £67,625, whereas 1,102,836 lamps imported from the United States were valued at £118,746.

The following are the descriptions and prices of the principal Austrian and German imported lamps :—

Description.	Quality	Size Line	Price.
Austrian manufacture—			
Ditmar's Nickel Hanging Lamp.	Favourite	10	18*s.* 9*d.* per doz.
Ditmar's Nickel Hanging Lamp.	„	14	22*s.* „
Ditmar's Nickel Hanging Lamp.	Astral	20	61*s.* „
Ditmar's Nickel Hanging Lamp.	„	30	91*s.* „
Ditmar's Nickel Hanging Lamp.	„	40	108*s.* „
Ditmar's Tables Lamps .	„	10	16*s.* 6*d.* „
„ „ „ .	Large	10	21*s.* „
„ „ „ .	...	14	38*s.* „
German manufacture—			
Hurricane Lantern . .	Victoria	5	10*s.* 3*d.* „
„ „ . .	„	7	10*s.* 9*d.* „

Builders' Hardware.

Cheap padlocks are imported from Germany in very large quantities. The greatest demand is for a lock known as 5/0 which is of 2½" size.

The undermentioned are some of the principal kinds of imported German locks :—

		Price.
1. Small padlock, No. 200 .	1¾" size	3*s.* 7*d.* per gross.
2. Medium size lock No. 5/0	2½" „ .	6½*d.* per dozen.
3. Padlock with two keys .	...	11*d.* per dozen.
4. Common Japanned padlock	small	10*d.* per dozen.
5. „ „ „	large	1*s.* 3½*d.* per dozen.

Keys are imported from Germany in various sizes and shapes at prices ranging from 2½*d.* per gross for the smallest size to about 2*s.* 9*d.* per gross for the larger sizes. Key-rings come largely from Austria, the kind most in demand being the medium size the price of which is 1*s.* per gross.

Hinges are imported from Germany in sizes varying from 1½" to 6" in length, a dozen pairs or pieces being packed in a box. The price is 2¾*d.* per inch per dozen pairs or pieces.

The manufacture of locks and hinges is a well established industry in India and the class of article turned out can compete on equal terms with anything in the market. It is only in the very cheap and inferior lines that German competition is felt. Aligarh is a famous centre of lock manufacture in Northern India, and it is hoped to show representative samples of various classes of Aligarh work at the sample exhibition to be held next month at Calcutta.

Under the heading Safes and strong boxes of metal, considerable imports are shown from the United Kingdom and also from Austria. This is a line in which Indian manufacturers have secured a high reputation, well-known firms which specialise in these articles being established at Bombay and Calcutta. Prices of Furst's Austrian safes average from Rs. 140 to Rs. 200 for the cheaper varieties. More expensive varieties, up to Rs. 350, have also been noted.

Miscellaneous Hardware.

Ten Mirror Boxes are imported in large quantities from Germany in different sizes, shapes and colours. They are packed four boxes in a set and 25 gross boxes in a case. The price of plain coloured round boxes is about 3*s.* 8*d.* per gross and fancy coloured round boxes 4*s.* per gross.

Tin Boxes are also largely imported without mirrors. Round tin boxes in fancy colours cost about 1*s.* 8*d.* per gross. They are packed in sets of four and 25 gross boxes in a case. Round brassed tin boxes cost about 5*s.* 1*d.* per gross, and nickelled tin boxes, 6*s.* per gross.

Tin Mirrors are also largely imported from Germany, round Hand Mirrors costing 6*s.* 3*d.* per gross and round Jubilee Mirrors (in two sizes equally assorted) 3*s.* 3*d.* per gross.

Tin Strainers with wooden handles are imported from Germany at 6*s.* 9*d.* per gross.

Tin Spoons are imported from Germany in the following classes :—Long rice spoons, round and oval (assorted) at 8*s.* per gross ; small rice spoons, round at 5*s.* 6*d.* per gross, and tin spoons in three small sizes equally assorted at 3*s.* 3*d.* per gross.

Germany also sends *aluminium spoons and forks* at average prices as below :—Tea spoons at 5*s.* 10*d.* per gross ; dessert spoons and forks at 9*s.* 3*d.* per gross, and table spoons and forks at 12*s.* per gross, in all cases less 10 per cent. discount. These are packed three dozen in a paper box.

There is a very large import of *needles* from Germany, especially in the following classes :—

1. Sewing Needles, Capoteras, . 11*d.* per tin of 2,400. small size, Nos. 0-1 and 2 equally assorted.
2. Sewing Needles, Capoteras, . 2*s* 2½*d.* per tin of 5,000. large size, Nos. 2/0, 3/0, 4/0 and 5/0 equally assorted.
3. Sewing Needles, Sharps. . 2*s.* 4*d.* per tin of 5,000.
4. Darning Needles, size, Nos. 3, 3½ and 3¾ equally assorted. 2*s.* 4*d.* per tin of 2,400.

The greatest demand is for the large sizes of Capoteras Needles. It is understood that some of the Indian woollen mills have hitherto made use of needles of German manufacture for certain classes of work.

Glass Knobs come principally from Germany in sizes of 1" to 2½", one dozen being wrapped in a paper packet. The 1½" size is the most popular, costing 14*s.* 6*d.* per gross.

Wood Screws.—It is interesting to note that supplies of wood screws are now (as originally) almost entirely obtained from Birmingham. Some years ago Germany entered into competition in the wood screw trade, and, by allowing a larger trade discount than the English firm, succeeded in securing half the business. The difference worked out to abont 20 per cent in favour of German screws. Subsequently the English firm was able, it is understood, to make an arrangement by which German screws could not be sold at a higher discount than British screws, and the result has been that imports of wood screws from Germany have practically ceased.

Screws are imported in assortments of ½" to 4" in length and of varying standard gauges. The price varies according to the nature of the assortments and gauges, as each size is made in different gauges. Machinery for making screws is very expensive and complicated and the industry could not be attempted without very large capital. It is believed that Japan also imports all her supplies of screws from Birmingham.

Some notes are appended on the imports of certain classes of articles made from metals which, though not included under hardware, are of a kindred nature.

Iron Wire Nails.—Supplies come largely from Germany and Belgium. Wire nails are packed in 1 cwt. casks and are sold in various assortments from 1 to 6 inches. The prices for the assortments generally differ in accordance with the proportions of smaller and larger sizes, as the smaller sizes are more expensive than the larger. The average price of wire nails is about 8*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Iron Rose Nails—Are usually imported from France and Sweden in 1 cwt. casks and are sold in assortments of 1½ to 10 inches. Their average price is about 13*s.* per cwt.

Galvanised Iron Washers.—A large trade is done in Galvanised Iron Washers with Germany and England. The German make is imported in 1 cwt. iron casks and costs 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. C. I. F. whereas the English article is sold in 7 lbs. packets in 1 cwt. cases, at 25*s.* 6*d.* per. cwt. F. O. B. less 5 per cent discount for cash, which works out at about 26*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. C. I. F. The difference in price is accounted for by the better packing and superior quality of the English article.

Iron Wire.—The principal trade in iron wire is with England, but it is also largely imported from Germany and Austria. It is sold in assortments of Nos. 1 to 32 B. W. G., and the price varies according to assortments. The assortments generally ordered are from Nos. 12 to 20, and the average price is 10*s.* per cwt. They are shipped in 56 lbs. coils.

Galvanised Iron Wire.—Is also imported from Germany and Austria. The assortments are the the same as for ordinary iron wire. The average price is 12*s.* per cwt. It is shipped in coils of 1 cwt.

Barbed Iron Wire.—Supplies are mostly obtained from Germany and Belgium. The usual size is 14 B. W. G., and the price is 10*s.* per cwt. It is packed in 1 cwt. coils.

Brass and Copper Wire.—Is mostly imported from the United Kingdom, but a small quantity also comes from Germany and Belgium, in assortments of Nos. 1 to 32 B. W. G.

	Nos.	£
Brass Wire . .	1 to 20 B. W. G.	7*d.* per lb.
Copper Wire . .	Ditto	8¼*d.* „

Assortments 21 to 32 B. W. G. are 1*d.* per lb. higher than assortments 1 to 20.

Zinc Sheets.—Are imported from Germany and Belgium in standard sizes varying from Nos. 6 to 20 B. W. G., their price being £26 per ton. They are packed in casks containing 5 cwt.

German Silver Wire and Sheets.—German Silver Wire and Sheets, which are an alloy of nickel, copper and zinc, are largely imported from Austria, Germany, and England, the value of the imports in 1913-14 from these three countries respectively being £50,420, £29,936, and £67,177.

There is an increasing demand for the Austrian make, the value of imports in 1913-14 being double those of preceding years. Imports from England and Germany have been practically stationary.

The Austrian "palm tree" brand is the best established in the market. The Austrian make costs about 1*d.* per lb. more than the German and is about 2*d.* per lb. higher than the English make. The bulk of the trade is taken by dealers in Benares, the wire being largely used for making bangles and the sheets for making anklets, plated ware and fancy articles.

Austrian German silver wire—"Palm Tree" brand.

Nos. 10/0 to 1/0 and 1 to 17 (in assorted standard sizes) .	13½*d.* per lb.

Nos. 18 to 21 gauge cost ½*d.* per lb. more than 10/0 to 17 gauge.
„ 22 to 24 „ 1½*d.* „ „ „ „
„ 25 to 27 „ 2½*d.* „ „ „ „

It is imported in coils of 5 lbs. wrapped in gunny with tin labels attached showing respective sizes.

Austrian German silver sheets—"Palm Tree" brand. Usual size 3′ × 1′ (weight from 2 to 18 lbs. per sheet)—14*d.* to 15½*d.* per lb. according to specification.

The price is higher for the lower weights or thinner qualities than for the higher weights or thicker qualities.

Umbrella fittings.—A large trade is done locally in the manufacture of common umbrellas for the Indian market, the umbrella fittings as well as the cloth being imported. The cloth is obtained from the United Kingdom and Italy; the umbrella frames ribs and tubes are imported from Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom, and the fittings such as runners, notches, caps and ferrules are obtained from the United Kingdom and Japan. Japan also supplies a large quantity of Bamboo and wood umbrella sticks with handles.

The imports of Umbrella fittings for the last five years from these countries have been as follows :—

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	Belgium.	Japan.	Total import of Umbrella fittings.
	£	£	£	£	£
1909-10 .	59,574	40,173	5,896	28,699	135,517
1910-11 .	91,469	50,138	14,877	26,586	184,688
1911-12 .	72,632	49,425	13,574	35,049	171,713
1912-13 .	82,383	47,438	14,191	28,210	175,777
1913-14 .	76,136	61,651	24,197	44,965	210,960

Solid ribs are imported in single pieces, while flexus ribs are obtained in complete sets requiring only the furniture and stick to complete an umbrella.

The umbrella frames imported from Germany are similar in quality and appearance to the British make, but they are cheaper by 2 to 3 per cent. There is a large import of German flexus frames with small balls and of British flexus frames both with large and small balls. Fancy frames (*i.e.*, self-opening and self-closing) come principally from Germany.

The respective prices of German frames, ribs and tubes are specified below :—

Self-opening frames.

Japanned with Nickel Tube 23″ and 25″ × 8 ribs. . 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 3*d.* per dozen.

Nickelled 23″ and 25″ × 8 ribs. . . . . 10*s.* 4½*d.* to 11*s.* 9*d.* ,,

Solid Ribs (43 Gauge).

16″ × 8 ribs. 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* — 19″ × 8 ribs. 1*s.* 2*d.* — 21″ × 8 ribs. 1*s.* 3*d.* — per dozen sets.

23″ × 8 ribs. 1*s.* 4*d.* — 25″ × 8 ribs. 1*s.* 5*d.* — 27″ × 8 ribs. 1*s.* 6*d.* — per dozen sets.

Solid Ribs (41 Gauge).

23″ & 25″ × 12 ribs. 2*s.* 1*d.* — 27″ × 12 ribs. 2*s.* 3*d.* — per dozen sets.

29″ × 12 ribs. 2*s.* 6*d.* — per dozen sets.

Solid Flexus Ribs (41 Gauge).

19″ × 8 ribs. 1*s.* 4*d.* — 21″ × 8 ribs. 2*s.* — 23″ × 8 ribs. 2*s.* 1*d.* — per dozen sets.

25″ × 8 ribs. 2*s.* 2*d.* — per dozen sets.

The largest sale in ribs is of the 23″ and 25″ sizes.

Brown Tubes.

31″ & 33″ long . . 10*d.* per dozen.

Nickel Tubes.

31″ & 33″ long . . 1*s.* 4*d.* per dozen.

EXPORTATION OF WOOLLEN GOODS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Conditions governing Licences.

A communication issued by the Board of Trade on 12th November states :—The principles on which applications for licences to export are now being dealt with in the case of wool and woollen goods are as follow :—

Raw Wool, Shoddy Woollen, and Worsted Yarn.

Licences will in general be considered only when the goods are destined for British territory or Allied countries. On production of convincing evidence (such as a certificate from the Bradford Conditioning House) that the wool is quite unsuitable for Army purposes licences for export to other destinations may be considered.

Cloth.

The exportation of khaki woollen cloth is absolutely prohibited (except for the military purposes of the Dominions). Women's dress stuffs and fancy cloths may go freely. Other woollen and worsted cloth will not be allowed to be exported if there is any possibility of using it for uniform purposes, and a Government Committee is going through the applications with representatives of the Bradford Leeds, and Huddersfield Chambers of Commerce and of the Army Clothing Factory with a view to deciding on expert advice which cloths may go.

Gloves, Socks, Jerseys, and Underwear.

If these are at all likely to be useful for Army purposes applications for licences will only be considered for export to British territory and Allied countries, and then only if supported by the Colonial Office or Foreign Office, as the case may be, or if there is good ground for the belief that the goods are destined for our own troops.

It should be remembered that at the present time goods may be held to be possibly suitable for Army purposes which would have been rejected for various reasons in time of peace, and licences in respect of such goods may accordingly be refused. It should also be noted that in view of the very great demand for military purposes of our own and Allied Governments it is the duty of all manufacturers to ascertain what is required for military purposes and to devote all possible attention to obtaining and executing Government orders. Where licences are granted they are now being issued through the Privy Council Office, on the recommendation of the Trading with the Enemy Committee, as rapidly as the circumstances will admit. The Committee must be largely guided by the War Office.

INDIA AND COTTON GOODS.

The *Manchester Guardian* of 18th November says :—Lancashire manufacturers are now very much interested in the question whether India will soon renew buying on something like a normal scale. The following statement of the condition of affairs at Calcutta has been given to us by an exporter to that market, to whom it has been supplied by his correspondent. It is not quite clear why prices should be maintained by the refusal of dealers to take delivery, but perhaps this is another case of actual depreciation while quotations are unchanged. The Marwari Chamber of Commerce seems to have a high-handed way of doing things. The correspondent says :—

"The Marwari Chamber of Commerce has announced that all the piece-goods dealers in the market have signed an agreement which among other things stipulates that no dealer need take delivery of any piece-goods unless he wishes to do so for a period of two months, and if any office should press a dealer to take delivery or re-sell the goods elsewhere or charge the dealer interest for the two months, that office will, in future, be boycotted. Up to the present offices have ignored the announcement, but dealers are not taking delivery, and although this has caused a good deal of inconvenience it has to some extent arrested the fall in prices. It is hard to account for the absolute stagnation of the trade, but the following reasons have all helped to depress the market :—As a rule we sell to dealers that may be styled "first class dealers," they re-sell to smaller men whom we will call "second-class dealers," at a small profit, and the second-class men sell to a retail dealer, who takes only one package at a time and takes that package on credit. The retail man is a person without any capital as a rule, and he does not pay until he sells his goods, or at any rate, part of them. The second-class dealer gives him so many days in which to do this, and in the meantime the retail man gives the second-class man a promissory note for the value of his purchase. The second-class dealer takes the promissory note to a native shroff (capitalist), who advances him money on it on his guaranteeing the account. With this money the second-class dealer pays the first class dealer, who in turn pays us. After the shroff has advanced money to the second-class dealer he takes the hundi to one of the banks and guaranteeing the paper himself the bank advances money to him (the shroff).

"Since the outbreak of war banks have refused to advance money on hundis, and so the shroffs have in their turn refused to advance money, except on very good security in goods, to the smaller dealers, and this has compelled the second-rate dealers to sell only to such retail men as can pay for goods on delivery. The retail men who can and will pay on delivery are very few indeed, so that the action of the banks in refusing to advance money on hundis has stopped the natural flow of trade, and almost paralysed business. In addition to this there has been a terrible slump in the jute and seed trades, etc., and the export trade as a whole has suffered severely through the lack of adequate shipping, owing to the Government's chartering so many ships for transport duty and also through the raids of the German cruiser *Emden*.

CUSTOMS NOTICE TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

Certificates of Origin and Declarations of Ultimate Destination.

A Press *communiqué* dated Delhi, 10th December, says :—

1. The attention of importers and exporters is directed to the provisions of His Majesty's Proclamation, dated the 9th September, relating to Trading with the Enemy. By paragraph 5 (7) of this Proclamation all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in His Majesty's Dominions are warned "not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from an enemy country or an enemy any goods, wares, or merchandise; nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from any person any goods, wares, or merchandise, for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy; nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy." It is further provided by paragraph 3 that the expression "enemy" in the Proclamation means "any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country." Contravention of the Proclamation is punishable under section 3 of the Commercial Intercourse with Enemies Ordinance, VI of 1914, with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

2. With a view to preventing breaches of this Proclamation it is hereby notified that the Government of India have authorised Collectors of Customs by notifications in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1669-W. and No. 1670-W., dated 9th December 1914, to require Certificates of Origin or Declarations of Ultimate Destination respectively to be presented in respect of all goods, wares, or merchandise imported into or exported from India in trade with any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, with the exception of Russia, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal.

3. Declarations of Ultimate Destination will be required with effect from the 15th December 1914 in respect of all exports, without regard to value of consignments, to all the foreign places referred to above.

4. For the present, however, Certificates of Origin will not be required in respect of imports of food-stuffs, of timber of any kind (including pit-props), strawboard, wood pulp, iron ore, granite, tar, or carbide of calcium, or in respect of any imports from places other than those situated in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, or in respect of individual consignments not exceeding £25 in value. The Certificates and Declarations referred to must be in the form prescribed by the Schedules I and II hereto.

5. Any goods, wares or merchandise imported from the above-mentioned foreign places, except as provided in paragraph 4, unaccompanied by Certificates of Origin will be detained by the Customs authorities until the requisite certificates are produced. Collectors of Customs are, however, authorised in such cases, and at their discretion, to allow delivery of the goods on the security of a deposit or of a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods with a view to the production of the necessary certificates within a prescribed period, provided that they see no reason for suspecting that the goods emanate from an enemy country.

6. Goods, wares, or merchandise sought to be exported to any foreign ports in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, with the exception of those of Russia, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal will not be allowed to be shipped until Declarations of Ultimate Destination in the form prescribed have been lodged with the Collector of Customs.

7. A single Declaration of Ultimate Destination may be used to cover any number of consignments by the same exporter from the same port by the same ship at the same time.

8. Declarations of Ultimate Destination must be made by the actual exporter or by some responsible representative of the actual exporter (or in the case of a Limited Company by a Director, Secretary, Manager, or other responsible officer) having a personal and first-hand knowledge of the enquiries made and of the facts stated in the Declaration. Carrying Agents are not regarded as competent to make the Declaration.

9. The following goods will be exempt from these requirements :—

(*a*) Goods imported or exported under license ;

(*b*) Goods shipped for India on or before the 21st December 1914 ;

(*c*) Goods in respect of which Shipping bills have been accepted by Collectors of Customs before the 15th December 1914.

SCHEDULE I.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

I, , hereby certify that Mr. (Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, Trader, etc.), residing at in this town has declared before me that the merchandise designated below, which is to be shipped from this town to , consigned to (Merchant, Manufacturer, etc.) in India, is not of German, Austrian, Hungarian or Turkish production or manufacture and has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

Number and Description of Cases.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total value.	Contents.

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than from the date hereof.

(*Signature of person declaring.*) (*Signature of Consular Authority issuing Certificate, and date.*

SCHEDULE II.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

I, of do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :—

I have made all necessary enquiries in order to satisfy myself as to the ultimate destination of the goods, particulars of which are set out in the Schedule below, to be exported by me, or on my behalf, on board to and consigned to of , and do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief none of such goods are intended for consumption in any State at present at war with His Majesty, and I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

SCHEDULE.

Number and Description of Cases.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total value.	Contents.

Declared before me this day of

(*Signature of Declarant.*)

Dated

This day of

INDIAN IMPORT TRADE IN MATCHES.

The total import of matches into India in the year ending 31st March, 1914, was 13¾ million gross of boxes valued at £597,000. Of the countries affected by the war, Austria-Hungary, Germany and Belgium are included among the exporters of matches to India, but by far the greater part of the imports come from Japan and Sweden. A summary of the statistics for the last five years is given below :—

	Average of three years ending 31st March, 1912.	1912-13	1913-14.
	1,000 £'s	1,000 £'s	1,000 £'s
1. Japan . .	141	261	260
2. Sweden . .	182	209	182
3. Austria-Hungary .	61	55	64
4. Norway . .	63	76	47
5. Germany . .	21	22	17
6. Belgium . .	9	16	14
7. United Kingdom .	5	4	6
8. Straits Settlements	79	12	5
9. Other countries .	1	1	2
Total .	562	656	597

In 1912-13 the total quantity imported was 15 million gross of boxes, and this is by far the largest import on record. The decrease in imports last year is probably due to a great extent to the passing of the *Indian White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Act* (No. V of 1913). This Act prohibited the import into and manufacture in India of matches made with white phosphorus with effect from the 1st July, 1913, and their sale in India from the 1st July, 1914. The object of the Act was to bring India into line with the great majority of civilised countries where the manufacture, import and sale of such matches is prohibited on account of the danger of the disease "phossyjaw" or "necrosis" to which workers exposed to white phosphorus fumes are liable. The principal countries which exported these matches to India were Japan, Sweden and Norway, the two latter countries allowing the manufacture of white phosphorus matches for export only. It is a striking tribute to the energy with which Japan has set herself to capture the Indian match trade that although, prior to last year, a considerable proportion of the matches exported to India were white phosphorus matches, her exports to India last year show scarcely any decrease, the place of the white phosphorus matches having been taken by an almost equal quantity of other matches. Imports from Sweden and Norway, on the other hand, show a notable falling off. The matches entered as coming from the Straits Settlements should be added to the total of Japanese matches.

The **effect of the war on the match trade** has been practically to cut off the supplies from Austria-Hungary, Belgium and Germany—although a few isolated consignments from these countries still appear in the Trade Returns of the last three months —and also to diminish, temporarily at any rate, the imports of matches from Japan, as it is believed that there has been difficulty in obtaining some of the materials necessary for the industry, including some of the chemicals and a supply of suitable paper for covering the boxes.

A rise in the price of matches in India is therefore to be expected. Retail prices of matches in India have always been governed more or less directly by the importers' prices. The rise in the latter since the outbreak of the war up to the end of September was 9 per cent in the case of Swedish matches and 8 per cent in the case of Japanese matches. The average of the declared values of matches from these countries during the months of July, August and September was as follows :—

	July.	August.	September.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sweden per gross .	0 12 7½	0 14 9	0 13 9
Japan „ „ .	0 8 10	0 9 2	0 9 6

Index Numbers.

Sweden . . .	100	117	109
Japan . . .	100	104	108

These figures show also that the Japanese match is very much cheaper than the Swedish match. The cheaper classes of Japanese sulphur matches, prior to the war, were priced as low as 6½*d.* to 7*d.* per gross c.i.f. More expensive qualities were from 9*d.* to 10*d.* per gross. Swedish matches are about ½*d.* to 1*d.* per gross on the average dearer than Austrian matches. Some of the principal brands of Austrian matches with their prices, prior to the war, are given below :—

Safety Matches.—Pipe, Rex, Renowned, Cigar, Scissors Brands.—11¼*d.* per gross c. i. f. Calcutta.

Honooman, Lamp, Saw, Three Locks Brands.—11*d.* per gross.

Sulphur Matches.—Essabhoy's, Diaslai, Barsati, Cowry Brands.—11*d.* per gross.

Pojatzi, Telegraf Brands.—10½*d.* per gross.

The matches imported into Calcutta from Germany are only "Bengal Light" and "Brillant Star" Pyrotechnic matches, the prices of which are as follows :—

Bengal Light matches—2*s.* 6*d.* per gross c.i.f.
Brilliant Star „ 3*s.* „ „ „

These are utilized chiefly for amusement and the demand for them is greatest during festivals. Similar matches are made in India and are understood to have a good sale. The prices of some Indian made brands delivered at Calcutta were ascertained to be—

Bengal Light matches—Re. 1-6-0 per gross.
Brilliant Star matches—Re. 1-10-0 per gross.

In quality they do not appear markedly inferior to the imported German match.

The existence of a very large market for matches in India is proved by the import figures quoted above and much attention has recently been directed

to this industry in India. In 1910 Mr. R. S. Troup published a note on "The prospects of the Match Industry in the Indian Empire, with particulars of proposed Match Factory Sites and Woods suitable for Match Manufacture." This appeared in Volume II, Part I, of the *Indian Forest Memoirs*, and contained much useful information regarding the suitability of Indian woods for match manufacture, details regarding match making machinery and the conditions which might affect the industry in different parts of India.

The conclusions which Mr. Troup drew regarding the prospects of the industry in India were optimistic, and since the publication of his note several new match factories have been started in India, notably one at Mandalay and one in the United Provinces, whose fortunes will be observed with interest. It would be unwise, however, to underrate the difficulties which still beset the industry in this country. The question of finding woods entirely suitable for match manufacture cannot yet be said to have been finally solved and much detailed experiment in the treatment of Indian woods will remain to be done by those who are pioneering this industry. The chemical difficulties also attending the treatment of match-heads especially in the rainy season cannot be solved except by actual experience and experiment. At the same time these factories and others which were previously in existence have demonstrated the possibility of making matches in India fully equal in quality to the best imported matches and there is reason to hope that in the match trade, India will eventually be independent of foreign imports. The above considerations, however, indicate that there is a considerable risk of loss in this, as in other new industries, if attempts are made to start companies on insufficient capital, since the expenses of the first few years of working are likely to be heavy.

TRADE OF YOKOHAMA.

The following are extracts from the Report of Mr. Consul-General A. W. Chalmers on the trade of Yokohama in 1913 :—

The total trade of the port of Yokohama for the year 1913 amounted to £56,342,188 as against £48,306,140 in 1912, being an increase of £8,036,048. Yokohama does about 40 per cent of the total trade of Japan proper. The following table shows the trade of Yokohama during the last five years :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1909	13,371,950	20,943,720	34,315,670
1910	15,749,880	22,986,550	38,736,430
1911	17,949,790	23,283,350	41,233,140
1912	21,983,900	26,322,240	48,306,140
1913	23,999,998	32,342,190	56,342,188

It will be seen that there has been a steady increase of trade, year by year, both in imports and exports. In spite, however, of this increase in the volume of trade, profits, for various reasons, appear to have been small, which has given rise to a certain amount of pessimism as regards the future of trade at this port. The dullness of the market may, however, be accounted for in various ways, *viz.*, the continuance of Court mourning throughout the greater part of the year; Governmental administrative adjustment and economy; over-production; the high tariff; together with heavy taxation and a tight money market. Unremunerative competition by Japanese merchants in the matter of direct trade would also appear to have gone far to reduce profits to a minimum.

Imports.

The principal increases are in the following articles :—

Articles.	1912.	1913.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Rice	1,334,901	1,440,615	105,714
Wheat	200,232	593,715	393,483
Sugar	600,939	1,826,411	1,225,472
Woollen yarns	397,986	546,026	48,140
„ cloths	329,517	457,547	128,030
Iron pipes	289,033	434,269	145,236
Oil cake, fertiliser	854,964	1,369,747	514,783

The main decreases were in :—

Articles.	1912.	1913.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
Raw cotton	3,295,914	3,082,732	213,182
Galvanised sheets	494,032	299,529	194,503
Rails	233,222	111,108	122,114

All cotton goods show a marked decrease, except cotton velvets and satins, both of which show a sligh increase.

Rice.

The figures for 1913 show a large increase over 1912 in the importation of rice, and every indication points to a larger consumption of foreign rice in Japan year by year. The old-fashioned prejudice against it appears to be dying out, and the rapidly increasing cost of living will necessitate the use of a cheaper staple. In 1912 Japan imported about 327,000 tons from abroad, about 58 per cent coming from British India, 27½ per cent from Saigon and the remainder from Siam and China. Formosa also supplied about 90,750 tons and Korea about 36,000 tons. Against this, in 1913, 541,260 tons were imported from abroad into Japan, approximately 158,000 tons from Formosa and about 80,567 tons from Korea, making a total of 780,000 tons, as against 460,000 tons in 1912. Prices in the year 1913 ruled a shade lower than in 1912, averaging about 5 yen 35 sen (11*s.*) per picul (133⅓ lbs.)

The preference that has hitherto existed for Burmah rice as against Saigon rice is disappearing, but British India has a distinct advantage in the matter of cheap freights, and more especially at the present time, owing to the keen competition between the various shipping companies concerned. The French mail offers the only alternative to a full cargo charter from Saigon, at rates which are greatly in favour of the British India exporters. The business is now, however, of so speculative a nature that it has ceased to be of great interest to the foreign importing houses.

Wheat.

While the bulk of imported wheat comes from the United States, the import from Australia has risen from about £2,400 to over £100,000 in value, representing about 18 per cent of the total import.

Raw Cotton.

The import of raw cotton showed a decrease of over £200,000. There was a decreased import from the United States of nearly £500,000, while the imports from British India show an increase of about £300,000, that from Egypt, amounting to about £400,000, showing also a slight increase on the previous year. Owing, however, to dull export to China and a reduced demand from Northern Japan, where the crops had failed, the takings of the mills were small and local stocks increased, causing a decline in the price of Indian cotton during the year, which fell from 36 yen per picul in January to 31 yen per picul in July and August, closing the year at about 33 yen per picul.

American cotton maintained its upward tendency through the year, opening and closing at about 39 yen per picul.

Cotton Textiles.

The market for foreign textiles was depressed throughout the year, and nearly all the former principal staples show a decreased import. Some lines have almost disappeared, being replaced by Japanese manufactures—notably grey shirtings and cotton prints—while white shirtings represent little more than half the import of the previous year, the demand being now largely met by the Tokyo calico mill. Cotton velvets show an increased import of about £52,000 and cotton satins of about £14,000, but in none of the staples named does business appear to have been remunerative.

Wool and Woollen Yarn.

The import of wool into Yokohama shows a slight decrease as compared with the previous year, though there is a slight increase in tops, which come principally from the United Kingdom. Out of the total import of wool at Yokohama, valued at £1,165,430, £653,997 came from the United Kingdom and £453,908 from Australia.

Germany again supplied the greater portion of woollen yarns imported with £308,269 worth out of a total of £546,026. The United Kingdom's contribution was only about £20,000, while Austria-Hungary has largely increased its trade.

The year's trade in woollen and worsted yarns can hardly be described as satisfactory from the importer's point of view. The Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade state in their report for 1913 that "the fact that quite a number of firms have dropped out of this trade during the past few years shows clearly the unsatisfactory conditions under which this business is being worked. A great proportion of the Tokyo buyers command only very limited means, and are compelled to insist on long credits from their suppliers, selling in turn on the same terms to financially weak retailers. The contract clause, 'clearance within 60 days after arrival,' has in this line always existed on paper only; but while formerly dealers used to pay interest and godown rent to the importer whenever goods had to be held over until the next season, such losses have had to be borne by the importer in recent years. In many cases, therefore the trade is not so much a question of quality and price, but one of financial accommodation."

Metals.

In metals also the year's trade appears to have been disastrous to importers and dealers. Heavy stocks carried over from 1912 had a weakening effect on the market early in the year, and this was accentuated by the new Government policy of re-adjustment and curtailment of expenditure. The downward course of prices in Europe quickly affected local conditions, causing further decline in prices. Claims and disputes as regards irregularities and defects on the arrival of contracted goods, with a view to mitigating the losses which threatened the dealers, were numerous, and appear to have been too frequently justified. To meet this unfortunate state of affairs a metal importers' association has been formed through which it is hoped to stimulate co-operation as a protection against unprofitable claims and other irregularities. The import figures for the various staples are fairly normal, but cannot, unfortunately, be taken as an index of good trade. Out of a total import of £378,228 of iron plates and sheets, the United Kingdom supplied £138,049, Germany £108,158 and the United States £91,199. In quantity Germany represents 39 per cent of the import against 31 per cent for the United Kingdom. The import of iron galvanised sheets has fallen about 10 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Of the total import in 1913 the United Kingdom imported £257,769 worth, about £20,000 less than in 1912, while the United States export stands at only £39,235, as against £208,820 in 1912. The decrease in this import is partly accounted for by the fact that local galvanising sheet works in Tokyo and Osaka are successfully competing with the imported article.

The import of iron pipes and tubes has increased about 33 per cent, the United States leading with a value of £253,488; Germany is next with £124,841; the import from the United Kingdom being £61,864. In this article also little or no profit seems to have been realised, the import having exceeded the demand.

Fertilisers.

The import of fertilisers into Japan again shows a record both as regards quantity and value, as will appear from the following table :—

Articles.	1912.		1913.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Nitrogenous fertilisers.	715,422	4,636.822	997,188	6,001,213
Phosphates .	321,247	968,583	370,808	1,160,017
Other manures .	...	35,638	...	54,034
Total .	...	5,341,043	...	7,215,264

They represent about 10 per cent of the total imports. Of this total Yokohama imported over one-third, valued at £2,420,485.

The most important of these fertilisers is oil cake, which in quantity and value represents over a half of the total. The import into Yokohama alone shows an increase of over £400,000. This article comes almost entirely from Manchuria in the form of bean cake, but **rape-seed cake from British India** continues to advance, owing to cheap freight rates.

Kerosene Oil.

Owing to increased production on the part of Japanese oil companies and to the rapid growth of electric lighting in this country, the import of kerosene shows a considerable decrease as compared with 1912. Prices, however, were well maintained. The imports into Yokohama from the United States and the Dutch Indies in 1913 were as follows :—

	Gallons.	£
United States . . .	10,317,857	234.861
Dutch Indies . . .	5,219,156	116,152
Total .	15,537,013	351,013

Indiarubber.

The greatly increased production of indiarubber in the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and elsewhere had a marked effect on the prices in Japan during 1913, which fell to the lowest level ever reached as yet. Plantation rubber was quoted at the beginning of the year at 1 yen 95 sen (3*s.* 11*d.*) per lb., falling as low as 86 sen (1*s.* 8*d.*) per lb. in September, but recovering to about 2*s.* per lb. at the end of the year. Presuming that the prices at the beginning of the year were the lowest likely to be seen, considerable orders were given by several of the leading rubber factories. On the prices falling still further, more imports took place with a view to equalising, and stocks at the end of the year were consequently double the usual quantity.

The import into Yokohama in 1913 from the Straits Settlements amounted to £109,642, against £89,137 in 1912, and from the United Kingdom to £35,795, against £12,503.

Sugar.

Again a shortage in the Formosan crops has resulted in an increased import of sugar into Japan, the import into Yokohama being £1,826,411 as against £600,939 in 1912, an increase of £1,225,472. A further cause of increased import is the development of the export trade to China, but large stocks were carried over at the end of the year.

The import from Dutch India, about 80 per cent of the total, amounted in value to £1,481,901, the import from the Philippines being about £300,000. Owing to the high tariff and increased local production, the import of refined sugar has almost ceased.

Dyes and Paints.

The import of dry indigo shows an increase of £60,497, as compared with the year 1912, while aniline dyes have remained about stationary. Both these commodities come almost entirely from Germany. The principal imports in aniline dyes are sulphur colours, mostly blacks and blues, but there appears to be a tendency to replace by indigo the blue sulphur colours which of late years have been used on account of their cheaper price.

Exports.

The principal increases in exports were in the following articles :—

Articles.	1912.	1913.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Sugar	215,476	642,640	427,164
Silk, raw (filature) . .	15,186,982	19,122,149	3,935,167
Habutæ, plain . .	2,354,587	3,168,967	814,380
Silk tissues . . .	50,981	853,501	802,520
Cotton yarns . . .	126,953	318,501	191,548
Hemp braids . . .	519,544	670,251	150,707
Timber and lumber . .	38,576	132,755	94,179

The only important decrease in exports is in that of green tea, and it may be said that almost every article of export shows some slight increase, thus resulting in a total increase of exports in 1913 amounting to £6,019,950 in excess of 1912.

Raw silk.

The increase in the production and consequent export of Japanese raw silks is best proven by the following figures :—

Season.	Europe.	America.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1909-10 (12 months) .	45,702	92,691	138,393
1910-11 „ .	43,051	104,954	148,005
1911-12 „ .	45,002	110,360	155,362
1912-13 „ .	50,752	129,561	180,313
1913-14 (6 months) .	39,372	79,473	118,845

These show that the country's producing capacity has practically been doubled within the last five years. Moreover, the prospects point to a continued increase, as more land is being laid under cultivation of mulberry trees and as the Government's efforts for the further development of this, Japan's principal export, are taking effect.

Calculating the average value per bale at £100 (a valuation which must, however, be taken very cautiously owing to the heavy fluctuations), it will be seen that £11,884,500 have been realised during the six months ended December, as against £9,056,887 for the corresponding period of the previous year, an increase of over £2,800,000.

A fair demand opened the year 1913 at 855 yen for No. 1 Shinshiu filatures 13—15 den., and although slight fluctuations occurred during the ensuing six months, prices remained fairly steady, and at the end of the season several contracts had been made for new silks at 875 and 880 yen, thus proving the underlying strength of the market.

By July 1 stocks in Yokohama were reduced to about 2,000 bales, mostly consisting of very inferior qualities, and as at the same time news was received from Europe of a probable shortage of 30 per cent in the cocoon yield, a sudden and sharp advance took place, and a decided boom was created.

On August 30 No. 1 Shinshius were quoted at 1,030 yen, or 150 yen per bale higher than two months previously, with very bright prospects of a further advance as the demand from all consuming centres was most active; but at this moment speculators stepped in and by manipulations on the local silk exchanges they succeeded in completely upsetting all calculations and in sending prices down to 895 yen by the end of December.

The uncertainty of the raw silk market has thus once more been illustrated to the dismay of exporters in Japan as well as of importers abroad.

Concerning the quality of the year's raw silk crop nothing new is to be reported. First deliveries are, as a rule, satisfactory, but as the season progresses slackness in reeling appears and the usual complaints are heard.

The raw silk trade has undoubtedly developed into a gamble, and it would seem desirable that the authorities in Japan should direct their attention more to the improvement of the article as such than to the increase of its volume. About 63 per cent of the export to America is done by Japanese firms, while only 20 per cent of the export to Europe is in Japanese hands. In both cases, however, Japanese direct trade shows an increase year by year.

Waste silk.

Though Yokohama shows a very slight increase in the export of waste silk in 1913, the export for Japan shows a decrease of about £30,000.

Business appears to have been fairly good, though owing to large settlements during the second half of 1912 there was less doing up to June, 1913, than in previous years. From July onward prices advanced by 7 to 8 per cent, and good prices were maintained up to the end of the year, the demand being chiefly for medium and high class grades. Though no improvement can be recorded in the quality of the waste itself, there has been less cause for complaint on the score of adulteration of Kibiso toward the end of the year. The bulk of the export goes to France. Kibiso waste was exported to the United Kingdom to a value of about £35,000.

Silk woven goods and handkerchiefs.

Silk piece-goods show a total increase of £1,683,918 in value, as compared with 1912. Of this increase about £800,000 is in plain habutæ, while silk tissue shows an increase of £802,520.

The year commenced with low level prices, but these began to rise in May, reaching their highest point in September and October. A slack market followed, but the year closed with proportionately high prices as based upon the relative volume of raw silk. Keen competition methods force the traders to accept business at an exceedingly narrow margin of profit, and to carry risks out of proportion to the remuneration, and the year has been on the whole an anxious one for all concerned.

It is encouraging to note that suggestions made by the Yokohama Association of Foreign Silk Piece-goods Merchants to the various Government bureaux in the producing centres, with a view to improving the quality of woven fabrics, have met with a satisfactory response.

Tea.

The export of tea from the port of Yokohama has fallen from £1,374,433 in 1912 to £232,689 in 1913, and the port may be said to have ceased to be a market for this export. The trade, however remains in this Consular district, having been trans-

ferred principally to Shimidzu, the port for Shidzuoka. The total export for the year was about 34,029,733 lbs., valued at £1,018,553, against 39,851,400 lbs., valued at £1.374,475, in 1912, showing a further decline of £355,922.

The market opened in May with prices lower than in the previous year, but they hardened towards the end of the month for high grade teas, it being realised that such qualities would not be over supplied. In lower grade teas of the first crop good value was received, prices ruling low. Second crop teas were poor in crop value with high prices which, however, soon gave way, holders being anxious to reduce their stocks, except as regards basket-fired teas, which were short in supply. The third crop was disappointing owing, no doubt, to insufficient rain.

Rice.

The export of rice is insignificant, but such as it is the export goes primarily to the United States and to supply the various Japanese communities abroad.

Hemp Braid.

At the beginning of the year the market prices for the standard quality of 13-3 was 42-43 sen (10½*d.*) per piece, which price was maintained till the end of March. By October the price had receded to 37 sen (9*d.*) per piece, at which price, with an increased price of the raw material from Manila, the manufacturers were making losses. At that moment fancy tagal braids came into strong demand, such as 9-7, 7-5, 7-4, and the demand for 13-3 tagal practically ceased. Most manufacturers in Japan thereupon changed their machines to make fancy tagal, but in December a renewed demand for 13-3 tagal set in, and as most of the machines to make this style had been abandoned, prices rose as high as 58 sen (1*s.* 2*d.*) per piece. The fancy tagals from Japan have, however, not met with general approval abroad and the trade appears to be reverting to the old standard 13-3. This is regrettable as the fancy patterns were more or less a bar to over-production owing to the difficulty of telling what patterns would be in vogue. The export in 1913 showed an increase of over £150,000 over the previous year, and good business appears to have been done. Out of a total value of £670,251, £358,990 went to the United States and £180,244 to the United Kingdom. The demand abroad having been mostly for tagal braids, there was a great falling-off in the demand for chip braids, and contracts were very limited.

Distribution of trade.

The trade of the British Empire with Japan in 1913 was £12,581,703, as against £11,581,450 in 1912, an increase of over £1,000,000, and representing about 22 per cent of the total trade, as against 24 per cent in 1912. The most noticeable increase is again in the trade with India, which shows an increase of £447,772. The **principal exports to British India** are silk piece-goods (about £800,000), the principal imports being rice (about £900,000) and raw cotton (about £800,000.). The trade with the Straits Settlements shows an increase of £43,137, chiefly in the import of indiarubber and the export of silk habutæ. There is an increase of nearly £160,000 in the trade with Hong-Kong, the trade consisting chiefly in the export of cotton yarn, dried fish, matches and other articles. The trade with Canada shows a small increase of about £16,000 due to an increase of about £25,000 in imports. there being a slight decline in exports. Australian trade shows a slight increase in both imports and exports. There is an increase of over £100,000 in the importation of wheat, as compared with 1912, but a slight decrease in that of wool, which is valued at about £450,000 in 1913. The chief export is that of silk habutæ, amounting to about £130,000.

As regards the United Kingdom the trade has again advanced, being valued at £7,100,093, against £6,843,550 in 1912. On the whole the increase is in exports, the total imports showing a decrease of over £160,000. In exports to the United Kingdom, silk habutæ increased from £7,467,616 in 1912 to £9.585,826 and hemp braids increased about £40,000. The principal decreases in imports are in insulated electric wire, showing a decrease of about £175,000 ; iron bars, rods, etc., and white shirtings. Increases may be noted in wool (about £655,000, against £589,000 in 1912), woollen cloths (about £370,000, against £250.000) and tinned iron plates and sheets (about £280,000, against £220,000), also in cotton velvets and indiarubber.

Exports to the United States show an increase, being valued at £15,511,019, as against £14,001,470 in 1912. The principal increases are in the export of raw silk, which increased about £1,000,000, and in the export of hemp braids and silk habutæ. There was an increase of over £280,000 in the import of wheat from the United States, but a considerable falling off in the import of nearly all metals, one notable exception being pipes and tubes, the American import of which is about £250,000, against about £110,000 in 1912.

The trade with France has increased £1,723,763, being valued at £5,958,723 in 1913, against £4,234,960 in 1912. The principal increase is in the export of raw silk, which amounted to £3,168,173, against £1,750,382 in 1912, a rise of nearly £1.500,000.

The return of the trade with the various countries will be found in the accompanying table from which it will be seen that in a greater or less degree practically all countries show an increase. China shows an increase of £1,361,680, the principal increases being £620,000 in the export of refined sugar ; about £78,000 in cotton yarns ; about £160,000 in copper, and an increase of over £350,000 in the import of oil cake. German imports show an increase of over £270,000.

Share of Principal Countries Participating in the Foreign Trade of Yokohama.

Country.	Imports.		Exports.		Total trade.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	5,398,520	5,235,518	1,445,030	1,864,575	6,843,550	7,100,093
India	1,685,020	1,919,193	1,019,700	1,233,299	2,704,720	3,152,492
Australia	671,630	735,557	364,970	377,875	1,036,600	1,113,432
British America	54,670	80,074	225,350	216,671	280,020	296,745
Hong-Kong	48,190	63,948	320,030	463,516	368,220	527,464
Straits Settlements	148,730	173,398	199,610	218,079	348,340	391,477
Total, British Empire	8,006,760	8,207,688	3,574,690	4,374,015	11,581,450	12,581,703
United States	5,230,210	4,686,984	14,001,470	15,511,019	19,231,680	20,198.003
France	239,640	271,598	3,995,320	5,687,125	4,234,960	5,958,723
China, including Kwantung	2,247,530	2,865,204	1,332.890	2,076,896	3,580.420	4,942 100
Germany	2,823,430	3,093,676	515,810	480,109	3,339,240	3,573,785
Italy	28,330	44,263	1,732,170	2,860,988	1,760,500	2,905,251
Dutch India	585,440	1,618,377	106,490	134,047	691,930	1,752,424
Belgium	527,420	401,888	83,790	105,750	611,210	507,638
Egypt	396,820	426,578	37,350	28,862	434,170	455,440
French Indo-China	352,850	481,054	4,910	62,770	357,760	543,824
Switzerland	104,030	98,860	49,280	31,468	153,310	130,328
Austria-Hungary	212,590	257,103	54,550	21,851	267,140	278,954
Russia	45,260	2,653	252,390	476,584	297,650	479.237
Philippine Islands	380,400	586,523	62,440	68,062	442,840	654,585
Siam	29,520	24,638	34,740	32,108	64,260	56,746
Netherlands	43,130	38,562	23,850	32,744	66.980	71,306
Chile	106,840	130,374	7,770	8,821	114,610	139,195
Argentina	1,150	692	117,430	128,265	118,580	128,957
Other countries	622.550	763,283	334,900	220,706	957,450	983,989
Grand total	21,983,900	23,999,998	26,322,240	32,342,190	48,306,140	56,342,188

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW.

The *Glasgow Herald* of 18th November publishes the following from its Mark Lane correspondent :— The weather has been showery in most parts of Great Britain and the air too humid for threshing to be advisable. Nevertheless the amount of grain threshing has been above the average, the demand at the markets being brisk and farmers always being disposed to meet the requirements of their regular customers. The wheat sowings now in progress are expected to result in a materially increased acreage, not so much by the conversion of pasture to an arable use as by the sowing of wheat after wheat and by the devotion to that crop of land which in an ordinary rotation would have been sown early next spring with barley. The profound depression of the brewing interest and the wretched prices making for malting barley are likely to reduce the barley area by fully 500,000 acres, and the land on which this barley was grown will mostly be deemed fitting for the growth of wheat. The area sown with winter oats is already much above the average. One is glad to learn from the French press, as also from British visitors returned from France, that the wheat sowings in that country have been for the most part completed, and that the labour difficulty has been surmounted.

Eastern Europe.

Owing to the impossibility of obtaining the Russian wheat on which Italy relies so much, that country is increasing its wheat sowings very noticeably. It is curious to hear of labour being scarce in one of the four European regions outside the war area. The cause is the enormous rural exodus to Argentina. Snow has at last fallen in Russia north of Moscow, fully a fortnight later than usual. The southern half of this vast surface is still enjoying mild weather, and a very large area has been sown with wheat. The promise of the wheat in India may now be pronounced good, and if the present outlook be maintained the yield should be at least 5,000,000qr. more than that of April last. If the war be prolonged these Indian surpluses will be extremely useful. In Egypt the wheat area is very much increased, and there are also larger sowings of barley, which in North Africa is a winter sown crop.

Grain Markets.

The wheat markets have been rather excited of late, but a quieter feeling now prevails. The cause of apprehension to buyers is the excessive preponderance of American and Canadian control. The October imports of breadstuffs, 2,345,187qr., by the official corrected figures, total in all 2,049,467qr. from North America. India, Australia, and Argentina are a very minor counterpoise, and both Russia and South-East Europe are out of the list altogether. The North American contest is the more absolute because Canada and the United States do not compete naturally with one another just now. Canada has a large surplus of spring wheat to sell, the United States have a large store of winter wheat, but need most of their spring wheat for home mills. Canada, therefore, tends to be able to ask what she pleases for her spring wheat, while the United States have advanced their pretensions for the winter sort. It is to be noted that the forward market at New York is decidedly dearer for 1915 delivery than for December, so that the belief in higher prices ruling after Christmas is backed for money.

British wheat, though up to 42*s.* 3*d.* per 480lb. at Mark Lane and to about 45*s.* per 504lb. for fine Lothian and Fife grain at Edinburgh, is still far cheaper than any imported wheat. The fourth grade of East Canadianf or which 46*s.* per 480lb. is accepted, and Indian red at 48*s.* per 492lb. are also considered cheap. Fine quality Canadian, average New Zealand and Australian, and good Canadian are all fetching 50*s.* or over, while Argentine, Russian, Roumanian, and Bulgarian are not offered at all, and American red winter is very stiffly held at 9*s.* 8*d.* per cental for good Western and 9*s.* 7*d.* for ordinary hard from the Central States. No Durums is to be had, but old Duluth (American spring wheat) is obtainable at 10*s.* per cental. Scarcely any Chilean is left in warehouse ; 50*s.* would be about the price. Flour makes 40*s.* top price in London, where the chief business has been at a 36*s.* cash level, that price commanding and being commanded by three leading sorts, namely, town households, best country patents, and good grade American and Canadian.

Barley Trade.

We have spoken of the depression in barley for malting, and there is also a poor market for distilling uses. The feeding demand is better, and 29*s.* per 400lb. is paid for South Russian. As only 126,000qr. have got through the Dardanelles since the war, the market has been relying on deflected and captured cargoes, the original destination of which was the Low Countries or Germany. These adventitious sources of supply are now about exhausted, and for the future arrivals of feeding barley the market is looking to North America, not Russia. The home deliveries of barley have been since harvest about 2,800,000qr., as compared with 2,500,000qr. last season, but the imports since September 1st have been only 1,249,000qr., against 2,502,000qr., so that a total of 4,049,000qr. against one of 5,002,000qr. is revealed. Stocks of barley in warehouse are almost certainly much below the average, and at a time when barley meal is particularly needed we cannot depend upon more than 80 per cent of ordinary supply. Substitutes must be found, and the search for them is already a feature of current markets.

RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA.

Districts.	Season 1914-15				Season 1913-14			
	Sold in sale No. 27. 8th Dec.		Sold to sale No. 27. 8th Dec.		Sold in sale No. 27. 9th Dec.		Sold to sale No. 27. 9th Dec.	
	Packages	Average price per lb.	Packages	Average price per lb.	Packages	Average price per lb.	Packages	Average price per lb.
		As. P.		As. P.		As. P.		As. P.
Assam	11,882	7—9	114,032	7—7	5,949	7—11	181,055	8—2
Cachar	4,563	7—1	73,465	6—7	4,774	7—0	103,793	6—11
Sylhet	4,776	7—2	58,067	6—8	4,085	7—0	52,546	6—11
Darjeeling	3,300	9—0	51,003	9—8	1,218	11—3	79,245	10—3
Dooars	6,374	7—6	112,946	6—11	7,046	7—11	207,495	7—7
Terai	777	7—3	24,223	6—9	580	7—8	33,741	7—3
Chittagong	...	...	3,086	6—3	80	6—8	7,977	6—11
Chota-Nagpore	38	6—8	603	7—3	...	...	1,062	7—6
Kumaon and Kangra	...	...	1,026	6—10	42	6—6	1,461	6—10
Madras	...	...	45	6—9	...	...	161	8—0
Dehra-Dun	160	7—11	4,344	6—7	744	6—9	4,825	6—11
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	6—4
All other places	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	7—0
Total	31,870	7—8	442,840	7—3	24,518	7—8	714,051	7—10

The above do not include second-hand Tea, damaged Tea and Dust from those concerns which sell only that grade on this market.

	As. P.
Season 1914-15 Average price of 26,776 packages Dust* sold to 8th December (sale No. 27)	6 0
„ 1913-14 „ 46,858 „ „ * „ to 9th December (sale No. 27)	6 8

* On account of gardens which sell only that grade on this market.

NEW REFERENCE BOOKS.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR ON COMMERCIAL ENGAGEMENTS.

By F. Gore-Browne, K.C., 8½ × 5½, xx + 103 pp. . . . . 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

Jordan.

VITAL STATISTICS EXPLAINED.

Some Practical Suggestions. By J. Burn, F.I.A., Actuary to the Prudential Assurance Company (Limited). With a Preface by Sir William Collins, M.D., Chairman of the Chadwick Trust. 9 × 5¾, 140 pp. . 4*s.* net.

(The Chadwick Library.) Constable.

THE RAW MATERIALS FOR THE ENAMEL INDUSTRY AND THEIR CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY.

A Treatise for Manufacturers, Chemists and Enamel Technologists. By Julius Grunwald, Technical Chemist and Consulting Engineer, Vienna. Translated by H. H. Hodgson, Head of the Chemical Department at the Northern Polytechnic Institute, London. 9 × 6¼, 225 pp. . . . . 8*s.* 6*d.* net.

Griffin.

JUTE AND LINEN WEAVING.

By T. Woodhouse, Dundee Technical College and School of Arts, and T. Milne, Lauder Technical School, Dunfermline. (Second Edition.) 7½ × 4¾, xxvii + 590 pp. . 12*s.* net.

Macmillan.

—The leaf and twig **oils of Cuban and long leaf pines** and the cone oil of long leaf pine are the subject of an article by A. W. Schorger in the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*. The oils obtained by distillation are those of the black spruce (*Picea mariana*), white spruce (*Picea Canadensis*), hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), red juniper (*Juniperus virginiana*), and arbor vitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*). The annual consumption of spruce oil is estimated at 40,000 to 50,000 lbs.; it is used to perfume greases and shoe blackings, and is sold at 45 to 60 cents per lb. The leaf oil of the red juniper is quoted at about the same price and about 15,000 to 20,000 lbs. are used per annum, principally in insecticides.

WEEKLY TRADE MOVEMENTS.

For the week ending 12th December, 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

COTTON GOODS.

Twist and Yarn.

			1913	1914
Foreign— Imports by sea into	Calcutta	lbs.	1,390,270	229,062
	Bombay	,,	422,242	190,893
	Madras	,,	74,005	147,785
Indian— Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	...	1,600
	Bombay	,,	4,390,170	574,700
	Madras	,,	...	...

Grey Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	32,299,037	20,852,688
	Bombay	,,	2,644,226	3,762,027
	Karachi	,,	17,239	711,442
	Madras	,,	1,442,796	1,478,070
	Rangoon	,,	304,315	329,694

White Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	6,221,004	3,088,315
	Bombay	,,	3,253,286	4,390,534
	Karachi	,,	704,355	3,275,894
	Madras	,,	659,291	648,084
	Rangoon	,,	1,064,110	703,061

Other Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds	5,003,463	2,651,371
	Bombay	,,	7,098,586	4,636,123
	Karachi	,,	516,854	2,185,897
	Madras	,,	468,434	1,026,138
	Rangoon	,,	1,731,705	935,772

Piece Goods

(Indian and Foreign.)

Despatches by rail from	Calcutta	cwt.	27,955	29,702
	Bombay	,,	12,159	7,762
	Karachi	,,	16,784	13,520
	Madras	,,	4,685	3,617

Raw Cotton.

Imports into Bombay	By sea	cwt	11	169
	Coastwise	,,	23,450	614
	By rail	,,	344,329	105,891
Imports into Karachi by rail		,,	70,464	2,372
,, ,, Calcutta by rail and river		,,	480	17,320

JUTE.

				1913	1914
Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta			cwt.	871,752	476,766
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	Gunny bags	No.	2,380,900	2,616,716
		,, cloth	yds.	20,441,950	19,165,700
		Jute, raw	cwt.	438,759	311,060
	Chittagong—Jute	,, ,,		52,636	5,357

COTTON SEEDS.

Exports by sea from Bombay		cwt.	303,173	...

OIL SEEDS.

Linseed.

Imports into	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	25,195	14,655
	Bombay — By sea	,,	353	...
	Bombay — Coastwise	,,	594	3
	Bombay — By rail	,,	24,503	356
	Karachi by rail and river	,,	175	...
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	84,542	29,719
	Bombay	,,	61,717	136,903
	Karachi	,,	2,813	...

Rape and Mustard Seed.

Imports into	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	43,450	17,940
	Bombay — By sea	,,	...	...
	Bombay — Coastwise	,,	2	...
	Bombay — By rail	,,	2,180	90
	Karachi by rail and river	,,	2,878	4
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	...	124
	Bombay	,,	25,480	6,082
	Karachi	,,	60,164	...

RICE.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	173,562	223,234
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	57,510	20,841
	Chittagong	,,	...	...
	Bombay	,,	16,712	10,630
	Karachi	,,	13,587	16,658
	Madras	,,	...	6
	Rangoon	,,	201,944	...

TEA.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		lbs.	1,520,460	4,699,023
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	3,569,472	4,782,921
	Chittagong	,,	472,300	619,750

WHEAT.

Imports into	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	49,280	52,305
	Karachi by rail	,,	121,144	70,474
	Bombay — By sea	,,	...	...
	Bombay — Coastwise	,,	996	4,821
	Bombay — By rail	,,	51,130	14,160
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	293	768
	Bombay	,,	1,359	758
	Karachi	,,	...	68,940

The only figure excluded from the statement for week ending 5th December, 1914, was :—Despatches of piece-goods by rail from Calcutta 2,228 cwts.

KEROSENE OIL. WEEK ENDING 12th DECEMBER, 1914, AND CORRESPONDING WEEK OF 1913.

Imports by sea into—	From Russia.		From America.		From all other Foreign countries.		Total.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913	1914.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Calcutta	...	...	...	1,488,085	...	38,190	...	1,526,275
Bombay	...	...	24,293	...	...	...	24,293	...
Karachi	...	...	270,250	...	...	...	270,250	...
Madras	...	...	...	404,902	674,330	1,065,957	674,330	2,997,134

Exports by sea from Burma to	Bengal		1,590,630	341,856
	Bombay		...	...
	Sind		...	...
	Madras		528,128	402,280
	Indian Ports, Non-Br.		...	...
	Foreign Ports		...	...

[NOTE.—The weekly trade movements are compiled in the Department of Statistics from the figures obtained from the Railway Traffic Offices, Steamer Companies, Kidderpore Docks, Superintendent, Inland Vessel Wharves, Supervisor, Calcutta Canals, registering stations of Calcutta road traffic, and the Collectors of Customs.]

EXPORTS—RUNNING TOTALS (INCLUDING FIGURES RECORDED ON PAGE 470) FROM JANUARY.

	Twist and Yarn (Indian)		Jute, Raw		Jute Manufactures: Gunny bags		Jute Manufactures: Gunny cloth		Cotton seed	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	8,717,413	2,584,937	16,997,246	9,006,227	336,552,337	354,589,505	1,082,520,526	953,219,655	—	—
Bombay	176,583,462	142,837,255	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,139,078	6,195,861
Karachi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras	84,157	70,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	1,126,943	426,302	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Linseed		Rape and Mustard		Rice		Tea		From April: Wheat	
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	3,335,961	4,491,884	168,111	144,068	7,195,115	4,744,957	201,070,378	203,177,556	1,444,020	26,702
Bombay	3,702,188	2,698,468	1,119,042	774,136	594,207	576,296	—	—	4,990,616	186,101
Karachi	33,956	80,363	3,104,686	2,491,948	958,330	882,669	—	—	17,068,563	12,874,140
Madras	—	—	—	—	7,331	1,724	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	25,895,793	19,933,751	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	71,802	1,765	51,941,379	47,801,423	—	—

Note.—The dash against some of the ports indicates that figures for these ports have not been called for and published in the *Indian Trade Journal*.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR, WEEK ENDING 12th DEC. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

	Refined Sugar imported into: Calcutta		Bombay		Karachi		Madras		Rangoon		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom	54	7	44	7	37	...	20	2	...	...	155	16
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	7,364	...	18,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,765	...
Other European Countries.	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...
Java	74,700	131,934	50,414	179	124,688	87,122	30,371	222	26,992	7,999	307,165	227,456
Mauritius	...	...	128,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128,361	...
Other non-European Countries.	...	...	189	611	...	...	...	...	...	6,323	189	6,934
Total Refined											461,687	234,496
Total Unrefined											...	4
Grand Total											461,687	234,410

DESPATCHES OF SUGAR DURING THE WEEK ENDING 12th DEC. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

			1913	1914
From Calcutta	By rail		75,621	42,172*
	,, river		32,629	10,984
	,, road		1,776	2,822
	,, sea (foreign)		...	...
	,, ,, (coastwise)		1,110	276
From Bombay	By Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway		34,004	5,917
	Great Indian Peninsula Railway (figures are not furnished by this Railway).			
From Karachi	By rail		89,784	15,683

* Incomplete.

The figure excluded from the statement for week ending 5th December, 1914, was:—Despatches of sugar by rail from Calcutta 10,970 cwts.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1914.

Produce of Crops.

The following preliminary statement showing the **estimated total produce** and **yield per acre** of the **Corn, Pulse,** and **Hay Crops,** in **England and Wales** in the year 1914, with comparisons for 1913, has been issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries :—

Crops.	Estimated Total Produce.		Acreage.		Average Estimated yield per acre.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
WHEAT—						
England	6,511,859	7,186,997	1,663,453	1,770,470	31·32	32·47
Wales	130,319	131,086	38,135	37,028	27·34	28·32
Total	6,642,178	7,318,083	1,701,588	1,807,498	31·23	32·39
BARLEY—						
England	5,984,454	5,842,100	1,469,776	1,420,346	32·57	32·91
Wales	338,386	332,449	89,075	84,425	30·39	31·50
Total	6,322,840	6,174,549	1,558,851	1,504,771	32·45	32·83
OATS—						
England	8,531,574	8,684,650	1,772,247	1,730,082	38·51	40·16
Wales	847,263	900,443	202,453	199,535	33·48	36·10
Total	9,378,837	9,585,093	1,974,700	1,929,617	38·00	39·74
BEANS—						
England	910,935	1,079,202	257,491	283,194	28·30	30·49
Wales	3,787	4,333	1,091	1,177	27·77	29·45
Total	914,722	1,083,535	258,582	284,371	28·30	30·48
PEAS—						
England	420,512	371,183	127,367	129,116	26·41	23·00
Wales	1,224	1,204	418	412	23·42	23·38
Total	421,736	372,387	127,785	129,528	26·40	23·00
	Tons.	Tons.			Cwts.	Cwts.
SEEDS, HAY*—						
England	2,472,158	1,910,162	1,533,005	1,390,898	32·25	27·47
Wales	236,910	210,757	167,476	164,009	28·29	25·70
Total	2,709,068	2,120,919	1,700,481	1,554,907	31·86	27·28
MEADOW HAY†—						
England	5,704,936	4,604,215	4,504,078	4,239,249	25·33	21·72
Wales	638,318	544,714	565,614	546,377	22·57	19·94
Total	6,343,254	5,148,929	5,069,692	4,785,626	25·02	21·52

* Hay from clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation.
† Hay from permanent grass.

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INDEX.

	Page
NOTES	473
Money Market	*ib.*
NOTICES—	
Calls for Tenders	483
Enquiries	*ib.*
Books of Reference	*ib.*
FOREIGN TRADE SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR	484
TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS	486
WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS	487
CROP FORECAST—	
Cotton	488
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	491
THE WORLD'S CEREAL CROPS	494
SILK, LAC AND AGRICULTURE EXPERIMENTS AT PUSA	496
AMERICAN COTTON TOPICS	497
MYSORE INDUSTRIES AND THE WAR	498
IMPORT TRADE IN BRUSHES	500
INDIAN PAPER INDUSTRY	501
TRADE OF FIJI IN 1913	504
NEW REFERENCE BOOKS	503
TABLES—	
Foreign Trade of British India in November, 1914	504
Weekly Trade Movements	514
Tariff Valuation of Sugar	516
Results of Auction Tea Sales in Calcutta	*ib.*
DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS	iv

NOTES.

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday Evening.

PRESIDENCY BANK RATES: Calcutta 6 per cent. (Nov. 5, 1914). Bombay 6 per cent. (Aug. 20, 1914). Madras 6 per cent. (Oct. 12, 1914).

EXCHANGE: On demand 1-3 7/8. Telegraphic Transfers 1-3 15/16. 3 months 1-4 3/8. 6 months 1-4 1/4 (*Nominal.*)

GOVERNMENT PAPER (3½ per cent) Rs. 93-0-0 (*Nominal.*)

The **spot price of wheat at Karachi** on the 19th December was Rs. 42-8-0 per candy of 656 lbs. This is for white wheat on a basis of 30 per cent red wheat, 5 per cent barley and 3 per cent dirt ; the price of bags included. The **price of Indian grey yarn** (20's) at Bombay on the 22nd December was Re. 0-5-0 to Re. 0-6-0 per lb. and of **cotton (Fully Good machine-ginned Oomras)** Rs. 145 per candy January delivery.

The Calcutta **wholesale spot prices** of the undermentioned articles (so far as in season) on the 23rd December were as follow :—

Jute—C. D. M. and Co. (Red) Group per 400 lbs. . Rs. 46-0-0.
" M. per 400 lbs. . . Rs. 36-0-0.
Rice—Ballam No. 1 per B. md. . *Not received.*
" Moonghy . . *No business recorded.*
Linseed—Bold 4% per B. md. . *Not received.*
Rapeseed—Yellow, mixed, medium, Patna, 4% per B. md. . Rs. 6-10-0 to Rs. 7-4-0.

The **Rangoon spot price of Special Straits Rice** on the 22nd December was Rs. 292-8-0 per 100 baskets of 75 pounds each, against Rs. 307-8-0 on the 15th idem.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction, by the **Marwar Durbar**, of a **line of Railway** on the metre gauge, from Marwar Junction to Sanderao, a distance of about 71 miles.

The total approximate gross **earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways** from 1st April to 5th December, 1914, are less by Rs. 1,85,51,267 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.*

In a Report written in September the Canadian Special Commissioner at Havana says:—**Rice** is an article of very general consumption throughout **Cuba**, and although rice grown in the United States has tariff preference of 40 per cent, large quantities of rice have been imported from Germany and the United Kingdom every year. For the fiscal year 1913 rice imports from Germany were valued at $3,202,162. It should be noted that while there is a tariff preference for rice grown in the United States there is no preference for rice imported into Cuba from other countries by way of the United States, and evidently the Cubans cannot get enough American grown rice to satisfy the demand. The rice coming to Cuba from Germany and the United Kingdom is probably of **East Indian growth** imported by way of Hamburg and Liverpool. As Germany is now cut off from the East Indies and every other country where rice is grown it might be worth while to inquire whether Canadian transportation lines could secure this business. If rice from the East cannot be conveniently sent to Cuba through Canadian channels possibly a supply of rice could be brought to St. John from Demerara and transhipped to Cuba. The East Indians in Demerara are growing large quantities of rice and the production is steadily increasing. A group of American and British capitalists have recently undertaken the growing of rice on a very extensive scale in Demerara and are meeting with great success.

A Reuter message from Rome (23rd November) says:—Reports as to the **economic conditions of Austria and Germany** show the price of cereals is increasing to an alarming extent, and it is feared it will be impossible for the people to stand the strain during the Winter. Rice, which normally costs from 30 to 35 kronen per quintal, reached a level of 120 kronen a few weeks ago, and the price is now over 140 kronen per quintal.

* The mileage open to quarter ending 30th September, 1914, was 34,944.

The following is a summary of the various **crop forecasts** relating to the season 1914-15 issued by the Department of Statistics, India, and published in the *Indian Trade Journal* on the dates mentioned in the last column :—

Crop.	Tracts comprised in the figures.	Percentage of average Indian crop represented by the tracts mentioned in col. 2.	Estimated Area.	Ratio of reported area to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date.	Estimated outturn.	Ratio of estimated outturn to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date.	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres	Per cent			
Cotton	All cotton-growing tracts.	100	22,138,000	119	Not yet available.	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Sesamum.	U. P.,† Madras, C.P. and Berar, Bombay and Sind,* Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara.	79	3,540,400	117	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Indigo	Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Punjab, Bombay and Sind,* and Bengal.	88·1	104,200	55	...	...	Oct. 22, 1914
Rice	Bengal, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, U. P., Bombay and Sind,* C. P. and Berar, and Assam.	98·9	72,167,000	106	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Groundnut.	Madras, Bombay,* and Burma.	...	1,726,200	173	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Sugarcane.	U. P., Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind,* Assam, N.-W. F. Province, and C. P. and Berar.	99·4	2,450,100	106	...	...	Nov. 5, 1914

N.B.—The ratios in column 3 are calculated on the total acreage in all India in the case of cotton and on that in British India in the case of other crops.

* Including Native States. † "Unmixed Crop."

The following information relating to the **world's crops** as on November 27th is summarised from *Dornbusch's Floating Cargoes List*:—*United Kingdom.*—The weather has been cold, with occasional showers in parts, but several days were sunny. Wheat sowing is being actively pursued, and that sown early has a fine appearance. Oats, of which a larger area than usual has been sown, also look well. *France.*—Bordeaux advices report that sowing operations are about completed and owing to no lack of labour the area under grain is about normal. The first sowings have come up well. *Italy.*—Damp weather continues with lower temperature, but on the whole these conditions favour the newly sown crops and where showing above ground they have a healthy appearance. *Bulgaria.*—Sowing operations have been completed under favourable conditions and the seedlings are developing well. *Rumania.*—Latest advices report that the weather of late has improved. Scattered rains fell, but owing to unfavourable conditions in September, when field-work was at its height, some areas under winter wheat could not be properly cultivated. Later advices report sowing about completed. *Russia.*—Petrograd advices of 15th November report cold weather over the greater part of European Russia until the end of the week when a sudden change set in and much warmer conditions prevailed, while in other parts also the weather became milder. Some snow is advised from the North and North-east. From nearly all parts come reports of the satisfactory condition of winter sown crops, those concerning southwest and Central districts being especially encouraging. Advices of 9th November from Taganrog state that frost has set in and the bay is frozen over, but navigation is still open. *North Africa.*—Advices from Tunis report abundant rains since the beginning of the month, and sowing has been pushed forward with all possible haste, and a larger area will most probably be sown. *Canada.*—Excellent progress has been made with autumn ploughing on soil intended for sowing in the spring. In Manitoba 92, in Saskatchewan 77, and Alberta 56 per cent of fall ploughing was completed at end of October. *United States.*—The *Price Current* states that rains have relieved the drought in the Eastern States, but the cold weather following has not helped wheat, which is very late and tender. A severe winter would cause great damage. In the Western States where drought prevails the condition of the winter wheat crop is not equal to the average of this season of the year. *Australia.*—Cables this week advise moderate to heavy thunderstorms in Queensland, while in New South Wales useful rains fell in the North and Centre. General penetrating rain fell in Victoria, and will be beneficial in late districts.

The following information relative to **crop prospects in France** is from Broomhall's *Corn Trade News*:—Mr. Berthault, Director of the Ministry of Agriculture, declared to a representative of a French paper that threshing results raise hopes for a bigger **wheat crop** than presumed formerly, and at present the crop may be forecasted at 39,044,000 quarters, against the earlier estimate of 36,747,000 to 37,666,000 quarters. Unfortunately, however, an allowance will have to be made for the crops in the North damaged by the invasion. Information on this question will soon be to hand, as Mr. Fernand David, Minister of Agriculture, has left Bordeaux for a week in order to investigate this matter; he will pay particular attention to the Oise and Meuse regions. The Ministry have ordered all agricultural teachers of each Department to make known to growers the varieties of wheat that can be sown late in the Winter or even in the Spring. Owing to the strenuous collaboration of all interested parties, it is hoped that sowing will be carried out successfully, excluding, of course, the area where fighting is still in progress.

The following statement shows the **exports of wheat from British India** by sea to foreign countries during each month of the three official years 1911-12, 1912-13, and 1913-14. The figures are in *thousands of cwts.* It will be observed that the fluctuations during the past few months have been considerable :—

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
April	1,359	1,378	546	181
May	2,714	2,140	3,327	490
June	3,791	4,870	5,207	3,381
July	5,324	6,559	6,369	3,399
August	2,503	3,064	2,694	850
September	1,315	4,630	2,695	1,123
October	1,314	2,969	1,054	1,765
November	1,482	2,286	934	1,222
December	1,946	1,592	434	...
January	2,037	1,983	414	..
February	1,503	1,030	194	...
March	1,935	702	175	...
Total	27,223	33,203	24,043	...

The **prices of British corn** per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 21st November, 1914, were as follows:—Wheat, 41*s.* 0*d.*; barley, 29*s.* 8*d.*; and oats, 25*s.* 5*d.*

A message from Reuter dated Buenos Ayres 27th November, says:—The Minister of Agriculture estimates that the **wheat crop of the Argentine** for this year will amount to 25,300,000 qrs. of which 18,400,000 qrs. will be available for export. (Last season's crop amounted to 14,260,000 qrs., and in 1912-13 23,840,000 qrs. Total exported so far this season 4,646,500 qrs., compared with 12,902,500 qrs. for the whole of 1913.)

The *Commercial West* (Minneapolis) of 4th November says:—The **requirements of wheat** for food in the **United States** during the 1914-15 crop year are estimated at about 525,000,000 bushels, and the requirements for seeding at approximately 77,000,000 bushels; a total for food and seeding of 602,000,000 bushels. The preliminary estimate of production is 892,000,000 bushels which gives a surplus of 290,000,000 bushels for exportation and feed for live stock. As only a small quantity is fed to live stock, it is reasonable to assume that most of the 290,000,000 bushels will be available for export. Last year the United States exported 146,000,000 bushels.

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for **New Zealand** (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded to the Board of Trade a copy of an Order in Council issued by the Governor of New Zealand fixing the **maximum price of milling wheat** throughout New Zealand at 49*s.* 9*d.* per bushels *f. o. b.* on the usual trade terms at the nearest port. When the nearest port is Lyttleton, Timaru or Oamaru, the maximum wholesale price of flour shall be £11 15*s.* per ton *f. o. b.* on the usual trade terms. No regulation is made as to the price of flour at other ports. This Order came into force on 30th September.

The **stock of sugar** at the various Port Commissioners' warehouses in **Calcutta** on the 22nd December was 198,838 bags, while the stock in **Bombay** on the 18th idem amounted to 37,000 bags.

The daily **prices of opium** per chest for the periods mentioned below were as follows:—

For the week ending 19th December, 1914:—In the Calcutta market—

Bihar opium:—†1,660; 1,660; 1,660; 1,660; 1,660; 1,660; 1,660.

Benares opium:—†1,610; 1,610; 1,610; 1,610; 1,610; 1,610; 1,610.

No quotations have been received in regard to the prices in the time bargains for the Bihar opium of the 1st sale of 1915.

In the China market—

At Hongkong:—(Exchange, Rs. 131¼ per $100.)

Bihar opium:—‡$9,300 (new) and $9,200 (old).

Benares opium:—No quotations received.

At Shanghai:—(Exchange, no quotations received.)

Bihar opium:—No quotations received.

Benares opium:—No quotations received.

† Uncertified. ‡ Certified.

It is notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* that the **opium** to be brought forward for sale by public auction next year will consist of about 10,080 chests prepared at the Ghazipur Factory, each chest of which is believed to contain 1 maund 18 seers 12 chitaks of pure opium besides 9 seers 6 chitaks used for pasting the leaves of the shell being of the seasons 1912-13 and 1913-14. The dates on or about which sales will be held and the total quantity manufactured at Ghazipur, which will be brought forward for sale every month are:—12th January, 840 uncertified; 2nd February, 840; 9th March, 840; 8th April, 840; 5th May, 840; 1st June, 840; 6th July, 840; 3rd August, 840; 2nd September, 840; 6th October, 840; 9th November, 840; 1st December, 840; Total 10,080.

The statement below, compiled in the Department of Statistics from the returns furnished by the Collectors of Customs, shows the **imports of tobacco** from each principal country into British India in the month of November, 1914, and **total duty realised thereon**:—

		MANUFACTURED.						
			CIGARETTES.					
	Unmanufactured.	Cigars.	Weighing less than 3 lbs. per 1,000.	Weighing 3 lbs. or more per 1,000.	Total.	Other sorts.	Total tobacco.
Imports—	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
From the United Kingdom.	1,815	790	—	—	157,477	30,927	191,009
From Holland.	340	2,736	—	—	...	65	3,141
From Belgium.	...	...	—	—	...	...	...
From Egypt	...	...	—	—	4,145	13	4,158
From the United States of America.	...	8	—	—	...	7,010	7,018
From other countries.	...	1,223	—	—	153	821	2,197
Total .	2,155	4,757	—	—	161,775	38,836	207,523
Total duty realised thereon Rs.	2,849	7,477	1,12,621	10,220	1,22,841	44,328	1,77,395

A Reuter message from Christiania states that the Norweigian Government has **prohibited the export of tea from Norway.** In a telegram from Amsterdam the same agency states that according to the Dutch newspapers the exportation of **sulphuric acid and ammonia** from **Holland** has been **prohibited.**

A "Central News" Copenhagen message, dated 26th November says, that the Danish Government has decided to prohibit the **export of tea from Denmark.**

In their report on **London tea sales**, dated November 27th, Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, Ltd., say:—A large amount of **Indian tea** was in print, *viz.*, 58,556 packages, but the quantity actually brought to the hammer was some 11,000 packages less. On Monday (23rd November) the sales opened with a fairly good general demand for practically all descriptions, medium to better kinds selling at about previous rates, but for common teas buyers were only prepared to operate with freedom at a fractional decline. The balance of the week's offerings submitted on Wednesday sold with a stronger tone, common kinds being fractionally dear, whilst better sorts, although moving with some slight irregularity, showed no appreciable change in quotations. 6,819 packages of Southern Indian tea were in print, but only 2,608 were available. For a few parcels of Nilgiri teas with fair flavour satisfactory prices were realised, but for poor liquoring Travancore invoices, quotations were rather under those of last week. For next week, catalogues total the large quantity of 62,542 packages, but included are many of the invoices which had been withdrawn from this week's sales. Average for week 8·98*d.* against 9·46*d.* last sale. Week's average of tea sold on Garden Account, season 1914-15, 46,995 packages, average 8·98*d.*, 1913-14, 52,935 packages, average 9·03*d.* Season 1914-15 to date 703,727 packages, average 9·12*d.* Season 1913-14 to date 859,293 packages, average 9·46*d.*

The Report of the Imperial Mycologist (Pusa) for 1913-14 says:—The relation between the incidence of the *tikka* disease of **groundnut** and the amount of cultivation and export of that crop was the subject of an inquiry during the year under review. Between 1894 and 1902 the export of groundnuts fell from 78,488 tons to 2,890 and the trade became practically extinct. The fall in the exports was due not to any deterioration in the quality of the produce, but to a marked decrease in the yield per acre, which appeared to be the result of a fungal disease, known locally as *tikka*. Treatment with fungicides had no effect in stopping the disease and, in 1902, the Bombay Department of Agriculture commenced the introduction of exotic varieties. These varieties were also attacked by *tikka*, but some, which ripened early, did not have their yield appreciably affected. Two varieties from Japan were especially useful in forming their nuts before the disease was sufficiently established on them to damage the produce. As a result of this, the exotic varieties, introduced by the Bombay Department of Agriculture, have now replaced the indigenous in all districts except the Poona district. Moreover by 1912 the *tikka* disease had decreased to such an extent that, in the whole Bombay Presidency, diseased specimens could only be obtained on the Manjri Farm. Coincident with the introduction of exotic varieties and the decrease in the amount of *tikka* disease the exports began to rise. In 1902 they were 2,890 tons, in 1906 they were 6,527 tons, in 1909, 23,934 tons, and in 1912, 48,801 tons. This is probably one of the most marked cases on record where a crop disease has been checked and a trade rejuvenated by the introduction and acclimatisation of new varieties.

His Majesty's Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.) reports, under date 22nd October, that at the commencement of the season the development of the various **oilseeds cultivated in Russia** was good, but about the middle of June the weather turned unfavourable. In the Odessa district, which is an important oilseed producing one, there was too much heat and drought, while in other districts there were high winds accompanied by storms of rain and hail which laid the flat crops. Later on, the weather became more suitable and the oilseed fields again improved, particularly in the south-west districts. Unfortunately there was an insufficiency of labour, as so many farm labourers had gone to the war. The results of the various crops may be summarised as follows:—**Winter rape** seed is decidedly above the normal crop, and **summer rape** a satisfactory one; there should be a good margin for exportation. **Linseed** is good in quality, but below the normal in quantity, and there will be but little for exportation. **Hemp seed** is a fairly normal crop of good quality, and will probably all be wanted in the country. **Sunflower seed** is above the normal, and is of fair quality; there will be a surplus for export. **Mustard seed** is fully satisfactory as regards both quantity and quality. **Poppy seed** is a good average crop which will meet all local wants, but not leave much available for exportation.

Discussing the position of **linseed oil** the *Chemist and Druggist* of 28th November says:—Since the outbreak of war the position has been rather sorely tried by a severe break in prices down to £19 15*s.* per ton for spot oil in barrels. Now, however, the outlook is more settled, and traders are alive to the possibilities of the market, since the large excess of spot supplies, both of seed and of oil, appears to be well under control. The financing of this excess during September was somewhat troublesome, and market conditions, in the absence of support from crushers, were severely depressed. The position was complicated by the fact that big quantities of seed originally intended for the Continent were diverted to home ports. The progress of European consumption has undoubtedly been much interfered with by the clash of arms, but the trade demand has within the last few weeks been considerably stimulated by the low level of prices, and a recovery of several pounds per ton ensued in the value of

oil. The most striking feature has been the keen demand for prompt delivery, an indication that consumers are rather badly in need of fresh supplies; and this, coupled with the fact that the large stocks in public warehouses are chiefly held on American account, has rendered the market very sensitive. The forward demand (*i.e.*, contracts into the early months of the coming year) has developed on a larger scale, and there are but comparatively few sellers for the time being at a considerable premium over spot oil. All things considered, current values are intrinsically low, while sentiment is now largely influenced by the question of future supplies of raw material, which are expected to be light. For one thing, the present price is not calculated to encourage cultivation in India, where, in fact, the area is expected to be rather lighter, as the high prices ruling for wheat should induce growers to devote more attention to this cereal. While there are still large spot supplies of seed to be digested, the fact cannot be ignored that the shipments from India and the River Plate will continue very light over this and the next two months. Meanwhile the quantities afloat have become very small compared with this time last year. The American outlook, moreover, has assumed considerable strength, and there is no doubt that American crushers will require considerable quantities of Argentine and Indian seed in order to make up for the much smaller North American crops. The Canadian yield, according to official returns, amounts to 188,000 tons, against 438,475 tons last season. Including the United States crop, the total yield of the North American crops this year is about 613,000 tons, which shows a deficit of about 270,000 tons against last year and 740,000 tons against 1912.

The Hull correspondent of the *Oil and Colour Trades Journal*, writing on November 26th regarding the **Hull oil market**, says:—The oil market has not been at all active, and prices have been about maintained for spot, but easier for forward deliveries. **Linseed oil** ranged round 22*s.* 9*d.* per cwt, naked, spot and November-December, and 22*s.* 10½*d.* January-April, but has since improved. Refined **cotton oil** has been about 23*s.* 10½*d.* to 24*s.* per cwt. naked spot, to December, and 24*s.* January-April, these being for oil from Egyptian seed. Crude Egyptian is 6*d.* to 9*d.* lower on the week at 23*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. spot for Egyptian, and 21*s.* 6*d.* Bombay. **Soy bean oil** (extracted) remains at 24*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. spot nominal in the absence of business. **Castor oil** is steady at £25 per ton for first quality, and £24 per ton for second ditto, free on rail at Hull, and less 2½ per cent. For January-June delivery £26 and £25 respectively are quoted. **Rapeseed oils** have not been offered, and prices therefore are purely nominal. **Olive oil** is scarce, and £53 per 252 gals. (casks free) is asked for Levant and £54 Spanish spot ex store. Spanish is also quoted at £40 for early shipment, and £48 later c. and f. Pure East Coast **cod liver oil** is in fair demand at 17*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. Exports of oils for the week:—Linseed oil, 5 tons to Africa, 2 America, 106 Denmark, 145 Holland, 30 India, 17 Norway, 2 Sweden, total 307 tons, against 70 tons in the same week last year. Cottonseed oil, 76 tons to Holland, 48 Norway, 15 Sweden, total 139 tons, against 24 tons; soy bean oil none, against 65 tons.

The *Manchester Guardian* of 21st November says:—The demand for an immense amount of **khaki cloth** has come at a very bad time for the trade, the supply of wool being very inadequate now. Next to our home clip New Zealand is our chief source of supply. Then comes South America. By the end of July the New Zealand clip is generally absorbed, the new supplies in a normal time beginning to come upon the London market at the January sales. It is understood that no new clip will be available next January, and those in a position to know have stated this week that it will be March before even a reasonable quantity of New Zealaud cross-breds will be available. If that proves to be the case our soldiers on active service will suffer. The question has been much discussed whether the Board of Trade cannot aid the purchase of, say, one-third of the River Plate clip, and offer quick shipping facilities. It has been estimated that something like £5,000,000 will lift one-third of the Argentine clip, and a fair proportion is now available. If this were bought promptly, it is calculated, a considerable weight of new clip Buenos Ayres wool could be landed in this country by the first week in January.

The following **return** shows the **number of bales of cotton imported** and **exported** at the **various ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 47 weeks ended 19th November, 1914:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Week ended 19th Nov., 1914.	47 Weeks ended 19th Nov., 1914.	Week ended 19th Nov., 1914.	47 Weeks ended 19th Nov., 1914.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	60,106	2,215,515	4,672	140,506
Brazilian	—	211,033	—	16,014
East Indian	—	237,350	1,149	58,188
Egyptian	—	382,335	570	121,650
Miscellaneous	2,847*	240,106†	184	12,175
Total	62,953	3,286,339	6,575	348,533

* Including 800 bales British East African.

† Including 6,431 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 30,501 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African.

The statement below, compiled in the Department of Statistics, shows the quantity of **cotton goods calendered** in proportion thereof to the total production in **Indian mills** in the month of October, 1914, and in the seven months, April to October, 1914, compared with the corresponding periods of 1914. The quantity calendered in the month under report was 12 million pounds as compared with 9 million pounds in the previous month and 16 million pounds in the corresponding month of the preceding year. In the seven months, April to October, 1914, the total quantity calendered was 86 million pounds as against 88 million pounds in the same months of the preceding year, a decrease of nearly 3·1 per cent.

		1913		1914	
		Oct.	Seven months, April to Oct.	Oct.	Seven months, April to Oct.
British India—					
Quantity calendered	lbs.	10,959,031	87,873,236	11,732,782	84,970,951
Ratio of calendered goods to production	%	55·06	58·81	60	60·33
Native States (excluding Hyderabad,—					
Quantity calendered	lbs.	137,027	673,395	101,006	821,686
Ratio of calendered goods to production	%	12·66	9·56	9	9·95
Total India (excluding Hyderabad)—					
Quantity calendered	lbs.	11,095,068	88,546,631	11,833,788	85,792,637
Ratio of calendered goods to production	%	52·88	56·62	57·20	57·54

At the annual meeting of the **Manchester Cotton Association** held on 24th November, the President (Mr. T. A. S. Hobson) spoke of the necessity of maintaining the price of raw cotton at a level which would be profitable to the planter, if the industry was not to find itself stopped at some time in the future, not from lack of trade but lack of material. He dealt also with the relations between Liverpool and Manchester in the trade. Dealing with the question of **present cotton prices** Mr. Hobson said:—"There is no question in my mind that American cotton touched a price far below the cost of production; in fact, to-day's price of, say, 7c. to 6c. per lb., will not give a return to the planter and though, as a general rule, I am against the artificial bolstering up of markets either by Governments or large financial houses or by associations, I am convinced that if the American farmer does not realise a remunerative price for his crop—and remember cotton is the only cash crop of any size in the South—he will be unable in the future to provide the raw material upon which we all depend. Wars do not last for ever, and cotton will be required in ever-increasing quantities to provide for the natural increase in the world's population. Financial help to hold a surplus, Government decrees limiting acreage planted, are merely temporary stop-gaps necessitated by exceptional circumstances, and may serve a good purpose to tide over a period of war, but in time the laws of supply and demand will assert themselves. Thus we must not desire prices below the cost of production to the grower, or we may be faced with a year when the mills will have to stop, not from lack of trade but lack of material."

In a leading article published in its issue of 21st November the *Manchester Guardian* says:—Commercially there has been a little improvement in the **cotton trade** during the last week or two, and it is good to see that this is reflected in the spinning and weaving towns. It was feared that although buying and selling might increase, the new orders would not make up for the work lost by the dwindling of the old, but now there is reasonable hope that industrially—which is another thing from socially—we have seen the worst. One result of the better trade in yarn is scarcity of "piecers," which must be borne cheerfully because it is brought about by the enlistment of the Lancashire young men. The "Cotton Factory Times" says that when the mills at Royton were working and stopping alternately the piecers that were left could keep things going by carrying their labour from one mill to another, but now Royton, which produces the course counts of yarn used for many of the Government contracts, is working full time or near it, and finds it very difficult to manage. In some places mills reopening are bothered to find that their piecers are engaged at other mills, and while the country calls its young men this difficulty will remain. But the improvement in work is not only among the spinners; reports from the weaving towns are better than they were. Rochdale has some advantage in being on the edge of the woollen industry, and has never been as bad as some of the others; in Preston there is a definite improvement, and some of the biggest firms are working full time; Blackburn suffers from the **cessation of buying from India**, and hardly holds its own; Burnley is not quite as bad as it has been, but it is still very low. We might call the improvement general, but there is no guarantee yet that it will be progressive, and it is very far from being even. The various weaving districts do not correspond closely with particular markets, but they have their specialities, and while some manufacturers are even profitably engaged others have hardly taken an order since the war began.

The United States Bureau of the Census issued on 21st November its **fifth report** on the quantity of **cotton ginned of the growth of 1914.** It carries the returns to November 13, and shows the record total of 11,624,000 ginned to the close of that day, which compares with 10,444,000 to the same date last year, 10,300,000 in 1912, and 11,313,000 in 1911, when the 16,000,000 bales crop was harvested. The quantity ginned during the 13 days which the report covers amounts to 1,795,000 bales, against 1,614,000, 1,431,000, and 1,342,000 respectively during the previous three years. The number of round bales which are counted as half-bales is 32,000. The quantity of Sea Island included in the total to date is 54,000 bales, against 52,000, 40,000, and 71,000 respectively in the three previous years. The following table gives the usual details with comparisons for the three previous years, all in thousands of bales :—

	November 13, 1914.	October 31, 1914.	November 13, 1913.	1912.	1911.
N. Carolina .	555	428	493	627	716
S. Carolina .	1,091	910	995	884	1,164
Georgia . .	2,061	1,763	1,824	1,332	2,106
Florida . .	66	57	53	42	65
Alabama . .	1,264	1,069	1,181	961	1,239
Mississippi .	838	669	735	645	720
Louisiana . .	341	298	276	300	270
Texas . .	3,511	3,170	3,314	4,021	3,474
Arkansas . .	735	575	606	548	563
Tennessee .	239	173	234	158	265
Oklahoma . .	841	658	667	725	657
All others . .	82	59	66	57	74
Total .	11,624	9,829	10,444	10,300	11,313

In their weekly report on the **Shanghai piece-goods market**, *dated November 26th, Messrs. Noël*, Murray and Company, Ld., say :—A small business in **Indian yarn** has been transacted at declining rates, the sales being No. 10s. 50 bales Connaught Mill and 50 bales Howard and Bullough Mill Co. Taels 78·00 for Szechuen, 25 bales James Greaves Mill Taels 79·00 for Wuhu, 50 bales Empress Mill and 50 bales Tea Carrier Taels 79·00 for Newchwang and 50 bales Imperial Mill Taels 79·75 for Tsintau. No. 12s. 60 bales Dawn Mill (late Lukhmidass Khimjee) Taels 83·00/83·50 for Tsintau and 50 bales Kohinoor Mill (Kohinoor) Taels 84·00 for River port. The P. & O. steamer "Oriental" with 2,660 bales has arrived this week. Some 1,700 bales of **Japanese spinnings** at about steady prices have changed hands at No. 16s. Taels 87·50/92·50 and No. 20s. Taels 86·50/110·00. The latest quotations from Osaka Exchange were :—Yen 91·10 for November, Yen 92·30 for December, Yen 93·60 for January and Yen 94·90 for February. The sales made are as under :—No. 16s. 1,100 bales ; 3 Ring Taels 87·50, Sakai Taels 87·50, Kirin Taels 88·50, Elephant Taels 89·50, 8 Horses Taels 90·00, 2 Deer Taels 90·50, Flower and Butterfly and Woman Taels 92·00, Standing Horse Taels 92·25 and Fan Taels 92·50. No. 20s. 600 bales ; Sundry Chops Taels 86·50, 5 Joss Taels 91·50, Red Sycee Joss Taels 92·25, Woman Teals 93·75, Bird Taels 94·25 and Blue Fish Taels 110·00. There is nothing reported as sold this week, so we can only judge the market for **local yarn** by the prices current in the retails shops for bundles, which were a little easier for the 14s. and 16s., *viz.* :—No. 10s. Taels 74·75/76·75, No. 12s. Taels 74·25/79·25, No. 14s. Taels 74·75/81·75 and No. 16s. Taels 78·75/85·25. Only moderate enquiry has been noticed during the interval, and quotations of **cotton** close below those of last week and are as follows :—Tungchow Taels 17·40, Taichong Taels 16·80/17·60, 4 Chop Taels 17·00, Best Steam Ginned and Shanghai Ordinary Taels 16·50, Northern Seed $9·00 and Southern Seed $8·80.

The latest report to hand from the **London metal market** (November 24th) is as follows :—*Copper* : The market opened buoyant, prices advancing immediately 25*s.* a ton to £55 for cash on continued strong American cable advices. Prominent dealers have absorbed fairly large quantities, and the market has advanced further, with three months selling at £55 5*s.* up to £55 10*s.* The close was very firm, with a total improvement of 30*s.* with cash at £55 5*s.*, and three months at £55 10*s.* Total sales, 600 tons. Settlement price, £55 5*s.* *Tin* : About 125 tons were reported sold in the East over the week-end, to-day's quotation being cabled as about £138 c.i.f. London. Sellers here were much more reserved, and the market developed a strong upward tendency, which made business rather difficult. Three months was booked at £138, and cash stuffs at the close realized £139 10*s.* The close was firm at £2 5*s.* to £2 15*s.* advance, at £139 10*s.* cash and £138 5*s.* three months. Total sales, 20 tons. Settlement price, £139. English ingots, £143. Straits cash tin is quoted £147 to £148. *Iron* shows a further advance, with Cleveland near dates selling at 50*s.* 10*d.* ; Glasgow settlement prices, Scotch 56*s.* 10½*d.*, Cleveland 50*s.* 10½*d.*, hematite 62*s.* ; in London Cleveland 50*s.* 10½*d.* *Lead* is substantially higher, but rather nominal in the absence of business ; soft foreign spot or early delivery worth £19 5*s.*, November shipment £19, December £18 10*s.* bid, sellers asking £19, February worth £18 5*s.* ; English, £19 10*s.* Spelter firm ; American c.i.f. to arrive December sold at £25 5*s.*, quotations ranging up to £25 10*s.* ; specials are nominal. *Zinc* sheets : American quoted £40. Antimony firm and irregular English good brands spot £53 to £55, and forward £46 to £48, all less 3½ per cent. *Tinplates* steady ; I. C. 12*s.* 9*d.* per box f.o.b. Wales. *Aluminium*, £83 to £85 per ton. *Quicksilver*, £11 5*s.* per bottle. Official closing quotations :—Copper : Standard, cash £55 5*s.* to £55 10*s.*, three months £55 10*s.* to £55 15*s.*, and electrolytic wire bars prompt c.i.f. £57 5*s.* to £57 15*s.* Tin : Fine foreign, cash £139 to £139 10*s.*, and three months £138 to £138 10*s.* Silver : Cash 22⅝*d.* Pig-iron : Cleveland, cash 50*s.* 10½*d.*, one month 51*s.* 2*d.* and three months 51*s.* 8*d.*

According to the *Borsen Zeitung* (Berlin) of 11th November, it appears that the dissolution of both **the International Zinc Smelters' Cartel** and of the German Zinc Smelters' Union is imminent, the outbreak of war having made it impossible to carry out a large number of the contracts previously entered into. The International Cartel consists of three groups, *viz.*, the German Association, including the majority of the Belgian works which were largely founded on German capital, the French group, and the English works. The Germano-Belgian group has the character of a definite cartel, fixing both price and output, whilst the French and the English works are only associated in so far as determination of output is concerned. The German group, to which the most important Austrian works also belong, is responsible for about one half of the world's total production of zinc, and nearly three-quarters of the European output. Certain German works which had announced their determination to secede from the German Union at the end of 1914, now take up the attitude that, owing to the outbreak of war, and consequent falling away of the English and French groups from the International Cartel, and also the inability of the Belgian works to carry out their contracts, not only the International Syndicate, but also the German Association, are to be regarded as dissolved. This point of view is not accepted by another portion of the German works, which contends that contracts are not rendered void by the outbreak of war, but merely suspended. It is at present uncertain whether the whole question will be contested at law.

The *Times* of 23rd November says :—As result of the marked increase of buying of **steel material** during the past 10 days, the Scottish and English Steel Makers' Associations met in London in conference last week to consider their policy. It was decided to make no change in the quotations of Scotch material, but it is understood makers in the north-east of England were authorized to advance their prices for ship plates and angles by 5*s.* per ton.

The British South Africa Company announces the following **mineral output from Southern Rhodesia** during the month of October :—Gold, 81,165 oz. ; silver, 19,131 oz. ; lead, 13 tons ; coal, 28,427 tons ; copper, 287 tons ; and diamonds (value £219), 51¼ carats. The number of producers was 219 and the value of the gold produced £337,241. The total for the month is the highest on record, the previous largest output being £320,670 in July last.

Returns compiled by the West African Chamber of Mines show that the output of **gold** in October amounted to £159,410, the largest total on record. As compared with October, last year, the production shows an increase of £22,257. For the past 10 months the total is £1,424,671, an increase of £50,137.

A Reuter message says that the **export of gold from Germany** is now strictly **prohibited**, and the Federal Council has decreed that infringements of the regulations shall be punished with one year's imprisonment and a fine of 5,000 marks (£250).

The *Times* of 25th November publishes the following item of news relating to **rubber export from Ceylon and the Straits** :—In reply to inquiries by the Rubber Growers' Association, the Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, announces that the exception in favour of "British ports" from the prohibition of the exportation of rubber from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements should apply to all ports in Australia, Canada, and other British possessions. This has been made clear to the Governors of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, and all British oversea Governments Settlements, and all British oversea Governments have been asked similarly to prohibit the exportation of rubber except to British ports. As regards the export of rubber from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements to Japan, Mr. Harcourt is prepared to entertain applications from manufacturing firms in that country for permission to export rubber from Colombo and Singapore for use in their factories. The Dunlop Rubber Company have already been granted permission to ship to Japan for use in their mills in that country 50 tons of rubber a month, in each case from Colombo and Singapore. Similar applications from manufacturing firms in France will also be considered. It is proposed also to allow shipments of rubber from Colombo and Singapore in Vladivostok for use in Russia as soon as the Russian requirements have been ascertained.

The following figures of the **exports of cultivated rubber from the Straits Settlements** during the month of October, 1914, are from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for October, 1913, being added for purposes of comparison :—

——	1913	1914
	Tons.	Tons.
October	1,144	2,006
January-October . . .	9,449	17,023

These figures include transhipments of rubber from various places in the neighbourhood of the Straits Settlements, such as Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the Non-Federated Malay States, but do not include rubber exports from the Federated Malay States.

A Royal Proclamation issued on 20th November **prohibits the export of raw rubber from the United Kingdom.**

In their **rubber market report**, dated London, November 27th, Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, Ltd., write :—The demand on Russian Account, which was apparent when we wrote last week finished on Saturday, and the market has been dull since. Standard Crepe on Spot during the week has been as low as 2*s.*/0¾*d.* but the quotation is now 2*s.*/½*d.* Fair Ribbed Smoked Sheet has not been much affected. We understand that the Members of the deputation representing the Rubber Trade had an interview with the Secretary of the Board of Trade yesterday, and we gather they were quite satisfied with the result of the meeting.

Combs are imported into this country both from Germany and Austria but the supply from Germany is larger than from Austria. Three descriptions of combs are chiefly sold, *viz.*, dressing combs, back combs and tooth combs, which are made either of celluloid, India Rubber composition, horn, or metal. Dressing combs imported from Germany are largely made of celluloid in various colours, and also of metal. Back combs are made principally of India Rubber. Tooth combs are made mostly of horn and to a smaller extent of metal. Combs made of horn are not imported from Germany or Austria with the exception of a small quantity of tooth combs. Italian tooth combs made of horn are largely imported being cheaper than the German or Austrian makes. Horn dressing combs come mostly from France and England at varying prices according to quality. There is a growing demand for Japanese combs which are cheaper than German or Austrian makes by 20 per cent to 25 per cent and larger supplies are being obtained from Japan in consequence of the cessation of supplies from Germany. The following are the prices of German or Austrian combs of the qualities and descriptions in general demand :—

Dressing Combs.

Size.		
Celluloid dressing combs 5 to 8 inches German . . .	6*s.* to 18*s.* per gross c.i.f.	
Metal or Steel dressing combs 5″ (made in one size only) German	8*s.* 3*d.*	Do.
Metal dressing combs 7½″ Austrian	16*s.* 9*d.*	Do.
Metal dressing combs 3½″ Austrian	5*s.* 11½*d.*	Do.

Back Combs.

India Rubber Back Combs 9, 10 and 11 teeth . . .	German 18*s.* 3*d.* per gross c.i.f. of assorted sizes.

Tooth Combs.

Horn tooth combs,	2¾″, 3″, 3½″	German 5*s.* 11½*d.* per gross c.i.f. (of assorted sizes).
Metal do.	2¾″	Austria 10*s.* 4½*d.* per gross c.i.f.
Do. do.	3½″	Austria 11*s.* 2*d.* per gross c.i.f.

Horn combs are made in India in a number of places, for instance in the Cuttack district, and celluloid combs are also made from imported celluloid sheets, for instance at Jessore. Sandal wood combs are made in Mysore, and it is stated that they are largely used in Assam and the United Provinces.

Leather purses are imported in larger quantities from Austria than from Germany. There is a large demand for the Austrian purse among the poorer classes of people owing to its low price. It is imported in one quality only, of which there are four sizes known as Nos. 5, 7, 8 and 9. The following are the prices :—

No. 5	7	8	9	
9*s.*	18*s.* 6*d.*	21*s.* 6*d.*	26*s.* 6*d.*	per gross c.i.f.c.i.

The price of German purses varies from 3*s.* to 32*s.* per dozen according to quality. They are imported in small qualities and consist mainly of purses of superior quantity. Leather purses are made in India in several sizes and are sold in Calcutta from Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 per dozen. It is believed that there is an increasing sale for the Indian made purse.

The **Clyde shipbuilding yards** return an aggregate output of 36,700 tons, spread over 15 vessels, for the month of November. This compares with 20 vessels and 69,000 tons last year. It is significant that this year's total does not include Admiralty work. The total for the nine months is now 443,000 tons, as compared with 629,000 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

The following statement shows the value of **exports of Indian merchandise from the principal ports** during the four weeks ending 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th November 1914 :—

Ports.	Week ending 7th November.	Week ending 14th November.	Week ending 21st November.	Week ending 28th November.
Calcutta . . .	1,30,07,680	1,06,67,710	1,48,31,140	2,59,71,142
Bombay . . .	46,30,665	70,28,872	38,43,749	50,77,773
Karachi . . .	15,35,420	32,90,860	20,76,529	18,03,768
Madras . . .	3,320	1,64,288	39,34,452	1,11,107
Rangoon . . .	17,35,176	18,76,207	18,44,598	24,33,174
Chittagong . .	34,81,881	49,43,429	.....	30,98,924
Total .	2,44,94,213	2,79,71,366	3,65,90,468	3,84,95,898

On the 28th, 29th and 30th December, 1914, the **Calcutta Custom House** including the Treasury will be open for work as usual. On the 24th, 26th and 31st December the Treasury will be closed, but the office will be open for the despatch of urgent business from 11-30 A. M. to 1-30 P. M. On the 25th December and on the 1st January, 1915, the Custom House will be entirely closed, work on board ship being allowed on payment of the special holiday fee of Rs. 100 for each day in addition to the ordinary fee.

Figures given in the latest of its series of pamphlets issued by the Board of Trade disclose the fact that valuable openings exist for the sale of **British-made starch** in many markets of the world, whose requirements have hitherto been mainly supplied by Germany or Austria-Hungary. The aggregate value for one year of the trade in starch which in present circumstances might be diverted to British manufacturers from their German and Austrian rivals is £550,980.

The **Central Telegraph Office**, Calcutta, issued the following notice on the 16th December :—Private telegrams may now be accepted for Basrah. Rates same as before.

Applications in respect of the following **new inventions** were filed in the Patent Office, Calcutta, up to December 12th :—F. A. C. Leigh and H. Parkinson.—Improvements in and relating to the control of trains, railroad vehicles and the like. G. B. Bowles.—Improvements in or relating to brake mechanism suitable for railway vehicles. California Macvan Company.—Improvements in thickeners. California Macvan Company.—Improvements in process of and apparatus for treating mixtures of liquids and solids. R. W. Pyne.—Improvements in the manufacture of indigo. F. R. Morgan.—Right and left hand key for keying flat-footed rails to metal sleepers or chairs. G. L. Hart.—Improvements in means for locking and sealing treasure and other boxes.

Weather in India during the week ended Tuesday last was marked by local rainfall in the Central Provinces and a storm of considerable intensity over the Bay of Bengal off the north Madras coast, which caused moderate to heavy rain in Eastern Bengal and the whole of Burma, excepting Tenasserim. Over the rest of the country the weather has been dry, though conditions are unsettled on the North-West Frontier.

NOTICES.

CALLS FOR TENDERS.

Indian Cotton Yarn.

The Inspector-General of Prisons, Cairo, Egypt, is calling for tenders till the 24th January, 1915, for the supply of Indian cotton yarn for the period commencing 1st February, 1915, and ending 31st March, 1916. Specification and samples may be seen at this Department.

ENQUIRIES.

(For particulars address the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, New Imperial Secretariat, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

An asterisk (*) preceding an enquiry indicates that Bank references are offered.)

Carbon Products.

(D451)—A firm in Ohio, U. S. A., is desirous of communicating with importers of dry cells, carbon brushes, arc light carbons and other carbon materials.

China Clay.

(D452)—A firm in Stoke-on-Trent, England, is desirous of communicating with buyers of China Clay.

Cotton.

(D453)—A firm in Bombay is desirous of communicating with importers in Japan of East Indian cotton.

Miscellaneous Goods.

(D454)—A firm in Sumatra desires to communicate with firms in Calcutta for the supply of oils, gums, resins, dyes and the like, analysts' supplies and chemical glass-ware.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The following publications have been received and may be consulted by any desirous of studying them at the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, where they will be displayed in the waiting-room till Wednesday, the 30th December 1914 :—

Parliamentary Publication.

Report by the Board of Trade on the Life-Saving Apparatus on the Coasts of the United Kingdom for the year ended 30th June, 1914. Trade of New Zealand—Report to the Board of Trade on—for the year 1913. Colonial Reports—Annual—No. 817—Falkland Islands—Report for 1913; No. 819—Trinidad and Tobago—Report for 1913-14.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

Africa—Trade of the Union of South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia and British South Africa—September, 1914. Canada—Weekly Report—November 9th, 1914. New South Wales—Bulletin No. 68—Report on the Trade of the Straits Settlements, 1913.

Indian Publications.

Annual Report on the Agricultural Experiments and Demonstrations in Assam for the year ending the 30th June, 1914. Administration Report of the Idar State for 1913-14. Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Madras Presidency, for 1913-14. Annual Reports on the Administration of the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur for 1913-14. Reports on the Administration of the Excise Department (Abkari and Opium) in the Bombay Presidency, Sind, and Aden for the financial year 1913-14. Report on the working of the Co-operative Societies in the Punjab for the year ending 31st July, 1914. Investigations on Usar Land in the United Provinces.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All correspondence and remittances relating to the supply of the "Indian Trade Journal" should be forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, to whom all bills are payable.

Correspondence regarding advertisements in the "Indian Trade Journal" should be addressed to Reuter's Telegram Co., Ld., but all advertisements, blocks, etc., must be approved by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence before insertion.

Retail trade advertisements cannot be accepted.

A full index is published as a quarterly supplement and should be filed for reference.

The annual rates of subscription to the "Indian Trade Journal" including quarterly index, are: Indian without postage, Rs. 12; with postage, Rs. 13; Foreign Rs. 18. Single copies 4 annas.

Subscribers and advertisers in the United Kingdom may remit either through a bank or by money order. For the purpose of postal remittances one penny should be taken as the equivalent of one anna, and 1s. 4d. as the equivalent of one rupee.

Back numbers, when available, may be had at a cost of Re. 1, for any number more than a week old.

The Indian agents of the "Indian Trade Journal" are:—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. and Newman & Co., Calcutta; D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay; Higginbotham & Co., G. A. Natesan & Co., and Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras; Thacker, Spink & Co., Simla; Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Son, Lahore; and A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.

The Indian Trade Journal.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1914.

FOREIGN TRADE SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

Seaborne Trade—General Characteristics.

The important influences which have been at work since the outbreak of war to reduce the volume of India's overseas trade may be summarised as follows:—(1) the closing of markets on the cessation of commercial relations with the enemy countries; (2) the curtailment of trade with France and Belgium; (3) the restriction of trade with neutral nations; (4) the scarcity of tonnage since a large number of merchant vessels were required for the transport of troops; (5) the restriction of the free movement of trading vessels owing to the raids of an enemy cruiser in the Indian Ocean. Exports from India declined 44 per cent in August, 61 per cent in September, as compared with 45 per cent and 37½ per cent, respectively, for these months in the case of the United Kingdom. Exports from India in October showed a decline of 54 per cent as compared with October 1913, as against 39 per cent in the case of the United Kingdom. Imports for August and September into India declined by 20 and 56 per cent, respectively, while in the United Kingdom they declined 24 and 26 per cent for these months. Imports into India in October showed a decline of 25 per cent, as against 28 per cent in the imports of the United Kingdom. These comparisons are with the corresponding months of 1913.

The hampering conditions referred to in the preceding paragraph were most severe in September. A decrease of 61 per cent in exports and 56 per cent in imports sufficiently illustrates this. The trade returns for October show a decrease of 54 and 25 per cent—an indication that Indian commerce is now moving in the direction of normal conditions. We have to go back only ten years to 1904 to find figures of similar magnitude to those presented for the three months of the war. The total trade during the months August to October in 1904 amounted to Rs. 63 crores, as compared with Rs. 61 crores in the corresponding months of 1914. Imports in August 1904 amounted to Rs. 8,33 lakhs, or Rs. 4,59 lakhs less than in August 1914. In September 1904 imports were valued at Rs.8,67 lakhs or Rs. 1,27 lakhs more than in September 1914. Imports in October 1904 were Rs. 8,73 lakhs or Rs. 3,63 lakhs less than in October 1914. Ten years ago, imports in September were 4 per cent more than those in August; those in October 1 per cent more than those in September. This year imports in September are 43 per cent less than in August, but those in October are 67 per cent more than imports in September. The recovery is noteworthy.

Exports in August 1904 were valued at Rs. 12,16 lakhs as against Rs. 9,63 lakhs in August 1914; in September the figures were Rs. 11,90 lakhs in 1904 and Rs. 7,56 lakhs in 1914; in October Rs. 12,34 lakhs and Rs. 9,97 lakhs, respectively. Ten years ago, exports in September were 2 per cent less than those in August; exports in October were 4 per cent more than in September. In 1914 exports in September are 21 per cent less than those in August and exports in October 32 per cent more than those in September. The present movement of Indian commerce, in short, may perhaps be better judged by a comparison of the statistics of the months of August, September and October 1914 with those of the corresponding months a decade ago than by comparing the figures of active trade recorded in 1913.

Next with regard to details of the trade registered. The classification of articles in the Indian trade accounts has been revised since 1st April 1912, but the present four classes compare generally as follows:—

I. Under imports, in the three months, the class "Food, Drink and Tobacco" was valued at Rs. 3,24 lakhs in 1904 as compared with Rs. 4,96 lakhs in 1914, Sugar accounting for Rs. 1,70 lakhs or almost the whole of the increase. "Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured" amounted to Rs.1,96 lakhs in 1904 as against Rs. 2,04 lakhs in 1914. "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured" were valued at Rs. 20,19 lakhs in 1904 against Rs. 25,04 lakhs in 1914. The imports of Iron and Steel during the three months of 1904 were Rs. 1,35 lakhs and of Cotton piece goods (Grey, white, and coloured) Rs. 9,22 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,66 lakhs and Rs. 11,59 lakhs, respectively, in 1914.

II. Under exports the class "Food, Drink and Tobacco" was valued at Rs. 13,63 lakhs in the three months of 1904, as against Rs. 10,76 lakhs in the corresponding months of 1914, the decline being mainly in the shipments of Grain and Pulse, which receded from Rs. 9,34 lakhs in 1904 to Rs. 5,59 lakhs in 1914. Exports of Rice declined from Rs. 3,86 lakhs in 1904 to Rs. 2,71 lakhs and of Wheat from Rs. 4,62 lakhs to Rs. 2,23 lakhs in the three months ending October 1914. Exports of "Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured" were valued at Rs. 12,49 lakhs in the three months of 1904 as compared with Rs. 8,61 lakhs in the same period of 1914, the decrease in the latter period being mainly in Seeds (almost entirely oilseeds) from Rs. 3,24 lakhs in 1904 to Rs. 2,35 lakhs in 1914, Jute (raw) from Rs. 4,13 lakhs to Rs. 2,05 lakhs, and Hides (raw) from Rs. 1,24 lakhs to Rs. 59 lakhs. On the other hand, shipments of Cotton (raw) showed a marked increase from Rs. 1,55 lakhs in 1904 to Rs. 2,33 lakhs in 1914. "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured" amounted in value in the three months of 1904 to Rs. 9,90 lakhs as against Rs. 7,43 lakhs in 1914. Exports of Cotton Twist and Yarn declined from Rs. 2,35 lakhs in 1904 to Rs. 64 lakhs in 1914. Shipments of Jute manufactures, on the other hand, increased from Rs. 3,01 lakhs in 1904 to Rs. 4,77 lakhs in 1914 and of Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, from Rs. 71 lakhs to Rs. 85 lakhs.

It may be fairly concluded that since we do not have to go back farther than a decade to find our overseas trade roughly the same as that since the outbreak of war, the reduction is not so serious as would appear from a simple comparison with the record year 1913. The gratifying point about the trade figures since August is that they show the trade revival to have begun and made good progress in the third month of the war.

Seaborne Trade with Enemy and Neutral Countries.

There have been certain imports from the enemy countries during the past three months of the war. The bulk of the imports during August consisted mainly of articles shipped before the outbreak of the war. Imports during September were considerably less than those in August, while the imports during October were in negligible quantities except Rs. 92,000 worth of Coal tar dyes, Rs. 30,000 worth of Iron and Steel, and Rs. 35,000 worth of wool piece goods from Germany. The imports during the two latter months may be explained by the fact that they include (1) cargo shipped on a through bill-of-lading before the outbreak of the war and held up elsewhere, for example, ale, beer and porter imported into Rangoon from Germany in October and held up at Liverpool; and (2) cargo of prize vessels, such as wool piece goods imported into Rangoon being part of cargo of a prize vessel cleared in October.

The total export of Indian merchandise to neutral countries during the months of August, September and October 1914 as compared with the corresponding months of 1913 is noted below:—

	August.		September.		October.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Denmark	2,68,950	6,800	6,227	...	7,040	5,61,439
Sweden	...	52,040	5,56,027	36,229	36,440	72,940
Holland	6,74,683	2,22,406	12,64,629	15,000	21,75,983	3,15,262
Italy	36,28,517	41,42,822	62,39,269	9,16,884	75,80,394	22,19,884
Spain	7,05,078	4,51,194	9,87,583	3,89,313	26,26,205	10,52,171
Portugal	28,040	...	18,450	9,150	81,787	2,21,120
Greece	62,915	31,460	37,586	8,568	1,13,032	...
United States of America	1,15,22,557	49,33,781	1,42,27,044	94,61,471	2,07,36,416	97,35,164

There has been in all cases a heavy decline in 1914 as compared with 1913, except in the case of Sweden and Italy in the month of August, and Denmark, Portugal and Sweden in the month of October. The increases are due to (1) the larger exports of cotton raw and rapeseed to Italy in August, (2) the export of Burma rice, Rs. 5 lakhs of which went in October to Denmark and Rs. 2 lakhs to Portugal, and (3) the export of raw cotton to Sweden in the months of August and October.

Frontier Trade.

The total value of the land trade across the frontier in the months of August and September 1914 compared with 1913 is given below :—

	August		September	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Imports . .	58	53	53	47
Exports . .	48	66	51	58

Imports into British India have declined, while exports across the frontier have risen in the months under review. The articles accounting for these fluctuations are :—(1) under imports into India animals living, pickled tea, oilseeds, silk raw, foreign tea, teak (timber) and wool raw (in August), and (2) under exports from India animals living, cotton twist and yarn and piece goods, both foreign and Indian, grain and pulse, salt, silk goods, and spices.

—According to the annual report of **Lloyd's Register of Shipping**, 10,621 merchant vessels, registering nearly 24 million tons gross, held, on June 30th last, classes assigned by the committee. During the year the committee assigned classes to 713 new vessels, the registered tonnage of which, 2,020,185 tons, is the highest total for any one year recorded in the history of the society. Of the 713 new vessels, 664 are steamers of 2,014,397 tons ; of the total, 1,204,111 tons were built for the British Empire (United Kingdom 1,164,519 tons, Colonies 39,592 tons). A feature commented on in the report is the increasing use of steam turbines. No fewer than 163 vessels of upwards of 5,000 tons were assigned the 100 A1 class during the year, the largest of these being the *Aquitania*, which is also the largest vessel that has hitherto received this class. Fifteen steamers of 12,000 tons and above are being built to the society's classification, and eight of 10,000—12,000 tons each. The tonnage classed during the past year included 72 vessels of 429,384 tons on the Isherwood system, and 72 of 402,033 tons intended to carry oil in bulk. There are now in the register book 2,750 vessels fitted with wireless as compared with 1,932 a year ago, and 930 fitted with submarine signalling apparatus as against 806.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

The Board of Trade Journal, published on the 26th November, relating to Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations, gives particulars about :—

Netherlands.—Proposed Export Duty of 8 per cent *ad valorem*.

Uruguay.—Bill respecting Customs Duties on Hats.—Proposed.

United Kingdom.—Importation of Hay and Straw into Great Britain from Denmark and Iceland prohibited.

United Kingdom (Ireland).—Importation of Hay and Straw from the United States of America prohibited.

Dominion of Canada.—Change of Name of certain Customs Outport and Preventive Stations. Exportation of various Articles to certain Countries prohibited. Importation of Live Stock, etc., from the United States. Free Importation of Articles for Red Cross Society.

Commonwealth of Australia.—Exportation of Rubber and of Graphite for manufacture of Crucibles prohibited, except under permit.

Union of South Africa.—Introduction of certain Plants permitted for a limited period. Amended Regulation respecting the Introduction of Blight-proof Apple Stocks.

Nigeria.—New Tariff Amendments.

Cyprus.—Exportation of various Articles prohibited, except to certain Countries.

Jamaica.—Increased Duty on Goods subject to *ad valorem* rates.

Mauritius.—Refund of Customs Duty on Nava or Military Stores.

Norway.—List of Articles the Exportation of which is prohibited.

Netherlands.—Exportation of certain Articles prohibited.

Dutch West Indies (Curacao).—Restrictions on Export of Coal and Provisions.

France.—Exportation of Tanning Extract to the United Kingdom. Exportation of Table Fruits to the United Kingdom and British Colonies. Vanilla Imported from French Establishments in Oceania. Imports of Coffee and Bananas from French Guinea. Restriction on Importation of certain Crayfish.

French Colonies.—Prohibition of the Export of Various Articles from France made applicable in the French Colonies. Export of Mangrove Bark and Rafia prohibited.

French West Africa.—Valuation of Rubber for *Export Duty*.

Tunis.—Exportation of certain Articles prohibited.

Spain.—Exportation of Potatoes allowed.

Italy.—Export of Tanning Extract allowed.

Italy (Tripolitania and Cyrenaica).—Decree respecting the Tariff Treatment of certain Articles.

Greece.—Prohibition of Exportation of Certain Articles.

Costa Rica.—Tariff Classifications.

Argentine Republic.—Permission granted for *Merchant Vessels to ship Wheat Flour for use on Board*. Permits Granted for Exportation of Wheat of Inferior Quality. Postponement of certain Regulations as to Receptacles of Food Products of Animal Origin.

We give the following particulars of changes interesting to Indian trade :—

FRANCE.

Exportation of Tanning Extract to the United Kingdom.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that general permission has been granted for the exportation of tanning extract from France to the United Kingdom.

[*Note.*—The exportation of vegetable tanning extracts from France was prohibited by a Decree of the 5th November.]

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Permits Granted for Exportation of Wheat of Inferior Quality.

With reference to an earlier notice respecting the measures taken to prohibit the exportation of wheat and wheat flour from the Argentine Republic, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Resolution of the Argentine Ministry of Finance has been issued which authorises the Custom houses of the Republic to grant permits for the exportation of wheat of inferior quality, the specific weight of which must not exceed 68 kilogrammes per hectolitre.

—The *Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta* (Petrograd) of 21st October publishes a table showing that the total production of **petroleum in Russia** for the first nine months (January to September, 1914,) amounted to 414,400,000 pouds, of which 358,500,000 pouds represent the yield in the Baku district. The "Gazeta" of 22nd October states that the **output of coal in the Urals** for the first seven months of 1914 reached a total of 39,174,300 pouds, being an increase of 2,558,730 pouds as compared with the corresponding period of 1913. The "Gazeta" of 5th November states that the output of **coal and Thracite in the Donetz Basin** for the first nine months of 1914 amounted to 1,258,630,000 pouds, (91,000 tons) representing an increase of 140,570,000 pouds or 12½ per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year. (1 bale) an 1,000 pouds=16 tons (about).

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 22nd.

During the week ending December 21st light scattered showers fell all over the Province except in some districts of the Rajshahi Division. The recent rain has been beneficial to the standing *rabi* (spring) crops.

The harvesting of winter rice is in full swing and that of pulses has commenced in some districts. The damage to winter rice by insects is reported from Khulna.

Cattle-disease is reported from eight districts.

The average price of common rice for the Province has risen by about 1 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Ranchi, Dec. 22nd.

During the week ending December 21st there was light rain in Chota Nagpur and in Cuttack, Balasore and Angul.

Harvesting of paddy continues but the outturn has been poor in certain districts of Bihar.

The recent light rain in Orissa and Chota Nagpur has been beneficial to *rabi* (spring) crops but rain is urgently wanted for the crops in parts of Bihar and also in Puri and Palamau.

The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week.

The supply of fodder and water is sufficient.

Cattle-disease is reported from fifteen districts.

Condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is generally good but rain is wanted in some States.

ASSAM.

Shillong, Dec. 21st.

During the week ending December 19th weather has been seasonable.

Harvesting of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane are in progress.

Sowing of mustard is nearing completion.

Outturn of winter rice, cotton and sugarcane is fair.

Prospects of mustard and pulses are not good.

Some damage to rice by rats is reported from Kamrup.

Compared with previous week price of common rice has fallen slightly.

Cattle-disease is reported from two districts.

Fodder and water are insufficient in parts of Cachar.

CROP FORECAST.

COTTON.

Third General Memorandum on the COTTON Crop of the season 1914-15.

This memorandum is based on reports furnished by local authorities and refers to the total cotton area of India. It deals with reports on both the early and the late crops up to the end of November 1914. A fourth and final report will, as usual, be published in February 1915.

The crop was affected adversely by heavy rain in the northern districts of the Bombay Deccan, in the Punjab, the United Provinces, and in the Hyderabad State. With these exceptions, the conditions of the season have so far been generally favourable. The total area reported up to date amounts to 24,000,000 acres, and the total yield is estimated at 4,900,000 bales of 400 lbs. each. The area and outturn this time last year were estimated at 24,000,000 acres and 4,955,000 bales, and the area and outturn in the final forecast published in February 1914 were 24,595,000 acres and 5,200,000 bales. The outturn, therefore, as now estimated is about the same as this time last year, but nearly 5 per cent less than the final forecast of 1914.

The present figures for the provinces are :—

	Acres.	Bales of 400 lbs.
Bombay (a)	6,382,000	1,338,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,707,000	1,097,000
Madras (a)	2,203,000	276,000
Punjab	1,860,000	482,000
United Provinces (a)	1,542,000	482,000
Sind (a)	317,000	117,000
Burma	279,000	51,000
Bihar and Orissa	70,000	15,000 (b)
Bengal (a)	91,000	35,000
North-West Frontier Province	60,000	14,000
Ajmer-Merwara	54,000	15,000
Assam	34,000	13,000
Hyderabad	3,605,000	400,000
Central India	1,414,000	261,000
Baroda	832,000	208,000
Rajputana	478,000	136,000
Mysore	102,000	10,000
Total	24,080,000	4,950,000

On the basis of these figures the average outturn per acre of the present crop for all India is 82 lbs. The provincial reports are summarised below :

(a) Including Native States.
(b) An addition of about 1,000 bales may be made to this estimate in respect of the crop in the Native States of Bihar and Orissa, which make no returns.

Bombay (27·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—In Gujarat the heavy and continuous rains of July and August retarded sowing operations and washed away seedlings, necessitating resowing in places. The subsequent break was beneficial to the crop, which progressed satisfactorily. In the Deccan the crop is reported to have done fairly well except in parts of the North Deccan, where the early rains in November are reported to have caused some damage. In the Karnatak the crop has been greatly benefited by the seasonable rains in November, and is in good condition. The latest reports show the total area under both early and late cotton in the British districts as 3,715,000 acres and in the Native States (excluding Baroda) as 2,667,000 acres, showing on the whole an increase of 7 per cent as compared with last year. Picking of the early crop began in October. The late crop is still young. The expected total yield is at present estimated at 1,338,000 bales (including 538,000 bales in Native States), which is 5 per cent below the estimate at this date last year.

Central Provinces and Berar (20·6 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The monsoon, which started with satisfactory rainfall, continued well to the end of September. The prospects of the crop were very good until the middle of October when the heat became excessive, and there being no dew to counteract this unseasonable weather a considerable number of immature bolls fell. A certain amount of low-lying heavy land, which had been sown with cotton, has now been reploughed and, sown with *rabi* (spring) crops. The total area sown is reported to be 4,707,000 acres, which is 1 per cent below last year's area. The yield is estimated at 1,097,000 bales, being 14 per cent above last year's yield.

Madras (9·6 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area on the 1st December is estimated at 2,203,000 acres (20,000 acres being in Native States), which is 10·5 per cent below the area at the corresponding date of last year. In the southern districts, notably in Coimbatore and Tinnevelly, sowings have been restricted owing, it is said, to the uncertainty of the market in consequence of the war. Chiefly on account of the decrease in area, the outturn forecasted for the southern districts is below that of last year. The Provincial Director of Agriculture, however, remarks that it is too early in the season to form any useful estimate of the crop from those districts. For Guntur and the ceded districts the season has been on the whole very favourable. The total yield is at present estimated at 276,000 bales (2,000 bales being i Native States), which is 2·5 per cent short of re-estimate at this date last year.

Punjab (7 per cent of the total area under certain in India).—Excessive rain in September ar rain and cold in October affected the crop. in the south-east flowering was delayed

prematurely. The total area sown is reported to be 1,860,000 acres (185,000 acres being in Native States), which is 8·6 per cent less than last year's area. The decrease is attributed to lack of moisture at sowing time and to the harvest price of last year's crop being lower than in 1912. The total yield is estimated at 482,000 bales (78,000 bales being in Native States), showing a fall of 18 per cent as compared with last year.

United Provinces (5·7 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The crop was damaged by the high wind and rain of the third week of September. Light showers fell in the second week of October, otherwise the month was rainless. The total area sown is reported to be 1,542,000 acres (including 17,000 acres in the Rampur State), which is about 3 per cent below last year's area. The total yield is estimated at 482,000 bales (4,000 bales being in the Rampur State), being ·4 per cent short of last year's yield.

Sind (1·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area expanded under favourable conditions, and the crop is in fairly good condition. The total area sown (317,000 acres) shows an increase of 8·6 per cent and the total estimated yield one of 11·4 per cent as compared with the estimates at this date last year.

Burma (0·9 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The season on the whole has been favourable. There is a prospect of better yields than last year in most of the districts. The total area sown is estimated at 279,000 acres, which is 1 per cent short of last year's area, but the total yield is estimated at 51,000 bales, which is 6·4 per cent larger than the estimate made at this date last year.

Bihar and Orissa (0·4 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—Since the issue of the second forecast in October last the weather condition has continued to be favourable for the early crop except in Sambalpur, Angul, Palamau, and Santhal Parganas, where the outturn was affected by short rainfall. Sowings of the late crop are still incomplete in Orissa. The weather conditions have been generally favourable and the present condition of the crop is fair to good. The total area sown (70,000 acres) and the estimated yield (15,000 bales) fall short by 18 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively, as compared with last year. The crop in the Native States, for which no statistics are available, is roughly estimated at some 1,000 bales.

Bengal (0·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The weather conditions were very favourable for the early cotton, which is grown in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the Hill Tippera State, and a good crop has been reaped this year. The condition of the late cotton is reported to be fairly good so far. The estimate of the total area (91,000 acres) shows an increase of 4·6 per cent as compared with last year, and that of yield (35,000 bales) an increase of 46 per cent.

North-West Frontier Province (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area is reported to be 60,000 acres, being 2 per cent above last year's area. The yield is estimated at 14,000 bales, which is the same as last year.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India) reports 54,000 acres and 15,000 bales as compared with 57,000 acres and 15,000 bales last year.

Assam (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The almost complete absence of rain, which characterised the months of October and November, was all that was wanted for cotton. The crop in Sibsagar and Garo Hills had, however, been damaged by the heavy rainfall in August. Some damage was also done by insects in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. On the whole the season has been better than last year. The estimate of area (34,000 acres) is 3 per cent and the yield 8·3 per cent, above the estimates made at this period last year.

Hyderabad (15 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The rainfall was excessive at the time of sowing of early cotton. The total area is now reported to be 3,605,000 acres, being 1·3 per cent below last year's area. The yield is estimated at 400,000 bales as against 420,000 bales last year. The decrease is attributed to abnormal and excessive rains.

Central India (5·7 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total yield is estimated at 261,000 bales on an area of 1,414,000 acres. These figures indicate an increase of 5·2 per cent in yield and 2·6 per cent in area.

Baroda (3·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India) reports 832,000 acres compared with 728,000 acres last year. The yield is estimated at 208,000 bales which is 14 per cent above last year's yield.

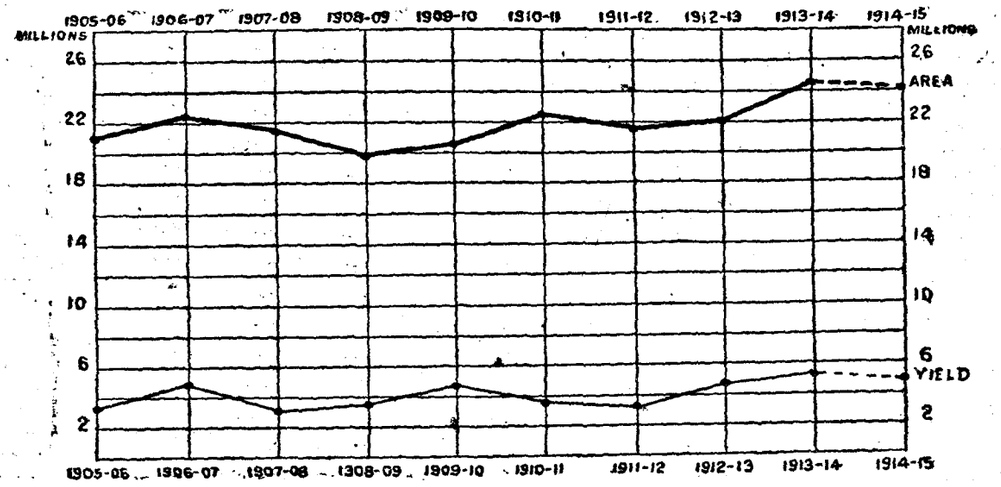
Rajputana (1·9 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area and yield are at present estimated at 478,000 acres and 136,000 bales as against 470,000 acres and 132,000 bales at this date last year.

Mysore (0·5 per cent of the total area under cotton in India) reports 102,000 acres and 10,000 bales as compared with 84,000 acres and 12,000 bales last year.

Cotton crop in foreign countries.—The latest information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, regarding the cotton crop of 1914 in foreign countries may be summarised as follows :—In the United States of America the area sown is 36,945,000 acres and the approximate estimate of yield about 16,000,000 bales of 500 lbs each (or 20,000,000 bales of 400 lbs each), which is a record. In Lower Egypt the weather in October was favourable and water supply sufficient, but attacks of boll worm are general. In Upper Egypt boll worm is fairly prevalent and the yield is considered to be below normal.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

The chart below shows the present estimates of area and yield for all India as compared with the final figures of the preceding nine years. The curve for area represents millions of acres and that for yield millions of bales.



December Estimate of the Cotton crop of India

Provinces and States	1914-15		1913-14		1912-13	
	Area (acres)	Yield (bales)	Area (acres)	Yield (bales)	Area (acres)	Yield (bales)
Bombay (*a*)	6,382,000	1,338,000	5,977,000	1,406,000	5,522,000	1,272,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,707,000	1,097,000	4,754,000	961,000	4,522,000	910,000
Madras (*a*)	2,203,000	276,000	2,461,000	283,000	1,938,000	269,000
Punjab (*a*)	1,860,000	482,000	2,036,000	591,000	1,578,000	318,000
United Provinces (*a*)	1,542,000	482,000	1,586,000	484,000	1,149,000	425,000
Sind (*a*)	317,000	117,000	292,000	105,000	182,000	72,000
Burma	279,000	51,000	282,000	48,000	224,000	44,000
Bihar and Orissa (*b*)	76,000	15,000	85,000	18,000	87,000	19,000
Bengal (*a*)	91,000	35,000	87,000	24,000	51,000	16,000
North-West Frontier Province	60,000	14,000	59,000	14,000	55,000	13,000
Ajmer-Merwara	54,000	15,000	57,000	15,000	50,000	19,000
Assam	34,000	13,000	33,000	12,000	35,000	10,000
Hyderabad	3,605,000	400,000	3,653,000	420,000	2,886,000	330,000
Central India	(*c*) 1,414,000	(*c*) 261,000	1,378,000	248,000	1,318,000	202,000
Baroda	832,000	208,000	728,000	182,000	762,000	227,000
Rajputana	(*c*) 478,000	(*c*) 136,000	470,000	132,000	392,000	126,000
Mysore	102,000	10,000	84,000	12,000	153,000	14,000
Total	24,080,000	4,950,000	24,022,000	4,955,000	20,904,000	4,286,000

N.B.—A bale contains 400 lbs of cleaned cotton

(*a*) Including Native States within provincial boundaries
(*b*) Excluding Native States for which the yield is roughly estimated at 1,000 bales
(*c*) Returns have not been received from certain States for which the figures as reported at this date last year have been taken to make up the total

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BENGAL.

The following are excerpts from the Abstract of proceedings of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the month of November 1914 :—

The Bengal Embankment (Sunderbans) Bill, 1914.

The Committee of the Chamber have expressed their approval of the provisions of this measure, which is to be introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 14th December, 1914. The Embankment Acts now in force in the Sunderbans are Bengal Act XXXII of 1855 and Bengal Act VII of 1866. These Acts contain no provision for controlling the erection of private enbankments. Cultivators in the Sunderbans have been accordingly in the habit of erecting such embankments (with the object of excluding the tidal spill) in areas in which the land has not been raised, by the natural deposit of silt, to the main level of the high water of the spring and neap tides. And the Government has stated that great deterioration of the tidal channels, as well as of the drainage of the country, has resulted. They propose therefore to repeal the two Acts specified, so far as the Sunderbans are concerned, and to extend to that district the Bengal Embankments Act of 1882, and the extant portions of the Bengal Embankment Act of 1873. This change in the law will enable the Government to exercise control over the unauthorised erection of embankments or obstructions of watercourses.

The Indian Ports Act XV of 1908: Regulations in respect of infectious or contagious diseases.

In the Abstract for the month of June, 1912, the Committee referred to certain draft rules, which the Government of India proposed that local Governments should make under section 6(1) (*p*) of the Indian Ports Act, for the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious diseases by means of ships arriving at, or departing from, Indian ports. These rules were recently adopted and they were notified, so far as regards Bengal, on the 20th October, 1914. It may be difficult, seeing that they are now in force, to arrange for any modification to be made in them immediately. But the Committee have nevertheless again drawn the attention of Government to a point that they previously raised regarding rule 45. They urged that a second medical inspection, and a second bill of health, should not be required when a steamer does not leave port within twenty-four hours after the first inspection. It is, they think, to be regretted that the Government of India should have been unable to concede this point. It is true that in those cases where the ship has had no communication—except orally or by signal—with the shore, the original bill of health may be endorsed under the rules, to that effect. But this will not quite meet the case. When commenting upon the Committee's previous protest against this provision, the Government of India remarked that "as there are two tides in the twenty-four hours a double mischance must occur to necessitate the fresh medical inspection and new bill of health." This statement was apparently made under a misapprehension. For, as night navigation is not permitted in the Hooghly, it is not correct to say that steamers leaving Calcutta have two tides to work on in the twenty-four hours. It was this fact which the Committee had in view when they brought the point forward originally.

The Merchant Shipping Acts: Italian vessels in Indian ports.

The question of the treatment of Italian passenger ships in Indian ports has been under discussion during the last few months. It appeared, from certain correspondence received from the Government of Bengal, that, should an Italian passenger ship visit a port in England, it has to be surveyed there unless the Board of Trade have been previously satisfied that the Italian survey was such as to comply substantially with the requirements of the Merchant Shipping Acts. The usual method by which such recognition is given is for the foreign Government to forward copies of their survey regulations, in order that they may be examined and compared with the British regulations. The Board of Trade, in considering the question, assumed that a similar procedure should in strictness be adopted under the Indian law. But they recognised that Italian passenger steamers have for some time been visiting Indian ports without interference. Moreover, the International Conference on safety of life at sea, to which the Italian Government are parties, will come into force on the 1st July 1915. In these circumstances, the Board of Trade thought that the Government of India might not consider it to be necessary, or expedient, to insist upon strict proof in these cases, if the officers at the ports were satisfied from what they could see of the ships, and from what they could learn as to the methods under which the surveys had been conducted, that the British standard had been substantially complied with.

The Committee of the Chamber were asked for their views on the matter, and, after consultation with steamship agents, they replied that they had no objection to the adoption of the procedure indicated, so far as regards vessels trading between India and Europe or foreign ports generally. But as regards inter-coastal trade they urged that all foreign vessels should be required to be surveyed by a surveyor to the Government of India, and should obtain the usual survey certificates of efficiency under the requirements of the Indian Passenger Ships Act.

Proposed Amendment of the Presidency Banks Act, 1879.

The Government of India have under consideration a proposal that the Presidency Banks Act should be so

amended as to enable the Presidency banks to deal in certain securities to be issued by the Government of His Highness The Nizam of Hyderabad. It is the intention of His Highness The Nizam's Government to raise funds from time to time for the purpose of railway development within the Hyderabad State. And it has been agreed that the proposals regarding the borrowings to be undertaken shall be approved on each occasion by the Government of India; and that the payment of interest due on the money borrowed shall be secured by the hypothecation of the unencumbered portion of the annual rental payable by the Government of India to His Highness The Nizam's Government on account of Berar. The amount so available is at present ten lakhs of rupees annually, while it is anticipated that in eight years time the whole annual rental of 25 lakhs of rupees will be free to be hypothecated for this purpose. To secure the successful flotation of the loans, and the subsequent negotiability of the securities, His Highness The Nizam's Government desire that the Presidency banks may be authoried to transact business in these securities in the manner contemplated by section 36 of the Presidency Banks Act.

Upon the foregoing proposal the opinion of the Chamber was invited, at the beginning of November, by the Finance Department of the Government of India. The Committee replied, after consultation with their Finance and Railways Sub-Committees. They did not take exception to the proposal. But in the course of the discussion an enquiry was made by the Railways Sub-Committee as to the rate of interest to be guaranteed by the Government of His Highness The Nizam. It was suggested that, should the rate be higher than that allowed under the branch line terms of the Government of India, branch line companies might be prejudiced in their endeavours to raise capital. And furthermore, that it would be unjust to investors in these companies to have their holdings depreciated by the offer of more favourable terms for the Hyderabad railways. The Committee brought these points to the notice of the Government of India, but did not express an opinion upon them. But they asked if they could be given information as to what the rate of guaranteed interest on the Hyderabad securities would be.

Proposed Legislation against Usury.

The Committee have recently had before them a request from Government for the views of the Chamber upon a proposal for the introduction of legislation against usury. The principal points put forward were :—

(*a*) Whether, in the opinion of the Chamber, the Civil Courts are being used as an agency for realising the excessive demands of money-lenders; and if so

(*b*) Whether legislation against the evil thus created should be undertaken; and

(*c*) Whether, if legislation should be decided upon, it should include all or any of the three following remedies, namely, (*i*) the fixing of a legal maximum *rate* of interest recoverable; (*ii*) the fixing of a legal maximum *amount* of interest recoverable (*damdupat*); and (*iii*) the bestowal of authority on the Courts to go behind a contract, to re-open a transaction, and to reduce the rate of interest to what is considered to be equitable.

There appeared to the Committee to be no reasonable doubt that the Civil Courts are being wrongly used by money-lenders to enforce inequitable and extortionate demands. That such an abuse of the judicial system ought to be put an end to is obvious; and they recommended therefore that legislation with this object in view should be undertaken. As regards the remedies suggested, they were not inclined to favour the fixing of a legal maximum rate of interest, as such a course would not be, they feared, practicable. The proposal to fix a legal amount of interest recoverable appeared to them to be more feasible; for it is a method of restricting the demands of money-lenders which is already known in India. But they agreed with the Government that an Act empowering the Courts to go behind contracts, and to re-open transactions, would be likely to offer the best chance of success. This would mean that in this respect the Act would follow the lines of section 1 (*1*) of the English Money-lenders' Act of 1900. Certain other remedies were also suggested to Government by the Committee. These were :—(*a*) That, following the precedent of the English money-lenders' Act—section 6—the term "money-lender" should be defined in the proposed legislation; (*b*) that the definition should be as comprehensive as the English definition, and that it should include pawnbrokers within its scope; (*c*) that every money-lender as defined by the Act should require to be registered—section 2 of the English Act; (*d*) that the issue of blank money-lending bonds should be prohibited, by making it a penal offence to issue a bond without the money-lender's name appearing on it (the present system whereby bonds can be transferred from one money-lender to another leads to fraud); (*e*) that money-lending bonds should require to be issued in duplicate, the borrower retaining one copy; (*f*) that a money-lender should be prohibited from suing a borrower in any Court outside the district in which the bond was signed, or the loan given; (*g*) that summonses in money-lending cases, against persons who are not public servants, or railway employes, should be servable only (1) in person, or (2) by registered post with acknowledgment. Refusal by the debtor to accept, or to sign, might be treated as an offence punishable by a fine; and (*h*) that it should be made compulsory in the case of public servants, and railway employes, for summonses to be servable only through the head of the office, or department, in which the debtor is employed.

Government Currency Notes—The practice of cutting.

At the end of August the Government of India addressed the Chamber as to the desirability of taking steps to bring to an end the present practice of cutting currency notes. It was pointed out in this representation that, with the increasing use of paper currency in India, a number of practical questions connected therewith had begun to claim greater attention. One of these was the question of discontinuing the re-issue of used notes. Another was the improvement of the present form and design of the notes, and the most modern and scientific methods of defeating the counterfeiter. A third was the question of discouraging the cutting of notes. The principal object of this practice is of course to facilitate the use of notes for remittance purposes. But the Government said that it had been proved by the repeated experience of the Paper Currency Department to lend itself to the commission of fraud. The examination of divided notes also occupies much time in the offices of the Department with consequent delay in encashment and inconvenience to the public. Such delays could of course be minimised by engaging larger establishments. But even so it was evident that, with any considerable further development of the circulation, the practice would be a hindrance to the smooth administration of the note system. The Government thought therefore that it might be abolished, and they proposed to do this by penalising—after a given period—the encashment of divided notes. It was not contemplated ever to refuse to encash a divided note. The idea was that after, say, a year's notice a scale of penalties for encashment would be enforced. The scale suggested for consideration was one anna for each Rs. 5 note, 2 annas for each Rs. 10 note, 3 annas for each Rs. 50 note, and 4 annas for each Rs. 100 note, and others of higher denominations.

The Committee of the Chamber did not favour the proposal. The practice of dividing notes is, they believe, extensively resorted to for remittance purposes. In fact it is in many cases the only economical method of remitting. Its discontinuance would certainly mean considerable expenditure to the local banks, for example; and Indian traders would be inconvenienced, unless more reasonable insurance rates than those charged by the Post office could be introduced. Indeed, the Committee came to the conclusion that to discontinue the practice would really be to impose a financial handicap on the internal trade of the country. They are not greatly impressed with the argument that its discontinuance is necessary because of the danger of fraud. This danger will be, they believe, diminished when used notes are no longer re-issued. And as to the waste of time which the practice entails in Currency offices, they do not consider that the engagement of larger establishments, if such are necessary, would be a serious matter. They replied to Government at the beginning of November in this sense, at the same time suggesting that action should not be taken.

The Civil Veterinary Department.

Towards the end of October the Director of Ariculture, Bengal, addressed the Chamber on the question of permitting the civilian officers, of the Civil Veterinary Department, to take up private practice. With the letter was forwarded a memorial, which was submitted in January last by some of the most prominent citizens in Madras to the Government of India. The memorialists referred to an order, which the Government had passed, prohibiting the civilian members of the Civil Veterinary Department from working for the public for fees. This order has resulted, they maintained, in hardship to the public, inasmuch as although qualified Veterinary officers may be available their services cannot be utilised. The memorialists accordingly recommended that the order should be withdrawn, and that all the members of the Civil Veterinary Department should be permitted to examine horses for the public, and to give opinions as to animals, and to accept fees for such services. The views of the Chamber were invited upon this proposal.

The Committee were inclined to agree with the memorialists, so far as the mofussil is concerned, and they replied to the Director of Agriculture to that effect. They consider that residents in the mofussil ought to be allowed to avail themselves of the services of such qualified veterinary surgeons as may be in their vicinity. And the private practice which the members of the Department are likely to obtain from this source would not be sufficient to cause them to neglect their duties. The cause of the presidency towns is somewhat different, as private veterinary practitioners are established there, and their practice ought not to be interfered with. But the Committee see no reason why the the order in question should not be withdrawn so far as the mofussil is concerned. They have no information as to whether similar difficulties have arisen in Bengal, but they understand that the order applies, not to the Madras Presidency only, but to British India generally.

Proposed hall-marking of gold and silver plate in India.

Reference was made to this question in the Abstract for May last. Early in April the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association suggested, to the Bombay Government, that an attemt should be made to introduce a system of hall-marking. The Association did not propose that the system should be made compulsory immediately. But they thought that a small department could be attached to each of the Mints, where persons who so desired might have articles stamped with a Government stamp certifying the correct composition of the metal. The fact that this could be done would soon

become widely known, with the probable result that, in a very short time, unmarked gold and silver articles would not be purchased. It would then be easy, the Association believed, to introduce a compulsory system of hall-marking.

The Committee were consulted in May with reference to this proposal by the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association, and it was again placed before them by the Government of Bengal in November. They favoured the introduction of an optional system such as the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association recommended. When this system was first proposed in 1891 the then Committee of the Chamber supported it, being of opinion that it would tend to benefit the trade in Indian silver ware. The present Committee also hold this view, although they recognise that there are difficulties in the way of the introduction of either a compulsory, or an optional, system of hall-marking.

List of Cotton Piece-Goods.

The customary annual revision of the list of cotton piece-goods prescribed for fiscal purposes has been recently undertaken by the Government of India. The list was prescribed by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, resolution No. 9381-9327-139, dated 2nd December 1910, and amended by a subsequent resolution dated 23rd December, 1912. The Director, General of Commercial Intelligence asked the Committee if they had any suggestions to offer in the way of amendments of, or additions to, the list. After consulting their Piece-Goods Sub-Committee, and the Calcutta Import Trade Association, the Committee replied on the 14th November that they had no recommendations to make in respect of the list.

—Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., in a letter dated London, 11th November, addressed to the *Perfumery and Essential Oil Record* say :—We do not anticipate any considerable change in the present **price of sandalwood oil** during the next few months. The postponement of the annual auctions of sandalwood until next March will not, in our opinion, cause any temporary scarcity of oil because most of the distillers have probably a fair stock of wood in their warehouses, and those who have not sufficient to satisfy their requirements until the end of April or beginning of May could probably purchase sufficient wood on the spot. Stocks of wood are certainly not large, but the high price of oil has undoubtedly reduced the consumption, besides which the demand is also likely to be affected by the war. How the market will go at the auctions in March will, of course, largely depend upon the quantity of wood offered. If the quantity originally reported (about 1,000 tons) is not increased we think prices might remain steady, with perhaps a downward tendency ; but if the Mysore Government decide to offer about the usual quantity, *viz.*, about 2,000 tons, we should expect to see considerably lower prices. This is, of course, only our opinion, and we offer it for what it is worth.

THE WORLD'S CEREAL CROPS.

RESUMÉ OF THE SITUATION.

We give below a resumé of the situation throughout the world for wheat, rye, barley and oats, based on official information communicated up to the present to the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome :—

Wheat.

The production in the year 1914 in the group of countries representing about 80 per cent of the total production of the Northern Hemisphere amounts in round numbers to 792 million quintals, while the corresponding production in the same countries in 1913 was 872 million quintals. Hence there is this year in these countries a diminution in absolute figures of 80 million quintals, or 9·2 per cent in relative figures. The 1914 production figures, however, for Austria, France, Norway, some Governments of Russia in Asia, Egypt and southern Germany are not yet known, but in these countries the total production in 1913 was 145 million quintals. It is only known, from reports received from the latter countries during the past months, that the 1914 harvest was average. Hence there will be a diminution all the same of 9 per cent compared with last year. In some other countries for which no information either for 1914 or for 1913 is to hand, the production may be estimated at 60 million quintals.

It must, however, be noted that the 1913 production was exceptionally large and much above the average, so that, compared with the average production for the ten years 1903-12 (686 million quintals), this year's production is 106 million quintals, or 15·5 per cent above the said average.

In an examination of the world situation as regards wheat production at the present moment, the coming harvest in the countries of the Southern Hemisphere cannot be left out of account. The total production in Argentina, Australia, Uruguay and New Zealand in 1913-14 was 66 million quintals, which is much below both the preceding year's production and the decennial average. Hence if the production in these countries in 1914-15 were only equal to the average, it would be higher than that in 1913-14, a situation which could not but have favourable consequences as regards exporting countries especially.

Although harvest is still fairly distant, the forecasts that can be made just now are not good for the Australian crop which, on account of drought is forecasted at from 5½ to 8 million quintals, against 28 million in 1913-14. For Argentina official data on the next crop are not known yet, but the area cultivated in 1914-15 is slightly less than that in 1913-14, being 6,300,000 hectares in 1914-15 and 6,600,000 in 1913-14.

Transport difficulties created by the present political situation have led to a general rise of prices. The latter is more or less accentuated according to the geographical and political position of the country concerned. In some countries prices are almost double what they were last year, such as on the markets of Vienna and Budapest, where wheat was quoted at from 42 to 44 francs per quintal on the 13th November current, compared with 22-23 francs on 14th November, 1913. In Great Britain the rise is also very considerable, and though slowly, has continued during October and November. In London wheat was quoted at 25 to 27·50 francs on 6th November, 1914, against 18·50 to 21·50 francs on 14th November, 1913. On the markets of exporting countries the difference, although less perceptible, reaches nevertheless 4·50 to 6 francs per quintal. In Winnipeg quotations on 13th November were about 21 francs, against 15 on 14th November, 1913, and in Chicago they reached 22 francs for qualities which at the same date in 1913 were quoted at about 17 francs.

Rye.

The production in 1914 appears low compared with that in 1913, although in less proportion than in the case of wheat. Also for this crop the 1914 production data are not known for southern Germany, Austria, France, some Governments of Russia in Asia, and some other countries of minor importance, which could not in any case modify in a perceptible degree the value of the figures which we give below and which refer to a group of countries representing more than 85 per cent of the total production in the Northern Hemisphere. For these countries altogether the total production is estimated at 387 million quintals against 403 million in 1913, a diminution in absolute figures of 16 million in quintals, or 4 per cent in relative figures.

But as stated for wheat, so for rye the production in 1914 though below that in 1913 is notably over the decennial average of 1903-12. In fact on comparing the 1914 production of the countries for which the figures are known at present with the average production of these same countries during the years 1903-12, which was 345 million quintals, an increase is noticed of 42 million quintals in absolute figures, or 12 per cent relative figures.

These results of the harvest in the Northern Hemisphere cannot be influenced by the coming harvest in the Southern one, as this crop is very little grown in the countries of the latter hemisphere.

Nevertheless, although the situation is not unfavourable for rye, prices, like those for wheat, have undergone a very considerable rise. This is explained on considering that rye, up to a certain point, can be substituted for wheat as a food, especially in northern countries.

In Berlin prices per quintal actually reached 27 to 28 francs at the end of October, against 19 in November, 1913. In Vienna and Budapest the rise was still more noticeable ; on 13th November current, rye was quoted in Vienna at 35 and in Budapest at about 36, against 17 to 18 francs at the same date in 1913.

Barley.

A diminution still more perceptible than for wheat and rye is to be remarked in the production of barley in the countries of the Northern Hemisphere. The principal countries excluded from the figures we give are still southern Germany, Austria, France and Russia in Asia. For the other countries, representing more than 90 per cent of the total production in the Northern Hemisphere, the production of this year is estimated at 261 million quintals, or 89 per cent of that in 1913.

The 1914 production for this crop is also above the decennial average, 1903-12, which for the countries included in the estimate was 244 million quintals. Hence the increase is 7·1 per cent. The harvest in the Southern Hemisphere which is absolutely negligible cannot affect these results.

As regards prices, there is in the case of barley the same upward movement on the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Barley was quoted in Berlin at 32 francs per quintal on 23rd October, against 21·5 on 14th November, 1913, and in Vienna it was 27 to 28, against 16·5 last year. On the other hand prices on the English markets for home-grown and American qualities of this year tend to remain at the same level as at this date a year ago.

Oats.

The yield of this cereal has been the most deficient. For the group of countries representing about 90 per cent of the total production in the Northern Hemisphere this year's production was 497 million quintals against 568 million last year, or 87·5 per cent of the latter amount.

But as already stated in the case of wheat, rye and barley, so in the case of oats also this year's production is higher than the average for the ten years 1903-12. On comparing the two amounts an increase of 7 per cent is to be noticed, the decennial average production being only 464 million quintals.

On this crop, however, the results of the coming harvest in the Southern Hemisphere will exercise a fair influence, but no official forecast has yet been made in the countries in this hemisphere. It is known that the area under oats in 1914-15 is a little less than that in 1913-14 both in Argentina (1,142,000 hectares against 1,249,300) and in New Zealand (146,899 hectares against 161,872).

As regards prices, a considerable rise is reported in the markets of both importing and exporting countries. In Berlin oats quoted on 13th November current at 26 to 27 francs per quintal were, at the same date in 1913, 20 francs. In Great Britain also the rise is fairly noticeable, quotations in Liverpool and London being 23 to 26 at the beginning of November, against 17 to 20 in November, 1913. In Winnipeg and Chicago the rise was respectively 7 and 3 francs per quintal.

SILK, LAC AND APICULTURE EXPERIMENTS AT PUSA.

The Imperial Entomologist at Pusa, in his Report for 1913-14, says :—

Silk.

A multivoltine mongrel race of mulberry silkworms was established after many trials, and this at first yielded silk superior in quality and quantity to those of the Bengal multivoltine races, but this strain unfortunately began to deteriorate after the fourteenth generation and in the sixteenth generation there was practically no difference between the mongrel race and the ordinary Bengal multivoltine races. Experiments are being continued to try and obtain a stable race. The univoltine mulberry silkworm eggs which were sent for cold storage to Ramgarh (Nainital), Muktesar and Calcutta, gave satisfactory results. Mulberry silkworm eggs were supplied to 157 rearers and eri eggs to 145 rearers, and mulberry seeds and cuttings to 14 applicants. Forty pounds-weight of eri cocoons were supplied to Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., of Bombay, for testing in the spinning mills in England. There is still difficulty in disposing of the small lots of eri cocoons which are offered for sale by small rearers. Silk exhibits were sent to exhibitions held at Muzaffarpur and Monghyr; materials for exhibits were supplied to Mr. Audinarainswami of Madras, who was awarded a gold medal for his exhibit and materials for ten sets of silk exhibits were supplied to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bengal. Instruction was also given by correspondence in silk-dyeing, bleaching, silkworm rearing, spinning, reeling and weaving. A Bulletin on Mulberry Silkworms and Silk was published during the year and a Bengali translation of this is now in the press, whilst another Bulletin on "How to improve Silk-reeling in Bengal" has been written and submitted for publication. A paper on Eri Silk was read at the All-India Industrial Conference held at Karachi in December 1913 and articles on Tasar and Mulberry Silkworm rearing were contributed to the vernacular magazines "Gribastha" (Calcutta) and "Krishi Sampada" (Dacca). Approximately Rs. 400 were credited to the Treasury during the year, being sale proceeds of silk made at Pusa.

In Madras a fieldman has been employed on special duty on Sericulture in the Kollegal District; he has given practical instruction to the mulberry-silkworm rearers and a short vernacular leaflet with practical instructions for rearing has been prepared. In Bihar, the rearing of eri silkworms at Sabour was more successful during the year under report than in the previous season; eggs were distributed to a large number of zamindars and cultivators in the Bhagalpur District, but the usual difficulty was found regarding the disposal of cocoons by the rearers on a small scale. In the Central Provinces some univoltine seed, received from Italy in October 1913, began to hatch in December and the worms, which were reared from January to April, throve well and the resultant eggs have been kept in cold storage for the next season. In the United Provinces Mr. Akhtar Mohammad Khan has been on special duty at Shahjahanpur in connection with the eri silk work and in Assam Rai Bahadur B. C. Basu has been placed on special Sericultural duty.

Lac.

During the two Lac seasons (October and June) at Pusa, upwards of 200 *Ber* trees were inoculated and the crop scraped, washed and sold. There were no students for either course and this is doubtless due to the fact that practical instructions have been given in the Bulletin on "The cultivation of Lac in the Plains of India," of which the first edition of 1,500 copies was soon exhausted and a second revised edition was prepared and issued during the year; a Hindi edition is now in the press and an Urdu edition is in preparation. Brood-lac was supplied to twelve applicants and answers were sent by correspondence to numerous inquirers in various parts of India. The Superintendent of Industries in Banganapalle State spent a week at Pusa picking up details of the Lac work and was subsequently supplied with seed to commence work on an experimental scale. The services of Mr. C. S. Misra were also requisitioned by the Karauli State to start and supervise Lac-culture in that State; he obtained *Kusumb* brood-lac from Rewah, selected the localities in Karauli where work was to be commenced and started inoculation of the trees selected. After doing this Mr. Misra visited Sind to obtain *Babul* brood-lac and to study the methods of propagation practised in that district. Collection of Lac specimens by the Forest Officers continued throughout the year, the series being, however, now completed for some districts; 42 parcels were sent out and 29 parcels were received.

In the provinces little lac-work seems to be done. In the Central Provinces the inoculation done in June 1912 proved unsuccessful and this was therefore repeated in October 1913, but the insects did not thrive well.

Bees.

At Pusa the last of the imported Italian queens died in July 1913. At that time there were two colonies headed by queens reared at Pusa and in August a third queen was reared and fertilized, but in the course of the year all the three queens failed and the bees died out. The proper fertilization of the queens seems to be at present the main difficulty in establishing these bees in the plains; the workers seem to do well and it is comparatively easy to rear new queens as required, but these are usually snapped up by insectivorous birds during their marriage-flight or if they survive this, fertilization does not seem to have been sufficiently thorough, as after a few months they commence to produce drone-brood only. Experiments have been continued with the Indian Bee (*Apis Indica*) and a mill for preparing foundation-wax for this bee has been procured, as have also queen excluders of special size, so that these bees can now be kept in bar frame hives under modern conditions. A Bulletin on Bee-keeping has been prepared and submitted for publication. As apiculture in the plains is still in an experimental stage no regular course of instructions in Bee-keeping can be given, but Entomological students and interested visitors have been given such information as they required.

AMERICAN COTTON TOPICS.

Clearing House for Futures.

The New York correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes under date 13th November :—The hard work of the officials of the New York Cotton Exchange on the various complex situations resulting from the closing of the Exchange on July 31st was brought to a successful termination by the laconic announcement: "Business will be resumed on Monday, November 16th." According to officials, the question of restricting trading was not even considered. In connection with the reopening of the Exchange the Board of Managers have called the attention of members to the fact that the recent changes in the by-laws and rules have provided for a new style of contract based on the existing Government standard. Trading in the new style contract will be January delivery and later months only. Members have been requested to discourage the bringing to New York for delivery on the old standard of any cotton excepting in fulfilment of sales already effected and further to accept no orders excepting in liquidation.

Southern Spot Markets.

Southern spot markets have improved further during the past week, with little evidence of an inclination on the part of holders to flood the market with offerings. The export movement is increasing, and with the domestic demand improving the holding movement is gaining strength. While there is some diversity of opinion as to the probability of continued improvement in the spot markets, it is felt that as the demand now seems very general, there is no likelihood of a sudden turn to easiness. The general feeling is that cotton will at least hold its own and will gradually attain a value that will be sufficient for holders to sell at a profit. One of the features in the spot markets has been the investment purchases. It has been reported that there are large buying orders in Southern markets from interests not identified with the cotton industry. While exporters have been moderate purchasers, the uncertainty regarding the securing of ocean freights, together with high rates, is curtailing this demand. Rates in many cases are said to be prohibitive, and freight-room is difficult to secure beyond December 1st. According to advices from Galveston, large exports are indicated for several weeks. Despite the assurance of the Department of State at Washington that there is nothing to prevent the shipment of cotton to Germany and Austria, under-writers of war risk insurance are said to be refusing risks on such shipments.

The weather over the belt has been favourable for gathering the crop, and the movement has been on a rather heavy scale. In many sections of the belt cotton that was not injured by the frost is still maturing. Sections of Texas report that if the warm weather continues many full grown bolls on plants will open. Two of the leading crop authorities have issued their **estimates of the crop.** Mr. Habersham King, while stating that under existing conditions the size of the crop will probably never be determined, placed the yield at 15,750,000 bales. Mr. F. M. Cordill placed the crop at 16,250,000 bales, giving Georgia 2,750,000 and Texas 4,500,000 bales. Advices are being received stating that the crop this season will be far superior in quality than in many years past.

Clearing-house Plan.

Plans for the establishment of a clearing-house have been unanimously approved by the members of the New York Cotton Exchange and after they have again been considered by the Board of Managers a formal vote will be taken. According to the plans, an association known as the New York Cotton Exchange Clearing Association will be established for the purpose of facilitating the clearance of contracts for future delivery. The corporation will have 200 or more shares at $10 par value for each share. Membership will be open to any member of the Exchange who has a business office within half a mile from the New York Cotton Exchange and members will have to deposit with the Association a certified cheque for $15,000 in New York funds. The management of the new Association will rest in five directors elected by the shareholders. Even though the plan will not be in operation when the Exchange reopens, it was not considered requisite to a resumption of business.

Irregularity continues throughout the cotton goods markets, with some classes of goods in good demand, while others are exceedingly dull. There has been a firmer tone to the markets, however, due mostly to the strength in Southern spot cotton markets. Now that the reopening of the Cotton Exchange is at hand, it is generally believed business will improve in all channels. The exchanges will give manufacturers an opportunity to hedge as well as a basis to gauge values of manufactured goods. Spot business still continues small, but the demand for delivery into next year is increasing. Print cloths continue in moderate demand, but printers for the most part are looking for lower values. Yarns have

been decidedly firmer, prices on some grades advancing from one to two cents. While the volume of business is still rather small, there is a decidedly better feeling prevalent. Export business through ordinary channels is at a standstill, but the heavy inquiry arising from the war continues. Some improvement has been noted in the demand for cheap cottons from South America and the Philippine Islands.

MYSORE INDUSTRIES AND THE WAR.

Mr. A. Chatterton, C.I.E., Director of Industries and Commerce in the Mysore State, has prepared a Note* summarising, briefly, the results of an enquiry in Mysore to ascertain if the War has produced a situation offering new facilities for the promotion of industries within the State. He writes, in part:—

The trade of Mysore has hitherto been largely financed by Marwaries from north-western India. They are withdrawing their money from the State, and it is a matter for considerable congratulation that the Bank of Mysore has now made sufficient progress to be able to take up the business which they have dropped. The Bank is in a very strong position, and if the people of Mysore are wise, they will see that it is sufficiently provided with funds to prevent any difficulties arising from the withdrawal of the Bombay Banias.

Among the articles which form the larger bulk of the export trade of Mysore mention may be made of **silk, cotton, oil seeds, copra and coffee**, all of which have seriously fallen in price, and in the case of silk and cotton, there may be a still further fall. If it becomes possible during the course of the War to restore almost normal conditions of transport, there will doubtless be a material improvement in prices of coffee and copra, but there is no hope that the high level of recent years will be obtained again for a long time to come. The export trade of hides and skins from Mysore is a considerable one, and immediately after the outbreak of the War, there was a slump in the value of these commodities, but the withdrawal of the prohibition of their export, and the demand for leather for military purposes has led to a complete recovery in the case of hides. Skins however have continued to fall, and it is probable that the collecting agencies are becoming slack with the result that not only is there a serious fall in values, but there is also likely to be a serious diminution in the quantity put on the market. Cotton has fallen in value chiefly because under the new conditions there is what virtually amounts to an enormous over-production. Silk has fallen in value due to the diminished spending power of the richer classes. Silk is in the nature of a luxury, and can be dispensed with. On the other hand, the supplies of **wool**, of at any rate the medium and coarser qualities, are hardly likely to meet the demand during the coming winter, when so many millions of men will be in the field, and when their efficiency will depend to a large extent upon their being warmly clad. At no time does Mysore export much wool, but the value of the raw material has risen, and there is a strong demand for it in the local mills which are busily engaged on military orders.

Of the products of Mysore, **sugar** is that which has been most favourably affected. At one time, the price of jaggery was double that which prevailed in the month of July, and throughout the War and for some time after, it is certain that the price of raw sugar or jaggery will remain very high, and this should give considerable encouragement to the extension of sugarcane cultivation. Mysore is capable of exporting large quantities of **manganese**, the principal supplies of which come from Russia. Russian exports are for the present cut off, and if this continues throughout the War, and if the War lasts for any long time, there will be a considerable appreciation in the value of manganese ore, which will lead to a large increase in the exports from this State.

The value of the exports of **sandalwood** from Mysore has during the last two years exceeded twenty lakhs of rupees, and the bulk of this was shipped to Germany where the oil was extracted. The German trade is for the time being dead, and the extent to which the sandal oil industry will be transferred to Great Britain will to a large extent depend upon the success of the present efforts which are being made to capture German trade. Unless the sandal oil distillation which has hitherto been carried on in Germany is started in England, there is likely to be a very serious loss in revenue to the State, which enjoys a monopoly of the sale of sandal wood. It is urgently necessary that the State should actively participate in whatever attempts are made in Great Britain to capture this branch of the German trade. The distillation of sandalwood is a comparatively simple matter which should present no difficulties, and it is probable that the State would facilitate the development of distillation in England by the supply of raw material on long credit terms.

In Great Britain shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, the Board of Trade took the lead in developing a campaign against German trade, and this has given rise to a vast amount of discussion both in the general and the technical press; but to what extent it has helped on the movement which it was designed to promote is doubtful. Practical work is being done by men who say very little about it, and whose success is largely due to the secrecy with which they carry on their operations. To a large extent England is easily able to take over the foreign trade which has been cut off from Germany; the factories exist, there is an ample supply of technically trained labour, and the absence of pressure of German competition will be welcomed. But there are other nations also equally keen to participate in this trade, and the advantage which India can derive from it will entirely depend upon the extent to which India is already prepared for industrial development

* Bulletin No. 26 of the Mysore Economic Conference.

in the directions which have perforce been abandoned by the Germans. Now, as a matter of fact, the elimination of Germany and Austria only to a limited extent relieves Indian manufactures from foreign competition, and it is doubtful if India will derive much benefit from the misfortunes of Europe.

For the past two years, the Government of Mysore has been actively engaged in taking measures to promote industries and commerce within the State, and a careful examination of the new situation created by the War leads to the conclusion that very little more can be done to take advantage of the temporary elimination of the manufactures of our enemies from the country. The Industries and Commerce Committee have investigated industrial possibilities in a variety of directions without being able to come to conclusions which would justify the application of capital to the promotion of new ventures. The manufacture of paper, cement, porcelain, matches and pencils have all been under inquiry, and it is unfortunate that the only favourable decision—that to establish a pencil factory—was arrived at only a few days before the War broke out when the possibility of getting the machinery, which is only manufactured in Germany, completely vanished.

Mysore is admittedly in a primitive industrial condition, and such modern industries as flourish are in the hands of people who do not belong to the State. The work of the Industries and Commerce Committee is to create an indigenous industrial system, and to do this it has had to begin in an elementary way and on a small scale. The work which it has accomplished is of a very promising character, and the work which can be done in the immediate future is very little affected by the War, either one way or the other. That this is so may be taken as evidence of the thoroughness with which the industrial resources of the State have been examined.

It has already been mentioned that owing to the War the price of jaggery has risen to heights hitherto unknown, and it should be a satisfaction to the Committee that the experiments on the manufacture of jaggery which were started just two years ago have been brought to a very successful issue, and that it is now possible to obtain from the sugarcane cultivated in the State thirty per cent more jaggery than has hitherto been the case. Not only in Mysore, but all over India where sugarcane is grown, it is necessary that something should be done to take advantage of these improvements. An unlooked for opportunity has occurred for resuscitating the Indian sugar industry, but if the opportunity is allowed to slip by it is likely that when the War is over the Indian sugar industry will be found to be in a worse position than before. The cutting off of the supplies of beet sugar from Central Europe has afforded a great stimulus to the development of sugarcane cultivation in Cuba, Java and Formosa, and it is likely that when the beet industry of Central Europe is again revived, the cane sugar growers will seek in India for a market for their surplus produce. The high prices now prevailing should stimulate the Indian sugar grower just as they are stimulating his rivals in other parts of the world. If the Indian cultivation is not improved to respond to the stimulus, it will inevitably fall behind. The improvement of the cultivation of the sugarcane is a matter which can only be developed slowly. The improvement of the manufacture of jaggery is a simpler matter which can be introduced rapidly and all over the country, if only sufficient energy and capital are forthcoming. The capital and the energy must be forthcoming if the Indian sugar industry is not to be plunged into greater difficulties than those it has experienced in the past.

Mysore, in common with the rest of the world, must suffer from the effects of the titanic conflict now in progress. The War has altered the relative values of many commodities, and it is possible that if the necessary preliminaries had been carried out before the War began, there would be a certain amount of profitable manufacturing business possible. There is, however, I think but very little cause for regret in this way. A wood distillation plant if it was now in operation would yield certain products of peculiar value for military purposes. A lead pencil factory would find a profitable market, now that the supplies from Germany and Poland have ceased. A mill for the manufacture of paper pulp from bamboos would probably pay at the present time, as the cost of pulp imported from Europe has risen by nearly 40 per cent. Although I am not inclined to take a sanguine view regarding the duration of the War, I think it is hardly likely to last a sufficiently long time to enable us to do anything with new industries on the supposition that these industries have been rendered possible because of the altered condition of things due to the War. The losses which the people in the State must suffer because of the War can only be minimised by introducing as far as possible a higher standard of industrial efficiency. This has been the object of the Economic Conference, and the Industries and Commerce Committee have been entrusted with the investigation of schemes for attaining this end, the actual carrying out of the work being the function of the Department of Industries and Commerce. All that is necessary at the present time is to continue the work that has been started and to endeavour to take full advantage of any changes which may have rendered the economic situation more favourable to the development of local industries. It may be well to enlarge on this point somewhat. What we have done in the past and what we hope to do in the immediate future is detailed in a note recently published on the work of the Department of Industries and Commerce. The hoarding of capital should be discouraged as much as possible. Now is the time when the hoards of past years should be brought out and every effort made to finance the numerous little undertakings which are all that can at present be safely launched for the development of the country. It is surely

not to the credit of the Mysore State that fully ten months have elapsed since the prospectus of the Cotton Seed Oil Mill was issued and that so far, out of the three lakhs of rupees, little more than one-half has been subscribed. I am fully aware that industrial changes can only be effected slowly, and I cite the case of the Cotton Seed Oil Company not so much for the purpose of reproaching the people of Mysore, as to illustrate how backward in these matters the whole country is, and how difficult it will be to do anything more than follow the lines of development on which work has already been started.

IMPORT TRADE IN BRUSHES.

Next to the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary and Germany are the largest exporters of brushes to India. The trade is not a very large one, but it is perhaps sufficient to justify a note at the present time, more especially as brush-manufacture is already a well-established industry in India and several factories produce goods which compare favourably with the best classes of imported goods. The statistics of imported brushes and brooms have been separately recorded only for the last two years. They are as follows :—

	Year ending 31st March 1913.		Year ending 31st March 1914.	
	Dozens.	£	Dozens.	£
United Kingdom .	46,924	19,089	58,402	23,022
Austria-Hungary .	62,170	9,084	48,360	6,851
Germany . .	43,021	6,089	41,447	6,397
Japan . .	62,812	2,801	76,637	3,586
Other countries .	89,735	2,259	88,224	2,639
Total .	304,662	39,322	313,070	42,495

These figures show that the average value of the brushes imported from the United Kingdom is much higher than from Continental countries. Continental brushes again are more expensive than the brushes imported from Japan. Imports from Japan of cheap brushes are increasing. The figures under "Other countries" include a large number of very cheap brooms made of cocoanut leaves from the Straits Settlements. Japan and China also supply a large number of very cheap brooms made of grass and fibre with thin strips of cane. These go mostly to Rangoon.

India imports a small quantity of brush-making materials (valued at £1,272 in 1913-14). These consist principally of black and white Mexican fibre, at 44*s.* and 38*s.* per cwt. C. I. F., which is used for making Banister brushes. Indian Banister brushes made of this fibre cost about Rs. 3-8-0 a dozen, while British Banister brushes made of hair cost 10*s.* a dozen. Bass fibre also is imported from the United Kingdom for the manufacture of Bass brooms.

At the same time India exports a very much larger quantity of the raw materials of the industry to other countries. The exports of fibres for brushes and brooms amounted in 1913-14 to 80,440 cwts. valued at £89,097. These were taken principally by the following countries :—

Germany . . .	31,228 cwts.	valued at	£32,609
Belgium . . .	25,527 „	„	£26,678
United Kingdom . .	10,471 „	„	£13,985
Holland . . .	7,820 „	„	£10,094

The exports of bristles from India in 1913-14 amounted to 4,093 cwts. valued at £92,948. Of this the United Kingdom took 3,029 cwts. valued at £71,059, and Germany 984 cwts. valued at £21,603.

Calcutta is not a good market for Austrian brushes. The bulk of these are imported at Bombay. They constitute 40 per cent of the paint brushes recorded at that port; other brushes also, such as coat brushes, horse brushes, hair brushes, tooth brushes and brooms, are imported from Austria *vid* Bombay. At Calcutta the imports of foreign brushes are mostly German and are almost entirely paint brushes. These are made for the most part at one factory in Nürnberg and are much cheaper than similar brushes of British make. Most other classes of brushes imported at Calcutta, *viz.*, Banister brooms, Bass brooms, Dandy brushes, Hair, Clothes and Shoe brushes, etc., come from the United Kingdom. The following details have been ascertained regarding the brushes imported from Germany :—

Paint Brushes—are imported in the following sizes :—

Size.	Price C.I.F. at Calcutta.
1	4*s.* per dozen, less 10 per cent.
2	3*s.* 4*d.* „ „ „ „
3	3*s.* „ „ „ „
4	2*s.* 8*d.* „ „ „ „
5	2*s.* 4*d.* „ „ „ „
6	2*s.* „ „ „ „
7	1*s.* 8*d.* „ „ „ „
8	1*s.* 4*d.* „ „ „ „
9	5*s.* 4*d.* „ „ „ „
10	6*s.* „ „ „ „
11	6*s.* 8*d.* „ „ „ „
12	7*s.* 4*d.* „ „ „ „

Sash Tools—are imported in sizes numbered 1 to 20. The C.I.F. price at Calcutta of size No. 1 is 4*d.* per dozen, and of size No. 20 6*s.* 8*d.* per dozen less 10 per cent, the intermediate sizes varying proportionately.

Flat Varnish Brushes.—The fibre of flat varnish brushes consists either of Camel or Hog hair and they are imported in widths ranging from 1" to 4" at the following C.I.F. prices :—

½" at 6*d.*	per dozen, less 10 per cent.
¾" „ 10*d.*	„ „ „ „
1" „ 2*s.* 6*d.*	„ „ „ „
1½" „ 3*s.*	„ „ „ „
2" „ 4*s.*	„ „ „ „
2½" „ 5*s.* 4*d.*	„ „ „ „
3" „ 6*s.*	„ „ „ „
4" „ 8*s.* 8*d.*	„ „ „ „

Artists' Oil Paint Brushes.—The larger sizes of Artists' Brushes are imported in twelve sizes numbered 1 to 12, and the two smallest sizes are known as 0 and 00. The difference in price between each of the larger sizes is about 2*d.* per dozen. The respective prices are—

Size 0 and 00 at 12*d.* per dozen, less 10 per cent.
„ 1 „ „ 1*s.* 4*d.* „ „ „ „
„ 2 „ „ 1*s.* 6*d.* „ „ „ „
„ 3 „ „ 1*s.* 8*d.* „ „ „ „
and so on.

Quill Brushes—These are imported in small sizes and are known as Nos. 8 to 1. The C.I.F. price at Calcutta of No. 8 is only 1*s.* per gross and No. 1, 2*s.* per gross, less 10 per cent.

INDIAN PAPER INDUSTRY.

Value of Foreign Imports.

The paper industry in India is one which has to contend against severe foreign competition. The greater part of the paper imported into India comes from the United Kingdom, but imports also from Germany and Austria-Hungary as well as some other countries are large, so that the position of the industry calls for notice at the present time. India has always manufactured a large quantity of cheap hand-made paper, but this is a decaying industry and the paper made by such methods cannot compete with mill-made paper. There are five large paper mills in the country working on up-to-date Western lines, *viz.*, at Titagarh, Kankinara and Raniganj in Bengal, the Upper India Couper Mills at Lucknow and the Reay Mill at Poona. There are also two smaller mills at Bombay and Surat which make only country paper, and there are one or two other mills which recently were not working. The five large mills are able to turn out a variety of excellent writing and printing papers, etc., and have a large Government connection, as the greater part of Government orders for paper is placed in India. Apart however from Government orders, the Indian paper mills cannot be said to have made headway against the competition of imported paper.

The latest figures available of the **outturn of the Indian mills** are for the year 1912. The figures for the years 1908 to 1912 compare as follows with the figures of imports during the same years :—

	Value of paper produced by Indian mills.	Imported
	£	£
1908 .	505,818	628,335
1909 .	527,463	666,835
1910 .	543,436	733,722
1911 .	533,632	774,123
1912 .	513,730	905,560

The latest figures for imported paper and pasteboard are as under—

	Year ending 31st March 1913.	Year ending 31st March 1914.
	£	£
1. United Kingdom .	559,984	595,129
2. Germany . .	164,427	182,876
3. Austria-Hungary .	76,479	88,214
4. Norway . .	34,893	53,919
5. Belgium . .	38,228	36,205
6. Sweden . .	31,756	33,919
7. Holland . .	22,127	26,888
Other countries .	36,073	41,304
Total .	963,967	1,058,454

These figures show that while the value of locally manufactured paper has remained practically at a stand-still, the value of foreign imports has increased to such an extent that it is at the present time about double that of the paper made in Indian mills. With regard to the kinds of paper imported, the statistics distinguish five main heads of import.

	Germany.	Austria.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£
1. Packing paper .	17,550	4,356	24,757
2. Printing paper .	65,463	28,614	172,514
3. Writing paper .	25,379	38,440	164,563
4. Other kinds, including paper manufactures.	59,706	16,603	215,560
5. Paste board, mill board and card boards of all kinds.	14,778	201	17,727

The following details have been ascertained regarding the classes of paper which are most largely imported into Calcutta from Germany and Austria :—

(*a*) *Packing paper*—

Description.	Size.	Weight per ream.	Price, c. i. f. at Calcutta.
1. German Brown Packing	18 × 22	8½ lbs.	9*d.* per ream.
2. Ditto	18 × 22	14 lbs.	13½*d.* „
3. Ditto	22 × 29	28, 30, 40, 50, and 60 lbs.	1*d.* per lb.
4. German coloured surface packing (for box covering).	16 × 20	——	2*s.* 6*d.* per ream.

Austrian packing papers are not largely imported.

(*b*) *Printing paper*—

1. German, glazed white art.	18 × 22 20 × 30	34, 40, 50, and 60 lbs.	2½*d.* per lb.
2. German unglazed white printing.	18 × 22	9 lbs.	12*d.* per ream.
3. Ditto ditto	18 × 22	10, 12, 14, and 16 lbs.	1½*d.* per lb.
4. Demy (Double Royal)	26 × 40	24 lbs.	1½*d.* „
5. German, glazed, coloured printing.	18 × 22	12 lbs.	1½*d.* „
6. Ditto ditto	20 × 30 22 × 36	16 and 18 lbs.	1½*d.* „

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7. Austrian, unglazed, white printing.	18 × 22	9 lbs.	13½*d.* per ream.
8. Ditto ditto	18 × 22	12, 14, 16, 18*d.* per lb. and 20 lbs.	
9. Ditto (Royal)	20 × 26	14, 16, 20, and 24 lbs.	Ditto.
10. Austrian, unglazed, coloured printing.	18 × 22	9 lbs.	13½*d.* per ream.
11. Ditto ditto	18 × 22	8 lbs.	13*d.* per ream.
12. Austrian, glazed, coloured printing.	18 × 22	16 lbs.	2*d.* per lb.

(c) Writing paper and envelopes—

1. German foolscap writing	13½ × 16½	12 lbs.	2½*d.* per lb.
2. Ditto	13½ × 16½	8 lbs.	1½*d.* „
3. German envelopes	.....	.....	1*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000.
			6 *d.* to 7*d.* per
4. Austrian note paper	.....	.....	packet of 400 sheets.

Inferior German foolscap writing papers of 6, 7 and 8 lbs. per ream sell more readily than the heavier qualities of 10, 12, 14 and 16 lbs. per ream owing to their being cheaper. Austrian foolscap writing papers are not imported. Austrian note papers are of very inferior quality, but owing to their cheapness they have a large sale in the Indian market.

(d) Paper other kinds—

1. German unglazed white tissue (Elephant brand, best quality).	18 × 22	6 lbs.	2*s.* per ream.
2. Ditto (Elephant brand, ordinary).	18 × 22	6 lbs.	1*s.* „
3. German unglazed white tissue.	20 × 30	7 lbs.	2*s.* „
4. Ditto coloured tissue.	20 × 30	7 lbs.	2*s.* „
5. German glazed ditto	20 × 30	7 lbs.	1*s.* 6*d.* „
6. Austrian unglazed white tissue.	18 × 22	7 lbs.	1*s.* 2½*d.* „
7. German marble paper (for book-binding.)	13½ × 17	...	2*s.* 8*d.* „
	22½ × 17½	...	5*s.* 6*d.* „
	24 × 19	...	6*s.* „
	25 × 20	...	8*s.* „
	27½ × 20½ / 30 × 20	...	10*s.* „

Importations from Germany and Austria, as also from Norway and Sweden, largely consist of thin papers for printing, press copying, etc., weighing below 11 lbs. to the ream for sizes 18 × 22 and above. It is stated that neither England nor India can manufacture similar paper at sufficiently low prices. In coloured papers the German make is in greatest demand as their colouring is better. Scandinavian printing papers are cheap and of good quality and are largely imported in reels by newspaper publishers. Indian paper mills hitherto have produced chiefly papers of medium quality which are cheaper than those made in the United Kingdom, but more expensive than the lower qualities of foreign papers. The imports of the lower class papers from Germany, Austria, Norway and Sweden hold the Indian market because of their extreme cheapness. Indian mills, it is understood, have not hitherto made tissue papers and do not usually make printing papers under 11 lbs. per ream of 18 × 22 size.

Effects of the War.

On the outbreak of the war, there was, owing to the shortage of raw material, an immediate rise in the price of paper in England and a noticeable shrinkage in the size of many of the leading London dailies. England imports large quantities of wood-pulp from Norway, Sweden, Russia, Southern Germany, Canada and Newfoundland, esparto and other vegetable fibres from Algiers, Spain and Tunis, as well as linen and cotton rags from France, Belgium and Germany. In India also the effects of the war were immediately felt in the rise in the price of wood-pulp, which is largely used by the Indian paper mills. The normal price of Austrian or Swedish wood-pulp is from £8. 5*s.* 0*d.* to £10 per ton, but it is understood to have risen 40 per cent since the outbreak of the war. Any benefit therefore which the local mills might have expected from the cessation of German and Austrian imports was more than counterbalanced by the rise in price of a necessary part of their raw material. The value of the imports of wood-pulp and other paper making material into India in 1913-14 was £115,809, of which £44,233 was represented as coming from the United Kingdom, £24,501 from Austria-Hungary, £20,636 from Sweden, and £20,247 from Germany. The imports from the United Kingdom and Germany are for the most part imports of Swedish wood-pulp. The Indian paper mills have also to import a large part of their chemicals, *viz.*, soda compounds, bleaching powder, china clay, etc., which are mostly obtained from England. Some improvement may eventually be looked for in this respect with the development of the chemical industry in this country.

Obstacles to Development.

It is, however, in the high cost of the imported wood-pulp and in the increasing price paid for local raw materials such as baib grass that the chief obstacle to the development of the paper manufacturing industry lies. It is the cost of this raw material which prevents the industry competing with the cheaper foreign papers. The future of the industry depends more than anything else on the establishment of pulping mills in the neighbourhood of new and unexploited sources of raw materials in this country. The prospects of this, as will be seen, are favourable, and with the increased supply which will thus be provided of cheap raw material, India should be able to compete successfully with foreign countries. There are two sources of raw material

which have been the subject of careful examination and experiment in recent years and mainly through the efforts of the Indian Forest Department, detailed information has been placed at the service of the commercial community. The first of these is wood-pulp made from the bamboo. It has been recognized for some time that in the bamboo India possesses a large and valuable supply of raw material for paper pulp, but the first really important investigation into the subject was conducted, at the instance of the Government of Burma, by Mr. R. W. Sindall, F.C.S., a special expert on wood-pulp and paper. Mr. Sindall's report on "The manufacture of paper and paper pulp in Burma" was published in March 1906. Further enquiries were conducted by Mr. W. Raitt, cellulose expert at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and experiments were made by him at the Bengal Paper Mills and also at the Forest Research Institute. Mr. Raitt published a report dealing with these experiments in 1909, and a further report in Volume III, Part III, of the Indian Forest Records, 1912. The most detailed information however is to be found in the report published by Mr. R. S. Pearson, I.F.S., Economist at the Forest Research Institute. This report, which is itself printed on paper made from bamboo, was published in Volume Iv, Part V, of the Indian Forest Records, 1912. Full details are given of the commercial possibilities of bamboo-pulp and it only remains for the industry to be given a trial on a commercial scale. With the rise in the price of wood-pulp which must inevitably take place on account of the increasing demands made every year on the existing forests, it should be possible to establish a profitable export trade of bamboo-pulp from India to Europe and incidentally to supply the Indian paper mills with a cheaper raw material.

The second unexploited source of raw material in India is the various Savannah grasses other than baib or sabai grass. Baib grass, which is akin to esparto, has long been recognized as a first class material for paper manufacture and it is the principal material used in the Indian mills. It was not however realised until recently that excellent paper pulp can be manufactured from other grasses which are widely distributed in India. Mr. Raitt has conducted investigations on this subject and has found that no less than eighteen grasses are suitable for the manufacture of paper pulp, eight in particular constituting a first class material whether treated separately or in mixture together. Mr. Raitt's report was published in the *Indian Forest Records*, Volume V, Part III in September 1913. Further information was also published regarding these grasses in the *Indian Forest Memoirs*, Botany Series, Volume I, Part I. The importance of the discovery of new grasses as sources of paper pulp is increased by the fact that the price of baib grass has risen and there has been a falling off in quality and in quantity owing to over-cropping.

The conclusion therefore which may be drawn is that although it does not seem likely that much immediate advantage can be taken of the existing European crisis to promote the paper industry in India, there is ground for hoping that the position of the industry may be greatly improved when the new sources of raw material which have been shown to be available have been exploited.

NEW REFERENCE BOOKS.

RAILWAY RATES AND TRAFFIC.

Translated from the third (1907) edition of C. Colson's "Transports et Tarifs," by L. R. Christie, G. Leedam, and C. Travis. Edited and arranged by C. Travis. With an introduction by W. M. Acworth. 7½ × 5, 195 pp. . . . . 3*s.* 6*d.* net.

Bell.

CHINA STOCK AND SHARE HANDBOOK.

Compiled and published by H. E. Morriss and C. R. Maguire. 11 × 8½, 200 pp. . 3 net.

Shanghai: "North China Daily News and Herald."

—In the course of a leading article in its current issue, the *Journal of Gas Lighting* makes the suggestion that **gas companies** should take up the manufacture of **sulphuric acid** on a large scale. Gas undertakings, says our contemporary, have a very good reason indeed, providing they are on a sufficiently large scale, for making sulphuric acid on their own account. But all gas companies, though producing spent oxide, are not individually large enough to manufacture sulphuric acid, and all do not convert their ammoniacal liquor into sulphate of ammonia. Many gas undertakings are perfectly qualified to enter upon its manufacture on their own account; but there is still another way in which the share or stock-holders of the smaller companies may take up the manufacture—that is, by private enterprise. In other words, by the formation of an independent manufacturing company or companies capitalised by the private money of gas shareholders, which company or companies would be quite of ordinary manufacturing and trading character, just as free from restrictions as are the present makers of sulphuric acid, and so competing with them on terms of perfect equality. Even larger gas undertakings might find it more economical to take advantage of such a scheme than manufacture on their own account, as, of course, a small plant cannot possibly work so economically as one of larger capacity, and one capable of meeting the requirements for different grades of acid.

TRADE OF FIJI IN 1913.

The Colonial Report on Fiji for 1913, recently issued, publishes a statement showing the value of the principal **items of import** during each of the years 1912 and 1913. The items showing increases of note are **bags and sacks**, butter and ghee, hardware, iron, machinery manure, and timber. The principal **items of export** continue to be sugar, copra, and green fruit (bananas), the quantities and value of these products exported during each of the last five years being as follows :—

Year.	Sugar.		Copra.		Green Fruit.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	£
1909 . .	60,825	607,069	15,880	226,599	98,491
1910 . .	61,761	669,432	13,078	258,841	47,302
1911 . .	92,834	797,274	16,337	294,245	151,668
1912 . .	61,728	671,713	13,710	242,073	120,510
1913 . .	94,710	1,041,927	7,929	176,741	168,249

The export of sugar increased from 61,728 tons, valued at £671,713 in 1912, to 94,710, valued at £1,041,927, in 1913. Copra fell from 13,710, valued at £13,710, to 7,929 tons, valued at £7,929. Green fruit (bananas) increased in value from £120,510 in 1912 to £168,249 in 1913. The greater export of sugar was due to some extent to the favourable season, but principally to a large increase in the area under cultivation, while the falling off of copra was due to the effects of burri canes. The area under bananas has been extended considerably since the Victorian market was opened up by direct communication.

The export duty collected on bananas from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1913, was £4,697 18*s.* 6*d.* After the latter date the export duty was not collected, as subsidies previously paid for the carriage of fruit were withdrawn.

The total area of land under sugar-cane on the 31st December, 1913, was estimated at 48,208 acres, from which were produced 736,992 tons of cane as against 43,358 acres under cane on the last day of 1912, from which were produced 480,658 tons of cane. The area under coconuts, cultivated by Europeans, was estimated at 32,915 acres. The estimated cultivated area under bananas and pineapples on the last day of 1913 was 6,608 and 99 acres, respectively. These figures are exclusive of native plantations, as to which details are not available. It is from native plantations that a large part of the greenfruit exported is produced, which is sold to European buyers, who export the produce.

The cultivation of cotton, once a very valuable industry in Fiji, is being encouraged, especially amongst the free Indian population, which is supplied free of cost with the necessary seed, and whose cotton is purchased locally by the Agricultural Department. It is (the Report says) obviously desirable from many points of view that the agricultural interests of the Colony should not be restricted to sugar-cane, coconuts, and bananas.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA IN NOVEMBER, 1914.

General.—The trade returns for November, 1914, when compared with those for November, 1913, show decreases in the value of Imports, Exports, and Re-exports.

The value of Imports in November, 1914, was Rs. 11·9 crores, a decrease of over Rs. 4½ crores or 27·4 per cent, as compared with November, 1913; and the total Exports amounted to Rs. 16 crores, a decrease of Rs. 3·3 crores. The Exports of Indian Merchandise declined by Rs. 3·2 crores or 17 per cent, as compared with November, 1913, and Re-exports by Rs. 7·5 lakhs or 17·8 per cent.

Imports of treasure decreased by Rs. 200 lakhs to Rs. 103 lakhs, and Exports fell by over Rs. 23½ lakhs to Rs. 11 lakhs.

The excess of Exports over Imports of merchandise and treasure, excluding Government transactions during November, 1914, amounted to Rs. 329 lakhs as against Rs. 32 lakhs in November, 1913. Council bills paid in India during November, 1914, amounted to Rs. 34 lakhs as compared with Rs. 402 lakhs in November, 1913, and sterling bills on London sold in India amounted to Rs. 158 lakhs as against *nil* in November, 1913.

Imports.—The table on page 508 shows the value of the Imports for November, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, according to the different categories of merchandise. Imports of Food, drink and tobacco declined by Rs. 95 lakhs to Rs. 175 lakhs, due mainly to smaller receipt of sugar. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured by Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 85 lakhs, Articles wholly or mainly manufactured by Rs. 338 lakhs to Rs. 916 lakhs, due mainly to reduced imports of hardware, metals, and cotton piece goods (white and coloured), and Miscellaneous and unclassified by Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs.

Comparing the values of the Imports of November, 1914, with those of November, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow :—

Increases.	Rs.	Decreases—*contd.*	Rs.
Molasses	3,47,178	Hardware	14,98,987
Kerosene oil	14,00,217	Aniline dyes	5,75,099
Carriages and Wagons	4,71,687	Glass and glassware	11,45,906
Locomotive engines, etc.	8,48,236	Textile machinery	9,86,572
Decreases.		Bars and Channel (steel)	14,71,277
Dates	5,13,452	Sheets and plates (iron and Steel)	31,33,043
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	90,01,306	Copper, wrought	23,53,28
Precious stones and pearls unset	14,72,410	Cotton piecegoods (white)	23,84,363
Motor cars and motor cycles	9,39,013	,, ,, (coloured)	55,14,956
Drugs and medicines	6,29,629	Wool, piecegoods	14,35,064

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity and *vice versâ* :—

	Quantity.	Value (Rs.)		Quantity.	Value (Rs.)
Disinfectants	−50 cwt.	+7,377	Printing paper	−1,283 cwt.	+21,565
Coir	+115 cwt.	−5,257	Biscuits	−10,200 lbs.	+30,885
Camphor	−7,544 lbs.	+17,358	Farinaceous and patent foods	−1,845 cwt.	+47,521
Sheets, tinned	−70 tons.	+7,225	Jams and Jellies	−5,520 lbs.	+9,325
Tin, unwrought (block)	+43 cwt.	−93,520	Milk, condensed and preserved	−170,429 lbs.	+68,836
Paints and colours	−4,139 cwt.	+1,023			

Exports.—The table on page 510 shows the value of the exports of Indian merchandise for November, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, and the increase or decrease in each principal category. Exports of Food, drink and tobacco improved by Rs. 153 lakhs to Rs. 615 lakhs, due mainly to heavy shipments of Tea; Raw materials and produce declined by Rs. 555 lakhs to Rs. 415 lakhs, due to smaller shipments of raw jute, cotton, hides and skins, and seeds, while Articles wholly or mainly manufactured improved by Rs. 87 lakhs to Rs. 538 lakhs, due to heavy shipments of jute goods and hides and skins tanned; Miscellaneous and unclassified declined by Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 13 lakhs. Comparing the values of the exports of Indian merchandise in November, 1914, with those in November, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow :—

Increases.	Rs.	Decreases—*contd.*	Rs.
Wheat	27,92,574	Rice not in the husk	12,58,956
Cotton seed	3,72,820	Barley	7,91,654
Tea, black	1,51,63,021	Hides, raw	21,79,439
Hides, tanned, etc.	14,98,156	Linseed	7,18,179
Skins, tanned, etc.	7,64,627	Cotton, twist	24,71,338
Rubber, raw	621,362	,, raw	1,64,14,913
Indigo	7,81,189	Jute, raw	2,70,93,526
Jute, gunny bags	51,66,833	Wool, raw	13,30,914
,, ,, cloth	55,12,187	Opium	7,39,820
Decreases.		Lac	8,85,718
Castor seed	8,62,168	Skins, raw	16,74,744
Manganese ore	11,08,502	Seeds, rape	8,35,934
Cotton piecegoods	7,36,849	,, Sesamum	9,81,380

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity, and *vice versâ* :—

	Quantity.	Value (Rs.)		Quantity.	Value (Rs.)
Coal	+3,078 tons	−2,530	Mowa seed	+18,295 cwt.	−78,672
Fibre for brushes, etc.	−248 cwt.	+25,142	Ginger	+68,240 lbs.	−668
Horns, etc.	+12 cwt.	−32,164	Sugar 15 Dutch standard, etc.	+133 cwt.	−1,909
Opium	+158 chests	−7,39,820	Silk piecegoods	+2,306 yds.	−461

Trade in the eight Months, April to November, 1914.—During the eight months ended November, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913, the value of imports declined by Rs. 22·4 crores to Rs. 99·4 crores and the total exports declined by Rs. 30·6 crores to Rs. 128 crores. The exports of Indian Merchandise show a decrease of Rs. 30½ crores or about 20 per cent, whilst the exports of Foreign merchandise declined by Rs. 5 lakhs. The grand total of imports, exports, and re-exports amounted to Rs. 227 crores as against Rs. 280 crores.

Imports of Treasure declined by Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 15·36 crores. Gold bullion fell by Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 6·37 crores and sovereigns by Rs. 5·27 crores to Rs. 1·87 crores, while Silver bullion improved by Rs. 2·12 crores to Rs. 6·45 crores. Exports of Treasure also declined by Rs. 2·83 crores to Rs. 2·58 crores.

Shipping.—The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in British India from Foreign countries and British Possessions *with cargoes* during the eight months, April to November, 1914, amounted to 3,636,901 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 4,153,120 tons, as against 4,398,915 tons entered and 5,390,708 tons cleared during the corresponding eight months of 1913.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF INDIA.

THE following is a summary of accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of November 1914, compared with the corresponding month of the years 1912 and 1913 :—

GENERAL SUMMARY OF TRADE AND SHIPPING.

A.—Imports and Exports.

—	MERCHANDISE				TREASURE	
	Imports	Exports (Foreign)	Exports (Indian)	Exports (Total)	Imports	Exports
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) Nov. 1914	11,93,73,030	34,56,026	15,80,45,683	16,15,01,709	1,03,17,569	11,07,514
„ 1913	16,46,01,779	42,04,835	19,04,08,766	19,46,13,601	3,03,12,893	34,75,024
„ 1912	15,53,31,809	33,03,738	19,66,81,731	19,99,85,469	2,87,97,440	58,06,395
(II) Eight months, 1st April to 30th Nov. 1914	99,39,57,544	2,93,05,203	1,24,99,85,752	1,27,92,91,955	15,36,30,854	2,87,61,017
Eight months, 1st April to 30th Nov. 1913	1,21,84,64,801	2,98,08,117	1,55,56,67,953	1,58,54,76,070	22,35,27,634	5,70,68,770
Eight months, 1st April to 30th Nov. 1912	1,04,99,07,297	3,14,43,305	1,57,67,68,046	1,60,82,11,351	31,57,58,365	5,49,04,868
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Nov. 1914, compared with—						
(I) Nov. 1913	—4,52,28,749	—7,48,809	—3,23,63,083	—3,31,11,892	—1,99,95,329	—23,67,510
(II) „ 1912	—3,59,58,779	+1,52,288	—3,86,36,048	—3,84,83,760	—1,84,79,871	—46,98,851
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in eight months, 1st April to 30th Nov. 1914, compared with—						
(I) Eight months, 1st April to 30th Nov. 1913	—22,45,07,257	—5,02,914	—30,56,81,201	—30,61,84,115	—6,98,96,780	—2,83,07,753
(II) Eight months, 1st April to 30th Nov. 1912	—5,59,49,753	—21,38,102	—32,67,81,294	—32,89,19,396	—16,21,27,511	—2,61,43,851

B.—Shipping (Foreign Trade).

—	ENTERED (WITH CARGOES)			CLEARED (WITH CARGOES)		
	Steamers	Sailing vessels	Total	Steamers	Sailing vessels	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
(I) Nov. 1914	381,427	9,323	390,750	421,205	8,112	429,317
„ 1913	5,66,596	8,692	575,288	643,235	3,608	646,843
„ 1912	570,983	12,884	583,867	620,432	4,777	625,209
(II) Eight months, 1st April to 30th Nov. 1914	3,602,991	33,910	3,636,901	4,111,776	41,344	4,153,120
Eight months, 1st April to 30th Nov. 1913	4,360,245	38,670	4,398,915	5,351,107	39,601	5,390,708
Eight months, 1st April to 30th Nov. 1912	4,006,584	55,332	4,061,866	5,510,783	48,022	5,558,805
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Nov. 1914, compared with—						
(I) Nov. 1913	—185,169	+631	—184,538	—222,030	+4,504	—217,526
(II) „ 1912	—189,556	—3,561	—193,117	—199,227	+3,335	—195,892
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in eight months, 1st April to 30th Nov. 1914, compared with—						
(I) Eight months, 1st April to 30th Nov. 1913	—757,254	—4,760	—762,014	—1,239,331	+1,743	—1,237,588
(II) Eight months, 1st April to 30th Nov. 1912	—403,543	—21,422	—424,965	—1,399,007	—6,678	—1,405,685

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE TRADE SHOWING DETAILS ACCORDING TO PROVINCES.

	MONTH OF NOVEMBER			EIGHT MONTHS, 1st APRIL to 30th NOVEMBER		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
IMPORTS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MERCHANDISE, PRIVATE—	5,71,39,775	6,09,81,384	5,61,49,492	40,36,06,101	47,86,43,638	41,36,18,125
Bengal	5,95,87,942	5,94,65,418	3,78,11,937	37,32,23,711	41,51,00,094	33,08,37,070
Bombay	1,30,72,836	1,68,06,363	68,91,349	10,43,85,327	11,03,86,744	7,89,40,534
Sind	1,30,69,600	1,41,90,567	90,06,173	8,57,72,966	10,97,65,733	9,17,80,931
Madras	1,24,61,656	1,31,58,047	95,14,079	8,29,19,192	10,45,68,537	7,87,80,884
Burma						
TOTAL	15,53,31,809	16,46,01,779	11,93,73,030	104,99,07,297	121,84,64,801	99,39,57,544
DITTO, GOVERNMENT STORES	44,41,022	49,25,954	68,14,129	3,44,98,718	5,41,34,911	4,95,67,799
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	15,97,72,831	16,95,27,733	12,61,87,159	108,44,06,015	127,25,99,712	104,35,25,343
TREASURE, PRIVATE—	65,32,203	42,56,664	7,87,370	2,67,70,508	2,85,10,313	1,92,28,633
Bengal	2,10,22,642	2,46,59,392	90,16,257	28,21,49,834	18,70,09,369	12,97,59,230
Bombay	1,63,540	1,11,426	4,11,888	13,16,994	9,54,995	16,76,683
Sind	1,95,655	3,32,378	93,954	16,84,112	10,48,078	15,28,439
Madras	8,83,400	9,52,838	8,100	38,36,917	60,04,878	14,30,869
Burma						
TOTAL	2,87,97,440	3,03,12,893	1,03,17,569	31,57,58,365	22,35,27,634	15,36,30,854
DITTO, GOVERNMENT	1,18,57,907	3,05,93,698	...	7,18,36,710	6,48,42,797	1,65,161
TOTAL TREASURE	4,06,55,347	6,09,06,596	1,03,17,569	38,75,95,075	28,83,70,431	15,37,96,015
GRAND TOTAL OF IMPORTS	20,04,28,178	23,04,34,329	13,65,04,728	147,20,01,090	156,09,70,143	119,73,21,358
EXPORTS—						
MERCHANDISE, PRIVATE—						
(*Foreign Merchandise*)—	1,79,232	3,07,408	11,20,144	20,98,444	20,42,931	48,25,931
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	25,35,436	28,49,164	12,57,470	2,24,45,063	2,14,78,908	1,65,50,170
Bombay	4,27,557	8,56,073	9,66,144	48,73,561	41,66,998	65,23,967
Sind	90,252	1,28,879	81,720	15,11,823	14,47,896	10,76,474
Madras	71,261	63,311	30,548	5,14,409	6,71,384	3,28,661
Burma						
TOTAL	33,03,738	42,04,835	34,56,026	3,14,43,305	2,98,08,117	2,93,05,203
(*Indian Merchandise*)—	11,81,45,473	10,44,71,094	10,02,67,578	65,88,00,880	66,12,20,216	49,70,62,621
Bengal	1,70,010	39,360	18,728	17,76,242	18,13,509	2,92,969
Bihar and Orissa	3,26,14,915	4,36,43,978	2,13,19,745	35,81,47,904	41,48,07,921	35,39,41,671
Bombay	1,90,13,870	1,18,40,654	1,14,03,871	22,28,73,825	18,10,23,075	14,98,05,530
Sind	1,47,64,693	1,66,87,003	1,50,38,148	16,34,32,599	15,61,70,292	14,37,83,955
Madras	1,19,72,770	1,37,26,677	93,91,013	17,17,41,036	14,06,32,940	10,51,00,006
Burma						
TOTAL	19,66,81,731	19,04,08,766	15,80,35,583	157,67,68,046	155,56,67,953	124,99,86,752
Total Foreign and Indian Merchandise exported—	11,83,24,705	10,47,78,502	10,13,87,722	66,08,99,324	66,32,63,147	50,18,88,552
Bengal	1,70,010	39,360	18,728	17,76,242	18,13,509	2,92,969
Bihar and Orissa	3,51,50,351	4,64,93,142	2,25,77,215	38,05,24,467	43,62,86,829	37,04,91,841
Bombay	1,94,41,427	1,26,96,727	1,23,70,015	22,77,47,386	18,51,90,073	15,03,29,497
Sind	1,48,54,945	1,68,15,882	1,57,20,468	16,49,34,427	15,76,18,188	14,48,60,429
Madras	1,20,44,031	1,37,89,988	93,27,561	17,22,61,505	14,13,04,324	10,51,23,667
Burma						
TOTAL	19,99,85,469	19,46,13,601	16,15,01,709	1,60,82,11,351	158,54,76,070	127,92,91,355
DITTO, GOVERNMENT STORES	76,552	95,383	2,16,976	8,64,694	8,88,062	12,41,691
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	20,00,62,021	19,47,11,984	16,17,18,685	1,60,90,76,045	158,63,64,132	128,05,33,046
TREASURE, PRIVATE—	85,068	93,749	3,301	8,61,042	55,58,852	30,38,589
Bengal	57,13,366	33,81,086	1,03,500	4,99,41,084	3,70,21,198	1,89,56,085
Bombay	7,431	...	...	4,65,570	11,34,394	2,23,006
Sind	480	189	10,00,713	36,10,822	97,27,591	56,18,727
Madras	...	...	...	26,350	36,26,735	9,24,110
Burma						
TOTAL	58,06,395	34,75,024	11,07,514	5,49,04,868	5,70,68,770	2,87,61,017
DITTO, GOVERNMENT	2,714	...	50,50,000	2,81,24,621	6,086	1,27,20,000
TOTAL TREASURE	58,09,109	34,75,024	61,57,514	8,30,89,489	5,70,74,856	4,14,81,017
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPORTS	20,58,71,130	19,81,87,008	16,78,76,199	169,21,65,534	164,34,38,988	132,20,14,063
GROSS AMOUNT OF IMPORT DUTY COLLECTED *including Salt*	88,34,978	95,48,582	80,75,428	6,50,86,712	6,99,14,742	6,49,76,431
DITTO, EXPORT DUTY COLLECTED	7,10,840	7,15,212	5,97,292	80,60,341	69,85,581	50,10,414

SUMMARIES—Imports of Foreign Merchandise

—	Month of November			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	1,53,846	1,45,208	95,587	— 49,621	— 58,259
B. Fruits and Vegetables	21,38,451	21,91,793	18,14,944	— 3,76,849	— 3,23,507
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	77,711	5,40,921	94,462	— 4,46,459	+ 16,751
D. Liquors	16,78,169	14,56,366	14,21,706	— 34,660	— 2,56,463
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	24,79,425	24,59,026	24,30,312	— 28,714	— 49,113
F. Spices	16,26,679	15,59,486	14,11,162	— 1,48,324	— 2,15,517
G. Sugar	1,50,27,868	1,70,73,393	83,59,372	— 87,14,021	— 66,68,496
H. Tea	1,90,029	2,22,527	3,40,251	+ 1,17,724	+ 1,50,222
I. Other Food and Drink	5,83,317	7,00,045	8,81,106	+ 1,81,061	+ 2,97,789
J. Tobacco	5,44,459	7,18,136	6,73,214	— 44,922	+ 1,28,755
Total, Class I	2,44,99,954	2,70,66,901	1,75,22,116	— 95,44,785	— 69,77,838
II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent fuel	11,44,652	13,09,267	7,89,538	— 5,19,729	— 3,55,114
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	4,16,228	3,29,245	1,48,109	— 1,81,136	— 2,68,119
C. Hides and Skins, raw	1,11,018	1,36,758	86,522	— 50,236	— 24,496
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture.	14,156	19,422	23,345	+ 3,923	+ 9,189
E. Oils	35,29,705	27,68,112	46,09,747	+ 18,41,635	+ 10,80,042
F. Seeds	32,391	90,007	3,60,235	+ 2,70,228	+ 3,27,844
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	2,36,465	2,46,208	3,11,157	+ 64,949	+ 74,692
H. Textile materials	30,09,506	12,69,326	11,00,834	— 1,68,492	— 19,08,672
I. Wood and Timber	4,61,002	10,65,723	5,64,350	— 5,01,373	+ 1,03,348
J. Miscellaneous	21,95,313	21,69,379	4,92,247	— 16,77,132	— 17,03,066
Total, Class II	1,11,50,436	94,03,447	84,83,084	— 9,17,363	— 26,64,352
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Apparel	23,53,927	24,67,148	15,80,727	— 8,86,421	— 7,73,200
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	3,13,007	4,10,001	5,35,978	+ 1,25,977	+ 2,22,971
C. Carriages and Carts, *including* cycles and motor cars.	23,87,841	24,15,785	12,00,021	— 12,15,764	— 11,87,820
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	19,28,228	21,91,847	16,02,324	— 5,89,523	— 3,25,904
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (*except* machine tools), and Instruments.	54,44,701	55,23,936	32,96,193	— 22,27,743	— 21,48,508
F. Dyes and Colours	20,83,714	18,17,269	9,26,802	— 8,90,467	— 11,56,912
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood.	2,86,089	3,79,741	2,18,443	— 1,61,298	— 67,646
H. Glassware and Earthenware	20,21,123	21,79,913	7,68,131	— 14,11,782	— 12,52,992
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	4,63,224	3,48,277	2,27,010	— 1,21,267	— 2,36,214
J. Machinery of all kinds, *including* belting for machinery.	53,23,474	67,91,758	55,19,877	— 12,71,881	+ 1,96,403
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	1,18,59,907	1,37,13,754	77,67,999	— 59,45,755	— 40,91,908
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	31,84,145	55,64,610	21,02,923	— 34,61,687	— 10,81,222
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	18,75,947	19,97,379	15,88,444	— 4,08,935	— 2,87,503
N. Railway Plant and Rolling-stock	78,77,422	73,53,651	87,82,226	+ 14,28,575	+ 9,04,804
O. Yarns and textile fabrics	6,38,35,756	6,62,62,304	5,04,73,821	— 1,57,88,483	— 1,33,61,935
P. Miscellaneous	63,14,862	60,24,120	50,15,645	— 10,08,475	— 12,99,217
Total, Class III	11,70,53,867	12,54,41,493	9,16,06,564	— 3,38,34,929	— 2,54,46,803
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified	26,28,052	26,89,938	17,58,266	— 9,31,672	— 8,69,786
Total	15,53,31,809	16,46,01,779	11,93,73,030	— 4,52,28,749	— 3,59,58,779

SUMMARIES.—Exports of Foreign Merchandise.

—	Month of November			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	98,012	51,265	21,364	— 29,901	— 76,648
B. Fruits and Vegetables	68,510	1,78,885	54,597	— 1,24,288	— 13,913
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	1,200	17,108	3,190	— 13,918	+ 1,990
D. Liquors	3,683	7,315	3,779	— 3,536	+ 96
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores	16,356	29,533	10,367	— 19,166	— 5,989
F. Spices	4,243	1,47,787	33,047	— 1,14,740	+ 28,804
G. Sugar	2,02,695	3,71,094	18,42,552	+ 14,71,458	+ 16,39,857
H. Tea	36,445	21,934	5,940	— 15,994	— 30,505
I. Other Food and Drink	8,424	11,581	24,162	+ 12,581	+ 15,738
J. Tobacco	3,336	2,851	1,215	— 1,636	— 2,121
Total, Class I	4,42,904	8,39,353	20,00,213	+ 11,60,860	+ 15,57,309
II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	44	30	...	— 30	— 44
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	53,886	49,527	39,186	— 10,341	— 14,700
C. Hides and Skins, raw	...	...	...	...	...
D. Metallic ores and scrap metals for remanufacture	20,781	4,007	...	— 4,007	— 20,781
E. Oils	4,525	3,432	2,881	— 551	— 1,644
F. Seeds	62	22	2,00,015	+ 1,99,993	+ 1,99,953
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	...	...	...	...	...
H. Textile Materials	2,09,870	5,31,640	1,76,696	— 3,54,944	— 33,174
I. Wood and Timber	1,435	2,273	1,269	— 1,004	— 166
J. Miscellaneous	42,497	1,07,169	17,888	— 89,281	— 24,609
Total, Class II	3,33,100	6,98,100	4,37,935	— 2,60,165	+ 1,04,835
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Apparel	1,22,904	94,781	1,25,529	+ 30,748	+ 2,625
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military stores	4,627	7,205	3,755	— 3,450	— 872
C. Carriages and Carts, *including* cycles and motor-cars	20,729	51,671	37,916	— 13,755	+ 17,187
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	53,388	46,894	22,117	— 24,777	— 31,271
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (*except* machine tools), and instruments	1,82,211	2,18,088	79,937	— 1,38,151	— 1,02,274
F. Dyes and Colours	25,995	32,578	3,164	— 29,414	— 22,831
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood	28,634	64,666	1,21,910	+ 57,244	+ 93,276
H. Glassware and Earthenware	56,238	59,998	13,546	— 46,452	— 42,692
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	3,816	5,278	4,906	— 372	+ 1,090
J. Machinery of all kinds, *including* belting for machinery	30,935	44,117	22,716	— 21,401	— 8,219
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof	29,569	40,504	13,224	— 27,280	— 16,345
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	60,853	1,14,043	3,676	— 1,10,367	— 57,177
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	15,389	20,623	26,883	+ 6,260	+ 11,494
N. Railway plant and Rolling stock	29,277	8,642	60	— 8,582	— 29,217
O. Yarns and textile fabrics	15,89,917	16,25,470	3,97,656	— 12,27,814	— 11,92,261
P. Miscellaneous	1,55,940	98,628	87,476	— 11,152	— 68,464
Total, Class III	24,10,422	25,33,186	9,64,471	— 15,68,715	— 14,45,951
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified	1,17,312	1,34,196	53,407	— 80,789	— 63,905
Total	33,03,738	42,04,835	34,56,026	— 7,48,809	+ 1,52,288

SUMMARIES.—Exports of Indian Merchandise.

	Month of November			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	4,83,792	5,32,872	3,14,895	— 2,17,977	— 1,68,897
B. Fruits and Vegetables	3,75,084	4,45,906	3,31,081	— 1,14,825	— 44,003
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	3,42,26,831	2,36,92,979	2,39,06,921	+ 2,13,942	— 1,03,19,910
D. Liquors	4,312	4,647	...	— 4,647	— 4,312
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores	2,96,771	4,15,033	4,25,074	+ 10,041	+ 1,28,303
F. Spices	3,95,667	4,44,817	5,71,019	+ 1,26,202	+ 1,75,352
G. Sugar	81,626	57,702	42,139	— 15,563	— 39,487
H. Tea	2,14,99,663	1,99,92,418	3,52,52,118	+ 1,52,59,700	+ 1,37,52,455
I. Other Food and Drink	3,27,675	2,80,442	3,74,096	+ 93,654	+ 46,421
J. Tobacco	1,67,329	2,91,830	2,50,799	— 41,031	+ 83,470
Total, Class I	5,78,58,750	4,61,58,646	6,14,68,142	+ 1,53,09,496	+ 36,09,392
II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	5,73,129	4,72,644	4,71,282	— 1,362	— 1,01,847
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	20,72,003	20,27,613	10,89,807	— 9,37,806	— 9,82,196
C. Hides and Skins, raw	67,19,847	69,46,220	30,76,762	— 38,69,458	— 36,43,085
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	13,80,953	19,28,320	8,19,805	— 11,08,515	— 5,61,148
E. Oils	7,78,941	9,69,056	8,60,729	— 1,08,327	+ 81,788
F. Seeds	95,04,166	1,16,07,937	76,45,784	— 39,62,153	— 18,58,382
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	44,359	89,840	42,356	— 47,484	— 2,003
H. Textile materials	5,98,84,365	6,93,91,712	2,42,52,196	— 4,51,39,516	— 3,56,32,169
I. Wood and Timber	8,33,861	7,80,603	5,83,206	— 1,97,397	— 2,50,655
J. Miscellaneous	23,02,295	27,45,362	26,48,151	— 97,211	+ 3,45,856
Total, Class II	8,40,93,919	9,69,59,307	4,14,90,078	— 5,54,69,229	— 4,26,03,841
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Apparel	1,38,867	92,852	78,127	— 14,725	— 60,740
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	...	...	...	...	...
C. Carriages and Carts, *including* cycles and motor cars	5,470	4,700	...	— 4,700	— 5,470
D. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	1,51,09,450	31,50,611	27,19,662	— 4,30,949	— 1,23,89,788
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (*except* machine tools), and Instruments	30,092	1,23,947	17,737	— 1,06,210	— 12,355
F. Dyes and Colours	4,47,678	5,37,455	12,02,863	+ 6,65,408	+ 7,55,185
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood	48,642	34,653	11,949	— 22,704	— 36,693
H. Glassware and Earthenware	16,358	10,288	5,311	— 4,977	— 11,047
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	36,38,862	24,28,782	47,04,089	+ 22,75,307	+ 10,65,227
J. Machinery of all kinds, *including* belting for machinery	...	6,226	3,665	— 2,561	+ 3,665
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof	4,58,243	3,86,497	4,06,906	+ 20,409	— 51,337
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof	1,87,715	1,46,397	1,19,360	— 27,037	— 68,355
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	5,825	5,513	3,135	— 2,378	— 2,690
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	13,711	12,102	2,432	— 9,670	— 11,279
O. Yarns and textile fabrics	2,98,12,035	3,51,43,183	4,23,11,300	+ 71,68,117	+ 1,24,99,265
P. Miscellaneous	28,02,085	30,23,634	22,01,458	— 8,22,176	— 6,00,627
Total, Class III	5,27,15,033	4,51,06,840	5,37,87,994	+ 86,81,154	+ 10,72,961
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	20,14,029	21,83,973	12,99,469	— 8,84,504	— 7,14,560
Total	19,66,81,731	19,04,08,766	15,80,45,683	3,23,63,083	3,86,36,048

SUMMARIES.—Imports of Foreign Merchandise.

	Eight months, 1st April to 30th November			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	20,38,480	22,74,022	20,31,038	—2,42,984	—7,442
B. Fruits and Vegetables	67,95,992	69,55,432	56,01,908	— 13,53,574	—11,94,084
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	10,31,827	11,79,591	31,35,969	+ 19,56,378	+ 21,04,142
D. Liquors	1,15,34,995	1,17,25,720	1,07,95,400	—9,30,320	—7,39,595
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	1,46,87,560	1,60,58,902	1,38,63,620	—21,95,282	—8,23,940
F. Spices	1,06,50,630	1,11,85,493	1,02,14,908	—9,70,585	—4,35,722
G. Sugar	9,88,20,576	10,01,30,045	6,56,56,008	—3,44,74,037	—3,31,64,568
H. Tea	15,18,929	17,45,233	16,10,704	—1,34,529	+ 91,775
I. Other Food and Drink	58,46,984	56,65,029	53,00,423	—3,64,606	—5,46,561
J. Tobacco	41,95,550	48,68,431	46,00,117	—2,68,314	+ 4,04,567
Total, Class I	15,71,21,523	16,17,87,948	12,28,10,095	—3,89,77,853	—3,43,11,428
II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	76,06,644	78,84,679	61,34,045	—17,50,634	—14,72,599
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	17,74,588	16,46,317	7,86,997	—8,59,320	—9,87,591
C. Hides and Skins, raw	9,15,053	8,85,490	7,03,837	—1,81,653	—2,11,216
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture.	3,53,432	5,00,005	2,77,837	—2,22,168	—75,595
E. Oils	2,51,78,775	2,57,74,493	3,00,33,143	+ 42,58,650	+ 48,54,368
F. Seeds	4,41,611	5,24,050	23,22,949	+ 17,98,899	+ 18,81,338
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	11,97,961	16,00,390	14,53,964	—1,46,426	+ 2,56,003
H. Textile materials	3,46,33,747	1,25,68,462	1,23,70,190	—1,98,272	—2,22,63,557
I. Wood and Timber	36,68,683	50,84,373	51,93,237	+ 1,08,864	+ 15,24,554
J. Miscellaneous	1,36,61,631	1,43,79,007	38,97,391	—1,04,81,616	—97,64,240
Total, Class II	8,94,32,125	7,08,47,266	6,31,73,590	—76,73,676	—2,62,58,535
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Apparel	1,57,68,884	1,74,36,826	1,25,74,071	—48,62,755	—31,94,813
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	23,51,779	25,22,444	23,46,235	—1,76,209	—5,544
C. Carriages and Carts, *including* cycles and motor cars.	1,10,04,873	1,32,39,146	90,58,344	—41,80,802	—19,46,529
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	1,37,59,681	1,57,02,302	1,40,15,287	—16,87,015	+ 2,55,606
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (*except* machine tools) and Instruments.	3,49,73,595	4,23,32,127	3,21,71,239	—1,01,60,888	—28,02,356
F. Dyes and Colours	1,44,38,210	1,48,43,632	1,16,59,238	—31,84,394	—27,78,972
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood.	18,99,943	23,00,264	18,49,559	—4,50,705	—50,384
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,46,35,056	1,76,15,801	1,08,00,564	—68,15,237	—38,34,492
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	28,56,843	26,09,697	21,97,366	—4,12,331	—6,59,477
J. Machinery of all kinds, *including* belting for machinery.	3,44,36,135	5,33,34,591	4,72,29,931	—61,04,660	+ 1,27,93,796
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	6,75,95,765	9,64,71,745	7,38,48,819	—2,26,22,926	+ 62,53,054
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	2,32,21,370	3,71,51,620	3,15,99,663	—55,51,957	+ 83,78,293
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	1,36,11,098	1,55,75,114	1,30,07,688	—25,67,426	—6,03,410
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	3,88,73,615	6,24,93,335	7,28,00,575	+ 1,03,07,240	+ 3,39,26,960
O. Yarns and textile fabrics	45,56,81,999	52,42,93,091	40,79,48,412	—11,63,44,679	—4,77,33,587
P. Miscellaneous	4,18,74,348	4,84,61,617	4,69,46,406	—15,15,211	+ 50,72,058
Total, Class III	78,69,83,194	96,63,83,352	79,00,53,397	—17,63,29,955	+ 30,70,203
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,63,70,455	1,94,46,235	1,79,20,462	—15,25,773	+ 15,50,007
Total	1,04,99,07,297	1,21,84,64,801	99,39,57,544	—22,45,07,257	—5,59,49,753

SUMMARIES—Exports of Foreign Merchandise.

—	Eight months, 1st April to 30th November			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	6,09,404	3,75,551	2,57,592	− 1,17,959	− 3,51,812
B. Fruits and Vegetables	8,76,352	7,38,356	4,28,249	− 3,10,107	− 4,48,103
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	2,934	72,782	2,24,443	+ 1,51,661	+ 2,21,509
D. Liquors	39,284	36,168	30,966	— 5,202	− 8,318
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores	1,18,675	2,08,050	1,21,807	− 86,243	+ 3,132
F. Spices	1,30,652	5,07,174	3,45,232	— 1,61,942	+ 2,14,580
G. Sugar	12,06,716	12,84,463	84,59,551	+ 71,75,088	+ 72,52,835
H. Tea	3,05,470	2,54,732	1,05,874	− 1,48,858	− 1,99,596
I. Other Food and Drink	25,956	52,850	1,23,055	+ 70,205	+ 97,099
J. Tobacco	48,252	25,410	15,359	− 10,051	− 32,893
Total, Class I	33,63,695	35,55,536	1,01,12,128	+ 65,56,592	+ 67,48,433
II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	3.544	2,135	571	− 1,564	− 2,973
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	7,12,961	7,63,696	6,27,563	− 1,36,133	− 85,398
C. Hides and Skins, raw	6,300	...	...	...	− 6,300
D. Metallic ores and scrap *iron or steel* for re-manufacture.	2,81,232	2,63,322	98,327	− 1,65,005	− 1,82,905
E. Oils	55,273	55,222	47,644	− 7,578	− 7,629
F. Seeds	11,856	1,512	2,01,817	+ 2,00,305	+ 1,89,961
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	2,810	2,511	1,180	− 1,331	− 1,630
H. Textile materials	43,86,473	32,05,995	28,24,222	— 3,81,773	— 15,62,251
I. Wood and Timber	17,290	18,717	33,998	+ 15,281	+ 16,708
J. Miscellaneous	8,07,712	10,22,767	7,48,464	— 2,74,303	— 59,248
Total, Class II	62,85,451	53,35,887	45,83,786	− 7,52,101	— 17,01,665
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Apparel	8,15,795	11,46,306	7,45,372	− 4,00,934	— 70,423
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military stores	68,437	2,14,984	66,393	− 1,48,591	− 2,044
C. Carriages and Carts, *including* cycles and motor cars.	6,77,434	4,96,604	5,12,357	+ 15,753	− 1,65,077
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	4.65,353	4,35,527	2,76,050	— 1,59,477	— 1,89,303
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (*except* machine tools), and Instruments.	16,47,038	16,29,761	13,16,729	— 3,13,032	— 3,30,309
F. Dyes and Colours	2,52,488	2,89,234	1,82,435	— 1,06,799	− 70,053
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood.	2,55,427	3,81,456	3,89,158	+ 7,702	+ 1,33,731
H. Glassware and Earthenware	5,51,463	4,72,530	3,31,687	− 1,40,843	− 2,19,776
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	44,124	90,784	37,249	− 53,535	− 6,875
J. Machinery of all kinds, *including* belting for machinery.	6,42,509	3,52,953	3,61,545	+ 8,592	− 2,80,964
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof	3,03,066	3,24,516	2,90,431	— 34,085	— 12,635
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	6,80,593	7,64,952	5,11,971	— 2,52,981	− 1,68,622
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	1,33,998	1,40,784	1,21,821	− 18,963	− 12,177
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	56,766	82,282	45,137	− 37,145	— 11,629
O. Yarns and textile fabrics	1,28,69,088	1,18,38,186	76,81,663	— 41,56,523	− 51,87,425
P. Miscellaneous	13,77,200	12,33,203	9,01,320	− 3,31,883	− 4,75,880
Total, Class III	2,08,40,779	1,98,94,062	1,37,71,318	— 61,22,744	− 70,69,461
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified	9,53,880	10,22,632	8,37,971	— 1,84,661	— 1,15,409
Total	3,14,43,805	2,98,08,117	2,93,05,203	— 5,02,914	— 21,38,102

SUMMARIES—Exports of Indian Merchandise.

—	Eight months, 1st April to 30th November			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1914 as compared with 1912
	1912	1913	1914		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	20,13,423	22,76,132	18,92,973	— 3,83,159	— 1,20,450
B. Fruits and Vegetables	29,18,719	37,11,721	31,09,419	— 6,02,302	+ 1,90,700
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	42,60,19,446	32,51,20,395	21,01,99,946	— 11,49,20,449	— 21,58,19,500
D. Liquors	65,035	21,272	554	— 20,718	— 64,511
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores	30,38,051	33,68,252	30,43,602	− 3,24,650	+ 5,551
F. Spices	61,92,323	48,10,900	49,76,242	+ 1,65,342	— 12,16,081
G. Sugar	22,09,066	9,53,183	5,6.,894	− 3,92,289	— 16,48,172
H. Tea	10,36,91,191	11,14,93,161	11,07,28,550	— 7,64,611	+ 70,37,359
I. Other Food and Drink	98,42,344	59,91,189	1,12,67,644	+ 52,76,455	+ 14,25,300
J. Tobacco	28,01,405	38.29,769	22,19,416	— 16,10,353	— 5,81,989
Total, Class I	55,87,91,033	46,15,75,974	34,79,99,240	— 11,35,76 734	— 21,07,91,793
II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent fuel	62,89,327	49,38,196	31,51,031	— 17,87,165	— 31,38,296
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	1,28,05,065	1,18,33,608	1,11,75,802	— 6,57,806	— 16,29,263
C. Hides and Skins, raw	7,01,92,193	6,66,41,332	5,13,32,793	— 1,50,08,539	— 1,85,59,400
D. Metallic ores and scrap metal for re-manufacture.	80,35,025	1,04,91,964	76,34,707	— 28,57,257	— 4,00,318
E. Oils	53,54,827	62,50,877	56,57,945	— 5,92,932	+ 3,03,118
F. Seeds	15,51,23,329	15,12,32,637	11,90,52,397	— 3,21,80,240	— 3,60,70,932
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	5,12,745	6,38,503	4,63,321	— 1,75,182	— 49,424
H. Textile materials	33,76,02,281	43,40,76,549	36,62,99,084	— 6,77,77,465	+ 2,86,96,803
I. Wood and Timber	67,62,947	68,73,793	60,10,189	— 8,63,604	— 7,52,758
J. Miscellaneous	1,70,90,353	1,79,42,915	1,48,75,884	— 30,67,031	— 22,14,469
Total, Class II	61,97,68,092	71,09,20,374	58,59,53,153	— 12,49,67,221	— 3,38,14,939
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Apparel	11,61,763	11,43,643	8,72,509	— 2,71,140	— 2,89,254
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	55	117	195	+ 78	+ 140
C. Carriages and Carts (*including* Cycles and Motor Cars).	24,364	23,600	11,047	— 12,553	— 13,317
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	8,47,61,105	2,67,37,120	1,39,07,412	— 1,28,29,708	— 7,08,53,693
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (*except* machine tools), and Instruments.	4,14,978	4,99,060	2,66,115	— 2,32,945	— 1,48,863
F. Dyes and Colours	68,54,001	64,50,693	65,20,769	+ 70,076	— 3,33,232
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood.	4,37,495	3,27,652	3,08,164	— 19,488	— 1,29,331
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,42,742	1,24,430	87,130	— 37,300	— 55,612
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather.	3,04,16,799	2,81,30,132	2,94,87,579	+ 13,57,447	— 9,29,220
J. Machinery of all kinds, *including* belting for machinery.	9,046	12,327	13,128	+ 801	+ 4,082
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	30,90,990	34,30,980	19,06,703	— 15,24,277	— 11,84,287
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	17,04,619	10,92,666	17,46,721	+ 6,54,055	+ 42,102
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	48,369	60,500	29,391	— 31,109	— 18,978
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	65,674	1,21,422	80,503	— 40,919	+ 14,829
O. Yarns and textile fabrics	23,36,63,889	27,56,50,859	22,88,92,003	— 4,67,58,856	— 47,71,886
P. Miscellaneous	1,97,84,973	2,27,93,478	1,87,18,734	— 40,74,744	— 10,66,239
Total, Class III	38,25,80,862	36,65,98,685	30,28,48,103	— 6,37,50,582	— 7,97,32,759
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified	1,56,28,059	1,65,72,920	1,31,86,256	— 33,86,664	— 24,41,803
Total	1,57,67,68,046	1,55,56,67,953	1,24,99,86,752	— 30,56,81,201	— 32,67,81,294

WEEKLY TRADE MOVEMENTS.

For the week ending 19th December, 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

COTTON GOODS.

Twist and Yarn.

			1913	1914
Foreign— Imports by sea into	Calcutta	lbs.	234,814	306,555
	Bombay	,,	103,375	237,317
	Madras	,,	251,235	25,995
Indian— Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	...	50,800
	Bombay	,,	2,886,330	7,472,100
	Madras	,,	8,000	...

Grey Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	18,113,757	19,486,889
	Bombay	,,	3,080,388	2,152,874
	Karachi	,,	12,56,366	4,000
	Madras	,,	2,868,219	245,350
	Rangoon	,,	397,737	176,980

White Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	2,881,249	6,656,640
	Bombay	,,	3,205,103	2,879,473
	Karachi	,,	3,735,067	901,278
	Madras	,,	1,695,158	444,738
	Rangoon	,,	790,816	508,061

Other Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	2,004,421	1,923,148
	Bombay	,,	4,487,162	4,206,944
	Karachi	,,	2,487,396	353,860
	Madras	,,	2,322,041	521,693
	Rangoon	,,	1,684,383	454,276

Piece Goods.

(Indian and Foreign.)

Despatches by rail from	Calcutta	cwt.	...	28,631
	Bombay	,,	11,364	9,772
	Karachi	,,	12,243	3,082
	Madras	,,	4,984	3,918

Raw Cotton.

Imports into Bombay	By sea	cwt.	456	10,672
	Coastwise	,,	21,933	...
	By rail	,,	310,222	133,638
Imports into Karachi by rail		,,	51,940	632
,, ,, Calcutta by rail and river		,,	51,101	27,377

JUTE.

			1913	1914
Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	806,896	560,030
Exports by sea from Calcutta	Gunny bags	No.	8,582,459	3,716,600
	,, cloth	yds.	24,767,650	37,631,700
	Jute, raw	cwt.	387,535	396,220
Chittagong—Jute		,,	47,354	...

COTTON SEEDS.

Exports by sea from Bombay		cwt.	280,323	...

OIL SEEDS.

Linseed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	37,429	21,939
	By sea	,,	399	...
	Coastwise	,,	403	50
	By rail	,,	20,402	5,203
Karachi by rail and river		,,	864	...
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	38,764	9,074
	Bombay	,,	19,997	99,970
	Karachi	,,	...	...

Rape and Mustard Seed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	40,050	19,820
	By sea	,,	...	...
	Coastwise	,,	180	750
	By rail	,,	1,252	334
Karachi by rail and river		,,	6,398	150
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	3	...
	Bombay	,,	18,104	1,609
	Karachi	,,	12,443	...

RICE.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	251,603	139,630
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	71,581	79,074
	Chittagong	,,	86	...
	Bombay	,,	21,989	23,335
	Karachi	,,	34,910	11,647
	Madras	,,	11	...
	Rangoon	,,	218,141	142,341

TEA.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		lbs.	2,530,515	6,275,584
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	3,355,431	4,540,599
	Chittagong	,,	1,222,267	...

WHEAT.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	63,660	30,280
	Karachi by rail	,,	84,093	53,781
	By sea	,,	...	...
	Coastwise	,,	2,733	5,215
	By rail	,,	21,838	19,381
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	824	1,092
	Bombay	,,	1,662	97
	Karachi	,,	...	4,121

KEROSENE OIL. WEEK ENDING 19th DECEMBER, 1914, AND CORRESPONDING WEEK OF 1913.

Imports by sea into—	From Russia.		From America.		From All other Foreign countries.		Total.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913	1914.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Calcutta	...	...	120,705	234,901	...	2,092,678	120,705	2,327,579
Bombay	...	...	787	...	...	...	787	...
Karachi	...	...	378,788	...	...	...	378,788	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Exports by sea from Burma to	Bengal	136,448	...
	Bombay	401,564	903,393
	Sind	368,800	968,764
	Madras	...	981,100
	Indian Ports, Non-Br.	188,800	...
	Foreign Ports	...	...

[Note.—The weekly trade movements are compiled in the Department of Statistics from the figures obtained from the Railway Traffic Offices, Steamer Companies, Kidderpore Docks, Superintendent, Inland Vessel Wharves; Supervisor, Calcutta Canals; registering stations of Calcutta road traffic, and the Collectors of Customs.]

EXPORTS—RUNNING TOTALS (INCLUDING FIGURES RECORDED ON PAGE 514) FROM JANUARY.

	Twist and Yarn (Indian)		Jute, Raw		Jute Manufactures: Gunny bags		Jute Manufactures: Gunny cloth		Cotton seed	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	8,717,413	2,635,737	17,384,781	9,402,447	345,134,796	358,306,105	1,107,288,176	990,901,355	—	—
Bombay	179,469,792	150,309,355	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,419,401	6,195,861
Karachi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras	92,157	70,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	1,174,297	426,302	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Linseed		Rape and Mustard		Rice		Tea		From April: Wheat	
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	3,374,725	4,500,958	168,114	144,068	7,266,696	4,824,031	204,928,809	207,718,155	1,444,844	27,794
Bombay	3,722,185	2,798,438	1,137,146	775,745	616,196	590,631	—	—	4,992,278	186,198
Karachi	33,956	80,363	3,117,129	2,491,948	993,240	894,316	—	—	17,068,563	12,878,261
Madras	—	—	—	—	7,342	1,724	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	26,113,934	20,209,100	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	71,888	1,765	53,763,646	47,801,423	—	—

Note.—The dash against some of the ports indicates that figures for these ports have not been called for and published in the *Indian Trade Journal*.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR, WEEK ENDING 19th DEC. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

	Refined Sugar imported into: Calcutta		Bombay		Karachi		Madras		Rangoon		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom	19	...	109	16	60	...	62	...	52	...	302	16
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	...	...	31,186	...	30,352	...	...	...	...	...	61,538	...
Other European Countries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	172,080	69,528	30,984	15,620	36,580	79,777	1,000	...	14,471	8	255,115	164,933
Mauritius	...	10,687	12,599	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	12,691	10,687
Other non-European Countries.	...	...	...	120	...	...	1,320	...	293	...	1,613	120
									Total Refined		331,259	175,756
									Total Unrefined		...	...
									Grand Total		331,259	175,756

DESPATCHES OF SUGAR DURING THE WEEK ENDING 19th DEC. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

		1913 cwt.	1914 cwt.
From Calcutta	By rail	112,745	42,970
	,, river	39,281	12,281
	,, road	4,008	3,151
	,, sea (foreign)	1,998	15
	,, ,, (coastwise)	680	1,581

		1913 cwt.	1914 cwt.
From Bombay	By Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Great Indian Peninsula Railway (figures are not furnished by this Railway).	34,840	6,129
From Karachi	By rail	84,462	26,936

The only figures excluded from the statement for week ending 12th December, 1914, was:—Despatches of sugar by rail from Calcutta 5,960 cwts.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

THE following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule IV (excepting molasses and all other kinds of sugar), *firstly*, the total imports into India in the month of November, 1914, and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses; and, *secondly*, a running total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th September) and the average net value per cwt. so far established. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1916 :—

Description of sugar.	IMPORTED DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1914.		IMPORTED SINCE 1ST OCTOBER, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	R a.	Cwt.	R a.
Sugar, crystallised, beet	...	...	...	...
" " and soft, refined in China	957	14 12	1,874	13 8
" " " " from Java, 23 Dutch Standard and above	240,213	13 8	857,379	12 12
" " " " from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch Standard	322,033	11 12	670,622	11 4
" " " " from Java, 15 Dutch Standard and under	18,903	9 0	25,509	9 4
" " " " from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over	86	10 8	46,698	9 8

RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA.

DISTRICTS.	SEASON 1914-15				SEASON 1913-14			
	Sold in sale No. 28. 15th Dec.		Sold to sale No. 28. 15th Dec.		Sold in sale No. 28. 19th Dec.		Sold to sale No. 28. 19th Dec.	
	Packages	Average price per lb. AS. P.	Packages	Average price per lb. AS. P.	Packages	Average price per lb. AS. P.	Packages	Average price per lb. AS. P.
Assam	12,973	8—0	127,005	7—7	8,097	8—0	189,152	8—2
Cachar	3,927	7—4	77,392	6—7	6,286	7—1	110,079	6—11
Sylhet	4,263	7—5	62,330	6—8	4,870	7—1	97,416	6—11
Darjeeling	3,375	9—1	54,378	9—8	2,837	11—2	82,082	10—4
Dooars	6,364	7—8	119,810	7—0	9,255	7—11	216,750	7—7
Terai	1,227	7—2	25,450	6—10	1,087	7—3	34,828	7—3
Chittagong	392	6—8	3,478	6—4	65	7—1	8,042	6—11
Chota-Nagpore	100	7—7	703	7—4	86	7—5	1,148	7—6
Kumaon and Kangra	...	...	1,026	6—10	...	...	1,461	6—10
Madras	...	...	45	6—9	...	...	161	8—0
Dehra-Dun	457	7—1	4,824	6—7	696	6—8	5,521	6—11
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	6—4
All other places	...	...	...	...	338	7—0	556	7—0
TOTAL	33,578	7—10	476,441	7—4	33,617	7—10	747,668	7—10

The above do not include second-hand Tea, damaged Tea and Dust from those concerns which sell only that grade on this market

			AS.	P.
Season 1914-15	Average price of 80,301 packages Dust* sold to 15th December (sale No. 28)		6	2
" 1913-14	" 50,260 " " * " to 19th December (sale No. 28)		6	9

* On account of gardens which sell only that grade on this market.

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INDEX.

	Page
NOTES	517
Money Market	*ib.*
NOTICES—	
Enquiries	523
FRUIT INDUSTRY OF BALUCHISTAN	524
INDIAN WHEAT SUPPLIES AND EXPORTS	525
TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS	526
WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS	*ib.*
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE	527
SILK INDUSTRY IN ASSAM	531
CO-OPERATIVE PROGRESS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	532
BENGAL COAL FOR THE STRAITS	534
PRICES OF COMMODITIES	535
INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN BRITISH COLONIES	536
THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT TRADE IN 1913-14	537
TABLES—	
Exports of Wheat and Flour	543
Results of Auction Tea Sales in Calcutta	544
Spinning and Weaving Returns	545
Land Trade of British India	548
Weekly Trade Movements	550
Imports of Sugar	552
Imports of Cotton Yarn	*ib.*
DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS	iv

NOTES.

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday Evening.

PRESIDENCY BANK RATES: Calcutta 6 per cent. (Nov. 5, 1914). Bombay 6 per cent. (Aug. 20, 1914). Madras 6 per cent. (Oct. 12, 1914).

EXCHANGE: On demand 1-3⅞. Telegraphic Transfers 1-3 15/16. 3 months 1-4⅜. 6 months 1-4½ (*Nominal.*)

GOVERNMENT PAPER (3½ per cent) Rs. 93-8-0 (*Nominal.*)

The **spot price of wheat at Karachi** on the 26th December was Rs. 43-4-0 per candy of 656 lbs. This is for white wheat on a basis of 30 per cent red wheat, 5 per cent barley and 3 per cent dirt; the price of bags included. The **price of Indian grey yarn** (20's) at Bombay on the 29th December was Re. 0-5-0 to Re. 0-6-0 per lb. and of **cotton (Fully Good machine-ginned Oomras)** Rs. 145 per candy January delivery.

The *Times* states that a new company has just been formed with a capital of £500,000, which it is intended to increase as and when required to £2,000.000, to carry on the business of **margarine manufacturers** and nut and seed edible oil millers and refiners. Sir William Lever is chairman of the company and Mr. Joseph Watson vice-chairman.

The Rangoon spot price of Special Straits Rice on the 29th December was Rs. 290-0-0 per 100 baskets of 75 pounds each, against Rs. 292-8-0 on the 22nd idem.

The following information relating to the **world's crops** as on December 4th is summarised from *Dornbusch's Floating Cargoes List* :—*United Kingdom.*—Milder weather was experienced in the United Kingdom this week with some heavy downpours of rain, but every opportunity is being seized to push forward Wheat sowing. The early sown continues to look well, a remark that also applies to Oats, to which a large area has been planted. The returns of Home-grown Wheat sold last week are given as 75,997 qrs. at an average price of 41*s.* 11*d.* compared with 71,397 qrs. at 41*s.* the week previous, and 54,050 qrs. at 30*s.* 9*d.* in 1913. The three-year average is 58,561 qrs. at 31*s.* 9*d.* *France*.—Milder and generally more favourable weather for grain just sown prevailed this week and sowing is about completed. Excepting in the North, where the war is still in progress, the area covered with grain is almost normal. The snow covering has disappeared. *Italy.*—Weather conditions are, on the whole, seasonable and the new crops make normal progress. *Russia.*—Advices this week report seasonable weather conditions prevail, and the Wheat and Rye crops are having a favourable start. *North Africa.*—Constantine advices of 23 November report rains have benefited the sowings, while at Tunis also good rains for some weeks past have given great satisfaction. *Canada.*—Official advices this week report the increased acreage to be planted with crop next year is 45 per cent, but this will of course much depend upon weather conditions in the Spring. In Manitoba the outlook is for a record crop of Wheat. *United States.*—The *Price Current* states that in the Southern States the seeding of Wheat is progressing as Cotton picking ceases. A large increase in the acreage will result; the South will probably show a gain of 2,000,000 acres, making the country's total 41,500,000 acres. The condition of the New Wheat is below the average. Drought is prevalent over the greater part of the area and Hessian fly infestation is reported in the Soft Wheat region. *Argentina.*—Favourable weather for the harvesting of Wheat, Oats and Linseed in the Northern zone is advised, the drier conditions having much improved the outlook. Quality of the Maize marketed is also better. *Australia.*—Cables this week report useful rains in Victoria improving the outlook. The Commonwealth Wheat yield this season is estimated at 3,100,000 qrs., compared with 12,600,000 qrs. last year. Of the above total, New South Wales will account for 1,962,000 qrs. and South Australia 583,000 qrs. compared with 4,500,000 qrs. and 2,500,000 qrs., respectively. In New South Wales useful rains are advised and good downpours in parts of Queensland.

The following is a summary of the various crop forecasts relating to the season 1914-15 issued by the Department of Statistics, India, and published in the *Indian Trade Journal* on the dates mentioned in the last column :—

Crop.	Tracts comprised in the figures.	Percentage of average Indian crop represented by the tracts mentioned in col. 2.	Estimated Area.	Ratio of reported area to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date.	Estimated outturn.	Ratio of estimated outturn to annual average for these tracts at corresponding date.	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres	Per cent			
Cotton	All cotton-growing tracts.	100	24,030,000	112	4,950,000 bales.	116	Dec. 24, 1914
Sesamum.	U. P.,† Madras, C.P. and Berar, Bombay and Sind,* Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara.	79	3,540,400	117	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Indigo	Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Punjab, Bombay and Sind,* and Bengal.	88·1	104,200	55	...	...	Oct. 22, 1914
Rice	Bengal, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, U. P., Bombay and Sind,* C. P. and Berar, and Assam.	98·9	72,167,000	106	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Groundnut.	Madras, Bombay,* and Burma.	...	1,726,200	173	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Sugarcane.	U. P., Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind,* Assam, N.-W. F. Province, and C. P. and Berar.	99·4	2,450,100	106	...	...	Nov. 5, 1914

N.B.—The ratios in column 3 are calculated on the total acreage in all India in the case of cotton and on that in British India in the case of other crops.

* Including Native States. † "Unmixed Crop."

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 28th November, 1914, were as follows :—Wheat, 41*s.* 11*d.*; barley, 30*s.* 3*d.*; and oats, 25*s.* 8*d.*

Discussing the **effect of the war on wheat prices in Australia** the *Economist* of 21st November says :—The season is not going well for the crops in a considerable portion of the wheat-growing districts. South Australia, writes our Melbourne correspondent, has been undergoing a bad season. In Victoria and Riverina, after a dry winter, the spring rains are greatly wanted, but are slow in coming; but if they come shortly, a fair yield might be hoped for. In the more easterly parts of New South Wales the position is fairly favourable. In any case, however, the Australian wheat harvest at the end of the year can give only moderate results, and these depend upon the course of the spring weather. In the meantime, an extraordinary situation has arisen in the wheat markets owing to the action of the New South Wales Government, which under legislation just passed has fixed the price in Sydney at 4*s.* 2*d.* per bushel (or 33*s.* 4*d.* per quarter), and has taken possession of merchants' stocks. The above price is considerably below the parity of prices obtainable in London, and both the merchants concerned and the farming community regard it as unjust. The price is of advantage to bear speculators caught by the war rise, and also to millers. It is to be noted, however, that for some years past there has been a feeling amongst the town population, including trades unionists, against the farmers receiving more than a moderate price for their wheat; and this feeling was expressed a few years ago at a time of world-wide high prices, though without practical result. The view held is practically that if it is possible to determine wages by means of arbitration courts it should also be possible to determine prices (in favour of the city population as consumers) by official action, and the war has given occasion for putting this theory into practice. In Victoria, a Sydney correspondent informs us, the war has not so far had any serious effect on business, though a good many houses are now beginning to feel the pinch. With regard to wheat, however, the situation has become somewhat strained owing to the seizure by the New South Wales State Government of 142,000 bags of wheat stored in the Railway sheds. The reason given for this is to prevent export of this wheat. The Attorney-General has made a statement that the demand for grain is considerably in excess of the quantity that the State has commandeered, and that the Government proposes to distribute the wheat to such millers as require it. The price which the Government will pay the owners for the wheat is 4*s.* 2*d.*, less the cost of seizure and distribution. This price of 4*s.* 2*d.* has been fixed by the Necessary Commodities Control Commission as a fair price. It has, however, caused a great deal of discontent amongst wheat merchants, who state that the price is much below what it ought to be. Since the commandeer the Victorian Government has fixed the price at 4*s.* 9*d.* per bushel, so that we now have the extraordinary position of a difference of 7*d.* in the price of wheat in the two States.

The *South American Journal* of 28th November says :—The question of a sufficient **supply of bags** for the approaching **Argentine crop** is, says a local contemporary, engaging the attention of merchants. A well-known firm of millers in Cordoba are of the opinion that for the wheat and linseed crops 150 million bags will be required, and that this stock does not exist in the country. The stock of old bags is limited, especially in the Province of Cordoba, where many of these have been used for the maize crop.

The Hull correspondent of the *Oil and Colour Trades Journal*, writing on December 3rd regarding the **Hull oil market**, says :—Owing to a lessened demand for export in consequence of the Government prohibition of export to Holland, linseed oil has been a dull and declining market, prices having undergone a further relapse to the extent of about 1*s.* 6*d.* on the week. Current quotations now being 21*s.* per cwt. naked spot, 21*s.* 3*d.* December, and 21*s.* 7½*d.* Jan.-April delivery. Refined cotton oil has, however, remained steady, but is slightly lower at 23*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. naked spot, and 24*s.* all positions forward to end of April. Crude **cottonseed oil** also has been steady at 22*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. spot for Egyptian, and 21*s.* 6*d.* for Bombay. **Soy oil** is again a purely nominal market, the price for extracted being anything from 24*s.* to 24*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. **Castor oil** is steady at £25 15*s.* per ton for first quality, and £24 15*s.* for second ditto spot (in barrels), less 2½ per cent, free on rail at Hull. **Rape oils** are again a nominal market in the absence of offering. **Olive oil** is quiet, but prices firm, £53 per ton of 253 gals. (casks free) being asked for Levant, and £54 for Spanish, ex store. Forward quotations are, however, purely nominal. This year's Italian olive crop is reported to be a good one, and the yield in oil is estimated at 160,000 tons. Pure East Coast **Cod-liver oil** is again quoted at £17 15*s.* per ton prompt delivery. The exports of oil for the week are :—**Linseed oil**, 4 tons to Denmark, 190 Holland, 17 Italy, 4 Norway, 3 Portugal, 1 Sweden, total 219 tons against 282 tons same week last year; cotton oil, 44 tons to Holland, 30 Italy, 1 Sweden, total 75 tons against 32 tons; soy oil, 112 tons to Italy, 10 Sweden, total 122 tons against 28 tons. The exports for the eleven months ending November are :—Linseed oil, 5,634 tons against 6,850 tons in the same period 1913; cotton oil, 3,035 tons against 4,614 tons; soy oil, 4,196 tons against 6,235 tons.

The Cochin correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes on 22nd December :—Since the destruction of the *Emden* there has been considerable **commercial activity in Cochin**, chiefly in the export trade, **coconut oil and copra** being the principal articles. Several big shipments have been made from the beginning of December, so much so that there never has been so big a boom in the oil market for the last 20 years. We have been having a steamer or two every week, and as I write there is one in the roads taking copra, coconut oil and mattings for Glasgow, London and Liverpool. She is to be here for nearly six days. Several other British steamers are shortly expected. On the whole the commercial outlook is much brighter and promises to be very encouraging.

In their report on **London tea sales**, dated December 4th, Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, Ltd., say :—Supplies of **Indian tea** were on a free scale, 62,542 packages being catalogued (including 9,106 packages of Southern Indian Tea), as against 47,758 offered last week. A feature at both Auction was the strong demand for all descriptions up to 9*d.*, for which rates ruled very firm at the closing quotations of previous sale. There was also good enquiry for useful liquoring invoices from both Assam and Dooars, but for Brokens over 1*s.* there was irregular with sometimes more restricted competition, resulting in prices for this class often favouring buyers. The large bulk of the offerings comprised Teas of rather unattractive quality, but there were a few fine parcels of Darjeelings and Assams which sold well. Southern Indian Teas were largely represented, and in sympathy with other growths were well supported, though with quality often inferior, quotations in some instances were hardly up to those previously ruling. The quantity in print for next week is 60,358 packages. Week's average of Tea sold on Garden Account, season 1914-15, 59,106 packages, average 9·05*d.*, 1913-14 59,068 packages, average 8·87*d.* Season 1914-15 to date 762,833 packages, average 9·12*d.* Season 1913-14 to date 918,361 packages, average 9·41*d.*

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of 5 F. class engines with tenders, 4 III class bogie carriages, 3 military type horse wagons 4-wheeled and 100 covered goods wagons, 4-wheeled, for **the Bengal Dooars Railway.**

The total approximate gross **earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways** from 1st April to 12th December, 1914, are less by Rs. 1,95,25,682 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.*

* The mileage open to quarter ending 30th September, 1914, was 34,944.

From an article appearing in the *Frankfürter Zeitung* of 7th November it is evident that the diminution of the **supply of sacks in Germany** since the outbreak of the war is causing serious inconvenience in commercial circles. This shortage has been brought about by the Government appropriation, for military purposes, of stocks of sacks and of material for their manufacture, and by the failure of the usual supplies of jute from foreign countries. Users of jute sacks in Germany are urgently recommended to employ sacks of heavy material, and to offer attractive prices for the return of empty sacks, it being pointed out that, at the present juncture, durability of the sacks and their preservation for repeated use is of far greater importance than any economy of space in packing which would be gained by the employment of lighter material. Attention is drawn in the same paper to the increasing employment of a **jute substitute** called "Textilose," manufactured in various factories under the control of the Austrian Jute Cartel, and also in Germany, at Oppeln in Silesia. Steps are being taken to increase the output of this material, whereby the shortage of sacks will be less severely felt. It is stated that textilose is also manufactured in Russian Poland, in Paris, Amsterdam and Manchester, but only to a very limited extent, whilst several factories exist in Spain. The material can also be employed in the manufacture of cables, and in electrical work, whilst textilose yarn may be applied to the carpet-making industry.

The following **return** shows the **number of bales of cotton imported and exported at the various ports of the United Kingdom** during the week and 48 weeks ended 26th November, 1914 :—

—	Imports		Exports	
	Week ended 26th Nov., 1914.	48 Weeks ended 26th Nov., 1914.	Week ended 26th Nov., 1914.	48 Weeks ended 26th Nov., 1914.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
American	51,613	2,267,128	5,156	145,662
Brazilian	—	211,033	—	16,014
East Indian	2,476	239,826	330	60,498
Egyptian	16,195	398,530	5,718	127,368
Miscellaneous	2,703*	242,809†	—	12,175
Total	72,987	3,359,326	11,204	361,717

* Including 56 bales British West Indian.

† Including 6,487 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 30,501 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African.

The following is a report by the Imperial Institute, London, on a sample of **kapok** (*Eriodendron anfractuosum*) **from the Sudan :**—The sample consisted of clean, lustrous, curly floss, of pale buff colour and free from seeds. On comparison with a standard sample of commercial Java kapok, the material was found to be lighter in colour, and more curly and lustrous, but it resembled the commercial sample in other respects, being resilient, soft and silky, and weak. On microscopical examination, the fibres were found to present the characteristics of kapok. The hairs varied in length from 0·7 to 1·0 inch, and in diameter from 0·0006 to 0·0012 inch with an average of 0·00087 inch. Fibre of this quality, if shipped from the Sudan in commercial quanities should be able to compete in the European market with Java kapok which is now quoted at 158 to 170 francs per 100 kilos (or about 6½*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb.) c.i.f. Havre, for "extra" quality (May 1914).

It is reported that at a committee meeting of the **Cotton Spinners' Association** held in **Osaka** on the 3rd November, it was decided to carry out a further **curtailment of output** from January 1st, 1915. While there was practical unanimity as to the necessity, one of the most influential companies, *viz.*, the Kanegafuchi, dissented from the general view as to the best method of curtailment and wished to substitute decreased working hours for the stoppage of a percentage of spindles. The meeting, however, passed the following recommendations and it is expected that the Kanegafuchi Company will fall into line, when a General Meeting of the Association will be called to give effect to them : (1) To continue for 6 months from February 1st the present schedule of curtailed working which concludes in January next. (2) From January 1st next for 7 months to further suspend the working of another 10 per cent of the spindles, continuing, however, the present exemption of companies exporting 80 per cent or more of their output. (3) Present method of stoppage of spindles to be applied, In other words, the proposal is to stop work for 4 days and nights per month and to suspend 20 per cent of the spindles working from January 1st till July 31st, 1915. It is stated that at the end of October, 1914, the number of spindles installed was 2,620,500. Of these 2,121,600 are affected by the agreement, but allowing for spindles in course of erection it is calculated that the number working from January 1st, 1915, would be equal to about 2,033,000 working full time. This will compare with 2,325,805 working in January and 2,448,204 in June of this year.

It is notified for general information that of the 840 chests of **Bengal opium** offered for sale at each of the monthly sales from May to August, 1915, not more than 808 chests will be Benares opium and not more than 32 chests will be Patna opium.

The **stock of sugar** at the various Port Commissioners' warehouses in **Calcutta** on the 29th December was 236,438 bags, while the stock in **Bombay** on the 25th idem amounted to 135,000 bags.

The **Karachi Port Trustees** have resolved that a harbour depth of 32 feet will suffice for the requirements of Karachi shipping. The fact that the Suez Canal depth, for which the present maximum draught is 29 feet, may at some distant date be increased to 36 feet will not, it is considered, affect Karachi, as merchant vessels drawing more than 32 feet are not at all likely to frequent the port.

According to *Fairplay* (London) a new agreement for the **insurance of specie to the East** has just been arranged to come into effect on 1st January next, and in the terms fixed a special effort has been made to protect the brokers. The agreement provides for returns of 5 per cent brokerage and 10 per cent discount where business is placed through brokers, but if placed direct only the 10 per cent discount is to be allowed. The rates are as follows :—To India and Straits 2*s.* 6*d.*, Java by mail steamers 2*s.* 6*d.*, Hongkong 3*s.*, China not north of Shanghai, Japan, and Philippines 3*s.* 4*d.*, China and north of Shanghai 4*s.* All insurances must be f. c. and s. and excluding risk of mines.

There is an extensive trade in India in **picture mouldings** imported for the most part from Germany. Separate statistics of these mouldings have been recorded during the last two years and give the following results ;—

Imports of mouldings from	During year ending 31st March 1913. £	During year ending 31st March 1914. £
Germany	32,559	31,015
United Kingdom	2,090	2,543
United States	1,265	1,819

The imports from Germany are plastic mouldings made chiefly from white and pine wood and finished in various colours and ornamental designs. The greater part of the trade is in the cheap and light descriptions of mouldings, but a certain quantity of better class mouldings is also imported. It is believed that the wood is obtained principally from Norway and Sweden and the northern part of Poland and is exported at low prices from those places on account of the German Government allowing favourable rates on the railways. The larger widths of mouldings are used for framing mirrors as well as pictures. The sizes from ¼" up to 2"×8' to 9' are largely imported for picture framing. The price of German plastic mouldings ranges from 1*s.* 10*d.* to 46*s.* c.i.f. per 108 feet. They are imported at Calcutta in sticks of 9 feet each, packed in bundles of 2 to 12 sticks according to thickness. Oak mouldings come principally from the United States.

With effect from January 1st, 1915, the **parcel post service** to France and the countries and places named below will be resumed:—Algeria, Azores, Balearic Islands, Belgian Congo, Corsica, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dahomey and Niger (Military territory), Dominican Republic, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, French Guinea, Gaboon, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madeira, Mauritania, Meyen Congo, Nicaragua, Portugal, Portuguese Colonies in West Africa, Russia in Europe, Salvador, Senegal, Haut-Senegal and Niger (Civil territory), Spain, Venezuela, Danish West Indies, Dutch West Indies, and the French West Indies. The rates and conditions applicable to such parcels will be found in the Post Office Guide for January 1915.

The following Notification appears in the *Fort St. George Gazette* (**Madras**):—(i) With the object of providing facilities for **technical education** in this Presidency, the Government have already sanctioned the reorganization of the Government Technical Institute at Madura, decided to establish a Mechanical Engineering school at Coconada, and are contemplating the opening of a technical school in North Madras. Some time must elapse before these institutions start regular work. Pending the establishment and development of these institutions, the Government have, as an *interim* measure, decided to provide facilities for students of the Presidency to undergo technical training in some of the existing and well-established institutes in other parts of India. With that object, the Government propose to award annually six scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 each per mensem, tenable by the natives of this Presidency, at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, for a period of four years, for the study either of Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Textile manufactures or Technical Chemistry. Of the six scholarships available in 1915 two have already been awarded and four still remain to be awarded. Candidates desirous of applying for these scholarships in the next year should submit their applications to the Director of Industries, Madras, so as to reach him on or before the 31st March 1915. Each application should be in the candidate's own handwriting and in the form appended to these proceedings. (ii) Candidates should be either graduates in Arts or have passed the intermediate examination of the Madras University. Candidates will be required to produce satisfactory evidence of the consent of father or guardian to proceed to Bombay, of good character and of physical fitness to undergo the course of life and study that will have to be followed. The applications should show clearly age, nationality and general educational attainments. (iii) The holders of the scholarships will not be bound by any engagement to serve Government on the completion of their course, nor will the Government be bound to employ them. Each holder will, however, be required to find two sureties to execute an agreement in the form, which will hereafter be settled by the Director of Industries in consultation with the Government Solicitor, providing for the refund to the Government of the amount of the scholarship, should he fail to obtain the diploma granted at the end of the course. (iv) The scholarships will be disbursed through the Principal of the Bombay Institute. In case the Principal reports adversely about any scholarship-holder, the scholarship will be stopped. (v) An extract of paragraphs 4 to 24 of the Calendar of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, for 1914, together with alteration for 1915, is appended for the information of the intending applicants.

* * * * *

With effect from the 1st January, 1915, the use of the following **commercial codes**, *viz.*, the A. B. C., 5th edition, and Western Union Codes, will be permitted in inland telegrams, provided that either the sender or the addressee is at one of the following places, *viz.*, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Rangoon and Bhamo. The use of the A. B. C. Code only will be permitted in the case of telegrams despatched from any place other than those mentioned above to Robat and Mergui or *vice versâ*. The above concession is subject to the following restrictions:—(1) Every such message must state the name of the authorised code employed. This will be included in the Service Instructions and will not be charged for as a word; but the message will be charged a registration fee of 8 annas. (2) Neither private supplements nor the numerical equivalents of the phrases in published codes are ordinarily admissible, but banks which are at present permitted to use one private code group to indicate the amount of a remittance will be allowed to include such word or group in a message which otherwise is in an authorised commercial code. The arrangement now announced does not supersede the system whereby banks are permitted to use one code group in remittance messages. It is hoped that it will be possible to allow the use of certain other codes shortly.

Messrs. H. A. Watson & Co., Metal and Mineral Brokers, in their **Metal Report**, dated Liverpool, December 1st, say:—The Metal Exchange officially re-opened on November 16th, after having been closed since July 30th. The market for **Standard Copper** has been fairly steady since the re-opening, and values have advanced from £52 15*s.* Cash and £53 10*s.* Three Months on the 16th to £55 15*s.* Cash and £55 17*s.* 6*d.* forward this evening. A fair business has been done, and the undertone is stronger. The Statistics just published give the Visible Supply as 35,749 tons and the Liverpool and Swansea stocks as 17,103 tons, being a decrease of 216 tons in the former and an increase of 559 tons in the latter since 16th November. The arrivals from America at Liverpool and Swansea during the past fortnight amount to 5,535 tons, making 63,090 tons 1st January to date, against 41,954 tons same time last year. The present prices for Manufactured Copper are as follow:—Strong Sheets £76, B. S. £57 10*s.* net, Tough £57 10*s.* net, Electrolytic £58 10*s.* December-January £58 15*s.* net c.i.f., India Sheets £72 to £74, and yellow Metal $7\frac{5}{16}$*d.* per lb. **Tin.**—Standard opened firm on 16th, but closed easier at £139 Cash and £138 forward. Some forced realisations further depressed prices, until on 19th £135 Cash and £134 15*s.* Three months was recorded. Only comparatively small business has passed, but the tone is decidedly healthy and values have advanced steadily until to-day, when the close was £144 5*s.* *English.*—Ingots: £148 5*s.* to £148 15*s.* per ton. **Antimony.**—Chinese Regulus, spot, £43 nett; English £50 to £53 per ton, Crude £21 December, £19 to £20 forward. Antimony Ore, about £12 per ton, basis 50 per cent. **Bismuth**—10*s.* per lb. **Iron**—Market strong but only small business passing. Closing quotations: Cash 51-11. One Month 52-2, Three Months 52-8. **Lead**—English Pig, £19 10*s.* Soft Spanish, November sellers £19 2-6, buyers £19. **Nickel**—£195 to £200 per ton. **Quicksilver**—Firsts £11 5*s.* Seconds £11 per bottle. **Spelter**—Ordinary brands sold at £26 2-6, English £26 15*s.* **Sulphate of Copper**—Strong, £20 5*s.* per ton f.o.b. Liverpool. **Wolfram**—Market steady, Value, 31*s.* per unit. **Bar Silver**—Spot, 23*d.* Two Months, $24\frac{13}{16}$*d.*

--Some interesting figures representing the remarkably rapid development in the production of **aluminium** were (says the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*) given by Mr. H. N. Munro, in a paper recently read before the Junior Institution of Engineers. The price per ton in 1889 was £3,256, in 1891 it was £812, and it has decreased until now it is in the neighbourhood of £80. As aluminium is one of the lightest of metals, weighing 160·167 lbs. per cubic foot, it is greatly in demand where light weight is of importance. It is very malleable and ductile, does not tarnish or rust, and is not affected by the action of water. The metal is produced electrically from alumina, an oxide of aluminium, which is obtained from bauxite, a clayey ore containing about 55 to 56 per cent. of alumina. For electrical purposes aluminium is fast becoming common. Overhead transmission lines constructed in aluminium show a great saving over equivalent copper lines, a saving of as much as 10 to 25 per cent. being effected, according to the size and nature of the system erected. Its freedom from corrosion renders it an admirable metal for use on lines in the vicinity of chemical works, etc., and in seaside places where the air is permeated with salt, etc. For insulated cables, aluminium is extensively used, particularly on the Continent, where some hundreds of miles of aluminium mains, principally paper head covered, are laid. For very small cables and heavily-armoured cables, aluminium may now show up to the same advantage as for ordinary sized cables, but even in those two classes aluminium cables can effect a saving of 5 per cent. and upwards, according to the design of the cable. The joining of aluminium cable in the earlier days was a difficult problem, and is still regarded as a great drawback to the use of aluminium. Provided, however, that the joints are carefully made and all moisture excluded, aluminium can be easily and effectively jointed. Many kinds of mechanical clamps are available which are very effective. The uses of aluminium in the manufacture of magnet coils, for use as bus bars and battery connections was described. For use in construction of railway and motor vehicles for domestic, military, and general purposes, aluminium finds an extensive field.

Applications in respect of the following **new inventions** were filed in the Patent Office, Calcutta, up to December 18th:—Lucas's Low Pressure Oil Cracking Process, Ld.—Improvements in treating oils. J. M. J. Robert.—Apparatus for holding and applying medicaments. Charag Din Jouhar.—Self-acting fan. A. H. Olsson and H. B. M. Pleijel.—Repeater for telephone lines. A. H. Olsson and H. B. M. Pleijel.—Improvements in self-induction coils for diplex telephone connections according to the pupin system. A. H. Olsson and H. B. M. Pleijel.—Improvements in self-induction coils for diplex or multiplex telephone connections. H. Siegwart.—An improved process and machine for the manufacture of reinforced, hollow tubular bodies for instance masts, pipes, piles, etc., from beton.

Weather in India during the week ended Tuesday last was marked by a storm in the Bay of Bengal which disappeared after crossing the coast between Chittagong and Akyab. Unsettled conditions existed along the north-west frontier. Some snow is reported to have fallen in Kashmir and over the rest of the country the weather has been dry.

NOTICES.

ENQUIRIES.

(For particulars address the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, New Imperial Secretariat, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

An asterisk (*) preceding an enquiry indicates that Bank references are offered.)

Paints and Enamels.

(D455)—A firm in Swansea, England, is desirous of communicating with local importers of ships' anti-fouling compositions, paints, varnishes and enamels.

Cutlery.

(D456)—A firm in Sheffield, England, is desirous of appointing an agent in Calcutta for the sale of forks and spoons, electro-plate, cutlery and cased goods.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All correspondence and remittances relating to the supply of the "Indian Trade Journal" should be forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, to whom all bills are payable.

Correspondence regarding advertisements in the "Indian Trade Journal" should be addressed to Reuter's Telegram Co., Ld., but all advertisements, blocks, etc., must be approved by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence before insertion.

Retail trade advertisements cannot be accepted.

A full index is published as a quarterly supplement and should be filed for reference.

The annual rates of subscription to the "Indian Trade Journal" including quarterly index, are: Indian without postage, Rs. 12; with postage, Rs. 13; Foreign Rs. 18. Single copies 4 annas.

Subscribers and advertisers in the United Kingdom may remit either through a bank or by money order. For the purpose of postal remittances one penny should be taken as the equivalent of one anna, and 1s. 4d. as the equivalent of one rupee.

Back numbers, when available, may be had at a cost of Re. 1, for any number more than a week old.

The Indian agents of the "Indian Trade Journal" are:—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. and Newman & Co., Calcutta; D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay; Higginbotham & Co., G. A. Natesan & Co., and Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras; Thacker, Spink & Co., Simla; Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Son, Lahore; and A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.

The Indian Trade Journal.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1914.

FRUIT INDUSTRY OF BALUCHISTAN.

An interesting account of the experiments carried out last year in connection with the development of the fruit industry of Baluchistan is furnished in the Report of Mr. A. Howard, C.I.E., M.A., F.L.S., Imperial Economic Botanist, just issued. It appears from the Report that considerable progress has been made in the preliminary work relating to the laying out and equipment of the new Experiment Station at Quetta. The land has been laid out in large terraces with a suitable slope for irrigation in two directions. Water can now be brought on to about three-quarters of the terraces by means of two bricked channels so that the loss of water during irrigation has been reduced to a minimum. The rest of the area is commanded by earth channels only. A pucca road now runs through the area, the farm buildings, which include quarters for the overseers and workmen, have been erected and the work connected with the artesian bores has been completed. One of these bores has been fitted with an oil engine and a centrifugal pump and has been very thoroughly tested by pumping on it for eight hours a day for a month. By this means the flow was increased from one to about three thousand gallons an hour without affecting the normal flow. A certain supply of irrigation water is now assured whatever may be the future of the large *Sirkhi karez* of which two *shabanas* of water belong to the Experiment Station.

The method of **ring budding** seedlings in May and June is reported to have proved a great success under Quetta conditions and during the past year about 2,000 budded trees have been distributed. All the young trees are pruned in the nursery during the first year's growth and properly trained before issue to the public. In order to check waste of stock, all the trees, except those for Government use, were sold at the rate of two to the rupee. At the end of the present year it is expected that from six to eight thousand trees will be ready for distribution.

Experience during the past year has, says Mr. Howard, confirmed the opinion given in the last report that by suitable methods of moisture conservation a great saving of irrigation water is possible in Baluchistan. Further saving of water is possible by a proper grading of the surface and by bricking the main distributaries. In the case of wheat, a yield of 18 maunds 30 seers per acre was obtained on an area of about three acres with one irrigation only. This was applied before sowing in October so as to ensure a good germination. Afterwards the soil moisture was conserved by means of a surface mulch produce by lever harrows. The ordinary yield of irrigated wheat near Quetta is not much over twenty maunds per acre and the usual number of waterings is six to eight. The great saving of water possible by the use of a surface mulch in the case of a wheat crop is therefore obvious.

The growth of **Persian clover** (*shaftful*) as a green manure at Quetta would appear to be giving excellent results. When sown in August, this crop gives three cuts of green fodder weighing about 60,000 lbs. per acre before the end of the following May. In addition, the last cut is either ploughed in as green manure or a crop of seed is raised. A marked improvement in the water holding capacity and tilth of the soil follows this treatment. A small amount of seed was distributed during the year and arrangements are being made to raise a large quantity this summer.

The investigations, referred to in the previous report, on the **yellowing of peach trees** have, it is said, resulted in the discovery of the cause and of an easy method of prevention. "In the vegetable gardens in the Civil Station of Quetta," writes Mr. Howard, "the peach trees have, as a rule, very yellow foliage, often accompanied by excessive gumming. Such trees die very quickly and do not bear a large crop once the unhealthy symptoms are well marked. The early symptoms appear to be identical with the disease in the Eastern United States known as 'Peach yellows.' The later symptoms of the disease, namely, premature reddening and ripening of the fruit, are however not developed. The yellow condition is not propagated by buds taken from affected trees and thus the the disease is not the 'Peach yellows' of the United States. Applications of soluble nitrogenous manures, such as nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, gave negative results, so that want of available nitrogen is not connected with the trouble. It was found that if *shaftal* is grown round the affected trees the disease slowly disappears and the trees produce healthy growth. This result suggested that the yellowing of the foliage is due to want of air in the subsoil which follows the system of surface irrigation without any subsequent cultivation now in use at Quetta. During the present year this opinion has been confirmed. Some of the peach trees at the Fruit Experiment Station were over-irrigated by surface flooding during March and April last and by the beginning of May the new foliage showed the characteristic yellow tinge. Irrigation was stopped and the soil round the trees was well cultivated right down to the roots. In less than a fortnight the yellowness disappeared and the trees now show the characteristic shiny green foliage of vigorous growth. By growing the *shaftal* in beds between the lines of peach trees and by keeping the strip of soil, in which the trees occur, well cultivated the relations between air and moisture in the soil most suitable for the peach can be maintained. After the buds open in March the trees should only occasionally be watered directly as the roots get sufficient water when the beds of *shaftal* are irrigated."

The sale of **improved fruit boxes** to the public and the trade was continued during the year. These are now in general use at Quetta and during the ensuing year it is hoped to complete the experimental work on this subject and introduce several more improved packages.

INDIAN WHEAT SUPPLIES AND EXPORTS.

Limited Exportation Permitted.

It will be remembered that the Government of India recently summoned a conference at Delhi to discuss the situation arising out of the abnormally high prices at which wheat is selling in Northern India. Prior to summoning the conference powers had been taken by the Government of India under Ordinance 9 of 1914 to enable them and local Governments to ascertain the amounts of and if necessary to acquire stocks of any article unreasonably withheld from the market. In connection with this Ordinance it appeared necessary also to deal with the question of future exports for, if the application of the Ordinance succeeded in reducing the price of wheat, it is obvious that one of the immediate results would be the considerable stimulation of the export trade. After a full discussion at the conference with the representatives of leading export firms at Karachi the Government of India have decided that it is desirable to impose a reasonable limit on the quantity of wheat and wheat flour that should be exported before March 31st, 1915.

A Notification issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry on 28th December says that no wheat or wheat flour shall be taken by sea out of British India unless it is so taken from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay or Karachi and is destined for some place in the United Kingdom or a British Possession. The total quantity of wheat, including its equivalent in wheat flour, exported from the said ports shall not exceed the following maxima, *viz.*, Calcutta 8,000 tons, Bombay 15,000 tons and Karachi 55,000 tons. For purposes of this notification 13 cwts of wheat flour should be reckoned as equivalent to one ton of wheat.

The Notification will cease to have effect on 1st April, 1915.

—Under the auspices of the Department of Industries, Madras, the **exhibition of German and Austrian imported goods** was opened last week at the Moore Pavilion. The exhibition includes samples of such classes of German and Austrian (and some other foreign) imports as compete with already existing Indian industries or with which Indian manufacturers might be expected to compete. It is understood that a number of samples of Indian manufactures of similar classes are included in the exhibition.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

The *Board of Trade Journal*, published on the 3rd December, relating to Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations, gives particulars about :—

Commonwealth of Australia.—Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation : Reports of Evidence.—Proposed.

United Kingdom.—Increase of Import duty on Tea—Increase of Import and Excise Duties on Beer (Provisions of Finance Act).

Dominion of Canada.—Exportation of Rubber and Graphite to Foreign Countries prohibited.

Finland.—Import Duty on Malt.

Norway.—Additions to the List of Prohibited Exports.

Sweden.—Duty-free Admission of certain Articles for Public Collections. Additions to List of Prohibited Exports. Export of Raw Hides and Skins, Gold and Silver Coin and Ingots, Flax, etc., prohibited. List of Prohibited Exports—Correction.

Denmark.—Export of Horses Prohibited.

France and Algeria.—Tariff Treatment of Rice.

Switzerland.—Additions to List of Prohibited Exports.

Italy.—" Metallic Iron Alloys " the Export of which is prohibited.

Servia.—Exportation of Last year's Maize permitted.

Venezuela.—Closing of certain Customs Houses and Opening of Others. Customs Classifications. Alteration of Tariff No. 316.

We give the following particular of changes interesting to Indian trade :—

EGYPT.

Revised Valuation Tariff for certain Sacks.

The Egyptian *Journal Officiel* for the 26th October contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on certain hessian jute or hemp sacks of common quality. The Tariff was to come into force on the 25th October, 1914, and is to remain operative until the 24th December, 1914, or until denunciation :—

[Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 8 per cent. 1,000 *millièmes* = £ E. 1 = £ 1 0*s.* 6*d.*]

Articles.	Valuation per kilogramme.	
	Indian sacks.	European sacks.
Hessian jute or hemp sacks, made of plain cloth, common quality- -	*Millièmes.* 3	
For cotton	31	*ad valorem.*
For onions	4	
Twilled hessian jute or hemp sacks, common quality.	4½	

Note.—The actual tare is deducted from the gross weight of the bales.

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

Tariff Treatment of Rice.

The French *Journal Officiel* for the 21st November contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 19th November, which modifies the Decree of the 13th August in so far as concerns the tariff treatment of rice.

In accordance with the new Decree, broken rice imported into France and Algeria is temporarily to pay Customs duty at the rate of 3 francs per 100 kilogs. gross weight ; whilst whole rice, rice floure and rice grits (*semoules*) are to pay duty at the rate of 4 francs per 100 kilogs. gross weight. Duty-fre admission is to continue to be accorded, until further notice, to unhusked rice.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 29th.

During the week ending December 28th excepting in some districts of the Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions light to moderate rainfall was fairly general throughout the province. The rainfall was favourable to the *rabi* (spring) crops but injurious to the winter rice crop, standing as well as reaped and stacked in the fields.

Harvesting of winter rice is nearing completion.

The state and prospects of the *rabi* crops are fairly good.

Damage to standing winter rice by insect-pests continues to be reported from parts of Khulna.

Cattle-disease is reported from eight districts.

The average price of common rice for the Province has fallen by about 1·2 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Ranchi, Dec. 29th.

During the week ending December 28th there was no rain in the Province except very light showers in Balasore and Puri.

Harvesting of paddy continues but the outturn has been poor in certain districts.

Pressing of sugarcane is still going on.

Rain is badly needed for the standing *rabi* (spring) crops in several districts.

The average price of common rice has risen as compared with that of the previous week.

The supply of fodder and water is sufficient.

Cattle-disease is reported from sixteen districts.

Condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is generally good but rain is wanted in some States.

ASSAM.

Shillong, Dec. 28th.

During the week ending December 26th moderate rain has fallen in Surma Valley and hill districts.

Harvesting of winter rice is in progress, outturn being fair.

Sowing of mustard is nearing completion.

Prospects of mustard and pulses are good in Kamrup but not favourable in other districts.

Ploughing of land for autumn rice is in progress.

Price of common rice is stationary.

Cattle-disease is reported in three districts.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

MADRAS.

At the Annual Meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce held on 22nd December the Hon'ble Sir Hugh Fraser (Chairman) presided. In moving the adoption of the Annual Report the Chairman said :—

The year that is rapidly drawing to a close will figure large in history, and before asking you to adopt the Report, I think it will not be out of place to glance back on the happenings of the past twelve months. Southern India for several seasons in succession has enjoyed a spell of prosperity, and at our last Annual Meeting the only warning note was one against overtrading. The year opened auspiciously, with every anticipation for good crops and high prices, and under such conditions it is not surprising to find that the import trade exhibited little sign of slacking, and so it continued for the first six months of the year. But in July, almost without warning, a cloud arose, spread quickly, and burst into the war which has embroiled the Great Powers in Europe. The incidence of the war at its commencement caused disorganisation of trade, and a general restriction of credit, and, if I may say so, gave this Chamber a lot of extra work—much of which brooked of no delay and was dealt with in Committee. I need not refer to all the various references which have had to be considered, but before going further I would like to refer to a few matters in which the Madras Government have given us prompt and staunch support.

The first of these was in connection with the prohibition against the **export of tanned hides**, which touched Madras very closely. We sent a strong protest against what seemed to us an unnecessary prohibition, which, if it had been allowed to stand, would have had a serious effect on our trade. Our Local Government recognised our reasons and strongly supported us, and within a short time that prohibition was withdrawn, and I venture to say that owing to the short period in which it held good, it is doubtful if anyone connected with the trade really suffered any appreciable inconvenience. Another matter in which the Madras Government have assisted us to a material extent is in connection with the **Hansa Line Steamers** *Steinturm* and *Moltkafels*, which were detained at Colombo on the outbreak of war. These vessels have since arrived in Madras and discharged their cargoes, and if our Government had not, in conjunction with that of Bengal, given the Ceylon Government certain guarantees, it is more than probable that these cargoes would have been discharged in Colombo, and consignees would have been put to considerable inconvenience and expense to obtain their shipments. There is one more important item in which our Government are interesting themselves, and that is the **importation of dye stuffs.** Owing to the supply of German dyes being stopped by the war, the Indian dyers in the Madura and other districts, also our cotton mills, will be short of dyeing material before long. Government are alive to the urgency, and are doing their best to ensure the export of supplies being allowed from Great Britain, and we can only hope they will be successful.

It might not be altogether out of place to mention that your Committee at the commencement decided to oppose any reference to it which appeared to be of a panicky nature ; further, they recognised that it was necessary to prevent supplies or information reaching the enemy country, and on that account refused to support certain overtures to approach Government for the withdrawal of restriction against shipments of produce and the use of coded telegrams.

Madras was brought into early touch with the war by the raid of the German cruiser *Emden* ; that cruiser did a lot of mischief by sinking merchant steamers and by her bombardment of this very place. A good deal of grumbling resulted, and perhaps not without reason, that she should have been allowed to interfere with our trade routes for so long a time, but when one remembers the work our Navy had had to do, the bottling up of the German fleet, the hunting of the enemy's mercantile fleet from the seas, and the convoying of troops from all parts of the world—a work which the Navy has carried out in a masterly way—it was hardly to be expected that they could altogether prevent a few commerce destroyers like the *Emden* succeeding for a short time in interfering with and damaging trade. The annoying part, however, was that the *Emden* selected our waters for her mischievous career.

To turn to the Annual Report, it is not necessary to refer to the various subjects dealt with in detail, but two matters may be mentioned. The first is the location of Public Offices in Madras. The acquisition of private residential houses by Government for public purposes was becoming too frequent an occurrence. The Chamber decided to take up the question, and in doing so received the support of the Trades Association, and it is to be hoped that Government will before long see the matter from our point of view. I believe I am not wrong in stating that the same nuisance was experienced some years ago in Calcutta, and that it was only after strong pressure had been brought to bear that the residential houses were left alone.

The other item is the question of safety of life at sea. This was an important and somewhat complicated question. The Chamber was fortunate in having so competent an officer as Commander Huddleston, the Presidency Port Officer, to consult, and he gave us material assistance in coming to what we considered to be a satisfactory decision. I think we may congratulate ourselves that, notwithstanding a certain amount of uneasiness at the commencement of the war, trade generally is settling down to a more normal state, and let us look forward to an early solution of the several knotty problems in connection with finding new markets for our

products which have hitherto been shipped to the Continent.

The coming of the New Year is close at hand, and with it we hope for continued success to the Allied Armies and a satisfactory conclusion to the war, and when the time comes for considering the terms of peace, may it be a peace with honour. In conclusion, I would like to place on record the part taken by members of the Chamber in assisting the war, not only by contributions of funds, but by their ready assent in allowing their assistants to go on active service. I believe that the majority of the firms on the Chamber have at least one or more of their men either gone or going in the near future.

The New Committee.

Chairman :—Mr. Gordon Fraser.
Vice-Chairman :—The Hon'ble Sir Hugh Fraser.
Committee :—Messrs. J. C. Armstrong, G. W. Black, R. Greenall, H. P. M. Rae and C. B. Simpson.
Imports Sub-Committee :—Messrs. J. C. Armstrong, W. A. Beardsell and H. P. M. Rae.

BOMBAY.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce during the months of October and November 1914:—

The Cotton Situation.

The question of the storing and financing of the coming season's cotton crop recently engaged the serious attention of the Committee and in October a Meeting composed of the representatives of the various Associations interested was convened to discuss the situation. As a result of their deliberations, a small Committee was appointed which submitted to Government the outlines of a proposal for the storage and finance of cotton based on Warehouse Warrants, and indicated the lines on which it was believed Government might give support to the scheme without incurring any serious financial liability or expenditure, *viz.*, by guaranteeing a minimum value for Warrants on a safe basis, and by agreeing to make partial re-advances against Warrants if asked to do so by Banks and others: but they felt that matters would be a good deal expedited if an opportunity were given for discussing the question with a representative of the Government of India on the spot.

Government accordingly deputed Mr. H. F. Howard to visit Bombay to enquire into the matter. Mr. Howard went into the whole question very fully with the representatives of all the interests concerned as well as with the Members of the Committee. Subsequently a conference was held in Delhi to discuss the situation, but so far no information has been received as to what action Government propose to take in the matter.

Prohibition of Export of Wool.

In November Government issued a Notification prohibiting the Export of Wool (raw) from British India, exception being made however in the case of coarse qualities of wool not required by manufacturers in this country.

The Chamber were later informed that this prohibition would not be enforced in respect of consignments already loaded, while stocks earmarked for export would be allowed to proceed unless purchased by local manufacturers (*viz.*, the Cawnpore and Egerton Mills) at a fair price.

The Committee accordingly suggested that the abovenamed mills should send representatives to Bombay to negotiate with wool owners for the purchase of stocks and should make it clear what grades or classes of wool they would require so that those varieties which were not required might be freed for export.

The Committee further strongly recommended that the Collector of Customs or other local Officer should be authorised to represent Government in the matter so that buyers and sellers might be brought together without delay.

Government agreed to this proposal and as the representatives of the mills may be expected in Bombay on about the 15th of December, it is hoped that this matter may shortly be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

German and Austrian Trade.

As stated in the Chamber's excerpts for September, a Sub-Committee of the Chamber was recently appointed to consider the possible capture by British Merchants of a share of the trade formerly carried on by Germany and Austria. Samples showing the principal lines of imports from these countries were collected by the Sub-Committee and the exhibit placed in the rooms of the Chamber for the inspection of all interested.

An exhibit forwarded by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence is also on view, showing samples of certain articles such as Soap, Glass, and Drawing Chalks which are manufactured in this country and which may, it is hoped, replace to some extent in Indian markets similar goods previously imported from enemy countries.

A very interesting publication entitled "Memorandum and Statistical Tables relating to the Trade of India with Germany and Austria-Hungary," compiled by the Department of Statistics, as well as certain leaflets issued by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence dealing with the principal lines of trade between Germany and Austria and this country, with special reference to the possibility

of competition by Indian manufacturers, have also been received and may be inspected in the Chamber's room by members interested.

It may be mentioned that enquiries have been received from various bodies in England, such as the Royal Colonial Institute and the British Imperial Council of Commerce, as to what opportunities were offered in this country for the capture by British Merchants of German and Austrian trade and requesting the Chamber's co-operation in an endeavour to supplant the manufactures of enemy countries by goods of British make.

In replying to these bodies the Committee first outlined the work done by the Sub-Committee above referred to.

The principal cotton and woollen goods imported from Germany and Austria, they continued, were blankets and shawls which were imported largely and were worth the attention of the British manufacturer. The metals included iron and steel bars, sheets, plates, etc., which were imported in large quantities and were rather inferior to those of British manufacture, *viz.*, from £1 to £2 per ton cheaper. The business in yellow metal sheets was also an important one—Bombay dealers preferred German goods owing to colour and quality, the sheets being rather softer and therefore easier to mould. There was very little difference in price and if British manufacturers could improve the colour and quality of their goods, or could alter them to meet the requirements of the market, the Committee saw no reason why a great portion of this trade should not pass into their hands.

The Committee went on to state that the Bombay Mill Industry relied almost entirely on Germany for its supplies of dyes and chemicals, and efforts might be made to produce these both in the United Kingdom and in India. The Committee added that German firms in the past had sent to India quantities of literature, shade cards, and booklets containing valuable information to Mills; in fact, no efforts had been spared in pushing the Industry even to dyeing samples in almost any quantity.

Proposed Duty on Indian Produce destined for Germany and Austria.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce requested the views of the Committee with regard to a proposal emanating from the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce to the effect that an export duty should be placed on all Indian produce destined for Germany and Austria. The argument adduced in support of this proposal was that hostile continental countries which only obtained certain raw materials from India, and could only obtain them from India, should be made to pay an additional duty.

The Committee felt that the question raised was one to which it was very difficult to give a general answer, as the conditions which prevailed in the different export trades of India to the Continent were not uniform. But in view of the fact that Germany and Austria had in past taken twice as much merchandise from India as India had taken from them, and that it was hoped, during the war, to replace some of the German and Austrian exports by British-made goods, it seemed to the Committee doubtful whether it would be a sound policy to agitate for legislation, which could only have the effect of handicapping several important branches of Indian Export Trade.

A reply in the above terms was accordingly despatched to the Upper India Chamber of Commerce.

Cutting of Currency Notes.

The Government of India recently addressed the Chamber as to the desirability of taking steps to bring an end to the present practice of cutting Currency Notes.

The practice of cutting notes had, it was stated, been proved by the repeated experience of the Paper Currency Department to lend itself to the commission of fraud, whilst the examination of divided notes entailed the expenditure of much care and time in the offices of the Department.

It therefore seemed to Government desirable to take steps to discontinue the practice.

The chief objections to its abolition were, firstly, that it would withdraw from the public a means of remittance which was undoubtedly valued, and secondly, the difficulty of bringing home to the public the fact that the practice was coming to an end. To meet the latter objection Government suggested that after a preliminary notice of one year, a moderate penalty, recoverable from the tenderer of the divided note, should be charged.

After a very careful consideration of Government's proposal, the Committee informed Government that they regarded the extended use of Paper Currency as economically sound and were of opinion that it should be given special encouragement in this country, where the use of cheques must necessarily be restricted for a long time to come.

They had noted with satisfaction the rapid growth of the Paper Currency circulation in recent years, and they considered that this was largely due to the introduction of "universal" notes, and to the facilities provided for the use of these notes as remittances.

The Committee recognised that the increased obligation to encash notes which Government had accepted, and which must be accepted to a still larger extent if notes of a higher denomination were "universalised," involved the possibility of Government being put to increased expense in the movement of coin, but they were much interested to learn from Government's letter that the calls upon Government in this connection had not been so great as was at one time anticipated.

The Committee were not surprised to learn that this should be the case, as the very facts that notes were convertible and were available as remittances,

would in themselves remove any anxiety on the part of holders to retain their balances in the less convenient form of coins: and the Committee were informed that in some upcountry stations Currency Notes even commanded a premium owing to the fact that they could be used as remittances.

The conclusion which the Committee felt justified in drawing from these facts was that the facilities offered for the extended use of Currency Notes as remittances had been effective in increasing the volume of Paper Currency which had gone into and remained in circulation, and they were of opinion that such further increase as took place would not be accompanied by anything like a proportionate increase in the demand on Government's reserves of coin.

The Committee were, therefore, averse to any restriction being placed upon the cutting of notes for remittance purposes, and they suggested that the delay and inconvenience which were said to result from the use of divided notes might be appreciably diminished if Government should decide to carry out the proposal which they had under consideration, of discontinuing the re-issue of used notes.

Presidency Banks Act.

In November the Government of India informed the Chamber that they had under their consideration a proposal that the Presidency Banks Act should be amended so as to enable the Presidency Banks to deal in certain securities to be issued by the Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

It was the intention of the Nizam's Government to raise funds from time to time for the purposes of railway development within the Hyderabad State. The payment of interest due on the money borrowed was to be secured by the hypothecation of the unincumbered portion of the annual rental payable by the Government of India to the Nizam's Government on account of Berar. The amount so available was then Rs. 10 lakhs per annum, but it was anticipated that in 8 years' time the whole annual rental of Rs. 25 lakhs would be free to be hypothecated for this purpose.

The views of the Committee on this proposal were requested.

In reply, the Committee stated that in their opinion the securities to be issued by His Highness the Nizam's Government could not be regarded as affording the same security as those railway securities issued for the development of railways in British India, in which the Presidency Banks were now authorised to deal. The security for payment of interest was satisfactory, but no special provision was proposed for securing the principal; and as the railways were to be built within the State, ultimate recovery in the last resort could only be secured from His Highness the Nizam's Government through proceedings in the Hyderabad Courts.

For the above reasons the Committee were unable to support the proposal put forward.

Company Law.

It will be seen from the Chamber's Excerpts for the month of September last that the Committee recently drew the attention of Government to certain difficulties which had arisen in connection with several Sections of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

The Committee were subsequently informed that the proposed amendments to the Act had already been fully considered by the Government of India, who could not undertake any further amendment of the law without convincing proof arising from experience of its operation. The Government of India had, however, noted the suggestions of the Chamber for consideration when the Act next came under revision.

With regard to qualifications of Auditors under the Act, Government were considering the advisability of modifying the rules framed for the grant of Auditors' certificates so as to permit the relaxation, in suitable cases, of the requirement of five years' practical experience of audit. The question of providing for the training of would-be Auditors, pending the establishment of an accountancy course in the Bombay College of Commerce, was also under the consideration of Government.

It was further stated that in the opinion of the Government of India private Companies incorporated in the United Kingdom were, under the joint operation of Sections 277 (3) (*ii*) and 134 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, exempted from the necessity of filing a balance sheet in India. In the circumstances, Government did not consider it necessary to issue a notification under the proviso to Section 277 (3) of the Act exempting such English Companies.

Civil Courts and Money-Lenders.

The views of the Committee were requested by the Bombay Government as to the feasibility of preventing the use of Civil Courts as an agency for the realisation of the usurious demands of money-lenders. The important issues, Government stated, were, firstly, whether the Courts were, as a matter of fact, at present compelled to give effect to unconscionable contracts, and to enforce the payment of inequitable and extortionate demands; secondly, whether, if the answer was in the affirmative, this abuse of the authority of the Courts had attained such dimensions that it was expedient to take steps to remedy it, and thirdly, in what manner it could be prevented without engendering consequences more prejudicial to the interests of those concerned than existed at present.

The Committee very carefully considered the above points in consultation with the Chamber's Solicitors, and in October a lengthy reply was addressed to Government in which all the points raised by them were carefully dealt with. In concluding their remarks the Committee submitted that if registration of money-lenders in India were feasible, on the lines of the English Money-lenders Act, 1900, legislation on those lines would probably prove to be the best solution of the difficulty. The power to re-open contracts would thus be confined to contracts with money-lenders, as defined by the Act, who had registered in accordance with the Act, and these were the only contracts in respect of which a remedy was desired. Similarly, contracts with money-lenders as defined by the Act, who had not registered in accordance with the Act, could not be enforced in a Court of Law against the borrower.

Indication of Country of Origin on Imported Goods.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce forwarded to this Chamber a copy of a letter which they had recently addressed to the Burma Government suggesting certain amendments of the Merchandise Marks Act.

It was pointed out by the Burma Chamber that to the illiterate buyer in India and Burma such legends as "Made in Germany," "Made in Austria", etc., meant nothing but an advertisement of foreign wares at the expense of British goods.

The Burma Chamber therefore suggested that the Act be amended in such a way as to provide for (*a*) the optional marking of British goods, and no indication whatever of the country of origin of foreign goods; or (*b*) the optional marking of British goods, foreign goods being marked "Not made in Britain" or "Made abroad"; or (*c*) all British goods to be marked "Made in Britain"; foreign goods being marked "Not made in Britain" or "Made abroad", and to have no indication of country of origin.

The Burma Chamber invited this Chamber's co-operation in furthering the above movement.

The Committee, however, while generally in accord with the views expressed by the Burma Chamber, were inclined to think that the present was not a propitious time to raise this question as continental trade was for the time being non-existent.

Should it ever revive, the Committee thought there might be justification for asking for protection to British trade on more comprehensive lines.

The Burma Chamber were informed accordingly.

Mildewed Pieces.

An enquiry was received from a member as to the period an importer can be held responsible for mildewed goods.

The Committee replied that in their opinion claims for mildew in goods should be made within a reasonable time after arrival of the goods and that any period exceeding 12 months would not seem to be reasonable.

SILK INDUSTRY IN ASSAM.

IN his Report for the year ending 30th June, 1914, just issued, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture (Mr. A. R. Edwards, I.C.S.) says: —

Sericulture in the Plains.

In June 1913, Rai Bahadur Bhupal Chandra Basu was placed on special duty to enquire into the present condition of the silk industry in Assam. The greater part of his report, which is a very full one, was finished by the end of March. One chapter, however, cannot be written till the Principal of the Government Weaving Institute at Serampore, who was deputed to enquire into the weaving industry in Assam, sends in his note. Meanwhile Mr. Basu's report is being printed. As space is limited and the report will, in due course, be separately dealt with, I do not propose to discuss it here. I may add that Mr. Basu made some experiments in the Brahmaputra Valley with a view to see what could be done to improve the existing methods of rearing silkworms. An experiment was also made to find out whether *eri* silk could be carded and spun. By means of the machinery used for cotton it was found that this could not be done.

Sericulture in the Khasi Hills.

The rearing of silkworms at the old Government Fruit Farm near Umlyngka was carried on by the Roman Catholic Mission. A grant of Rs. 1,500 was given to the Mission to enable them to construct a new rearing-house in the farm.

An account furnished by Dr. Becker of the operations conducted during the year is reproduced below :—

"The rearing of silkworms at the Fruit Farm near Umlyngka began rather late this year. It was hoped that the new rearing-house, to the construction of which Government has graciously contributed Rs. 1,500, would be completed in good time; but as this was not the case, the old houses were once more resorted to. Three ounces of French silkworm seed had been ordered from the Salvation Army, Simla, and one ounce of cellular eggs for experiment was sent by M. Leon Delonca from France, through the Agricultural Department, Assam. M. Delonca thinks that by successive cross-breeding he has succeeded in obtaining a race which would do well in our climate. Part of the French seed was given to Khasis who had applied for it. It can be said that both kinds of eggs gave very satisfactory results, and the outturn of cocoons would have been greater than in any previous year but for some rats that caused considerable damage by eating up a lot of small worms. The eggs hatched from the 15th—26th March at a temperature of 73°—80° F. There were luckily no deceased worms perceptible this year. Good cocoons were obtained from both races; on weighing them it

was found that the French cocoons (eggs from Simla) were slightly lighter than the Delonca ones.

"In the beginning of the current year two Khasi lads went at Government expense to Ramnuggar near Plassey (Nadia district), where they received a thorough training in silk-reeling at the Rose Filatures Concern. The Manager, M. DeMinvielle, was very much satisfied both with the conduct and the progress of the two Khasis, whom, on their leaving Ramnuggar, he furnished with certificates as trained silk-reelers. Thus it was made possible, for the first time, to reel the cocoons in Shillong itself, which means a great advantage indeed. Eight *chittacks* (½ seer) of Delonca cocoons yielded eight tolas of raw silk, while the same quantity of French cocoons produced only 7 to 7½ tolas. Three seers of French cocoons were brought by a Khasi at Mahadeo; they were reeled together with our own crop. The whole quantity of raw silk amounts to 3 seers; it will be sold to a firm in Germany. At present, experiments are being made with eggs of polyvoltine races, Nistary and Hybrids.

"The result of these experiments will be related next year."

Mr. B. C. Basu, who watched the last-mentioned experiments, reports that the Nistary and the Hybrid worms did remarkably well. They kept healthy all through and gave a full yield of cocoons which were of excellent quality. The total yield was 91 lbs. of green cocoons. These are now being reeled at the Fruit Farm. The seed was obtained partly from Pusa and partly from the Central Sericultural Nursery at Berhampore.

—It appears from the Report of the Imperial Agriculturist at Pusa for 1913-14 that **herd breeding experiments** met with such satisfactory results last year, that it taxed the capacity of the farm to provide sufficient fodder for both the working bullocks and the breeding herd. A partial solution has, however, been found in the purchase of steam tackle, and it is proposed at the same time to grade up the milk producing power of the herd by crossing the poorest Montgomery milkers with an Ayrshire bull. The product of this cross has been demonstrated by the Military Dairies in Northern India to be exceedingly useful, the heifers giving milk in amounts comparable with those given by Ayrshire cows, while the bullocks make excellent work cattle. There will, therefore, be two herds maintained at Pusa, one of selected milkers of the Montgomery breed and the other a herd of crossbred Ayrshire-Montgomery cattle, which will, it is hoped, take its part in a comprehensive scheme for improving the dairy cattle of India by cross breeding. Should a considerable development of one or both of these breeds be justified later on, it will (the report adds) be possible to increase considerably the number of breeding cattle at Pusa, owing to the economy of fodder effected by the use of the steam tackle instead of bullocks for cultivation.

CO-OPERATIVE PROGRESS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Report for 1913-14.

The following are extracts from the Report of Mr. G. F. Keatinge, C.I.E., I.C.S., on the working of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, for the year ending 31st March, 1914;—

Millhands' and Labourers' Societies.

The condition of the lower urban industrial classes in this Presidency seems likely, if remedial measures are not adopted in time, to become a source of disquietude both to Government and employers. With the spread of education industrial unrest is inevitable and indeed not unjustifiable. As the authors of the Great State say, "Of all impossible social dreams the belief in tranquillised and submissive and virtuous labour is the wildest. Men will do any vivid and disastrous thing rather than stand it." I have visited some of the slums of Ahmedabad and Bombay, and am confident that the time has come when Government should give these classes a lead in organizing themselves on the sound and proved lines of thrift and self-help. It is far better that they should see in Government a helper and protector rather than in some obscure way the cause of their hard fate. At present barely the fringe of the subject has been touched and it is difficult to see how to start a larger movement. In some cases the initiative has come from the employers themselves who have thereby established a real claim on the loyalty and respect of their hands. Rao Saheb A. U. Malji by means of his Broach Industrial Millhands' Society not only makes cheap loans available to his employés but also provides them with a tea-shop, a grocery store and a small hotel. The society founded by Mr. Driver and Rao Saheb Shivamuti Kambargimath at the Gokak mills receives savings bank deposits from all the millhands at very favourable rates, and lends them out to borrowers cautiously and sensibly. Mr. Chitguppi's Society in the Southern Maratha Mills at Hubli and a rather apathetic society in Sir Vithaldas Thackersey's Western India Mills belong to the same type. Some municipalities have organized very similar societies, based on a little necessary compulsion, for their sweepers and other low-caste employés. The Nadiad Thakorji Maharaj Society run by Mr. Valibaksh Patel and Mr. Chitale's Municipal Society at Ahmednagar are doing useful work. In particular Mr. Chirmule's Safai Khata Society at Satara, consisting wholly of Bhangis who have forsworn drink and taken to wearing clean clothes, and who regularly deposit savings of 8 annas a month per head in the society and are genuinely proud of their institution, may be cited as the exemplar of this class.

On the other hand it is often the case that employers fail to recognize their responsibilities and to take as much interest as they ought in the welfare of their hands. A remedy has to be found without their help. Into this breach Mr. G. K. Devdhar of the Servants of India Society has stepped with his scheme for redemption societies which he outlined at the last Provincial Conference. Mr. Devdhar has not only enunciated a plan but put it very admirably into effect. The members of his societies are carefully selected after detailed personal enquiry from groups of millhands united by caste and by common employment, and bind themselves to take up debentures in the societies by regular monthly deposits out of their pay. Capital is also sought at 9 per cent from outside. The funds are devoted to paying off the debts of members in turn by advances at 18 per cent., recoverable in a number of small instalments. There is perhaps nothing very novel in the scheme but Mr. Devdhar's power of inspiring men with his own enthusiasm has achieved remarkable results. Typical societies are the Meghval Dheds (with a capital exceeding Rs. 10,000), the Somvanshiya, and the Tardev millhands, in all of which the keenness and moral regeneration of the members are even more noticeable than the progress of debt redemption.

Weavers' Societies.

The hand-loom weaving industry is the chief handicraft of the Presidency and maintains no less than 3 lakhs of weavers. It is often urged that the industry is bound to disappear from India, as it has already disappeared from Europe, and that it would be a mistaken kindness to oppose the inevitable processes of economic law. But it is at least questionable whether this forecast is well-grounded. The hand-loom weavers' art is finer, more artistic, and more living than that of the mills. Patriotic Indians ought to recognise before it is too late the truth and justice of Coomaraswamy's remark, "The community cannot afford to dispense with the intellectual and imaginative forces in life which go with the existence of skilled craftsmen and small workshops." The survival of village industries has not only a moral value to the country as a whole; it is also the means of preserving a large class of craftsmen from sinking to the level of coolies and mill-hands. There is a clear economic gain when so many thousand artisans are enabled to remain in their native villages, exercising an art in which they can take an honourable pride, instead of being driven into the ranks of a city proletariat. Government have recognised this and have spared no effort to prevent the extinction of the industry. The village weaver undoubtedly may survive even the stress of factory competition. But it is not enough that his work should be sound and artistic. It must also be reasonably cheap and this can only be assured by combination and co-operation among the weavers themselves. Two main lines of attack have therefore been laid down. Firstly, the supply of raw material (yarn, silk, dye, etc.) and the sale of manufactured goods must be economically organised. Secondly, improved machinery, suitable to the weavers' needs, must be discovered and introduced.

The first object is being attained by the formation of special co-operative societies for weavers, of which the number has risen from 19 to 29 and the working capital from Rs. 55,600 to Rs. 1,06,490. These societies start by granting cash loans to weavers for necessary trade or domestic purposes and by undertaking the joint purchase of yarn at wholesale prices. To facilitate this branch of their business a central yarn broker has been appointed in Bombay. Advances are made in the form of yarn and the price is recovered as soon as the cloth is sold. Twelve societies have now opened such yarn stores and in some places, *e.g.*, Sangamner, Pathardi and Sholapur, have rented imposing shop-buildings for the purpose. But the scheme is not without its difficulties. Most weavers are in debt to their savkars and are not allowed by them to use the society's yarn until these debts have been paid off. This has paralysed the societies at Belgaum and Gajendragadh. The capital must be sufficient to provide for marriages and other non-productive but unavoidable expenses. The stock of yarn must never be allowed to run out for the savkars will certainly seize the occasion of refusing to supply its members. Yarn dealers may attempt to seduce the members of selling yarn temporarily at a loss. The societies at Pathardi under Mr. D. M. Deshmukh and Borsad under Mr. Kalyan Narotam are now in the throes of a rate-cutting war with the local savkars. Kankavli under Mr. L. B. Kadulkar and Mr. Harne has just succeeded in completely ousting the two chief dealers of the village. Perhaps the greatest difficulty of all is the seasonal character of the cloth market at most centres. When the demand is slack it has been the practice for savkars to buy cloth at a low price from weavers and to store it until the next marriage season sets in. To meet this obstacle societies must have sufficient funds to enable them to accept manufactured cloth on deposit in the off season and to advance against it loans of yarn or cash enough to keep the weavers employed. Some 10 societies are doing this and at Hubli it is the chief feature of the society's business. The last stage is the opening of a regular shop in the bazar at which the members' cloth is sold to the public. The best example of this may be seen at Dharwar where every single weaver has joined the society and under the guidance of Mr. V. M. Herlekar and Mr. Basvanappa have raised a capital of Rs. 16,500. Their store has now got into its hands the whole business of yarn-purchase (36,810 lbs last year) and cloth-sale.

On the technical side Government have furnished this Department with the means of carrying on an active campaign. Two weaving assistants have been employed in demonstrating the advantages of the fly-shuttle loom. During the year demonstrations have been held at Hubli, Belgaum, Taminkatti, Appin-Betgeri, Ranibennur, Borsad, Ahmeda-

bad, Parola, Erandol and Pathardi. Four of them were fairly successful but elsewhere progress has been poor, and at some centres no fly-shuttle looms at all were bought in spite of the fact that most of the demonstrators (and particularly Mr Kudabaksh at Erandol) were exceptionally competent weavers. The backwardness and poverty of the weaving classes are a great hindrance. The fly-shuttle looms are not suited to all local centres. The time taken in learning the new motion and the cost of the slay have deterred many learners. The weaving assistants themselves have hardly succeeded in gaining the confidence of the weavers in the way that they ought to do if tangible results are to be looked for. It is more encouraging to be able to report that there has been a considerable growth in the number of fly-shuttle looms at two or three of the centres exploited last year. In other directions the weaving assistants have materially helped weavers by advising on the best markets for purchasing yarn and on improved dyeing and warping methods.

Co-operative Dairying.

The most important step under this heading is the organization by Mr. Gonehalli of two co-operative dairies to supply the Bombay market. The Thana Dairy Society is still arranging for the construction of its cattle sheds, but the Jambul Hanuman Dairy near Kalyan has already started work under the careful management of Patil Vithu Khandnji Pisal and his son. With a share capital of Rs. 1,450 it has bought 12 big buffaloes and stock of tins and utensils and sends about 1½ maunds of milk daily into Bombay for sale. It employs an experienced manager and 3 assistants who keep the byres very clean and milk the buffaloes by the dry method. Its difficulties are :—Firstly, it is 3 miles from Badlapur station to which the milk has to be conveyed by hand ; secondly, there are no local trains, and those trains which are available are usually unpunctual ; thirdly it has proved difficult in view of this unpunctuality to find a dealer in Bombay who will take the milk and allow a fair price for it ; fourthly, though the milk is actually unadulterated consumers are reluctant to pay any higher rate on this account. The society intends to raise another Rs. 3,000, with half of which it will buy 13 more buffaloes of its own. The remainder will be used in cash advances to agriculturists for the purpose of buying private buffaloes, the milk of which will be sold along with the society's milk. As soon as the society extends its business to this extent it proposes to open a retail shop of its own in Grant Road. Large numbers of Gowlis are moving out of Bombay Island as a result of more strict municipal regulations. Proposals for re-settling these men in Salsette and along the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways in groups organised for the joint sale of their milk have been sent to the Municipal Commissioner. The Ahmedabad Municipal Committee have appealed to the Registrar for help in a similar scheme. The public of Karwar have appointed a committee to consider the institution of a co-operative dairy in their town. Schemes for the joint ownership of separators and manufacturers of ghi have been received from Kaira and Kanara but are still under consideration.

BENGAL COAL FOR THE STRAITS.

Proposed Guarantee of Quality.

A special meeting of the Committee of the Indian Mining Association was held on the 8th December at which there were present :—Messrs. W. J. Wood, (Chairman), A. A. F. Bray, W. L. Carey, A. Duff, T. W. Hockly, E. J. Oakley, and B. A. White.

Mr. R. W. Church, Mining Engineer and Metallurgist to the Railway Board, and Mr. E. W. Bowrey, of Messrs. McLeod and Co., attended by invitation.

The Chairman explained that the meeting had been convened to consider a proposed scheme which had been brought to the Committee's notice by Messrs. McLeod and Co., who saw in it great possibilities for the development of the Bengal export coal trade to the Straits and elsewhere. It appeared that the Mining Engineer and Metallurgist to the Railway Board had kindly indicated that there is a fairly keen demand for coal in the Straits, and that it had occurred to him that if exporters of Bengal coal could have their offers supported by some official guarantee as to the quality increased business might follow. Although shippers would have to secure their orders from the Straits and elsewhere as heretofore, Messrs. McLeod and Co. considered that the coal export trade here would be assisted materially if their effort to secure these orders were supported by a provision that the quality of the cargo to be shipped was guaranteed by the Mining Engineer to the Railway Board, whose staff would undertake to inspect the coal for export at the docks at the usual charge of half an anna per ton. The Chairman invited information as to the form which the guarantee would take. Mr. Church explained that the certificates would state that the cargo consisted of first class Bengal coal and that it could be regarded as a satisfactory cargo. If desired by shippers, the average calorific value of the cargo could be given as well, provided, of course, that Mr. Church had agreed with the shippers beforehand that the coal would come from collieries which appeared on his list as producers of first class coal.

Mr. Church then explained that it is his custom to group collieries which produce coal of the Dishergarh class, under the generic name "Dishergarh," and that coal loaded from these collieries would be certified as Dishergarh coal. Dishergarh coal shipped alone, or mixed with first class Jharias or first class Jharias alone, would be certified as first class Bengal coals. He also mentioned at this stage, that the average calorific value of first class Jharia coals is higher than that of Dishergarh coal.

It was of course to be clearly understood that these certificates are purely optional, and that shippers may continue to ship without obtaining them. Further, in the event of a shipper wishing to ship certain specified coal to contract, a certificate would be given that the shipment was according to contract. The real object of the proposed scheme was, of course, to reinstate confidence in first class Indian coal in the Straits, but Mr. Church explained that the arrangement would hold good for shipments to any destination.

Mr. White expressed the opinion that the first step to recover the Straits market should be to endeavour to disillusion the Straits buyers regarding their ideas of the values of Indian coals, and to show clearly that Dishergarh coal is not the only first class coal obtainable, as these buyers appeared to think. He thought that if Mr. Church would mention in his next report that first class Indian coal is available, a great deal would be done to restore confidence in Indian coal and to increase its export. It was also suggested that a comparative statement might with advantage be included in the report showing the calorific values of first class Indian coals alongside Japanese, Australian, and other coals. Mr. Church indicated that there was a good chance offering now to get the Indian coals into the Straits market, as he understood that the Japanese coal, which was largely used there, was being taken by the Japanese Government for their transport requirements. He kindly undertook to add a paragraph in his next report to the effect that first class Bengal coal is available for export, and also agreed to include therein a comparative statement of calorific values as suggested above. Regarding the present stocks at Singapore, Mr. Church understood that these were fair at present, but believed that large quantities would be wanted there next year. He further mentioned that it was possible that the requirements of the several Indian Railways would not be so heavy as in former years, and expressed the understanding that the Madras Railway would not require any coal for some time.

Mr. Church agreed that it would be well to notify the various Chambers of Commerce of what his Department was prepared to do in this connection, and to invite their co-operation in spreading the information to those interested. It was then agreed to decide what line of action should be adopted at the meeting of Committee which was to take place at the conclusion of the one under record

After thanking the Mining Engineer and Metallurgist to the Railway Board, and Mr. E. W. Bowrey, for their attendance, the meeting terminated.—*The Statesman.*

—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the **Sea Customs Act**, 1878 (VIII of 1878) as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "other than Nux Vomica, Castor Seed and Mustard Seed" shall be added after the entry "Medical and surgical stores and equipment of every description," in column I of the Schedule appended to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 25-W., (Customs), dated the 17th October 1914.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

The following are the index-numbers of the prices of forty-five commodities worked out to the month of October, 1914, by the *Statist* (in continuation of *Sauerbeck's* figures), the average of the eleven years 1867-77 being 100 :—

Annual Numbers.

Period.	Average.
1878-87	79
1890-99	66
1904-13	77
1880	88
1896	61
1897	62
1898	64
1899	68
1900	75
1901	70
1902 & 1903	69
1904	70
1905	72
1906	77
1907	80
1908	73
1909	74
1910	78
1911	80
1912 & 1913	85

Monthly Numbers.

Month.	Index-No.
July, 1896	59·2
May, 1907	82·4
February, 1909	71·9
December, 1911	80·9
June, 1913	84·1
August, 1913	85·0
September, 1913	85·7
October, 1913	84·5
November, 1913	83·3
December, 1913	83·8
January, 1914	83·5
February, 1914	83·8
March, 1914	82·8
April, 1914	82·3
May, 1914	82·3
June, 1914	81·2
July, 1914	82·4
August, 1914	87·9
September, 1914	89·3
October, 1914	89·8

The index number at the end of October rose further to 89·8, in comparison with 89·3 for September, 87·9 for August, 82·4 for July, and 81·2 for June. Since the outbreak of the war there has thus been a rise of 8·6 points in the number, equal to a percentage advance of 10·6. In view of the dislocation in the industry of the country following upon the outbreak of hostilities, a rise in prices on balance of only a little over 10 per cent is more moderate than might reasonably have been anticipated.

In four of the six groups we take for our index-numbers declines have to be recorded for the past month, but these have been more than offset by the rise that has taken place in the remaining two groups. In vegetable food there has been a decline of one-half of 1 per cent, the rise in the prices of wheat and oats having been more than neutralised by declines in barley and American maize, the fall in the latter being due to the abundance of this year's crops. Since the end of June the index-number of vegetable food has risen over 20 points, or 30·3 per cent. Following the fall of 2·5 per cent in the index-number of animal food in September has been a further decline of almost 1 per cent in the past month. Butter, mutton and pork are all higher for the month, but beef has declined moderately, while the fall in the price of bacon has been considerable. As compared with the end of June, the index-number of animal products is only 2·7 per cent higher. In the past month there has been a continuance of the easing off in the index-number of sugar, coffee and tea, the percentage decline for the month having been 2·8 per cent. Since the end of June the rise in this section has been as much as 25·5 per cent, chiefly owing to the very great rise in the price of sugar that took place immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities.

With the exception of coal, all of the various mineral products we take for our purpose have shown

declines for October, with the result that the index-number of the group declined 2 per cent. For the four months the shrinkage in this section, as reflected by our index-number, has been a shade over 8 per cent. Among textiles there has been a further fall in the prices of cotton, and especially of jute, but the declines in these have been more than offset by the large rise in the prices of flax and wool, with the result that the index-number has risen 2 per cent for the month and 2·3 per cent since the end of June. In sundry materials, oils, seeds and timber are all lower, but gains have to be recorded in hides and leather, owing to the great demand for boots for the various armies, while a very considerable further increase has taken place in the price of indigo, the stock of which is now running short. Taken as a whole, the index-number of sundry materials has risen 3·9 per cent for the month, and for the four months since the end of June by 17·3 per cent.

Comparison of the prices of the various classes in October with the previous month and with former periods is as follows :—

	1878 ·'87	1890 ·'99	1904 ·'13	1914 June	1914 July	1914 Aug.	1914 Sept.	1914 Oct.	Month's Rise (+) or Fall(−)	%
Vegetable food (corn, etc.)	79	61	68	66·5	71·9	81·9	87·1	86·7	−0·4	−0·5
Animal food (meat and butter)	95	80	91	97·5	101·5	103·6	101·0	100·1	−0·9	−0·9
Sugar, coffee and tea	76	53	63	51·8	50·0	67·7	66·9	65·0	−1·9	−2·8
Minerals	73	71	96	102·5	94·0	98·4	96·1	94·2	−1·9	−2·0
Textiles	71	56	74	80·6	83·1	83·0	80·9	82·5	+1·6	+2·0
Sundries	81	66	76	82·5	81·7	86·4	93·2	96·8	+3·6	+3·9

In the aggregate the index-number of food declined 1·1 per cent for October, and is only a shade higher than at the end of August. Since June the advance has been 16·3 per cent. Materials rose a further 1·6 per cent in October, making a total advance of 7 per cent for the four months. Taking articles of food and materials separately, the index-number for October compares thus (1866-77=100 in both cases):—

	Average 1878 ·'87	1890 ·'99	1904 ·'13	1896 July	1907 May	1909 Feb.	1913 Dec.	1914 June	1914 July	1914 Aug.	1914 Sept.	1914 Oct.
Food	84	68	73	60·0	73·5	70·8	75·7	74·8	78·2	86·9	88·0	87·0
Materials	76	64	81	58·6	88·9	72·6	89·8	85·7	85·5	88·6	90·2	91·7

We would repeat that in arriving at the above figures we have made every effort to obtain reliable prices, as hitherto, from the best available sources. In a few cases, however, markets still remained closed during October, and therefore the latest prices obtainable have had to be repeated. Our readers will recognise that in existing circumstances it is impossible to give more than an approximate idea of the recent price movements, but we venture to say our figures afford a good guide to fluctuations in prices resulting from the war.

The silver market displayed considerable weakness during October, there having been little or no inquiry for the American supplies coming to hand. Consequently the price continued to sag, until at the close of the month it was down to $22\frac{1}{16}d.$ per oz., a quotation lower than that ruling at any time since December 4, 1908.

The price and index-number of silver for October compare as follows (60·84*d.* per oz. being the parity of 1 gold to 15½ silver =100) :—

	Price d.	Index-No.	End of	Price d.	Index-No.
Average 1890-99	34	= 55·8	December, 1906	$32\frac{5}{16}$	= 53·1
Average 1904-13	$26\frac{3}{4}$	= 44·1	December, 1909	$24\frac{1}{4}$	= 39·9
Average 1893	$35\frac{1}{2}$	= 58·6	December, 1912	29	= 47·7
Average 1909	$23\frac{1}{16}$	= 38·9	December, 1913	$26\frac{9}{16}$	= 43·7
Average 1910	$24\frac{1}{2}$	= 40·5	May & June, 1914	26	= 42·7
Average 1911	$24\frac{9}{16}$	= 40·4	July, 1914	$23\frac{3}{4}$	= 39·0
Average 1912	$28\frac{1}{16}$	= 40·1	August, 1914	$24\frac{1}{4}$	= 39·9
Average 1913	$27\frac{7}{16}$	= 45·3	September, 1914	24	= 39·4
Lowest, Nov. 1902	$21\frac{1}{16}$	= 35·6	October, 1914	$22\frac{5}{16}$	= 36·6

INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN BRITISH COLONIES.

The Report of the two Officers (Messrs. McNeill and Chimman Lal) who were deputed by Government to visit the four British Colonies—Trinidad, British Guiana or Demevara, Jamaica and Fiji—and to report upon the conditions of life of the Indian immigrants in these colonies has recently been issued. We quote the concluding paragraph which summarise the recommendations made by the Officers :—

While dealing in detail with each of the matters to which our attention was specially directed we have unavoidably laid more stress on what appeared to be remediable defects in the existing system of emigration than on the advantages which have accrued to emigrants. As we consider that the removal of defects would be the most satisfactory result of our inquiries both for emigrants and for the colonies to which they emigrate we think it desirable to recapitulate briefly the more important general remedies which we have recommended in the preceding paragraphs. They are as follows:—

I. Unsuitable emigrants, men or women, should be excluded. The agreements should state clearly how misconduct will be punished. The proportion of female to male emigrants should be raised from 40 to 50 per cent, and the present minimum age limit should be abolished.

II. In all colonies, provisions, whether operative or inoperative in practice, which are unduly rigorous or restrictive, should be expunged from the Ordinances. The punishments prescribed should in most cases be reduced and fines imposed should be recoverable in small instalments.

III. The intemperate use of the disciplinary provisions of the Ordinance should be prevented by empowering the officers of the Immigration Department in each colony to control employers in this respect.

IV. The officers of the Immigration Department in each colony should be empowered to adjudicate in cases brought by employers against labourers so that the concern of Courts of criminal jurisdiction with the enforcement of contracts may be minimised if not extinguished.

V. Separate places of detention should be provided for labourers who, notwithstanding the revision proposed in II, may be sentenced to imprisonment for breaches of the disciplinary provisions of the Ordinance.

VI. Subject to a limitation of the proportion of labourers on an individual estate who may commute their indentures within a single year, the labourer should be entitled at any time to commute his indentures by payment of a graduated redemption fee.

VII. Facilities for occupying land on a satisfactorily secure tenure should be provided.

VIII. The registration of marriages should be facilitated.

IX. The special needs of Indian children in the matter of primary education should receive consideration.

X. The regulations affecting the grant of medical relief to the poorer class of Indians not residing on estates should be revised.

XI. The annual reports of the Immigration Department of each colony should give more intelligible and precise information regarding the health of indentured immigrants. They should also show not only the average earnings of immigrants but the cost of living and the surplus.

We are convinced that, notwithstanding our possibly disproportionate presentation of the unsatisfactory features of the existing system, a careful study of the facts elicited during our inquiry will result in the conclusion that its advantages have far outweighed its disadvantages. The great majority of emigrants exchanged grinding poverty with practically no hope of betterment for a condition varying from simple but secured comfort to solid prosperity. Emigrants live under very much better conditions than their relatives in India, and have had opportunities of prospering which exceeded their own wildest hopes. They became citizens of the colonies to which they emigrated and both they and their descendants have attained to positions commanding general respect and consideration. Though liable to be prosecuted for disciplinary offences while under indenture they realised also that in everything affecting their daily lives their legal rights were not merely defined but firmly maintained. Employers also were liable to judicial punishment and to still more severe punishment, namely, disqualification for employment in the colony in the only occupation at which they could expect to earn a livelihood. Nor should it be forgotten that both employers who were too prone to invoke judicial assistance in the management of their labourers and employers whose authority was exercised with more skill, temper, and self-reliance, have in many ways tempered the exercise of authority with manifestations of kindness and generosity. It is not an uncommon thing for an emigrant who has settled down after the expiry of his indenture at a distance from an employer by whom he has been formerly prosecuted to pay occasional friendly visits to his accuser who has not forfeited his good will. If too many labourers were judicially punished all but the most worthless were gainers in skill, enterprise, and self-respect. The savings or remittances of the industrious represent only the material gain to emigrants. They are as a body probably more conscious of the far-reaching legal protection which they enjoy than of the legal liabilities to which they are exposed. Our proposals involve the recognition of further rights and the reduction of liabilities, and we venture to claim that their adoption will justify the system being fairly described as one of protected emigration, in which the protection ceases when no longer required. We do not regard the system as solely or mainly concerned with securing fair wages and fair treatment for Indian labourers who are content to emigrate for a few years, save a few hundred rupees, and return to their homes. Following the example of the great majority of the emigrants themselves and their descendants we regard it rather as a system of colonisation under which poor but industrious Indians, whether landless labourers or the sons of poor cultivating landowners, who are content to be trained and acclimatised under private employers in need of a steady supply of labour, are offered prospects much more favourable than they could hope to realise at home. While an emigrant's freedom of choice between settling down in a colony or demanding repatriation should be maintained it is obviously necessary to recognise the manner in which the choice has been exercised in the past. If our proposals are accepted we are reasonably confident that those who elect to return will in all colonies be an insignificant minority of those emigrating under indenture. We are conscious that the acceptance of our proposals will increase the cost of indentured Indian labourers to their employers and may in consequence lessen the demand but it may also have the effect of raising the standard of capacity expected from employees.

THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT TRADE IN 1913-14.

Broomhall's Annual Review.

George Broomhall's *Corn Trade News* has just issued its annual review of the wheat trade. It gives a brief history of the production, importation and exportation of wheat in the principal countries which take part in the international trade in this cereal. As far as possible the same plan is followed in regard to each of the countries dealt with—beginning with a short resumé of the progress of the crop from seeding to harvest, secondly setting down the estimate of the crop of the present season and showing in comparison therewith the crop of last season and the average crop of the past five seasons. With regard to the imports and exports the same plan is adopted—the imports of the season just concluded are compared with the imports of the preceding year and the average imports of the past five seasons. We quote the following passages from the Review :—

United States of America.

An increased acreage of Winter Wheat was seeded under favourable conditions in the Autumn of 1913, and the plant came through the Winter with little damage. High condition was reported in the Spring, in spite of some damage by Hessian fly, and eventually the biggest crop on record was safely gathered—estimated at 675,000,000 bushels. The Kansas crop was particularly large and good. The Spring Wheat acreage was rather short, owing to unfavourable seeding weather, but the crop made a very fair start and early indications were around 250,000,000 bushels. The final official estimate of

outturn was 217,000,000 bushels. The crop did not do well in some sections, and rains during harvest reduced the outturn moderately. The Pacific Coast crop turned out below expectations, but was fully equal to last year's.

The total crop of the States this season is estimated at 111,500,000 quarters, compared with 95,400,000 quarters last season and 87,100,000 quarters the average for the past five seasons.

The exports last season during the British cereal year amounted to 20,200,000 quarters and in the pre-season to 19,000,000 quarters and in the past five seasons to an average of 12,400,000 quarters. During the current season it is estimated her exports may amount to 30,000,000 quarters, leaving fairly substantial reserves in farmers' and merchants' hands next July; in recent seasons reserves have been reduced to a low ebb at the end of the harvest year, but next July, should the war be still going on, we may be sure there will be a disposition to hold good sized stocks between the seasons.

Canada.

The usual Winter Wheat acreage was seeded, but the crop turned out rather below that of 1913. The Spring Wheat crop was successfully seeded on a full acreage and the June condition was high; from the 1st June onward, however, prospects steadily declined owing to heat, drought and early morning frost just before harvest. Threshing was generally favoured by good weather, but both quality and yield are far below the good crop of 1913. The latest official estimate of the combined crop is 19,700,000 quarters, compared with 28,900,000 quarters last year and 24,700,000 quarters the average of the past five seasons. The exports last season (British cereal year) amounted to 15,300,000 quarters, compared with 14,700,000 quarters in the preceding season and 10,500,000 quarters the average for the past five seasons. For the current season it does not seem likely that we shall receive more than about 10,000,000 quarters from Canada, even if we allow for some old Wheat from the 1913 crop which was exported from Canada last season but not shipped from the American continent to Europe until the beginning of this season.

Russia.

There were some complaints of drought in the autumn, these coming chiefly from the South-western region, but rains fell before matters became serious, and before the winter started both official and unofficial reports gave the condition of the crops as favourable. A general cover of snow was reported in December, but it was subsequently stated that the fall was unevenly distributed, and mild weather in February caused much of the snow to melt. The lack of snow naturally caused fears of crop damage, and it was subsequently found that damage had resulted. The important spring crop was seeded in fair time, but there were complaints of dryness during the early period of growth, and on the whole the weather was not favourable, whilst later, especially in the centre and parts of the Volga region, great heat and drought caused much damage to all spring crops. Harvest weather was rather wet and caused damage and loss. All estimates give the quantities harvested much below those of 1913. The September statement of the Central Statistical Committee for 73 Governments, gave the Wheat crop 97,000,000 quarters, against 118,000,000 in 1913 and 95,600,000 the average of the past five years. A semi-official estimate published later gave the crop of 1914 only 14,000,000 quarters less than the 1913 outturn, but this estimate is based on partial returns, and we are inclined, for many reasons, to believe the smaller estimate as likely to be the more correct.

The exports last season amounted to 21,700,000 quarters, in the preceding season to 13,200,000 quarters, and the average exports of the five seasons were 20,000,000 quarters.

During the current season, while the war lasts, only small exports can take place, probably not more than 1,000,000 quarters will be exported from Archangel and the Baltic to Finland and to friendly countries, but should the war be brought to a happy conclusion, ten or fifteen million quarters should be available for exportation.

Roumania.

During the first part of the autumn of 1913, heavy rains occurred, but subsequently it was very fine and seeding was finished in good time, the acreage being about normal. The condition of the crop was reported to be favourable in December, and a good fall of snow occurred in January before there was any severe frost. The crops were said to be all right in the spring and the weather was seasonable, although on the dry side, whilst good rains subsequently relieved the drought. At no time after the spring, were crop reports at all optimistic, and very soon estimates giving 25 per cent below last year's outturn began to be circulated. After harvest was started, reports of the crops became still worse and excessive rains deteriorated both quantity and quality. The crop is officially estimated to be 5,800,000 quarters, against 10,500,000 quarters last year.

Bulgaria.

The weather in the autumn was bad and Wheat sowings decreased 10 per cent, this being partly due to the bad weather and partly to cattle disease. The young crops came through the winter without damage, having been protected by a good covering of snow, but as Spring Wheat is not sown in this country the loss of acreage could not be made good. Reports during the early spring were favourable, but in June rust was said to have caused 20 per cent damage. A subsequent official bulletin gave the outturn 70 per cent of a full average but, as in Roumania, reports of the crop after harvest commenced were much more unfavourable. Estimates of outturn show extraordinary variations. Official figures given out in Sofia make the crop 5,700,000 quarters, against 5,000,000 last year: but some say the last year's crop was nearly 8,000,000 quarters; owing to the Balkan war, however, the 1913 estimates were very uncertain. A Varna correspondent has reported that this year's crop is only one-third of last year's.

Servia.

A little information we have concerning this country shows that the harvest was no better than in the neighbouring countries of Bulgaria and Roumania.

Reckoning the Wheat crop of the Balkan States in the aggregate, we find the production of the three Kingdoms this season to be 8,500,000 quarters, compared with 16,400,000 quarters in the preceding season, 18,300,000 quarters being the average crop of the past five seasons.

The exports last season from the crop of 16,400,000 quarters were 7,600,000 quarters, compared with 6,700,000 quarters in the preceding season, and 8,000,000 quarters the average of the past five seasons.

With regard to the current season's exports we estimate them at 4,000,000 quarters as a maximum, and 1,000,000 quarters as a minimum, a little having been exported to Hungary already before exportation was prohibited.

India.

The crop of the current season now being grown is reported on most favourably. A large area has been sown, and with a continuance of favourable weather a record crop is hoped for which we will estimate at 50,000,000 quarters, compared with 39,400,000 quarters last season, and 44,000,000 quarters the average crop of the past five seasons. The exports last season, August to July, from the crops harvested in the years 1913 and 1914 amounted to 3,700,000 quarters, compared with 7,900,000 quarters in the preceding twelve months, and 6,000,000 quarters the average of the past five seasons. With ordinary good fortune from now onward at the present range of price India should be able to ship, in the twelve months from 1st April next, 10,000,000 quarters, but as the current British cereal year which we are now considering ends July 31st, only a part of the 10,000,000 quarters is likely to be shipped this season—say at the rate of 300,000 quarters per week during April-July, or about 5,000,000 quarters in the aggregate, to which must be added the quantity already exported since 1st August last, *viz.*, 950,000 quarters, and the quantity of old Wheat which may yet be shipped from the present time until the end of next March—say about 500,000 quarters. We thus have a total of about 6,500,000 quarters as the **likely quantity which India may ship this cereal year**, provided the growing crop reaches maturity safely.

Argentina.

The Argentine crop harvested last December proved a most disappointing one, at harvest time the exportable surplus was estimated at 2,500,000 tons (11,500,000 quarters), in January (21st) our agent cabled 8,000,000 quarters as his estimate, and not until February 11th did he reduce it to 6,000,000 quarters, the official estimate being much higher. The season has now come nearly to an end, and we find that the exports have amounted to a round 1,000,000 tons (4,600,000 quarters). The total quantity raised in Argentina cannot have been more than 14,000,000 quarters, compared with 24,800,000 quarters the official, or 20,800,000 quarters the commercial estimate of the preceding season, and 18,000,000 quarters the average of the past five years' indicated crop. The exports from Argentina during the past British cereal year amounted to 5,500,000 quarters, compared with 15,000,000 in the preceding season, and 10,300,000 quarters the average annual exports of the past five years.

From a careful study of the agricultural statistics of Argentina one gathers the impression that the fertility of the soil is declining even more rapidly than one had been imagining; it is evident that one cannot expect an average yield per acre of Wheat in a normal season of more than nine bushels; the good crops of ten and fifteen years ago are not being raised now-a-days, and it is time that we ceased looking for a repetition of the fine yield of the year 1907, when this grower exported 17,500,000 quarters in the subsequent 12 months. The area under the growing crop of Wheat this season is reported as 15,474,000 acres, and this, at an average yield of nine bushels, would give a crop of 139,000,000 bushels, or 17,500,000 quarters. If such a quantity be harvested in good condition and if the present price be maintained throughout the season, we estimate the exportable surplus at 10,000,000 quarters. But as the Argentine and British cereal years are not contemminous, we cannot reckon the whole of the 10,000,000 quarters as likely to be shipped by the 31st July next; probably three-quarters of the whole surplus may be exported between the 1st January and the 31st July next, or 7,500,000 quarters, to which must be added the quantity shipped since the 1st August last to 31st December next—say 400,000 quarters, making a grand total for the British cereal year of nearly 8,000,000 quarters.

Australia.

The present season did not make a good start, the weather being on the dry side during May. Favourable rains occurred in June and an increase of

5 per cent in the acreage was then mentioned, owing to the rains sowing was continued rather later than usual. Although rains continued to fall occasionally, yet the season was dry on the whole, and particularly so in Western Australia, where the drought was unprecedented. In August it was reported that rains were urgently wanted in Victoria, and although rains did fall not very long afterwards, yet the fall was nowhere sufficient and in some parts it was scanty. Owing to the continued absence of rain, very pessimistic reports of the crop were circulated in October, and although there has been fairly good falls of rain since then, these have had no appreciable effect on the Wheat situation. The outturn of the crop is expected to be extremely slight and there will be no surplus for export in 1915 worth considering.

The crop now about to be harvested is estimated at 6,000,000 quarters, to which may be added New Zealand's probable yield of 900,000 quarters next January-February. In the preceding season the total production of Australasia was 13,600,000 quarters; the average yield of the past five years having been 12,300,000 quarters. The exports of the present calender have been about 7,100,000 quarters compared with 6,400,000 quarters in the preceding year, and 6,700,000 quarters the average annual exportation of the past five calender years.

Dealing with British cereal years, we find the exports have been 8,300,000 quarters last season, 6,000,000 quarters in the preceding season, and 6,800,000 quarters the average annual exports of the past five British cereal years.

For the current cereal year it appears as if we shall have only the small quantity already shipped since 1st August to reckon as an exportable surplus —say, at the outside, 500,000 quarters.

Italy.

The new seedings, in the Autumn of 1913, generally received favourable mention, but the weather was too dry in the south. Weather reports in the spring were good on the whole, but dryness continued to prevail in parts of the southern region and the Islands. As the rainfall continued to be scanty, gradual crop deterioration set in and the Wheat finally harvested was but 21,000,000 qrs. against 26,800,000 last year, and 23,000,000 qrs., the average of the past five seasons.

The imports of Italy last season amounted to 5,780,000 qrs. net, compared with 9,100,000 in the preceding season, and 6,600,000 qrs., the average of the past five seasons. During the current season we estimate Italy will import 7,000,000 qrs. She carried over a good quantity of old native Wheat into this season, besides high prices will tend to curtail the consumption.

Spain.

The drought of 1913 lasted well into the autumn, but there appeared to be sufficient moisture to enable the usual sowing to be done, and during the winter snow and rain improved prospects. In the spring there were continued complaints of dry weather, but in May the weather improved. The crop turned out below early expectations in some parts.

The crop recently harvested is estimated at 14,200,000 qrs., compared with 13,800,000 in the past season, and 16,000,000 the average crop of the past five seasons. The net imports of last season were 1,823,000 qrs., compared with 370,000 in the preceding season, and 800,000 qrs., the average annual imports of the past five seasons.

For the current season, with prices on a high level, we expect imports will be on a comparatively small scale, and we will estimate them at 500,000 qrs.

Portugal.

The crops were seeded under normal conditions. Reports received in the spring were favourable, and good weather continued to prevail in the summer. The crop was well harvested and the quantity is estimated to be sufficient for six to ten months' consumption.

The actual outturn is estimated at 1,000,000 qrs., compared with 700,000 qrs. in the preceding season, and 950,000, the average crop of the past five seasons. The net imports of last season were about 750,000 qrs., compared with 500,000 qrs. in the preceding season, and 350,000 qrs., the average annual imports of the past five seasons. We shall reckon the imports of the current season at 200,000 qrs.

Greece.

We have received very little news from this importing country for quite a long time, and there have been no official returns issued. The last crop, it is claimed, was planted on a good sized acreage in spite of the devastation caused by the recent wars, but the weather of last summer does not appear to have suited Greece any better than it did the other countries of the Balkan Peninsula. The demand for foreign Wheat and Flour is very active this season and, as Russia cannot supply it, the United States is getting the business.

Last season, according to our personal advices, Greece imported 1,200,000 qrs., compared with 700,000 qrs. in the preceding season—the average annual imports of the past five seasons having been 940,000 qrs. If conditions had been normal, we believe Greece would have imported this season as much as she did last season, but under present circumstances we propose estimating her imports during the current season at 700,000 qrs.

Denmark.

The Rye crop makes a good showing, but all others, and especially the Spring crops, are short, owing to the drought. Wheat is estimated at 500,000 qrs., against 600,000 last year. The net imports last season amounted to 820,000 qrs., compared with 1,300,000 qrs. in the preceding season. The average of the past five seasons amounted to 860,000 qrs.

The other cereal crops of Denmark, which are all more important than wheat, are short this season, Barley to the extent of 500,000 qrs., Oats over 1,000,000 qrs., and Potatoes 300,000 tons. Rye is estimated at slightly more than last season, *viz.*, 2,170,000 qrs. against 1,970,000 qrs.

Under ordinary circumstances we should be inclined to estimate Denmark's imports at a high figure, but the war and high prices will make a difference and we will reckon them at between 800,000 and 1,000,000 qrs.

Sweden.

A long spell of dry, hot weather nearly ruined the Spring crops, but Wheat and Rye gave fair results. The Wheat crop is estimated at 960,000 quarters, compared with 1,166,000 in 1913 and 960,000 quarters, the average of the past five years. The net imports of Wheat and Flour last season amounted to 1,300,000 quarters (including Flour for Finland), compared with 1,500,000 quarters in the preceding season. The average of the past five seasons amounted to 1,200,000 quarters. The Rye crop this season is 200,000 quarters smaller than last season's, the Barley crop 240,000 quarters smaller, the Oats crop 2,800,000 quarters smaller, and the Potato crop 500,000 tons smaller. There will be a big demand for Wheat this season, but there will be a difficulty in satisfying it as long as the war lasts. We will reckon the imports of the current season, should the war be prolonged, at 1,000,000 quarters as a minimum.

Norway.

The small Wheat crop is about normal. Rye is a good average, but spring crops below average. No official estimates of this season's yield have as yet been issued, but as the principal crops are spring sown, it is certain they are below an average. Last season Norway imported 530,000 sacks of Wheat Flour and about 50,000 quarters of Wheat, also 387,000 sacks of Rye Flour, 866,000 quarters of Rye and 485,000 quarters of Barley. This season, owing to the war, Rye and Barley will be very difficult to obtain, so that there will be a big demand for Wheat and Wheat Flour. We will estimate Norway's imports of Wheat and Wheat Flour at 800,000 quarters, compared with 500,000 quarters last season and 400,000 quarters the average annual imports of the past five seasons.

Switzerland.

The season has been a satisfactory one and a fair Wheat crop has been harvested; it is estimated at 420,000 quarters, compared with 440,000 quarters in 1913. The imports last season were 2,600,000 quarters, compared with 2,400,000 quarters the average of the past five seasons. The quantity imported this season should be fully equal to last season's for the other cereal crops are no bigger this year than last, while the Potato crop is ten to fifteen per cent smaller. It is possible that the difficulties to be overcome in effecting imports and the advance in price may lead to smaller imports, so that we will estimate this season's likely imports at between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 quarters.

Austria.

This country was favoured with much better weather than the sister Kingdom of Hungary, although there were complaints of drought in the Spring. Condition in April was fair to good. No official estimate of this year's crop has been received, but probably it is not greatly below the quantity harvested last year, *viz.*, 7,500,000 quarters, which about equals the normal yield of this portion of the Dual Monarchy. Austria's other crops may also be considered as about normal in size, but probably a certain percentage was not gathered as war broke out during harvest.

Hungary.

The Autumn was very dry and the seeding did not make a good start. Rains fell in November and the outlook improved. In the Winter frost was severe and the snow cover not very thick. The officials claimed that the crops wintered satisfactorily, but some unofficial reports did not endorse this view. The Spring was unseasonably dry and cool so that crop conditions deteriorated very much, and very soon millers and merchants began to buy Roumanian Wheat freely. Subsequent reports also mentioned damage by rust. The latest official estimate for Hungary proper is 15,500,000 quarters against 18,800,000 last year, whilst a full crop is around 22,000,000 quarters.

The total crop of the Dual Monarchy is reckoned at 22,200,000 quarters, compared with 29,800,000 quarters last season and 29,100,000 quarters the average crop of the past five years. The net imports of last season amounted to 2,000,000 quarters, compared with nil in the previous three seasons; in the season 1909-10 the net imports amounted to 4,300,000 quarters. In the past five seasons the net imports averaged 1,200,000 quarters.

The probability is that the Dual Monarchy this season would have imported at least 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 quarters, but as war is now preventing importation and as only a little was imported in the first fortnight of August, we will reckon *for the time being* this season's actual imports at only 500,000 quarters.

It should be borne in mind that the other cereal crops of Hungary this season are also deficient, so that when the war is finished a big demand for all the cereals will be experienced.

North Africa.

Drought prevailed in Autumn of 1913, but rains came in time for sowing. The Spring was dry, especially in Tunis where the crop was almost a failure. Algeria's crop was irregular and turned

out short and much below expectations. The yield of these two growers this season is estimated at 2,800,000 quarters, compared with 5,100,000 quarters last season and 5,000,000 quarters the average of the past five seasons. The Barley crop of both countries is also seriously deficient, nearly 2,000,000 quarters smaller than last season's; Oats are also short, so that the position in both these French colonies is bad, and neither of them will have any Wheat to spare for export during the current seasons; indeed, they are likely to be importers of the premier cereal, say to the extent of about 300,000 quarters, and of other food stuffs also.

Minor and Ex-European Countries.

In the preceding paragraphs of this annual review we have dealt with each of the principal countries' crop, their exports and imports, but there remains a whole host of smaller countries whose imports, while individually unimportant, yet in the aggregate amount to a big quantity.

Brazil, South Africa, China, Japan, Cuba and other West Indian Islands, Egypt, Malta, Newfoundland, and a number of other countries import annually in a normal season about ten or twelve million quarters of Wheat and Flour. Many of them produce Wheat, and there are a few which occasionally export a little, but in the main they are importers. Egypt, for instance, produces between four and five million quarters of Wheat, and imports over 1,000,000 quarters in the form of Flour. Mexico produces about 2,000,000 quarters, imports in some seasons as much as 500,000 quarters. Japan produces 3,000,000 quarters and imports 500,000 to 1,000,000 quarters, according to the results of her harvest. Hong Kong annually imports about 700,000 quarters of Wheat in the form of Flour. Last season the United States shipped to the countries we are referring to 5,200,000 sacks of 280 lbs. of Flour. Argentina shipped 1,850,000 quarters, mostly to Brazil; Australasia 2,500,000 quarters to Japan, South Africa, etc. Other large exporters of Flour to ex-European countries are France, Germany, Italy, Russia and India. We have succeeded in tracing 12,000,000 quarters as having been exported to ex-European countries last season, and we suspect there are additional quantities. In the preceding season we traced 11,900,000 quarters—the average quantity during the past five seasons having been 11,000,000 quarters.

Estimated Supply and Demand.

Our estimate for the current season will be 10,000,000 quarters, and we should not be surprised if it were less, for we think it likely that the higher price now ruling will tend to check the consumption of Wheaten breadstuffs in tropical and semi-tropical countries, for after all it must be considered as an exotic food for nations out of the temperate zone.

We can now set down, in a compendious form, the results of our enquiry into the present situation and will show in a tabular statement, in parallel columns, the estimated exports and imports of the several countries during the preceding three seasons :—

Exporting Countries.

Season 1st August to 31st July.

From	Prospective Exports. 1914-15.	Actual Exports. 1913-14.	1912-13.	1911-12.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
†U. S. A.	30,000,000	20,200,000	19,000,000	9,400,000
†Canada	10,000,000	15,300,000	14,700,000	13,400,000
Russia	1,000,000	21,700,000	13,200,000	9,900,000
Balkan States	2,000,000	7,600,000	6,700,000	9,600,000
India	6,500,000	3,700,000	7,900,000	7,000,000
Australia	500,000	8,300,000	6,000,000	6,600,000
Argentina	8,000,000	5,500,000	15,000,000	11,900,000
N.Africa, Chili, etc.	500,000	900,000	400,000	1,500,000
Total	58,500,000	83,200,000	82,900,000	69,300,000

†*N. B.*—The quantity shipped overseas from the North American continent.

N. B.—Should the war end soon, Russia and the Balkan States might easily ship an additional 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 qrs.

Imports.

Season 1st August to 31st July.

	Prospective Requirements. 1914-15.	Actual Imports Season 1913-14.	Season 1912-13.	Season 1911-12.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
U. K.	29,000,000	26,647,000	29,700,000	26,200,000
France	10,000,000	7,500,000	5,600,000	3,400,000
Belgium	3,000,000	†6,400,000	6,300,000	6,900,000
Holland	3,000,000	2,150,000	2,200,000	2,900,000
Germany	1,000,000	*9,100,000	8,600,000	7,300,000
Italy	7,000,000	5,780,000	9,100,000	5,900,000
Spain	500,000	1,820,000	370,000	250,000
Portugal	200,000	750,000	500,000	200,000
Greece	700,000	1,200,000	700,000	800,000
Denmark	800,000	820,000	1,300,000	900,000
Sweden	1,000,000	‡1,300,000	1,500,000	1,050,000
Norway	800,000	500,000	400,000	400,000
Switzerland	2,500,000	2,600,000	2,700,000	2,300,000
Austria-Hungry.	500,000	2,000,000	—	—
Total Continent.	31,000,000	41,920,000	39,270,000	32,300,000
Ex European, Turkey and Malta.	10,000,000	12,000,000	11,900,000	10,750,000
Grand Total	70,000,000	80,567,000	80,870,000	69,250,000

†July imports reckoned by us at 800,000 qrs.
*The imports of the last 10 days of July estimated by us at 1,000,000 qrs.
‡Including 500,000 qrs, taken by Finland.

It will be seen that the difference between the estimate of supply and demand for the current season is 11,500,000 quarters and this can be settled by drawing upon the quantity afloat, which at the beginning of the season amounted to 4,689,000 quarters, and by economy in the use of Wheaten breadstuffs in the United Kingdom, Italy and ex-European countries, or by the extraction of additional quantities from some of the exporting countries.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

[Compiled in the Department of Statistics from the returns furnished by the Collectors of Customs.]

Statement showing the exports of wheat and wheat-flour from British India to foreign countries in each of the eight months, April to November, of the years 1909 to 1914 :—

	1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914	
	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
BENGAL—												
April	272,044		341,028		141,605		82,272		50,397		14,947	
May	1,026,554		538,670		758,447		761,423		650,502		14,437	
June	748,294		508,869		1,032,605		572,423		613,518		11,626	
July	324,373		95,554		447,784		473,338		174,170		9,691	
August	264,333		169,455		166,661		290,076		39,176		11,512	
September	13,956		238,729		46,280		384,272		15,333		19,563	
October	4,985		349,970		103,126		169,353		9,795		10,965	
November	6,077		234,343		230,360		137,837		10,627		26,000	
TOTAL		2,660,616		2,476,618		2,926,868		2,861,994		1,563,518		118,741
BOMBAY—												
April	168,321		141,658		240,387		196,860		335,268		91,214	
May	716,519		361,016		456,004		476,996		865,475		108,905	
June	751,301		111,303		531,331		593,057		705,532		81,762	
July	465,304		161,979		716,950		769,699		1,140,256		131,641	
August	251,753		246,636		334,572		490,226		764,542		92,435	
September	64,433		206,185		205,581		640,608		679,152		67,738	
October	97,054		287,872		215,632		452,528		491,524		36,797	
November	100,746		335,002		172,035		244,433		329,542		42,089	
TOTAL		2,615,431		1,851,651		2,872,492		3,864,497		5,311,291		652,581
SIND—												
April	17,306		813,900		1,084,996		1,206,020		341,586		236,138	
May	212,803		765,843		1,605,167		1,027,501		2,071,163		457,439	
June	3,268,113		2,253,885		2,352,300		3,883,576		4,157,135		3,431,632	
July	4,831,931		3,114,364		4,301,196		5,467,246		5,268,832		3,475,427	
August	3,044,522		2,783,902		2,166,638		2,443,830		2,012,524		932,120	
September	416,967		1,507,237		1,226,980		3,751,244		2,206,581		1,137,523	
October	757,944		1,303,785		1,110,405		2,607,609		815,219		1,824,883	
November	698,865		1,585,969		1,174,738		2,049,737		759,038		1,278,462	
TOTAL		13,248,451		14,128,885		15,022,420		22,436,757		17,632,031		12,773,624
OTHER PROVINCES—												
April	...		135		...		...		1		2	
May	2,112		...		3		9		7		5	
June	...		31		4		3		26		107	
July	2,007		1		45		...		1,000		3	
August	2,004		30		...		22		...		18	
September	4		21		76		1		1		...	
October	...		...		...		54		3		24	
November	...		...		..		...		...		...	
TOTAL		6,127		218		128		89		1,038		159
TOTAL—												
April	457,671		1,296,721		1,466,988		1,485,152		727,252		342,304	
May	1,957,985		1,665,529		2,819,621		2,265,929		3,587,147		580,786	
June	4,767,708		2,874,088		3,916,240		5,049,059		5,476,214		3,525,127	
July	5,623,615		3,371,898		5,465,975		6,710,277		6,584,258		3,616,762	
August	3,562,612		3,200,023		2,667,871		3,224,154		2,816,242		1,066,085	
September	495,360		1,952,172		1,478,917		4,776,215		2,901,067		1,224,824	
October	859,983		1,941,627		1,429,163		3,220,544		1,316,541		1,872,669	
November	805,688		2,155,314		1,577,133		2,432,007		1,099,207		1,346,551	
GRAND TOTAL		18,530,625		18,457,372		20,821,968		29,163,337		24,507,928		13,545,105

N.B.—The figures in the statement include wheat-flour reduced to wheat at the rate of 7 cwts of flour = 10 cwts of wheat

—In accordance with the recent Trading O which required a license for firms or companies including enemy subjects among their officers or members, the following **Calcutta firms** have been granted **licenses** to liquidate under the supervision of a Controller appointed by the Government of Bengal :—Smidt, Sanders and Co., Hadenfeldt and Co., Wutow Guttmann and Co., R. Jager and Co., F. Ad Assmann and Co., Orenstein and Arthur Koppel, J. Rosenfeld, Alois Schweiger, Austrian Export and Import Co., Meyer, Soetbeer and Co., Schröder Schmidt and Co., F. Schonert and Co., Deutsche-Asiatich Bank, and E. Gruber and Co. Licenses to continue to trade under control have been granted to Stem Forbes and Co., East India Cigarette Manufacturing Co., and Abdulla Solomon. The following firms have been licensed to trade uncontrolled :—Titaghur Paper Mills, Ralli Bros., International Banking Corporation, Russo-Asiatic Bank, Chartered Bank, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, F. W. Heilgers and Co., and companies managed by them, Dokai Tea Co., North China Insurance Co., and J. H. Judah. The granting of licenses to other firms is still under consideration. Mr. E. E. Meugens has been appointed Controller for the Government of Bengal.

RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA.

DISTRICTS.	SEASON 1914-15				SEASON 1913-14			
	Sold in sale No. 29. 22nd Dec.		Sold to sale No. 29. 22nd Dec.		Sold in sale No. 28. 19th Dec.		Sold to sale No. 28. 19th Dec.	
	Packages	Average price per lb. AS. P.	Packages	Average price per lb. AS. P.	Packages	Average price per lb. AS. P.	Packages	Average price per lb. AS. P.
Assam	20,280	8—1	147,285	7—8	8,097	8—0	189,152	8—2
Cachar	4,909	7—6	82,301	6—8	6,286	7—1	110,079	6—11
Sylhet	4,149	7—7	66,479	6—9	4,870	7—1	97,416	6—11
Darjeeling	3,113	9—3	57,491	9—8	2,837	11—2	82,082	10—4
Dooars	9,246	7—10	129,056	7—0	9,255	7—11	216,750	7—7
Terai	1,808	7—6	27,258	6—10	1,087	7—3	34,828	7—3
Chittagong	414	7—6	3,892	6—5	65	7—1	8,042	6—11
Chota-Nagpore	...	...	703	7—4	86	7—5	1,148	7—6
Kumaon and Kangra	...	...	1,026	6—10	...	...	1,461	6—10
Madras	...	...	45	6—9	...	...	161	8—0
Dehra-Dun	136	6—6	4,960	6—7	696	6—8	5,521	6—11
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	6—4
All other places	...	...	...	...	338	7—0	556	7—0
TOTAL	44,055	8—0	520,496	7—4	33,617	7—10	747,668	7—10

(The above do not include second-hand Tea, damaged Tea and Dust from those concerns which sell only that grade on this market

	AS.	P.
Season 1914-15 Average price of 33,659 packages Dust* sold to 22nd December (sale No. 29)	6	2
„ 1913-14 „ 50,260 „ „ * „ to 19th December (sale No. 28)	6	9

* On account of gardens which sell only that grade on this market.

—His Majesty's Consul at **Lyons** (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) has forwarded, under date 27th October, the following particulars regarding the situation in the local **silk industry** since the outbreak of the war :—The partial resumption of railway traffic on the completion of the mobilisation, aided by limited concessions granted for the transport of goods, has enabled many small silk factories to re-open, while in the larger ones work has been resumed to some extent. Business in the raw silk market, though still relatively small in volume as compared with normal times, has lately shown a tendency to increase, to judge by the Conditioning House returns and the increasing number of quotations to be found in the official lists. Prices have maintained practically the same level at which they stood at the outbreak of hostilities, owing doubtless to the decline in the demand being accompanied by a corresponding falling-off in the supply, due to the closing of many spinning and throwing mills, and to a marked reduction in imports from the Far East owing to war risks. In the manufacturing industry there has been a fairly steady demand from the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States, with which manufacturers have not always found it easy to cope in consequence of their diminished staffs. Difficulties are also being experienced in obtaining certain important raw materials, such as cotton and wool required for mixing with silk, on account of the closing of the works in the Vosges and the North of France. Paris, deserted by its usual crowd of visitors, and shorn of all its habitual gaiety and life, has practically ceased to count as a customer of the Lyons silk trade, of which it is one of the chief mainstays in normal times. Among the goods in demand may be mentioned various piece-dyed fabrics, such as crêpes-de-Chine, English crêpes and voiles, and velvets, which latter are expected to do fairly well this winter, owing to the difficulties in the way of importing furs, which the heavier sorts of these fabrics to some extent replace. Tulles and nets are in increasing demand, which, however, cannot be adequately met owing to the absence of experienced men in this branch of the industry, about 80 per cent of the normal number being away. The situation is thus not devoid of anxiety, but as stocks in the hands of both manufacturers and middlemen are exceedingly low, especially in all black goods, a steady, if restricted, flow of orders from the United Kingdom and North America should enable factory-owners to keep open their works and thus hold the breach against the menace of increased unemployment and all that it means at a time like the present.

SPINNING AND WEAVING RETURNS.

THESE figures are compiled in the Department of Statistics, India, from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896. The returns are furnished by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, the Collector of Bombay, the Boards of Revenue, Madras and the United Provinces, the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, the Chief Customs Authority in the Central Provinces and Berar, the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, the Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, the Political Officers in Native States, and the French Government at Pondicherry.

The result of the spinning and weaving in cotton mills in October 1914 may be briefly summarised as follows in thousands of pounds:—

	October 1914	September 1914	October 1913	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) AS COMPARED WITH	
				Previous month	Corresponding month of preceding year
	1,000 lbs			Per cent	Per cent
Yarn spun	46,429	51,370	54,277	—9·6	—14·4
Woven goods manufactured	20,916	17,477	21,443	+20	—2·4

The total quantity of yarn spun during the month under review amounted to 46 million lbs and that of woven goods to 21 million lbs, as compared with 54 and 21 million lbs, respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceding year, the decrease in the former case being about 15 per cent.

In the three months August to October 1914 the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 155 million lbs and that of woven goods to 58 million lbs, as against 168 and 72 million lbs, respectively, in the corresponding months of the preceding year. The decrease may be ascribed largely to the exceptional circumstances brought about by the war.

In the seven months April to October 1914, the quantities were 388 million lbs of yarn and 152 millions lbs of woven goods. These figures are compared in the statement below with those for the corresponding periods of the two preceding years.

	SEVEN MONTHS APRIL TO OCTOBER			Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with corresponding months of 1913.
	1914	1913	1912	
	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs
Yarn spun	388,310	396,084	406,849	—7,774
Woven goods manufactured	152,363	159,824	170,805	—7,461

The quantity of coarse, medium, and fine yarns produced in Indian mills is compared below with the quantity imported by sea from foreign countries during October and the seven months April to October, 1913 and 1914. The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of October was 42 million lbs and the imports of the same counts were 83,000 lbs only; the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was 4 million lbs, and of fine counts (above No. 40) 200,000 lbs, as against 2·5 million lbs and 833,000 lbs, respectively, of imported yarn of the same counts as will be seen from the table below (in thousands of lbs) :—

	FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER				Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913	
	1914		1913			
	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports
	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs
Nos. 1 to 25	41,823	83	49,364	239	—7,541	—156
„ 26 to 40	4,401	2,551	4,700	2,278	—299	+273
Above No. 40	200	833	161	630	+39	+203

	Seven months from April to October				Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913	
	1914		1913			
	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports
	1000 lbs	1000 lbs	1000 lbs	1000 lbs	1000 lbs	1000 lbs
Nos. 1 to 25	348,939	565	357,027	1,186	—8,088	—621
„ 26 to 40	37,263	18,944	36,840	16,537	+423	+2,407
Above No. 40	1,823	4,769	1,760	5,271	+63	—502

The production of Indian weaving mills consists chiefly of the description of goods stated below with the quantity (in thousands of pounds and their equivalents in yards) :—

	For the month of October						
	1914		1913		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913		
Grey and bleached piecegoods—	1000 lbs	1000 yds	1000 lbs	1000 yds	1000 lbs	1000 yds	Per cent
Shirtings and longcloth	5,161	21,691	4,725	20,415	+436	+1,276	+9·2
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings	2,572	10,333	2,428	9,908	+144	+425	+6
Dhuties	3,377	14,751	3,789	18,189	—412	—3,438	—10·9
Chadars	2,034	5,433	1,990	5,605	+44	—172	+2·2
Coloured piecegoods	5,515	22,252	6,595	26,450	—880	—4,198	—13·7

	Seven months from April to October						
	1914		1913		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913		
Grey and bleached piecegoods—	1000 lbs	1000 yds	1000 lbs	1000 yds	1000 lbs	1000 yds	Per cent
Shirtings and longcloth	39,319	171,859	36,111	160,863	+3,208	+10,996	+8·8
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings	17,482	76,090	17,359	75,902	+123	+188	+·7
Dhuties	31,130	142,963	34,713	170,839	—3,583	—27,876	—3
Chadars	14,115	40,665	14,870	43,695	—755	—3,030	—5
Coloured piecegoods	35,369	148,774	42,130	178,494	—6,761	—29,720	—16

The excise duty of 3½ per cent *ad valorem* realised on woven goods in October 1914 amounted to Rs. 4,77,000 and in the seven months April to October 1914 to Rs. 23,86,000, as compared with Rs. 2,80,000 and Rs. 25,66,000, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1913. The value of goods woven in Indian mills is thus estimated at Rs. 1,36,30,000 in October 1914 and at Rs. 6,82,00,000 in the seven months April to October 1914. The value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in October 1914 was Rs. 5,16,68,000 and that in the seven months April to October 1914 Rs. 29,45,00,000.

No. 1.—Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

	Month of October			Seven months, April to October		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
British India						
Bombay	39,905,111	37,910,287	30,203,424	288,210,384	277,639,619	269,847,209
Madras	3,881,172	3,870,518	3,480,360	27,390,784	26,679,246	24,855,830
Bengal	3,457,276	2,185,182	2,621,750	21,689,133	19,217,018	18,190,154
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	3,918,659	3,683,535	4,068,303	24,626,133	24,866,214	27,945,245
Punjab (including Delhi)	422,138	427,898	510,895	3,006,212	3,725,698	4,107,985
Central Provinces and Berar	2,906,729	3,036,241	2,783,992	19,034,507	21,677,202	20,454,874
TOTAL	54,491,085	51,113,661	43,668,724	383,957,153	373,804,997	365,431,297
Foreign Territory						
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kolhapur, Kishengarh, Ujjain, and Pondicherry (*a*)	3,143,276	3,163,655	2,759,821	22,883,017	22,279,055	22,878,518
GRAND TOTAL	57,634,361	54,277,316	46,428,545	406,840,170	396,084,052	388,309,815

(*a*) Including the production of one mill only.

No. 2.—Abstract Statement of the Quantity of Woven Goods Produced.

[*N.B.*—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods: the measure in yards relates only to grey and coloured piecegoods and is estimated from the poundage on a conventional basis; the figures in dozens relate to grey and coloured goods other than piecegoods and to hosiery, the weight of these being estimated mainly on a conventional basis and included in the poundage.]

		Month of October			Seven Months, April to October		
		1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
British India							
Bombay	pounds	23,355,191	16,663,076	16,833,944	138,715,733	127,610,807	120,664,863
	yards	99,167,096	69,508,592	66,553,348	603,945,758	555,804,707	508,427,514
	dozens	57,813	66,956	51,273	281,173	436,038	268,160
Madras	pounds	873,271	810,283	611,786	5,477,059	5,560,478	4,636,342
	yards	2,895,138	2,694,761	1,998,415	18,534,905	18,710,308	15,794,506
	dozens	8,616	5,872	4,941	30,044	23,561	51,487
Bengal	pounds	324,568	307,766	213,113	2,407,232	1,812,044	1,976,658
	yards	1,688,038	1,669,812	1,109,412	12,383,269	10,216,795	10,894,992
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pounds	849,306	912,536	905,453	5,902,497	5,947,194	6,204,213
	yards	3,491,056	3,540,587	3,071,087	25,954,598	25,453,055	22,551,208
	dozens	5,825	9,634	3,856	43,317	62,814	42,020
Punjab (including Delhi)	pounds	79,459	56,692	71,776	566,655	604,306	296,205
	yards	251,485	185,548	190,077	2,245,264	2,199,379	945,533
	dozens	976	227	514	4,109	2,942	3,084
Central Provinces and Berar	pounds	1,212,414	1,151,772	916,157	7,126,546	7,885,259	7,058,345
	yards	4,631,362	4,434,270	3,877,449	27,310,687	30,044,934	27,501,215
	dozens	951	1,110	1,041	4,941	6,252	6,828
TOTAL	pounds	26,694,209	19,902,125	19,552,229	160,195,722	149,420,088	140,836,626
	yards	112,124,175	82,033,570	76,799,788	690,324,481	642,429,178	586,114,968
	dozens	74,181	83,799	61,605	363,584	531,607	371,579
Foreign Territory							
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh and Pondicherry (*a*)	pounds	1,590,394	1,540,482	1,363,999	10,609,651	10,403,752	11,526,734
	yards	6,117,336	6,062,403	5,033,334	41,111,583	40,566,493	46,126,048
	dozens	8,445	6,778	3,318	32,172	34,863	20,434
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	28,284,603	21,442,607	20,916,228	170,805,373	159,823,840	152,363,360
	yards	118,241,511	88,095,973	81,833,122	731,436,064	682,995,671	632,241,016
	dozens	82,626	90,577	64,923	395,756	566,470	392,013

(*a*) Including the production of one mill only.

LAND TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

I.—Total Value of Imports from, and **Exports** to, each country in the six Months, April to September of each year.

NAME OF COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS			TOTAL		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
LUS BELA—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sind and British Baluchistan	3,90,951	4,68,764	4,61,512	1,40,257	1,55,688	98,528	5,31,208	6,24,452	5,60,040
KHELAT—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	1,26,536	1,65,433	1,18,299	13,429	12,137	1,703	1,39,965	1,77,570	1,20,002
PERSIA—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	85,882	1,14,661	78,202	3,91,826	6,32,605	3,63,260	4,77,708	7,47,266	4,41,462
AFGHANISTAN—									
Northern and Eastern (including Kabul and Ghasni)—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	8,85,233	...	...	1,71,398	...	...	10,56,631
North-West Frontier Province	7,65,926	9,23,923	8,89,973	63,91,483	65,80,231	48,84,099	71,57,409	75,04,154	57,74,072
Southern and Western (including Kandahar and Herat)—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	37,36,103	45,35,751	25,72,797	39,02,315	28,89,800	24,45,280	76,38,418	74,25,551	50,18,077
North-West Frontier Province	...	37,265	18,169	80,962	2,60,492	1,51,451	80,962	2,97,757	1,69,620
Punjab	...	...	...	1,28,737	49,061	48,596	1,28,737	49,061	48,596
TOTAL	45,02,029	54,96,939	43,66,172	1,05,03,497	97,79,584	77,00,824	1,50,05,526	1,52,76,523	1,20,66,996
TIRAH—									
North-West Frontier Province	3,24,828	3,21,526	3,18,265	4,34,571	5,05,186	4,50,496	7,59,399	8,26,712	7,68,761
DIR, SWAT, AND BAJAUR—									
North-West Frontier Province	42,92,750	38,85,319	45,24,273	48,56,100	41,56,394	53,93,096	91,48,850	80,41,713	99,17,369
BUNER—									
North-West Frontier Province	35,886	1,20,938	1,50,618	39,858	1,37,496	1,57,615	75,744	2,58,434	3,08,233
WAZIRISTAN—									
North-West Frontier Province	2,17,390	4,03,258	4,95,793	1,21,439	2,90,892	4,08,947	3,38,829	6,94,150	9,04,740
KURRAM VALLEY—									
North-West Frontier Province	1,06,717	1,15,782	1,06,639	8,36,769	8,46,957	7,03,726	9,43,486	9,62,739	8,10,365
BADAKHSHAN—									
Kashmir	...	4,402	8,104	...	4,642	9,874	...	9,044	17,978
KASHGAR YARKAND—									
Kashmir	...	630	8,053	...	949	1,326	...	1,579	9,379
CHINESE TURKISTAN—									
Kashmir	...	46,346	5,71,311	...	19,599	12,42,188	...	65,945	18,13,499
CENTRAL ASIA—									
Punjab	1,56,981	3,49,971	4,91,682	2,67,580	8,39,016	15,08,773	4,24,561	11,88,987	20,00,455
TIBET—									
Kashmir	...	1,49,729	1,78,843		2,04,799	3,24,899	...	3,54,528	5,03,742
Punjab	56,054	41,250	23,898	2,05,613	45,355	46,603	2,61,667	86,605	70,501
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	3,68,519	2,67,751	4,34,609	3,30,390	3,84,440	4,83,257	6,98,909	6,52,191	9,17,866
Bengal	4,47,137	6,36,181	8,19,328	2,88,612	6,82,385	5,53,686	7,35,749	13,18,566	13,73,014
TOTAL	8,71,710	10,94,911	14,56,678	8,24,615	13,16,979	14,08,445	16,96,325	24,11,890	28,65,123
NEPAL—									
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	41,35,342	36,17,221	41,53,569	12,72,112	14,10,308	12,32,487	54,07,454	50,27,529	53,86,056
Bihar and Orissa	1,31,09,140	1,00,74,951	94,11,697	57,93,335	61,66,006	54,48,789	1,88,98,475	1,62,40,957	1,48,60,486
Bengal	10,28,590	17,52,263	14,39,061	13,67,429	8,18,122	3,51,342	23,96,019	25,70,385	17,90,403
TOTAL	1,83,69,072	1,54,44,435	1,50,04,327	84,32,876	83,94,436	70,32,618	2,67,01,948	2,38,38,871	2,20,36,945

N.B.—The figures against Central Asia represent practically the trade of the Punjab with Central Asia *vid* Ladakh; they include however some consignments actually retained for consumption in Ladakh

LAND TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA—*continued*

I.—Total Value of Imports from, and **Exports** to, each country in the six Months, April to September of each year—*continued*

NAME OF COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS			TOTAL		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
SIKKIM—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	6,04,668	12,07,728	13,74,047	7,85,526	8,06,751	8,74,853	13,90,194	20,14,479	22,48,900
BHUTAN—									
Bengal	21,824	45,518	55,722	47,301	43,371	48,315	69,125	88,889	1,04,037
Assam	19,243	26,282	28,863	11,537	44,012	23,397	30,780	70,294	52,260
TOTAL	41,067	71,800	84,585	58,838	87,383	71,712	99,905	1,59,183	1,56,297
TOWANG—									
Assam	6,782	9,654	402	...	1,953	926	6,782	11,607	1,328
NAGA AND MISHMI HILLS—									
Assam	90,763	7,698	17,642	3,185	1,394	11,502	93,948	9,092	29,144
DUFFLA AND AKA HILLS—									
Assam	12,066	455	1,340	...	888	747	12,066	1,343	2,087
WESTERN CHINA—									
Burma	19,19,598	22,11,877	36,11,466	25,85,469	27,69,436	25,14,344	45,05,067	49,81,313	61,25,810
UNADMINISTERED KACHIN COUNTRY—									
Burma	99,822	1,27,276	3,67,351	1,14,578	1,87,388	4,37,997	2,14,400	3,14,664	8,05,348
NORTH SIAM—									
Burma	12,93,025	11,30,632	14,08,173	12,36,185	11,64,784	14,55,468	25,29,210	22,95,416	28,63,641
SOUTH SIAM—									
Burma	5,25,048	5,75,196	10,43,274	5,28,888	3,96,644	6,42,628	10,53,936	9,71,840	16,85,902
N. SHAN STATES—									
Burma	57,39,680	61,41,543	64,63,694	65,19,620	52,89,168	54,93,556	1,22,59,300	1,14,30,711	1,19,57,250
S. SHAN STATES—									
Burma	30,51,488	33,77,318	33,56,093	54,19,172	45,43,583	55,05,750	84,70,660	79,20,901	88,61,843
KARENNEE—									
Burma	13,86,606	15,29,538	11,56,065	7,25,005	8,23,251	7,07,110	21,11,611	23,52,789	18,63,175
GRAND TOTAL	4,41,51,345	4,44,24,030	4,70,44,060	4,48,39,283	4,31,65,183	4,41,98,012	8,89,90,628	8,75,89,213	9,12,42,072
Share of each Province in the total trade—									
Sind and British Baluchistan	43,39,472	52,84,609	41,16,043	44,47,827	36,90,230	30,80,169	87,87,299	89,74,839	71,96,212
North-West Frontier Province	57,43,497	58,08,011	65,03,730	1,27,61,182	1,27,77,648	1,21,49,430	1,85,04,679	1,85,85,659	1,86,53,160
Kashmir	...	2,01,107	7,66,311	...	2,29,989	15,78,287	...	4,31,096	23,44,598
Punjab	2,13,035	3,91,221	5,15,580	6,01,930	9,33,432	13,03,972	8,14,965	13,24,653	21,19,552
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	45,03,861	38,84,972	45,88,178	16,02,502	17,94,748	17,15,744	61,06,363	56,79,720	63,03,922
Bihar and Orissa	1,31,05,140	1,00,74,951	94,11,697	57,93,335	61,66,006	54,48,789	1,88,98,475	1,62,40,957	1,48,60,486
Bengal	21,02,219	36,41,690	36,88,158	24,88,868	23,50,629	18,28,196	45,91,087	59,92,319	55,16,354
Assam (a)	1,28,854	44,089	48,247	14,722	48,247	36,572	1,43,576	92,336	84,819
Burma	1,40,15,267	1,50,93,380	1,74,06,116	1,71,28,917	1,51,74,254	1,67,56,853	3,11,44,184	3,02,67,634	3,41,62,969
GRAND TOTAL	4,41,51,345	4,44,24,030	4,70,44,060	4,48,39,283	4,31,65,183	4,41,98,012	8,89,90,628	8,75,89,213	9,12,42,072

(a) Prior to 1911-12 there was no special agency for registering the frontier trade of Assam. The information was collected by frontier Mauzadars and Police Officers from local Marwari merchants and as no special remuneration was given the work was, in most cases, badly done and the statistics were not quite reliable. In 1911-12 two paid Registrars were appointed. In 1912-13 four new stations with paid Registrars were opened.

WEEKLY TRADE MOVEMENTS.

For the week ending 26th December, 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

COTTON GOODS.

Twist and Yarn.

			1913	1914
Foreign— Imports by sea into	Calcutta	lbs.	70,997	81,236
	Bombay	,,	200,935	175,517
	Madras	,,	152,550	59,623
Indian— Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	39	10,000
	Bombay	,,	1,760,670	2,638,462
	Madras	,,	...	...

Grey Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	19,614,213	6,465,606
	Bombay	,,	1,326,109	2,871,099
	Karachi	,,	360,961	...
	Madras	,,	3,212,481	902,566
	Rangoon	,,	200,075	67,617

White Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	2,518,925	1,506,224
	Bombay	,,	394,000	1,088,337
	Karachi	,,	1,944,413	360,948
	Madras	,,	1,360,723	971,884
	Rangoon	,,	531,330	78,809

Other Piece Goods.

Imports by sea from Foreign ports into	Calcutta	yds.	1,536,353	1,011,216
	Bombay	,,	1,905,997	2,627,006
	Karachi	,,	1,582,580	143,766
	Madras	,,	1,841,033	1,603,699
	Rangoon	,,	939,642	540,670

Piece Goods.

(Indian and Foreign.)

Despatches by rail from	Calcutta	cwt.	114,828	20,071*
	Bombay	,,	8,277	10,079
	Karachi	,,	12,237	12,589
	Madras	,,	4,197	4,296

Raw Cotton.

Imports into Bombay	By sea	cwt.	...	200
	Coastwise	,,	26,797	4,593
	By rail	,,	336,553	135,391
Imports into Karachi by rail		,,	78,459	1,198
,, ,, Calcutta by rail and river		,,	29,680	10,840*

JUTE.

			1913	1914
Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	454,728	595,435*
Exports by sea from Calcutta	Gunny bags	No.	3,509,850	8,411,730
	,, cloth	yds.	15,539,770	6,224,900
	Jute, raw	cwt.	324,188	143,000
Chittagong—Jute	,, ,,	,,	30,350	76,996

COTTON SEEDS.

Exports by sea from Bombay		cwt.	156,951	...

OIL SEEDS.

Linseed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	31,831	17,100*
	By sea	,,	214	29
	Coastwise	,,	715	101
	By rail	,,	37,016	7,764
Karachi by rail and river		,,	842	...
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	7,288	7,422
	Bombay	,,	96,181	44,797
	Karachi	,,	1,000	...

Rape and Mustard Seed.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	42,403	22,540*
	By sea	,,	...	...
	Coastwise	,,	713	487
	By rail	,,	1,303	1,675
Karachi by rail and river		,,	27,367	1,348
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	...	121
	Bombay	,,	30,834	3,462
	Karachi	,,	12,460	...

RICE.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		cwt.	171,508	126,849*
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	70,583	36,711
	Chittagong	,,	20	...
	Bombay	,,	19,364	38,896
	Karachi	,,	13,010	18,627
	Madras	,,	...	..
	Rangoon	,,	510,422	180,689

TEA.

Arrivals by all routes in Calcutta		lbs.	1,229,244	4,096,280*
Exports by sea from	Calcutta	,,	930,548	3,657,909
	Chittagong	,,	152,570	...

WHEAT.

Imports into Bombay	Calcutta by rail and river	cwt.	85,212	17,930*
	Karachi by rail	,,	81,199	65,784
	By sea	,,	...	...
	Coastwise	,,	2,548	1,349
	By rail	,,	17,532	33,156
	Calcutta	,,	1,172	831
Exports by sea from	Bombay	,,	2,844	9,026
	Karachi	,,	113,730	187,735

* Incomplete

KEROSENE OIL, WEEK ENDING 26th DECEMBER, 1914, AND CORRESPONDING WEEK OF 1913.

Imports by sea into—	From Russia. 1913.	Russia. 1914.	America. 1913.	America. 1914.	All other Foreign countries. 1913.	All other Foreign countries. 1914.	Total. 1913	Total. 1914.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Calcutta	...	...	...	182,661	...	...	...	182,661
Bombay	...	...	...	...	720,265	420,700	720,265	420,700
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Exports by sea from Burma to		1913	1914
	Bengal	1,487,579	603,988
	Bombay	...	...
	Sind	...	...
	Madras	...	...
	Indian Ports, Non-Br.	...	...
	Foreign Ports	...	...

[Note.—The weekly trade movements are compiled in the Department of Statistics from the figures obtained from the Railway Traffic Offices, Steamer Companies, Kidderpore Docks, Superintendent, Inland Vessel Wharves (Supervisor, Calcutta Canals; registering stations of Calcutta road traffic, and the Collectors of Customs.]

EXPORTS—RUNNING TOTALS (INCLUDING FIGURES RECORDED ON PAGE 550) FROM JANUARY.

	Twist and Yarn (Indian) 1913	Twist and Yarn (Indian) 1914	Jute, Raw 1913	Jute, Raw 1914	Jute Manufactures: Gunny bags 1913	Jute Manufactures: Gunny bags 1914	Jute Manufactures: Gunny cloth 1913	Jute Manufactures: Gunny cloth 1914	Cotton seed 1913	Cotton seed 1914
	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	8,717,452	2,645,737	17,708,969	9,545,447	348,644,646	366,717,835	1,122,827,946	997,126,255	—	—
Bombay	181,230,462	152,947,817	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,576,352	6,195,861
Karachi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras	92,157	70,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	1,204,647	503,298	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Linseed 1913	Linseed 1914	Rape and Mustard 1913	Rape and Mustard 1914	Rice 1913	Rice 1914	Tea 1913	Tea 1914	From April Wheat 1913	From April Wheat 1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.
Calcutta	3,470,906	4,508,380	198,948	144,189	7,337,279	4,860,742	205,859,357	211,376,064	1,446,016	28,625
Bombay	3,818,366	2,845,235	1,167,980	779,207	635,560	638,527	—	—	4,995,122	195,234
Karachi	34,956	80,363	3,129,589	2,491,948	1,006,250	912,943	—	—	17,182,293	13,065,996
Madras	—	—	—	—	7,342	1,724	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	26,624,356	20,389,789	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	71,908	1,765	53,916,216	47,801,423	—	—

Note.—The dash against some of the ports indicates that figures for these ports have not been called for and published in the *Indian Trade Journal*.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR, WEEK ENDING 26th DEC. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

	Refined Sugar imported into: Calcutta 1913	Calcutta 1914	Bombay 1913	Bombay 1914	Karachi 1913	Karachi 1914	Madras 1913	Madras 1914	Rangoon 1913	Rangoon 1914	Total 1913	Total 1914
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom	42	...	12	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	66	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	...	...	4,600	...	9,054	...	...	...	...	...	13,654	...
Other European Countries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	7,889	8,006	7,654	38,600	35	124,680	...	...	...	...	14,978	171,286
Mauritius	122	...	12,312	27,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,434	27,400
Other non-European Countries.	...	...	...	504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504
Total Refined											41,132	199,190
Total Unrefined											...	...
Grand Total											41,132	199,190

DESPATCHES OF SUGAR DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26th DEC. 1914, and corresponding week of 1913.

		1913 cwt.	1914 cwt.
From Calcutta	By rail	34,262	13,130*
	,, river	56,139	11,091*
	,, road	2,204	582*
	,, sea (foreign)	3	...
	,, ,, (coastwise)	1,015	750
From Bombay	By Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	25,518	9,138
	Great Indian Peninsula Railway (figures are not furnished by this Railway).		
From Karachi	By rail	66,966	20,255

IMPORTS OF SUGAR.

[Compiled in the Department of Statistics from the returns furnished by the Collectors of Customs.]

Imports of Foreign Sugar (excluding Confectionery and Molasses) into British India in the month of November, 1914, and in the eight months ending 30th November, 1914, compared with the corresponding periods of the previous year.

Countries of consignment.	Share of each country in the total imports in Nov., 1913	Share of each country in the total imports in Nov., 1914	Share in the eight months ending 30th Nov., 1913	Share in the eight months ending 30th Nov., 1914	Countries of consignment.	Share of each country in the total imports in Nov., 1913	Share of each country in the total imports in Nov., 1914	Share in the eight months ending 30th Nov., 1913	Share in the eight months ending 30th Nov., 1914
	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts		Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Denmark	36	...	83	...	Japan	...	...	2,616	...
Germany	939	...	22,647	2,055	Egypt	...	...	7	1
Holland	83	...	1,040	...	Réunion	...	...	2,372	...
Belgium	74	...	1,394	...	Mauritius	238,658	86	1,244,952	1,247,681
France	54	...	685	271	West Indies	68	...	250	...
Austria-Hungary	30,036	...	480,190	428,053	South America	8	...	149	...
Straits Settlements	90	3,656	504	26,355	Australia	...	...	...	26
Java	1,578,093	581,915	8,890,555	4,170,127	Other countries	195	156	2,122	5,344
China	1,046	789	11,162	15,995	Total	1,849,380	586,602	10,660,728	5,895,908

Quantity of Beet and Cane Sugar imported by sea from foreign countries into each province of British India during the month of November, 1914, compared with the corresponding month of the year 1913:—

Provinces	Beet Sugar		Cane Sugar		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Bengal	300	...	750,422	463,875	750,722	463,875
Bombay	6,011	...	440,903	74,207	446,914	74,207
Sind	24,172	...	440,190	3,490	464,362	3,490
Madras	55	...	110,909	33,441	110,964	33,441
Burma	664	...	75,754	11,589	76,418	11,589
Total	31,202	...	1,818,178	586,602	1,849,380	586,602

IMPORTS OF COTTON YARN.

[Compiled in the Department of Statistics from the returns furnished by the Collectors of Customs.]

Quantity of Cotton Yarn No. 31 and higher counts imported by sea from foreign countries into each province of British India in the month of November, 1914:—

	Bengal	Bombay	Sind	Madras	Burma	Total
	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb
Mule and water, Nos. 31 to 40	421,182	134,208	17,000	137,185	4,000	713,575
" " " 41 to 50	135,567	183,768	...	29,500	...	348,835
" " above No. 50	129,322	117,718	...	19,000	...	266,040
Orange, red and other colours, Nos. 31 to 40	577,308	102,680	96,236	265,437	63,465	1,105,126
" " " " 41 to 50	31,556	...	...	...	27,000	58,556
" " " " above No. 50	2,274	7,540	...	34,100	22,300	66,214
Total	1,297,209	545,914	113,236	485,222	116,765	2,558,346

TARIFF VALUATIONS.

Revised List.

The following Notification (No. 11590—120, dated the 19th December, 1914) has been issued by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), in modification of the tariff values fixed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894), Amended Act, 1896 (III of 1896), and as further altered from time to time by Notifications of the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st January 1915, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Animals, living.		₹ a.	
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds	...	...	Free.
	Articles of Food and Drink.			
2	COFFEE	cwt	42 0	Five per cent.
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free)—			
	Almonds without shell	,,	80 0	,,
	,, in the shell	,,	23 0	,,
	,, (kágazi) { Persian	,,	75 0	,,
	,, (kágazi) { European	,,	45 0	,,
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	,,	28 0	,,
	Coconuts, Straits	thousand	75 0	,,
	,, other	,,	75 0	,,
	,, kernel (khopra)	cwt	24 0	,,
	Currants	,,	25 0	,,
	Dates, dry, in bags	,,	7 12	,,
	,, wet, ,, baskets and bundles	,,	5 8	,,
	,, ,, in pots, boxes, tins, and crates	,,	8 0	,,
	Figs, Persian, dried	,,	9 0	,,
	Garlic	,,	5 0	,,
	Hops	...	...	Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt	40 0	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bussora (álu-Bokhara)	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Raisins, black	...	,,	,,
	,, kishmish, Persian Gulf	...	,,	,,
	,, Munakka ,, ,,	cwt	12 0	,,
	,, other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Walnuts, all descriptions	...	,,	,,
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables	...	,,	,,
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour	...	...	Free.
5	MINERAL AND AERATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon	...	,,	,,
	Beef and Pork	...	,,	,,
	Bêche de mer	...	,,	,,
	Butter	lb	1 4	,,
	Cassava, Tapioca or Sago	cwt	10 0	,,
	Cheese	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	China preserves in syrup	cwt (nett)	24 0	,,
	,, ,, dry, candied	lb	0 5	,,
	Cocum	cwt	4 8	,,
	Fish-maws	...	...	Free.
	Flour	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Ghi	cwt	70 0	,,
	Margarine	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Pork hams	...	,,	,,
	Shark-fins	...	...	Free.
	Singally and sozille	...	...	,,

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Articles of Food and Drink—*concld.*		₹ a.	
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, AND GROCERIES—*concld.*			
	Vinegar, in casks	...	*ad valorem*	Two and one-half per cent.
	,, not in casks— Persian	,,	,,	Five per cent.
	Indian	,,	,,	,,
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores, and groceries	...	,,	,,
7	SPICES—			
	Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, from Goa	cwt	14 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Straits and Dutch East Indies	,,	8 0	,,
	,, whole, from Ceylon	,,	11 0	,,
	,, raw, split (sun-dried) from Ceylon	,,	20 0	,,
	,, all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Chillies, dry	cwt	12 0	,,
	Cloves	,,	42 0	,,
	,, stems and heads	,,	10 0	,,
	,, in seeds, narlavang	,,	13 0	,,
	Ginger, dry	,,	15 0	,,
	Mace	lb	1 8	,,
	Nutmegs	,,	0 5	,,
	,, in shell	,,	0 3	,,
	Pepper, black	cwt	32 0	,,
	,, white	,,	58 0	,,
	All other sorts of spices	...	*ad valorem*	,,
8	SUGAR, crystallised, beet	cwt	9 12	,,
	,, ,, and soft, refined in China	,,	11 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, from Java, 23 Dutch standard and above	,,	9 8	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch standard	,,	8 4	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, from Java, 15 Dutch standard and under	,,	9 8	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, from Mauritius, equal to 16 Dutch standard and over	,,	8 12	,,
	Molasses from Java	,,	2 8	,,
	,, ,, other countries	,,	2 8	,,
	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery	...	*ad valorem*	,,
9	TEA, black	lb	0 10	,,
	,, green	,,	0 9	,,
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.			
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, sulphuric	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)	cwt	2 6	,,
	Alum	,,	5 12	,,
	Arsenic (China mansil)	,,	20 0	,,
	,, other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Copperas, green	...	,,	Two and one-half per cent.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			₹ a.	
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—*contd.*			
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—*concld.*			
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions, including detonators and blasting fuse	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Sal ammoniac	cwt	31 0	,,
	Soda ash	,,	3 12	,,
	Soda Bicarbonate	,,	5 0	,,
	Sulphate of copper	,,	19 0	,,
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	,,	6 0	,,
	,, ,, roll	,,	5 4	,,
	,, ,, rough	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre, borax, grape-sugar, and glucose, but excluding nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates which are free	...	,,	,,
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloes, black	...	,,	,,
	,, Socotra	...	,,	,,
	Aloe-wood	...	,,	,,
	Anti-plague serum	...	...	Free.
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt	115 0	Five per cent.
	,, coarse (hingra)	,,	30 0	,,
	Atâry, Persian	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Bânslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb	0 6	,,
	Brimstone (amalsâra)	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Calumba root	cwt	7 0	,,
	Camphor, refined, other than powder	lb	1 4	,,
	Camphor, in powder	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Cassia lignea	cwt	20 0	,,
	China root (chobchini), rough	,,	9 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, scraped	,,	17 0	,,
	Cocaine	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Cubebs	cwt	85 0	,,
	Galangal, China	,,	9 0	,,
	Pellitory (akalkara)	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Peppermint, crystals	...	,,	,,
	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona	...	...	Free.
	Salep	cwt	140 0	Five per cent.
	Senna leaves	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Storax, liquid (rose mellos or salaras)	cwt	33 0	,,
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium and tobacco (for which see Schedule III)	...	*ad valorem*	,,
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent	lb	1 8	,,
	,, ,, ,, 50 ,,	,,	1 14	,,
	,, ,, ,, 60 ,,	,,	2 4	,,
	,, ,, ,, 70 ,,	,,	2 9	,,
	,, ,, ,, 80 ,,	,,	2 14	,,
	,, ,, ,, 100 ,,	,,	3 4	,,
	,, ,, moist, 10 ,,	,,	0 7	,,

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			₹ a.	
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—*concld.*			
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—*concld.*			
	Alizarine dye, moist, 16 per cent.	lb	0 8	Five per cent.
	,, ,, ,, 20 ,,	,,	0 9	,,
	Aniline ,, ,, indigo blue	,,	0 8	,,
	,, ,, dry	,,	1 4	,,
	,, salts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Avar bark	cwt	3 12	,,
	Buzgand (gulpista)	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Cochineal	lb	1 0	,,
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	,, Persian	cwt	31 0	,,
	Madder or manjit	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Orchilla weed	...	,,	,,
	Sappan wood and root	...	,,	,,
	Turmeric	...	,,	,,
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	...	,,	,,
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals.			
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, *including ironmongery and plated-ware*, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour. [*Exceptions, which are free:* (i) Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry, which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt; (ii) the following agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes; (iii) the following dairy appliances, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aërating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers; (iv) the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks; (v) box backs and swells and rough unshaped bobbin ends, when imported by or on behalf of a manufacturer or millowner, and certified by him to be intended exclusively for use in his mill]	...	,,	,,
	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts	...	...	Free.
	MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which, before being brought into use, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery	...	...	

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			₹ a.	
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*			
14	MACHINERY, etc.—*concld.*			
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.			
	Note.—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.			
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—			
	Brass, orsidue and leaves, European	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	„ „ „ China	...	„	„
	„ patent or yellow metal, sheets weighing 1lb or above per square foot, and sheathing, braziers, and plates	cwt	54 0	„
	„ patent or yellow metal (old)	„	35 0	„
	„ sheets, flat or in rolls, weighing less than 1lb per square foot	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ wire	...	„	„
	„ all other sorts	...	„	„
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled	...	„	„
	„ braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing	cwt	62 0	„
	„ nails and composition nails	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ old	cwt	45 0	„
	„ pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs	„	58 0	„
	„ China, white, copperware	lb	2 2	„
	„ foil or dankpana, white, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in.	hundred leaves.	1 14	„
	„ foil or dankpana, coloured, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in.	„	2 0	„
	„ wire, including phosphor-bronze	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	„	„
	German silver	...	„	„
	Gold bullion and coin	...	...	Free.
	„ leaf	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Iron, anchors and cables	...	„	One per cent.
	„ Lowmoor and similar qualities, all descriptions	...	„	„
	„ angle, T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish	ton	110 0	„
	„ „ „ and hoop, other than Lowmoor or Swedish, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ bar, Swedish and similar qualities	ton	190 0	„
	„ „ Swedish and similar qualities, nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter	„	200 0	„
	„ „ other kinds	„	110 0	„
	„ „ „ „ nail-rod, round rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter	„	105 0	„
	„ „ „ „ if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of iron, imported exclusively for building purposes	...	„	„
	„ channel, including channel for carriages	...	„	„
	„ plate and sheet, Swedish and charcoal	...	„	„
	„ bars, plates, and sheets, Swedish and charcoal, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	„	„
	„ plate, other kinds, above ¼ inch thick, and strips	ton	120 0	„
	„ sheets, other kinds, up to ¼ inch thick	„	125 0	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			₹ a.	
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*			
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*			
	Iron, sheets (other than corrugated), plates or strips, other kinds, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, aluminium-coated chequered or planished	...	*ad valorem*	One per cent.
	„ sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black	ton	190 0	„
	„ hoop	„	140 0	„
	„ nails, rose, wire, and flat-headed	cwt	10 0	„
	„ „ other kinds, including galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ nuts and bolts, also hook-bolts and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black	...	„	„
	„ old	cwt	2 8	„
	„ pig	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	...	„	„
	„ rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing, and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches and crossings other than those described in No. 60, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars	...	„	„
	„ rice-bowls	...	„	„
	„ ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing	...	„	„
	„ rivets and washers, all sorts	...	„	„
	„ wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	„	„
	„ cans or drums, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pies per Imperial gallon under No. 16: namely:—			
	Iron, cans, tinned, other than petrol tins of two gallons capacity.	can	0 3½	Five per cent.
	„ „ or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity	„	0 2	„
	„ drums of four gallons capacity—			
	(*a*) with faucet caps	drum	1 0	„
	(*b*) ordinary	„	0 8	„
	„ all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Lametta	...	„	„
	Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea chests which are free)	...	„	„
	Quicksilver	lb	1 8	„
	Shot, bird	cwt	22 0	„
	Steel, anchors and cables	...	*ad valorem*	One per cent.
	„ blooms	...	„	„
	„ angle, T	ton	110 0	„
	„ „ „ and hoop, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ bars (other than cast steel)	ton	100 0	„
	„ „ Swedish and similar qualities	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ „ nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under ½ inch in diameter	ton	115 0	„
	„ bar, galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, planished, or polished	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ channel, including channel for carriages	...	„	„
	„ plates, above ½ inch thick, and strips	ton	120 0	„
	„ sheets, up to ¼ inch thick	„	125 0	„
	„ sheets (other than corrugated), plates or strips, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, chequered, or planished	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black	ton	190 0	„
	„ hoop	„	140 0	„
	„ nails	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black	...	„	„
	„ old	cwt	2 8	„
	„ beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of steel, imported exclusively for building purposes	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ cast and blistered, including spring and tub steel	...	„	„
	„ ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing	...	„	„
	„ pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	...	„	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			₹ a.	
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*concld.*			
	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*concld.*			
15	Steel, rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing, and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 60, also lever-boxes, clips, and tie-bars	...	*ad valorem*	One per cent.
	„ rivets and washers, all sorts	...	„	„
	„ wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	„	„
	„ cans or drums, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pies per Imperial gallon under No. 16: namely:—			
	Steel, cans, tinned, other than petrol tins of two gallons capacity.	can	0 3½	Five per cent.
	„ „ or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity	„	0 2	
	„ drums of four gallons capacity—			
	(*a*) with faucet caps	drum	1 0	„
	(*b*) ordinary	„	0 8	„
	„ all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Tin, block	cwt	130 0	„
	„ foil, and other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Zinc or spelter, nails	...	„	„
	„ „ tiles or slabs, soft	cwt	25 0	„
	„ „ „ „ hard	„	20 0	„
	„ „ all other sorts, including boiler tiles	...	*ad valorem*	„
	All other sorts of metals	...	„	„
	Oils.			
	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum	Imperial gallon.	...	One anna and six pies.
	PETROLEUM which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	PETROLEUM which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose	...	„	„
	Coconut oil	cwt	32 0	„
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including otto of all kinds), and mineral, including paraffin wax	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.			
	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton hosiery (for which see No. 30) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 45), and excluding also uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free	...	„	„
	ART, WORKS OF, except (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used, in their construction, whether worked or not, which are free	...	„	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			₹ a.	
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*			
19	BAMBOOS, common, grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves	...	...	Free.
20	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	...	...	„
21	BRISTLES AND FIBRE, for brushes and brooms	...	...	„
22	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
23	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks, and tiles, cement of all kinds, fireclay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds not otherwise described	...	„	„
24	CABINETWARE AND FURNITURE	...	„	„
24*a*	CHALLENGE CUPS OR TROPHIES which have been won by any military unit (including volunteer corps) or by a particular member or members of any such unit in India or which have been sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in India	...	...	Free.
	Provided that the articles are certified by the officer commanding the unit or brigade or any higher military authority or any of their staff officers as having been offered for competition or presented with the sole or main object of encouraging military efficiency; and that they have had engraved on them before being shipped the object for which presented and, except in the case of those sent by donors resident abroad for competition in India, the name of the winner or winners.			
25	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof, but excluding motor cars designed to carry goods and containing a prime-mover, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
26	CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE including lacquered-ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 32)	...	„	„
27	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof	...	„	„
28	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL	...	...	Free.
29	CORDAGE, Rope, and Twine made of any vegetable fibre	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
30	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	Cotton, raw	...	...	Free.
	„ twist and yarn	...	...	„
	„ sewing and darning thread	...	...	„
	„ piece-goods, hosiery, crochet cotton thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Three and one-half per cent.
31	EARTH, COMMON CLAY, AND SAND	...	..	Free.
32	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
33	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free	...	„	„
34	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder	...	„	„
35	FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen-thread	...	„	„
36	FURNITURE, TACKLE, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing, and other vessels	...	„	„
37	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—			
	Copal	...	„	„
	Cutch and gambier (natural)	cwt	20 0	„
	Gamboge	lb	1 12	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			R a.	
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*			
37	GUMS, GUM-RESINS and articles made of gum or gum-resin—*concld.*			Five
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt	30 0	per cent.
	„ Arabic	„	16 0	„
	„ Bdellium	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ Benjamin, ras	cwt	34 0	„
	„ „ cowrie	„	80 0	„
	„ Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	„	23 0	„
	„ Olibanum or frankincense	...	...	Free.
	„ Persian (false)	cwt	12 0	Five per cent.
	Myrrh	„	30 0	„
	Rosin	„	12 0	„
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha	...	*ad valorem*	„
38	HEMP, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom	...	„	„
39	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free), including parchment and vellum, gold-beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins	...	„	„
40	HORN	...	...	Free.
	„ articles made of, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
41	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof—Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free. All band instruments (other than stringed instruments), imported by a Native regiment of His Majesty's regular forces in India, or by a unit of the Imperial Service Troops, or by a Military Police Battalion, and certified by the Officer Commanding the regiment or unit or the officer in charge of the Military Police Battalion to be for the *bonâ fide* exclusive use of the regimental band, or the band attached to the Military Police Battalion, as the case may be, and the following accessories thereto, are also free of duty :—			
	Bags for bagpipes. / Cardholders. / Carriages (brown or black). / Cases for reeds and mouthpieces. / Cases (leather or wooden). / Chanters, pipe, and practice. / Cleaners for brass and reed instruments. / Cord for bagpipes. / Crooks. / Drones for bagpipes. / Drum heads. / Drum sticks. / Drum flesh hoops. / Fingertops. / Green broadcloth for drums. / Green silk ribbon for drums. / Key pads for reed instruments. / Ligatures for reed instruments. / Mouthpieces and caps therefor. / Mutes for brass instruments. / Pipe tassels for bagpipes. / Reeds. / Ribbons for bagpipes. / Ropes for drums. / Sanks and slides for brass instruments. / Silver buckles for drums. / Silver buttons for drums. / Springs. / Snares. / Tape for brass instruments. / Valve corks. / Valve tops and needles.	...	„	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			R a.	
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*			
42	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—			
	Unmanufactured—			Five
	Elephants' grinders	cwt	300 0	per cent.
	„ tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), each exceeding 20lb in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10lb and over	„	800 0	„
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), not less than 10lb and not exceeding 20lb each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10lb	„	700 0	„
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10lb (other than hollows, centres, and points)	„	450 0	„
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4lb	„	175 0	„
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3lb and under 4lb	„	150 0	„
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3lb	„	120 0	„
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured	...	*ad valorem*	„
43	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—			
	Silverware, plain } other than European	tola	1 2	„
	„ embossed or chased } other than European	„	1 6	„
	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	„
44	JUTE, raw	...	...	Free.
	„ articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny bags, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
45	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free	...	„	„
46	MALT	...	„	„
47	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones	...	...	Free.
48	OILCAKE, also bran, fodder, and cattle-food of all kinds	...	...	„
49	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including linerusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
50	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals :—			
	Lead, red, dry	cwt	20 0	„
	„ white, dry	„	22 0	„
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	„	4 8	„
	Paints, composition	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ patent driers	...	„	„
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon.	3 0	„
	Verdigris	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles.	110 0	„
	Zinc, white, dry	...	*ad valorem*	„
	All other sorts, including glue and putty	...	„	„
51	PAPER, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post, which are free	...	„	„
	PAPER, articles made of paper and papier-mâché	...	„	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			₹ a.	
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*			
52	PERFUMERY:—			Five per cent.
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt	60 0	
	Kapurkachri (zedoary)	„	20 0	„
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	„	15 0	„
	Rose-flowers, dried	„	25 0	„
	Rose-water	Imperial gallon.	2 8	„
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III)	...	*ad valorem*	„
53	PITCH, TAR, AND DAMMER—			
	Bitumen	...	„	„
	Dammer	...	„	„
	Pitch, American and European	...	„	„
	„ coal	...	„	„
	Tar, American and European	...	„	„
	„ coal	...	„	„
	„ mineral	...	„	„
54	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried for herbaria	...	...	Free.
55	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset (including the stones generically known as Cambay stones, such as agates, cornelians, and onyx)	...	...	„
56	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper, and other materials	...	...	„
57	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but not including paper	...	...	„
58	RAGS	...	...	„
59	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf	..	...	„
60	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts. chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing:			
	Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein	...	...	„
61	SEEDS, except oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India which are free—			
	All sorts	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*concld.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*concld.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			₹ a.	
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*concld.*			
62	SHELLS AND COWRIES:			Five per cent.
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	...	*ad valorem*	
	„ white, live	...	„	„
	„ „ dead	...	„	„
	Cowras	...	„	„
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt	4 0	„
	„ yellow, superior quality	„	5 0	„
	„ Maldive	„	7 0	„
	„ Sankhli	„	140 0	„
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre	...	...	*Free.*
	Nakhla	cwt	105 0	Five per cent.
	Tortoise-shell	lb	13 0	„
	„ nakh	„	5 8	„
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	„
63	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections	...	...	Free.
64	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK:			
	Bokhara	lb	6 0	Five per cent.
	Floss	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Piece-goods	...	„	„
	Sewing thread, China	...	„	„
	Raw silk: Yellow Shanghai, including re-reeled	...	5 0	„
	„ from Indo-China, and places in China other than Shanghai including re-reeled	„	5 2	„
	Mathow	„	3 8	„
	Panjam	„	2 8	„
	Persian	„	4 8	„
	Siam	„	3 6	„
	White Shanghai, Thonkoon or Duppion	„	3 8	„
	„ „ other kinds, including re-reeled	„	6 4	„
	„ other kinds of China, including re-reeled	„	7 4	„
	Waste and Kachra	...	*ad valorem*	„
	All other sorts, including cocoons	...	„	„
65	SOAP	...	„	„
66	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including [illegible] antique coins and medals	...	...	Free.
67	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No. 51)	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
68	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble	...	„	„
69	TALLOW AND GREASE, including stearine	...	„	„
70	TEA CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk	...	...	Free.
71	TEXTILE FABRICS, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
72	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise described	...	„	„
73	TOYS, including toy-books and requisites for all games	...	„	„
74	UMBRELLAS, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds	...	„	„
75	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing-rods and lines	...		
76	WOOD AND TIMBER (except firewood, which is free), and articles made of wood, not otherwise described	...	„	„
77	WOOL, raw	...	...	Free.
	„ articles made of, including felt	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
78	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in the Schedule	...	„	„

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