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Vol. II
No. 7

TO-DAY'S FACTS

PREDICT

TO-MORROW'S PROGRESS.

Over

45,000

homes in India declare with one voice

IF IT'S "UNITED INDIA"
IT'S BEST IN INSURANCE

BECAUSE

- of 33 years of conservative management;
- the Official Trustee to the Government of Madras is the Trustee of the Policy-holders Trust Fund;
- of the voice of Policy-holders in the Management.

UNITED INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1906
UNITED INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE BUILDING, P.O. BOX 281, MADRAS

Branches and Agencies Throughout
INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON AND MALAYA

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SOUTHERN INDIA
COMMERCE

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Vol. II No. 7

PUBLISHED BY THE SOUTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, NORTH BEACH, MADRAS.

JULY 1939

The Textile Crisis.

The cotton mill industry is the most important major industry of India and it is very pathetic to hear of its tale of woe coming from far and near. The immediate shock to it has come from the unprecedented import of cotton yarn from Japan and China. The import of cotton twist and yarn has increased from 22 million lbs. in 1937-38 to 36 million lbs. in 1938-39, and from 5 million lbs. to 9 million lbs. during the first three months of 1938-39 and 1939-40 respectively. The declared value of grey yarn has fallen during the last three years from Rs. 1-3-8 to Re. 0-11-0 per lb. As against such fall in prices and increased import the domestic problems of the textile industry during the last three years have multiplied.

There has been a heavy crop of strikes throughout the country which touched to the quick the sympathetic cord in the Ministers of different provinces with the result that Courts of Enquiry followed in quick succession and wage levels, holidays, medical charges, etc. rose and both emloyers and employees were ushered into an atmosphere of high tension. The duty on long staple cotton imports was increased from ½ anna to 1 anna per lb. and the new Indo-British Trade Agreement introduced a substantial reduction in duties on British piecegoods. To make matters worse, price of raw cotton began to fall from the end of 1938 right up to the present day so that mills found themselves faced with long-term contracts for high priced cotton, and with heavy stocks of yarn and cloth on hand at high prices. The export markets of Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, Iran and E. Africa either introduced quota and exchange restrictions or came more and more under the onslaught of Japanese products. We may add that the humble hand-loom weaver who used to look to the above countries and to West Africa to buy his lungies and handkerchiefs had the same deadly competitor to face in those areas. The value of the export of coloured piecegoods fell by nearly Rs. 1 crore from Rs. 4.22 crores to Rs. 3.25 crores during the last two years.

The domestic market was also afflicted in various ways. With the failure of the monsoon in two successive years, with prices of agricultural products like paddy, oilseeds, cotton and jute ruling at rock-bottom for a number of years, the buying power of the masses was rudely shaken. On top of it came the new pile of taxes and stock of new legislation. The Agricultural Debt Relief Act passed in several Provinces effectively demolished the ryot's credit structure and he could not get money for the best of purposes. The Debt Conciliation Acts though mainly ineffective for the purpose of reducing general indebtedness served the purpose of scaring away the sowcars and village money-lenders, leaving the agriculturists to stew in his own juice. Side by side with this fall in buying power of his customer, the tax burden of the millowner began to grow in an unhealthy manner. The new Sales tax, electricity tax, cloth licence fee, entertainment tax, tobacco tax, registration fees, petrol tax and so on have multiplied his difficulties at a time of general financial crisis and bank failures.

The question is however asked whether the textile industry has taken advantage of protection given for so long a period, and whether it could legitimately expect to live on the consumer any longer. The industry has progressed in a phenomenal manner. Surveying a period of 40 years from 1898 to 1938 the number of mills has increased from 185 to 380, besides 44 mills under erection. The number of spindles has increased from 42 lakhs to 100 lakhs, and looms from 38,000 to 200,000. While only 14 lakhs bales of cotton used to be consumed in the mills not less than 36 lakhs bales are now consumed. The progress was both horizontal and vertical. The production of higher counts of yarn above 30's showed a distinct increase during the last 15 years from 23 million lbs. to 241 million lbs. It is not easy to measure equally conclusively the progress achieved by the mills in fineness of cloth, but as a sure indication of the progress we might note that the production of dhuties increased during the same period from 400 million yards to 1,455 million yards. Similarly cambries and lawns increased from 3 million yards to 167 million yards.

It might also be mentioned to the credit of the millowners that during this period they gave closest attention to rationalisation and improvement of efficiency on the lines suggested by the Tariff Board at various times. For example, the Board had recommended that the managing agents should control fully the purchases of stores, should employ brokers who did not operate on their own account, and should not act as guarantee brokers for the mills they controlled, that depreciation should be adequately charged as a first charge on profits, that mills' stocks should be properly audited, that the practice of investing the surplus funds of mills with firms of shroffs or with other concerns under the same managing agency should be discontinued, that capital should be written down, and so on. Generally speaking, some attention has been given to the eradication of the above evils but it is true that occasions of such crisis as the present should be turned into good purpose by further introspection in the same direction. Few attempts at labour saving devices have however been successful. The Tariff Board had recommended that the piecework system for spinners should be extended and an increase made in the number of spindles allotted to each spinner. Such experiments were invariably resented by the workpeople and had to be discontinued in many cases. The Madura Mills Spinning department has had enough trouble on this account. The authorities of the Buckingham & Carnatic Mills have however to be congratulated on the way their automatic looms have been installed and kept working without a hitch.

It is however necessary to sound a note of warning to the South Indian mills so that they may not continue long in a sense of self-satisfied security. Their production of yarn has increased during the last 15 years from [illegible] lbs, to 168 million lbs. but they have been supremely indifferent to the installation of looms and increase of production of cloth. From 55 million yards in 1923-24 the production of cloth has only increased to 78 million yards in 1938-39. That is a vulnerable point about the mill organisation in South India. While there is a loom in Bombay for every 50 spindles, in South India there is only one for about 200 spindles. The loom is a costly euipment but it cannot be avoided. Continued dependence on the handloom weaver in Chirala, Bezwada, and Calcutta is a precarious livelihood which may disappear at any moment in the changing economic conditions of India. Spinning mills are rapidly increasing in the United Provinces and Bengal and it should be a hard proposition for South Indian mills to maintain their hold on those markets for all time. On the other hand, the Ahmedabad, Bombay, U. P., and Bengal mills have taken to the wisest course of rapidly developing the weaving section and specialising in the finer patterns. The Coimbatore mills similarly would be well-advised in using up in their looms more and more of their present export of about 14,000 tons of yarn.

(To be continued)

New Tobacco Tax of the Madras Government

Government have published the tobacco tax rules in the issue of the Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary of the 17th July 1939. They are to come into force from 1st August 1939.

The Southern India Chamber examined the draft rules thoroughly and forwarded their views in due time to Government. It is gratifying to note that Government found themselves in a position to accept some of the important suggestions made by the Chamber as otherwise much hardship would have been caused to businessmen in the trade. Government accepted Chamber's suggestion for proportionate payment of the licence fee for the first year as the licence is to commence operation from 1st August instead of 1st April. Again in the case of entire transfer of a business the Chamber urged that the transfer of the licence should be recognised and Government met the point by making the issue of the new licences to the transferee free from any extra payment. The Chamber also insisted that it should be the option of the assessee to change over from the previous-year turnover basis to the monthly basis or vice versa whenever the assessees liked and Government agreed to it. The Chamber criticised the schedule of quantities of tobacco allowed in private possession under rule 26, as inadequate for ordinary requirements, but Government thought it necessary to increase the quantities only in respect of cigarette tobacco and beedies, from 4 oz. to 1 lb. in the former case and from 100 to 200 in the latter case.

The following are some of the important rules which dealers would have to bear in mind.

Licence.

Every person desiring to sell or expose for sale any manufactured tobacco in retail or to carry on business in tobacco as a wholesale dealer, manufacturer, broker or commission agent shall obtain a licence. A broker or commission agent who stocks tobacco belonging to others as an agent for the purpose of sale should obtain two different licences. All licences expire on the 31st day of March each year, and are not transferable in the meanwhile. The licences should be either exhibited in a conspicuous part of the premises or carried about for production on demand.

Assessment.

The assessee has the option of paying every month on the basis of the turnover of the previous year or of the previous month. In the former case he must send in a statement by the 20th April each year and in the latter case by the 10th day of every month. Every licensee shall keep a regular account of his daily transactions showing:—

1. Supplies of manufactured tobacco of each description received by him.

2. Names and addresses of persons from whom he received such supplies.

3. Quantity of manufactured tobacco of each description sold by him and the amount for which it was sold and

4. In the case of wholesale dealers and manufacturers the names and addresses of the purchasers concerned in each transaction.

Miscellaneous.

Appeals should be preferred within 30 days of the receipt of the order appealed against. Consumers can keep the following quantities unless they have special permits for keeping larger quantities:—

1.	Cigars and cherrouts	...	200
2.	Cigarette ...	...	300
3.	Beedy ...	...	200
4.	Cigarette tobacco	...	1 lb.
5.	Pipe tobacco	...	1 lb.
6.	Snuff ...	...	1 oz.
7.	Tobacco leaf cured or uncured ...	...	1 lb.

Travelling salesmen should obtain special permits on payment of one rupee fee. The Assessing Authority can demand the production of a document or books or the appearance of any person. Offenders under the Act can be arrested without warrant, their premises searched and their stocks confiscated. Offences are, however, bailable.

Collection.

There will generally be one Assistant Commercial Tax Officer for each taluk who will issue licences and special permits and will make assessment of the turnover tax in the case of retail dealers of less than Rs. 400/- turnover. There will be one Deputy Commercial Tax Officer generally in each District who will issue licences and assess turnover of Rs. 400/- and more. The tax is payable monthly to the bill collectors of the Assistant Commercial Tax Officer in the case of small assessees residing at his headquarters, and to the village headman in the case of assessees in rural areas.

In Madras City the Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, George Town, is in charge of the whole of George Town from the sea shore up to and including the eastern side of the Mint Street and between Ebrahim Saib Street and the old Jail Road up to Mint Street on the one side and China Bazar Road to Mint Street on the other; the Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, North, has the jurisdiction over the rest of north Madras as far as and including the north side of Poonamalle High Road; and the Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, South, has the whole of South Madras from and including the southern side of Poonamalle High Road, General Hospital Road and China Bazar Road. All the three Deputy Commercial Tax Officers have their offices in the Old High Court Buildings underneath the Collector's Office and the office telephone number is 2739.

Agriculture

Gingelly (as on 25th July 1939)—Madras.

The average of the areas under gingelly in the Madras Province during the five years ending 1937-38 has represented 15.6 per cent of the total area under gingelly in India.

The area under gingelly up to 25th July 1939 is estimated at 366,100 acres. When compared with the area of 338,900 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year, it reveals an increase of 8.0 per cent. There has been a large increase in area in Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore, which has been partly counterbalanced by a large decrease in area in Vizagapatam, East Godavari and West Godavari.

Yield:—The yield is expected to be below normal in Vizagapatam, Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly.

The wholesale price of gingelly per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lb. (equivalent to 3,200 tolas) as reported from important markets on 7th August 1939 was Rs. 6-8-0 in Coconada, Rs. 6-6-0 in Rajahmundry, Rs. 6-4-0 in Tinnevelly, Rs. 6-0-0 in Vizianagaram and Tuticorin, Rs. 5-15-0 in Ellore, Rs. 5-14-0 in Vizagapatam, Rs. 5-11-0 in Cuddalore, Rs. 5-7-0 in Trichinopoly and Rs. 4-8-0 in Salem. When compared with the prices published in the report for the corresponding period of the previous year, i.e., those which prevailed on 8th August 1939, these prices reveal a rise of approximately 21 per cent in Vizagapatam, 14 per cent in Vizianagram, 16 per cent in Tinnevelly, 14 per cent in Ellore, 13 per cent in Coconada, 12 per cent in Rajahmundry and 5 per cent in Tuticorin and a fall of 29 per cent in Salem and 16 per cent in Trichinopoly, the price remaining stationary in Cuddalore.

Figures by districts are given below:—

Area in hundreds of acres, i.e., 00 being omitted.)

District and Tract		Estimate of area sown up to the end of July 1938	1939	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of the area in col. (3) as compared with the area in (column 2)
1		2	3	4
		Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Vizagapatam	...	90,0	70,0	— 20,0
East Godavari	..	32,0	16,0	— 16,0
West Godavari	..	38,0	21,0	— 17,0
Kistna	...	2,2	2,0	— 2
Guntur	..	8	4	— 4
Circars	...	163,0	109,4	— 53,6
Kurnool	..	7	1	— 6
Bellary	...	5.0	4,0	— 1,0
Anantapur	..	10,2	11.5	+ 1,3
Cuddapah	..	2	1	— 1
Deccan	..	16,1	15,7	— 4
Nellore	...	4,5	3.5	— 1,0
Chingleput	..	6,0	17,0	+ 11,0
South Arcot	..	8.5	15.0	+ 6.5
Carnatic	...	19,0	35,5	+ 16,5
Chittoor	..	4,6	5,0	+ 4
North Arcot	...	8,0	29,0	+ 21,0
Salem	...	60,0	95,0	+ 35,0
Coimbatore	...	37,5	50,0	+ 12,5
Trichinopoly	..	3,5	3,5	Nil
Central	..	113.6	182,5	+ 68,9
Tanjore	...	1,0	4	— 6
Madura	..	13,0	11,0	— 2,0
Ramnad	..	2,0	4.0	+ 2,0
Tinnevelly	...	9,5	6,0	— 3.5
South	..	25,5	21,4	— 4,1
Malabar	...	4	3	— 1
South Kanara	..	1,3	1.3	Nil
West Coast	...	1,7	1.6	— 1
Province	..	338,9	366.1	+ 27.2

Sugarcane (as on 25th July 1939)—Madras.

The average of the areas under sugarcane in the Madras Province during the five years ending 1937-38 has represented 2.8 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in India.

The area under sugarcane up to 25th July 1939 is estimated at 102,910 acres. When compared with the area of 75,720 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year, it reveals an increase of 3.9 per cent. The increase in area occurs in most districts and is due to the recent high price of jaggery.

The condition of the crop is generally satisfactory except in South Arcot where it was damaged by the shoot borers to some extent.

The wholesale price of jaggery per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lb. (equivalent to 3,200 tolas) as reported from important markets on 9th August 1939 was Rs. 9-14-0 in Adoni, Rs. 7-9-0 in Rajahmundry, Rs. 7-7-0 in Mangalore, Rs. 7-6-0 in Coconada, Rs. 7-5-0 in Vizagapatam, Rs. 7-4-0 in Salem, Rs. 7-3-0 in Chittoor, Rs. 6-15-0 in Vellore, Rs. 6-12-0 in Cuddalore, Rs. 6-10-0 in Vizianagaram, Rs. 6-7-0 in Erode, Rs. 6-6-0 in Bellary and Rs. 6-0-0 in Trichinopoly. When report issued at this time last year, these prices reveal a rise of 83 per cent in Cuddalore, 62 per cent in Bellary, 56 per cent in Adoni, 48 per cent in Vizagapatam, 47 per cent in Salem, 38 per cent in Vizianagram, 36 per cent in Coconada, 26 per cent in Rajahmundry, 24 per cent in Erode, 13 per cent in Trichinopoly, 8 per cent in Vellore, 5 per cent in Chittoor and 1 per cent in Mangalore.

Figures by districts are given below:—

(Area in tens of acres, i.e., 0 being omitted.)

District and group		Estimate of the area sown up to the end of July 1938	1939	Increase (+ or decrease (—) of the area in col. (3) as compared with the area in column (2)
1		2	3	4
		Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Vizagapatam	..	22,00	27,00	+ 5.00
East Godavari	..	5,60	7,00	+ 1,40
West Godavari	...	1,70	2,00	+ 30
Kistna	..	1.80	1,60	— 20
Guntur	...	20	20	Nil
Circars	..	31.30	37.80	+ 6.50
Kurnool	..	20	30	+ 10
Bellary	...	5.80	10,00	+ 4,20
Anantapur	..	1,50	1,90	+ 40
Cuddapah	..	13	25	+ 12
Deccan	...	7,63	12,45	+ 4,82
Nellore	..	Nil	5	+ 5
Chingleput	..	16	20	+ 4
South Arcot	...	8,50	11,00	+ 2,50
Carnatic	..	8.66	11,25	+ 2,59
Chittoor	...	6,60	8.00	+ 1.40
North Arcot	..	4.60	8,00	+ 3,40
Salem	...	2,90	4,00	+ 1,10
Coimbatore	..	4,40	7,80	+ 3,40
Trichinopoly	..	3.60	6,50	+ 2,90
Central	...	22,10	34,30	+ 12.20
Tanjore	..	60	80	+ 20
Madura	..	1,10	1,90	+ 80
Ramnad	...	14	20	+ 6
Tinnevelly	...	15	15	Nil
South	.	1,99	3,05	+ 1,06
Malabar	...	4	6	+ 2
South Kanara	..	4.00	4,00	Nil
West Coast	..	4,04	4,06	+ 2
Province	..	75,72	102,91	+ 27,19

Groundnut.

Summer crop—Area and yield—The area under the summer or irrigated crop of groundnut in parts of the Madras Province during the five months—January to May 1939—is estimated at 75,500 acres. When compared with the area of 82,500 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year, it reveals a decrease of 8.5 per cent. The crop has been harvested in most districts. The yield is expected to be normal only in Anantapur and Cuddapah and below normal in other districts on account of insufficient rains. The total yield is estimated at 57,600 tons of unshelled nuts as against 72,500 tons estimated for the corresponding period of last year.

Early crop—Area and yield—The area under the early crop of groundnut (mostly unirrigated) up to 25th July 1938 in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore is estimated at 142,000 acres. When compared with the area of 146,000 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year, it reveals a decrease of 2.7 per cent. A normal crop is reported from Salem. The crop in Coimbatore has been affected by drought to some extent. The nuts as against 67,700 tons estimated for the corresponding period of last year.

The wholesale price of groundnut (shelled) per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lb. (equivalent to 3,200 tolas) as reported from important markets on 7th August 1939 was Rs. 5 in Cuddalore, Rs. 4-9-0 in Vizagapatam, Rs. 4-8-0 in Vizianagaram, Rs. 4-4-0 in Guntur, Rs. 4-3-0 in Cuddapah, and Vellore, Rs. 4-1-0 in Tadpatri, Rs. 4-0-0 in Nandyal. Rs. 3-14-0 in Bellary and Hindupur, Rs. 3-12-0 in Adoni and Anantapur. When compared with the prices published in the last report, i.e., those which prevailed on 10th July 1939, these prices reveal a rise of 2 per cent in Nandyal and Hindupur and a fall of 7 per cent in Guntur, 4 per cent in Vizagapatam, 3 per cent in Adoni and 2 per cent in Tadpatri, the prices remaining stationary in Vizianagaram, Bellary, Cuddapah, Cuddalore, Vellore and Anantapur.

Figures by districts are given below:—
(Area in hundreds of acres, i.e., 00 being omitted; yieldin hundreds of unshelled nuts, i.e. 00 being omitted.)

District (1)	Area sown with groundnut in 1938 (2) Acs.	Area sown with groundnut in 1939 (3) Acs.	Percentage of the estimated yield per acre in the current year as compared with the yield per acre in a year of average season (4)	Estimated yield Corresponding to Column 2 (5) Tons.	Estimated yield Corresponding to Column 3 (6) Tons.
Anantapur	3	3	100	3	3
Cuddapah	3,0	3,0	100	2,7	2,7
Nellore	2	2	95	2	2
Chingleput	15,0	8,0	90	12,1	6,4
South Arcot	40,0	40,0	80	35,7	28,6
Chittoor	6,0	6,0	90	5,4	4,8
North Arcot	2.0	2,5	90	1,8	2,0
Trichinopoly	4.5	4,5	95	4,0	3,8
Tanjore	2,0	3,0	90	1,8	2.4
Madura	6,0	6,0	90	5,4	4,8
Ramnad	3,5	2,0	90	3,1	1.6
Total Summer Crop—January to May	82,5	75.5	85	72.5	57.6
Salem	40,0	45.0	100	20,0	22,5
Coimbatore	106,0	97,0	90	47,7	43.7
Total	146.0	142.0	93	67,7	43,7
Grand Total	228,5	217.5	90	140,2	123.8

FINANCE

Treasury Bills Position

(In Thousands of Rupees)

Week-ending 1938		Treasury Bill sales.	Average Discount etc.	Total Outstandings etc.
December	1	2,53,75	1 10 4	33,59,25
,,	8	2,10,50	1 13 6	33,69,75
,,	15	1,68,25	2 1 6	33,38,00
,,	22	1,14 00	2 3 10	30 52,00
,,	29	1,12,00	2 8 10	30,47,75
Jan. 5 1939		1,09,00	2 9 2	29,56,75
,,	12	1,53,50	2 10 0	31,10,25
,,	19	1,70,00	2 9 10	30,89,25
,,	26	2,38,00	2 9 9	30,68,25
February	2	1,67,75	2 10 0	29,36,00
,,	9	1,38,25	2 9 10	27,58,75
,,	16	1,93,50	2 10 0	26,53,25
,,	23	4,48,75	2 9 10	27,33,25
March	2	3,42,25	2 9 4	25,71,75
,,	9	1,59,50	2 8 0	25,20,75
,,	16	2,61,75	2 7 0	26,14,25
,,	23	1,50,0	2 5 10	26,50 25
,,	30	1,50,00	2 5 3	26 79,25
April	6	1,50,00	2 5 8	27,29,25
,,	13	1,13,25	2 5 0	26,89,00
,,	20	1,64,00	2 5 11	26,83,00
,,	27	1,56,00	2 7 0	26,01,00
May	4	1,96,25	2 5 0	26,29,50
,,	11	1,80,00	2 1 10	26,41,25
,,	18	2,00,00	1 15 2	26,41,75
,,	25	9,00,00	1 10 2	23,93,00
June	1	2,00,00	1 3 10	23,50 75
,,	8	2,00,00	0 15 9	23,91,25
,,	15	2,00,00	0 14 10	23,29,50
,,	22	2,00,00	0 14 9	24,29,50
,,	29	2,00,00	0 14 11	24,79,50
July	7	1,50,00	0 14 8	23,16,25
,,	14	2,50,00	0 14 6	23,66,25
,,	21	3,35,50	0 13 0	25,37,75
,,	28	4,54,50	0 13 0	28,36,25
August	5	3,68,50	0 14 0	30,18,50
,,	12	3,35,00	0 14 0	31,93,50
,,	19	3,72,75	0 15 8	33,66,25

Currency Notes issued in India and Burma
(In Crores of Rupees)

	1936	1937	1938	1939
January	194	204	213	203
February	194	208	213	205
March	195	208	214	207
April	195	208	214	207
May	196	207	214	207
June	198	208	214	211
July	201	212	213	214
August	202	213	215	
September	203	213	212	
October	203	214	209	
November	202	214	208	
December	201	214	206	

Gold Exports from India
(In Thousands of Rupees)

	1936	1937	1938	1939
January	2,71,71	2,38,62	1,54,37	6,54
February	2,63,89	1,15,09	1,99,39	97,38
March	2,08,42	1,19,26	80,60	1,50,12
April	2,79,88	1,83,27	1,24,04	1,04,02
May	3,28,06	1,47,13	1,10,36	
June	2,79,58	81,52	70,17	
July	4,01,83	2,40,27	3,05,05	
August	2,25,74	1,41,01	2,01,15	
September	2,21,31	1,44,81	30,20	
October	2,19,07	1,30,46	215,90	
November	3,58,28	1,17,57	68,20	
December	1,55,71	1,65,73	38	
Total	33,15,94	18,27,74	15,59,81	

Current and Time Deposits of Scheduled Banks in India and Burma

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Month.		Current Deposits.			Time Deposits.			Total.	Percentage of Cash to Liabilities.
		1937	1938	1939	1937	1938	1939	1937	1937
January	...	132.80	130,19	128,93	102,60	110,00	108,50	235,60	9.81
February	...	131,30	129.03	127,37	103,40	110,13	108,29	235,60	10.93
March	...	133,20	128,58	130,66	104,70	108,27	107.29	238,90	12.02
April	...	135,54	128,04	128,61	105,63	110.09	108,50	238,10	
May	...	134,51	127,28	129,49	107,38	110,43	108,96	237,70	
June	...	133,19	127,14	131.90	106,05	107,70	199,12	234,80	
July	...	133,64	129,71	140.74	108,42	107,11	107.39	236,80	
August	...	134,00	129,27		110,27	106,97		236,20	
September	...	132,95	131,16		110,18	101,21		232,40	
October	..	134,28	134,21		109,45	106,30			
November	...	135,66	134,68		108,98	106.12			
December	...	131,53	130,15		110,96	108,44			

Madras Clearing House Returns

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.		1938	1939
1918—19	25,48	1928—29	65,73	January	8,67	777
1919—20	33,95	1929—30	82,19	February	8,83	795
1920—21	75,79	1930—31	50,36	March	9,50	1,035
1921—22	39,54	1931—32	43,97	April	9,32	798
1922—23	45,13	1932—33	48,85	May	8,72	791
1923—24	55,41	1933—34	53,19	June	7,77	910
1924—25	55,96	1934—35	56,22	July	9,10	750
1925—26	56,80	1935—36	69,23	August	7,04	
1926—27	54.53	1936—37	91,39	September	9,46	
1927—28	59,79	1937—38	104,05	October	6,98	
		1938—39	127,48	November	6.81	
				December	9,21	

Purchase of Sterling by Government or Reserve Bank of India (000's of £)

		1937	1938	1939		1937	1938
January	...	9,588	3,270	6,495	October	3,035	1,530
February	...	8,130	4,945	1,000	November	650	1,135
March	...	4,155	4,667	2,465	December	570	1,193
April	...	5,480	18				
May	...	95	Nil		Total ...	33,946	18,058
June	...	985	Nil				
July	...	425	415				
August	...	753	255				
September	...	80	630				

Total Purchase of Sterling in	1933	27,900
,, ,, ,, ,,	1934	47,459
,, ,, ,, ,,	1935	28,961
,, ,, ,, ,,	1936	42,699
,, ,, ,, ,,	1937	33.946

FOREIGN AND COASTING TRADE

MADRAS PROVINCE

Merchandise Imports from and Exports to Foreign Countries

	Imports		Exports	
	1938	1939	1938	1939
January	222,01,632	200,50,335	286,80,051	326,79,611
February	220,34.055	224.87,288	310,51,101	278,64,011
March	296,46,619	315,09,924	438,55.666	381,03,546
April	206,77,387	171,39,842	284,46,598	210,65,187
May	236,92,211	263,00,487	307,15,005	332.45,931
June	213,55,047	297,60,623	302,45,497	426,15,992
July	185,31 779	...	313,55,212	...
August	183,74,370	...	277,65 899	...
September	148,77,946	...	301,38,438	...
October	178,90,375	...	269,74,00'	...
November	215,30,001	...	276.64,308	...
December	153,29,284	...	236,78,700	...

External Coasting Import and Export Trade (Indian and Foreign Merchandise) of Madras Province

	Imports		Exports	
	1938	1939	1938	1939
January	107,64,550	74,50,870	68,95,131	52,28,067
February	86,94,662	89,31,357	57,88,494	62,62,799
March	110,42,485	80,61,980	87,11,040	77,31,787
April	78,18,095	63,64,686	59,60,520	49,10,911
May	79,71,660	101,39,378	56,38,693	77,53,998
June	59,45,217	...	61,59,579	...
July	73,50,189	...	52,48,107	...
August	64,70,097	...	33,27,696	...
September	58,02,074	...	59,10,506	...
October	51,57,807	...	58,05,017	...
November	93,89,558	...	80,08,158	...
December	65,81,601	...	54,66,493	...

MARKET REPORTS

(Madras as on 31st July 1939)

Cotton Yarn (5 lb. bundles)	R.	A.	P.
60's			
Coimbatore Pioneers	3	13	0
Lakshmi	3	11	6
Pankaja	3	9	6
40's (10 lb. bundles)			
Coimbatore Mills	5	0	0
30's (5 lb. bundles)			
Madura Mills	2	7	0
20's (10 lb. bundles)			
Coimbatore Mills	3	10	0
Madura Mills	3	14	0
Silk Yarn (per lb.)			
Japan White—			
13 x 15	6	15	0
Canton—			
20 x 22	4	6	0
28 x 32	4	3	0
Japan Thrown Silk—			
White 22 x 22	9	8	0
White 13 x 15	10	2	0
Cotton Piecegoods—			
Grey Mulls—			
"Mongoose Snake" 22 x 22 (B) ...	6	10	0
Bleached Grey Mulls.—			
"Mongoose Snake" 22 x 22 (B) ...	7	4	0
"Two Rats" 22 x 22 (B)	6	0	0
"Boat" 22 x 22	5	8	0
White Mulls—			
1703	8	14	0
Glasgow 9,000	8	14	0
1702	7	15	0
9041	7	12	0
LL72	5	13	0
LL73	6	5	0
Metals (500 lbs.)			
Yellow metal Sheets "Dittman"	178	0	0
I. C. C.	177	8	0
Copper Sheets	221 to 222		
Cement—			
"Nilgiri" brand per cwt.	1	13	0
"Dalmia" ,, ...	1	12	0
"Hand" brand per cask	9	0	0
,, per bag of 94 lbs.	2	4	0

Tanned Hides—

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ...	0	10	0	to	0	10	6
Up-countries ,, ...	0	9	9	to	0	10	3
Coasts 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	0	10	3	to	0	10	9
Tanned Goat—							
Good	1	8	0	to	1	10	0
Fair	1	6	6	to	1	7	6
Common	1	5	6	to	1	6	6
Tanned Sheep—							
Good	1	6	6	to	1	7	6
Fair	1	5	0	to	1	6	0
Common	1	2	0	to	1	3	0

Oil seeds (Machined)

	Rs.	A.	P.
Groundnuts (531 lbs.)	28	0	0
Castor Seed (165 lbs.)	9	0	0

Produce—

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Rice Boiled, Cocanada (160 lbs.)					7	2	0
,, Calcutta Nagara (164 lbs.) ...					8	0	0
Raw Rice, Rangoon Broken A 1 (220 lbs.) ...					8	4	0
Pepper (Tellicherry) Pure (25 lbs. maund) ...					3	14	0
Bydgi (25 lbs. a maund)					5	0	2
Ginger (Dry) Calicut per Candy of 500 lbs. ...					52	0	0
Chillies, Pari per candy of 500 lbs. ...					77	0	0
Ghee, (Rasipuram) per tin of 12 Visses	21	8	0	to	22	8	0
Butter—Tenali do.					19	14	0
Do. Gudivada do.					19	2	0
Soapnuts per candy of 500 lbs.	33	4	0	to	36	12	0
Tamarind (Bangalore) per candy of 500 lbs. ...	24	8	0	to	26	4	0
Coriander Seeds (Cuddapah) per candy of 500 lbs.					63	0	0
Coriander Seeds (Guntur) per candy of 500 lbs.					52	8	0
Hand-pounded rice, (Molakulukulu) per bag of 32 measures	7	2	0	to	7	4	0
Honey (Coorg) per 1 lb. bottle					1	0	0

Salem District—Chamber of Commerce

	From Rs.	A.	To Rs.	A.
I Per Bag of 55 M.M.—				
Paddy (Samba)	4	8	4	12
Paddy (Kar)	4	0	4	8
Rice (Raw)	10	8	11	0
Rice (Boiled)	9	8	10	8
Kambu	4	8	5	0
Cholam	4	8	5	4
Ragi	5	0	5	8
Red Gram	8	8	8	12
Red Gram Dhall	10	0	13	0
Black Gram	10	12	11	0
Black Gram Dhall	11	0	11	4
Wheet (Kollis)	10	0	10	8
Green Grams	9	0	10	0
Horse Gram	7	12	8	0
Beans	10	8	11	8
Coriander	8	8	9	0
Mustards	11	12	12	0
Per Pothi of 10 Mds.—				
Turmeric (Finger)	26	0	28	0
Turmeric (Bulb)	22	0	24	0
Tamarind	5	0	10	0
Jaggery	18	0	21	0
Coffee (Shevaroys) Per Mds.—				
Peaberry	9	8	9	12
Parchment	7	0	7	4
Cherry	...		...	
Native Coffee	5	8	5	12
Kappas or Unginned Cotton 305 lbs.—				
Cambodia 1st crop	30	0	32	0
Cambodia 2nd crop	22	0	28	0
Karunganai 1st crop	...		...	
,, 2nd crop	...		..	
Ukkan, etc. 1st crop	...		...	
,, 2nd crop	...		...	
Cotton Seeds (Cambodia) 100 lbs. ...	2	8	2	12

Miscellaneous.—

Chillies bag of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mds.	6	6	6	10
Galnuts (Kalroyans) 100 M. M. ...	4	0	7	8
Onions per maunds ...	...		...	
Garlicks 1 ,, ...	0	8	0	14
Seekai or Soapnuts ,, ...	2	0	2	8
Jeerakam ,, ...	1	8	1	10
Groundnuts, unshelled, 100 M. M. ...	5	8	5	12
,, (shelled) 530 lbs. ...	30	0	30	8
Castor seeds 168 lbs.	8	0	8	4
Gingelly seeds 100 M. M.	12	0	15	0
Groundnut oil, tin of 38 lbs. ...	3	10	3	12
Castor oil ,, ...	3	12	4	0
Gingelly oil ,, ...	5	10	5	14
Ghee ,, ...	...		...	
Honey ,, ...	...		...	
General Review ...	...		...	

Bangalore-Mysore Chamber of Commerce.

Silk—The market as been dull during the week and the prices are steady.

Kempanahalli Silk per seer of $26\frac{1}{2}$ tolas	2	10	0	to	2	12	0
Sidlaghatta ,, ,,	3	2	0	to	3	6	0
Closepet ,, ,,	2	5	0	to	2	8	0
Chickballapur ,, ,,	2	10	0	to	2	12	0
Kyalanur ,, ,,	2	10	0	to	2	13	0
Mudavadi ,, ,,	2	6	0	to	2	8	0
Channapatna ,, ,,	2	1	0	to	2	3	0
Kollegal Silk per maund of 1,000 tolas	75	0	0	to	130	0	0
Silk-waste per maund of 28 lbs.	7	8	0	to	8	8	0

Bombay Millowners' Association, Bombay

PIECE-GOODS.

Grey, Unbleached.—

	Inch.	yds.	lb.	Per lb	Rs.	A.	P.
Longcloth (Standard Quality) ...	37	$37\frac{1}{2}$	9	,, ...	0	8	5
,, (Fine Quality)	44	38	$7\frac{3}{4}$	,, ...	0	13	3
Shirtings	35	38	9	,, ...	0	8	5
,, (Vegetable Quality)	37	$37\frac{1}{2}$	9	,, ...	0	7	9
Leopard Cloth ...	43	38	$11\frac{1}{2}$	,, ...	0	8	2
Dhoties (upto $\frac{1}{2}$" nakhi Border) ...	32	9	$1\frac{3}{4}$	,, ...	0	9	6
,, (Calcutta $\frac{3}{8}$" P.B.)	44	10	$1\frac{11}{16}$	,,	Not quoted.		
Drills ...	$29\frac{1}{2}$	40	$13\frac{1}{2}$	,, ...	0	7	6
Domestics	35	40	$13\frac{1}{4}$	,, ...	0	7	1
,,	35	40	12	,, ...	0	7	0
Salita	40	66	25	,,	Not quoted.		
Chadars	50	6	$2\frac{1}{4}$	,, ...	0	8	9

White Bleached.—

	Inch.	yds.			Rs.	A.	P.
Longcloth	34	40	Per Piece	...	9	14	0
Drill	27	42	,,	...	7	4	11

Yarn.—

		Rs.	A.	P.
4s (All Waste)	Per lb.	0	3	0
$6\frac{1}{2}$s (,,)	,, ...	0	3	5
$8\frac{1}{2}$s	,, ...	0	4	1
$10\frac{1}{2}$s	,, ...	0	4	6
$12\frac{1}{2}$s	,, ...	0	4	10
16s	,, ...	0	5	4
20s	,, ...	0	6	1
24s	,, ...	0	6	8
32s	,, ...	0	8	0
40s	,,	Not quoted		
60s	,, ...	0	12	9
80s	,, ...	1	4	2

THE INDIAN BANK, LD.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE 1939.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
CAPITAL.						
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—						
60,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 60,00,000						
ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL FOR PAYMEMT IN CASH—						
47,928 Shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 47,92,800						
CALLED AND PAID-UP CAPITAL—						
20,000 Shares at Rs. 50 per share	10,00,000	0	0			
27,928 Shares at Rs. 10 per share	2,79,280	0	0	12,79,280	0	0
RESERVE FUND				13,50,000	0	0
INVESTMENT RESERVE FUND				1,97,260	13	0
CONTINGENT FUND				1,75,699	5	0
PROVISION FOR INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX				40,147	0	6
DEPOSITS:—Fixed, Current, Savings Bank, Cash Certificates, Staff Security, Provident and Gratuity Fund and other Liabilities				3,85,36,244	7	11
DIVIDENDS NOT DRAWN				29,791	9	7
BILLS FOR COLLECTION				13,99,638	12	3
REBATE ON BILLS				3,517	14	6
DRAFTS AND T. T'S PAYABLE				3,70,689	3	11
LIABILITY FOR FOREIGN BILLS NEGOTIATED, LETTERS OF CREDIT AND EXCHANGE CONTRACTS *as per contra*				29,36,083	12	7
BRANCH ADJUSTMENT				4,39,247	2	0
SUNDRIES				31,429	10	2
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—						
Balance brought forward	26,298	14	7			
Net profit for the half-year ended 30th June '39	1,99,299	10	6	2,25,598	9	1
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES.						
Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts:—						
(1) Suit in High Court, Madras for Rs. 86,472-14-0 dismissed by Trial Judge appeal pending.						
(2) Suit in High Court, Madras for Rs. 20,000 - pending trial.						
TOTAL Rs. ...				4,70,14,628	4	6

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
LOANS, ADVANCES, CASH CREDITS, OVERDRAFTS, BILLS DISCOUNTED, BILLS PURCHASED, TEMPORARY OVERDRAFTS AND OTHER DEBTS:—				2,64,63,598	12	11
Particulars required under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.						
* 1. Debts considered good and in respect of which the Bank is fully secured.	2,20,06,005	1	9			
2. Debts considered good and for which the Bank holds:—						
(a) Joint and several pronotes	22,09,885	9	9			
(b) Pronotes by several persons singly	1,89,946	11	4			
(c) Bills discounted and bills purchased	17,47,408	12	4			
(d) No Pronotes, being Temporary overdrafts and other debts	1,27,410	8	4			
3. Bad and doubtful Debts	1,82,942	1	5			
AMONG THE ABOVE ITEMS ARE INCLUDED:—						
A. Debts due by Directors:—						
(i) Fully secured, including debts due jointly and severally with joint stock companies are due by firms of which a Director is a partner	11,86,536	1	9			
(ii) Jointly and severally with others on Pronotes or Bills discounted and considered good	1,37,447	4	10			
(iii) On Pronotes on single signature including debts due by firms of which a Director is a partner and considered good	8,874	13	4			
(iv) Without any Pronotes being Temporary Overdrafts and considered good	856	8	9			
B. Debts due by other officers and considered good	7,095	11	4			
(The total of maximum balances on loans and advances made to Directors in the half-year amounted to (a) against securities Rs. 14,91,629-11-3 and (b) on personal security Rs. 2,86,468-14-10 : Advance to Secretary Rs. 3-14-4)						
BANK'S BUILDINGS:—						
Cost up to 31—12—1938 Rs. 3,24,835 10 5						
Additions during the half-year 1,083 10 0	3,25,919	4	5			
Less—Depreciation written off to 31—12—1938	1,46,908	12	1	1,79,010	8	4
SAFES AND FURNITURE:—						
Cost up to 31—12—1938 Rs. 1,81,474 12 3						
Additions during the half-year 13,101 12 2	1,94,576	8	5			
Deductions in the half year Rs. 4,665 7 6						
Less—Depreciation written off to 31—12—1938 54,045 5 1	58,710	12	7	1,35,865	11	10
BOOKS, STAMPS AND STATIONERY				69,338	4	8
BILLS FOR COLLECTION				13,99,638	12	3
CUSTOMERS' LIABILITY FOR FOREIGN BILLS NEGOTIATED, LETTERS OF CREDIT AND EXCHANGE CONTRACTS AS PER CONTRA				29,36,083	12	7
SUNDRIES				17,414	6	4
INVESTMENTS:—						
Government of India, Provincial Government and other Trust Securities *at Cost*	1,00,88,478	4	6			
Loans of Native States and of local authorities in Native States *at Cost*	6,01,568	12	0			
(Market value of the above is Rs. 1,04,71,919-6-0)						
Deposit in State Savings Bank Account	10,934	10	1			
Shares of Reserve Bank and Joint Stock Company fully paid (Rs. 1,500) and debentures of Joint Stock Companies *at Cost*	5,91,500	0	0			
Immoveable properties *at Cost*	15,8[illegible]0	0	0	1,12,18,351	10	7
INTEREST ACCRUED ON INVESTMENTS				65,925	13	7
DEPOSIT OF STAFF SECURITY IN SCHEDULED BANKS				5,74,966	7	2
CASH on Hand	18,37,778	7	6			
„ at Bankers in current account	23,16,625	8	9	41,54,404	0	3
TOTAL Rs. ...				4,70,14,628	4	6

* This includes investment of Provident and Gratuity Fund monies in Trust Securities

Dr. Profit and Loss Account for the Half-Year Ending 30th June 1939. Cr.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To Depositors' and Bankers' Interest ...	3,78,962	14	2	By Interest	7,30,973	15	6
,, Salaries and Gratuity	1,70,871	9	10	,, Discount (after allowing for rebate)	17,490	4	8
,, Taxes	28,090	6	6	,, Exchange and Commission ...	1,19,217	15	4
,, Rents and Insurance	30,133	8	9	,, Rent, Godown Charges and Other Miscellaneous Income ...	15,486	0	3
,, Directors' Fees	2,650	0	0				
,, Auditors', Legal Adviser's and Other Fees	2,620	0	0				
,, Books and Stationery	17,976	11	6				
,, Communications	21,351	8	4				
,, Other Charges	31,211	14	2				
,, Net Profit	1,99,299	10	6				
Total Rs. ...	8,83,168	3	9	Total Rs. ...	8,83,168	3	9

K. P. SUNDARAM IYER, *Accountant.*   R. GOVINDA RAO, *Asst. Secretary.*   N. GOPALA IYER, *Secretary.*

K. BALASUBRAMANIA IYER
C. V. C. T. V. VENKATACHALAM CHETTIAR
C. V. VENKATARAMANA AIYANGAR
C. KRISHNAMOORTHY MUDALIAR
A. M. M. MURUGAPPA CHETTIAR
S. PARTHASARATHY
RM. ALAGAPPA CHETTIAR
C. MADHAVAN NAIR
} *Directors.*

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account with the Books of the Head Office and the certified Returns from the Adoni, Alleppey, Bezwada, Bombay, Bangalore, Bangalore Cantonment, Cochin, Coimbatore, Colombo, Erode, Guntur, Jaffna, Karaikudi, Kumbakonam, Madura, Nandyal, Pudukottah, Quilon, Salem, Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Tiruvarur, Trichur, Tiruppur, Tirunelveli, Udumalpet Branches and Tenali, Gudivada, Bhimavaram, Duggirala, Narasaraopet, Repalli, Tanuku, and Devakottah Sub-Offices and the Sub Offices in the City, verified Cash at Madras and Securities at the Head Office and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; and we beg to report that the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are, in our opinion, drawn up in conformity with the law, that the above Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Bank and that, in our opinion, Books of Account have been kept by the Bank as required by Sec. 130, Indian Companies Act, 1913.

BRAHMAYYA & Co.,
Incorporated Accountants and Registered Accountants
P. S. SUBRAMANIA IYER,
Registered Accountant.
} *Auditors*

Madras, 31st July 1939.

(*Continued from page* 218)

Transport Facilities.

The system of delivering parcels at the consignees' residence is becoming increasingly adopted by the South Indian Railway. The street delivery system was introduced at Trichur from 15-7-'39 in local booking and will come into force from 1-9-1939 in through booking with the foreign railways. The system has already been introduced in Madras, Coimbatore and Salem. In accordance with the scheme of better lighting at stations electric lights have now been provided at Karaikal ,Cuddalore Junction and Tiruvannamalai stations. The carting agency at Pudikkottai town has been converted into a regular out agency and a similar out agency has been opened at Bhavani Kudal. Carting agencies provide regular bus service to the nearest stations and issue combined bus and rail tickets to the nearest stations as well as to other convenient places. Similar carting agencies have been opened at Tirumayam town, Keelasavalpatti, Konapet, Kadayapati and Royavaram all converging at Tirumayam railway station.

Madras Commercial Crops Market (Amendment) Bill 1939.

We are glad to note that the Government of Madras have introduced a modification in the original bill, viz. the contention of the Chamber that the funds of a particular market committee should not be diverted to any other place has been met and Government have suitably modified the bill to the effect that the funds of a particular market will be used only for the improvement of the crop and market concerned.

RAILBORNE TRADE OF MADRAS PROVINCE—(*In tons*)

* CHIEF SOURCES   † CHIEF DESTINATION

CEMENT

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	2712.2	3215 5	1898.8	593.6
February ...	3842.1	4072.6	2012.7	710.7
March ...	3109.2	...	2154.2	...
April ...	6186.8	...	2431.1	...
May ...	3556.5	...	3099.2	..
June ...	2858.4	...	2346.1	...
July ...	2773.1	...	2020.5	...
August ...	3717.0	...	2168.5	...
September ...	2250.3	...	1926.9	...
October ...	2233.7	...	1992.5	...
November ...	2518.6	...	1127.3	...
December ...	2865.2	...	1292.5	...
...	37623.1	...	24470.3	...

*Nizam's Dominions, Central Provinces   † Mysore.

COFFEE.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	71.6	99.4	34.1	30.0
February	41.0	123 0	35.7	32.3
March	92.7	...	29.2	...
April	109.9	...	22.8	...
May	78.1	...	35.2	...
June	51.0	...	21.1	...
July	55.8	...	27.5	...
August	69.8	...	32.7	...
September	54.2	...	246.9	...
October	57.8	...	24.3	...
November	41.6	...	29.8	...
December	57.6	...	37.1	...
	781.1	...	576.4	...

* Mysore.   † Mysore.

COTTON YARN

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	1072.9	832.6	1041.6	1067.3
February	813.7	701.2	848.2	1116.3
March	993.0	...	760.2	...
April	851.7	...	797.7	...
May	919.9	...	941.3	...
June	979.4	...	734 9	...
July	968.3	...	1067.2	...
August	915.7	...	1054.9	...
September	689.5	...	937.2	..
October	601.9	...	930.8	...
November	888.4	...	832.4	...
December	897.9	...	919.9	...
	10592.3	...	10366.3	...

* Bombay and Mysore.   † Calcutta Bombay, and Mysore.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	1100.6	1536.9	647.5	652.6
February ...	1125.1	1354.6	619.5	645.1
March ...	1204.4	...	730.9	..
April ...	1203.9	...	621.5	...
May ...	1188.6	...	573.9	...
June ...	1431.6	...	538.6	...
July ...	1206.7	...	493.2	...
August ...	1694.9	...	578.3	...
September ...	1997.9	...	707.4	...
October ...	1459.9	...	732.9	...
November ...	1678.3	...	660.9	...
December ...	1692.5	...	616.8	...
...	16984.4	...	7521.4	...

* Bombay and Mysore.   † Calcutta, Bombay, and Mysore.

PADDY.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	1915.6	36911.9	136.5	250.9
February	4932.9	5969.7	130.1	206.7
March	6698.4	...	112.6	...
April	3785.1	...	132.6	...
May	5691.8	...	100.0	...
June	3931.7	...	028.1	...
July	1802.8	..	91.4	...
August	891.8	...	1992.6	...
September	1551.7	...	524.9	...
October	2006.1	...	669.1	...
November	1314.4	...	114.3	...
December	4438.8	...	249.8	...
	38961.1	...	4282.0	...

* Orissa and Central Provinces.   † Bombay

RICE.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	10513.4	9505.7	13976.7	12164.4
February	12918.1	8200.5	11603.7	11608.6
March	10789.9	...	12944.1	...
April	10835.5	...	10010.7	...
May	8005.2	...	13095.5	...
June	6691.9	...	16288.9	...
July	5966.7	...	13309.9	...
August	6781.2	...	11222.4	...
September	6552.2	...	13636.7	...
October	7742.2	...	14421.9	...
November	6760.9	...	16019.8	...
December	20047.4		10336.3	...
	113764.6	...	156866.6	...

* Orissa, Central Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Punjab.   † Mysore, Nizam's Dominions, Bombay.

RAW HIDES.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	1277.9	2182.9	76.9	68.0
February ...	689.2	1497.2	73.8	85.6
March ...	1286.5	...	68.2	...
April ...	728.2	...	35.7	...
May ...	843.4	...	24.7	...
June ...	685.8	...	47.6	...
July ...	760.8	...	54.9	...
August ...	1313 6	...	68.2	...
September ...	1207.4	...	52.4	...
October ..	1250.9	...	43.8	...
November ...	1334.0	...	40.4	...
December ..	2071.4	...	56.6	...
	13849.1	...	643.2	...

* Bengal, Orissa Central Provinces.   † Mysore.

RAW SKINS.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	752.2	611.0	46.2	67.3
February	728.9	628.3	48.6	29.4
March	768.5	...	45.3	...
April	587.9	...	27.6	...
May	843.4	...	24.7	...
June	615 1	...	33.1	...
July	542.5	...	52.6	...
August	656.9	...	39.8	...
September	568.2	...	58.5	...
October	688.2	...	47.3	...
November	568.3	...	62.0	...
December	658.2	...	65.8	...
	7978.3	...	551.5	...

* Mysore, Central Provinces, Bombay, Nizam's Dominions.   † Mysore

LEATHER.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	353.9	...	83.2	...
February	278.4	381.8	65.3	76.6
March	334.5	...	66.9	...
April	368.0	...	95.3	...
May	402.0	...	57.9	...
June	367.9	...	72.2	...
July	328.7	...	60.5	...
August	447.1	...	63.4	...
September	433.8	...	87.1	...
October	478.6	...	76.4	...
November	421.7	...	80.8	...
December	452.7	...	79.5	...
	4667.3	...	888.5	...

* Mysore, Nizam's Dominions.   † Bengal, Bombay and Mysore.

IRON AND STEEL GOODS.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	7165.8	6783.0	1876.9	2571.3
February ...	6559.4	16809.2	1990.5	1589.1
March ...	9745.1	...	2132.2	...
April ...	10088.1	...	2575.4	...
May ...	10521.3	...	1681.9	...
June ...	7743.8	...	1066.4	...
July ...	8270.0	...	2086.5	...
August ...	10064.7	...	1257.5	...
September ...	5640.5	...	2618.3	...
October ...	6472.0	...	1382.2	...
November ...	5251.9	...	1861.6	...
December ...	7866.4	...	2228.0	...
	95389.0		22757.4	

* Behar, Bengal, Mysore, Bombay. † Mysore, Bombay, Nizam's Dominions.

OIL CAKES.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	4517.1	6259.3	74.4	90.3
February	3051.7	4033.4	52.4	64.9
March	4082.7	...	107.2	...
April	5007.6	...	205.6	...
May	3586.6	...	1681.9	...
June	4988.9	...	113.3	...
July	4752.5	...	31.6	...
August	2860.1	...	45.8	...
September	2963.6	...	36.1	...
October	4213.6	...	33.8	...
November	2912.6	...	30.3	...
December	5953.3	...	97.3	...
	48890.3		2509.7	

* Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Bombay, Central Provinces, Orissa. † Mysore and Bombay.

VEGETABLE OILS.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	514.5	874.5	2609.2	2146.7
February	422.9	787.4	2158.9	2523.3
March	491.7	...	2542.6	...
April	430 6	...	1864.6	...
May	476.2	...	1893.4	...
June	560.6	...	1826.5	...
July	551.2	...	1785.9	...
August	471.3	...	1284.7	...
September	488.3	...	1411.4	...
October	550.1	...	1329.0	...
November	538.9	...	2099.2	...
December	913.8	...	2569.2	...
	6410.1		23374.6	

* Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Bombay. † Bengal, Mysore, Orissa, Bombay, Behar.

CASTOR SEED (In Tons)

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	546.3	451.2	22.8	Nil
February ...	1127.7	1248.9	37.6	Nil
March ...	732.1	...		...
April ...	1031.6	...	14.4	...
May ...	383.6	...	1.8	...
June ...	368.5	...	46.4	...
July ...	202.9	...	10.9	...
August ...	223.6	...	14.4	...
September ...	286 4	...	29.1	...
October ...	335.4	...	...	...
November ...	163.2	...	1.0	...
December ...	460.1	...	Nil	...
	586 1.4		178.4	

* Nizam's Dominions, Orissa. † Mysore.

COTTON SEED.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	2552.9	1482.9	3.1	131.0
February	1512.9	533.8	1.8	56.9
March	2454.7	...	8.5	...
April	3169.4	...	1.7	...
May	2761.8	...	36.9	...
June	2747.3	...	7.9	...
July	2421.7	...	0.8	...
August	1368.6	...	2.5	...
September	1370.3	...	1.4	...
October	794.2	...	...	...
November	1331.1	...	7.3	...
December	2068.2	...	16.9	...
	21561.1		88.8	

* Bombay, Nizam's Dominions. † Nizam's Dominions.

GROUNDNUT.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938.	Export 1939
January	10067.6	5027.9	6418.4	1347.3
February	4266.0	3113.2	4236.3	12155.1
March	7251.4	...	6280.3	...
April	3058.0	...	2207.4	...
May	2638.9	...	2659.2	...
June	4472.8	...	2610.7	...
July	6322.1	...	2918.6	...
August	3336.1	...	1476.4	...
September	1889.6	...	1919.1	...
October	3442.2	...	1887.6	...
November	9665.0	...	538.7	...
December	1229.2	...	11265.9	...
	57638.9		44418.6	

* Nizam's Dominions, Mysore. † Bombay, Bengal.

RAPE AND MUSTARD.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	437.7	261.7	50.7	7.7
February ...	340.9	1013 6	70.6	581.5
March ...	466.9	...	71.9	...
April ...	209.7	...	28.7	
May ...	94.9	...	22.2	...
June ...	71.5	...	6.9	...
July ...	14.6	...	32.9	...
August ...	16.6	...	19.4	...
September ...	23.2	...	43.9	...
October ...	41.1	...	20.2	...
November ...	21.9	...	12.7	...
December ...	31.3	...	26.7	...
	1770.3		406.8	

* Orissa and Bengal.

GINGELLY SEED.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	2142.8	2439.4	24.8	1.5
February	3061.0	2808.1	3.4	4.6
March	2093.1	...	20.7	...
April	618.7	...	9.9	...
May	971.5	...	6.5	...
June	559.3	...	22.9	...
July	462.6	...	6.8	...
August	888.4	...	4.5	...
September	1161.3	...	5.5	...
October	3930.3	...	5.5	...
November	2803.6	...	1.1	...
December	4494.2	...	35.4	...
	23186.8		147.0	

* Nizam's Dominions, Orissa, Central Provinces. † Mysore and Orissa.

SALT.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	1107.9	1123.5	3816.3	4263.5
February	771.1	827.7	2144.9	3335.5
March	2348.7	...	2884.5	...
April	2188.6	...	4689.4	...
May	1724.9	...	5217.6	...
June	29.5	...	3790.3	...
July	6.8	...	2956.5	...
August	4.8	...	2582.6	...
September	7.9	...	3437.7	...
October	133 2	...	5029.5	...
November	1008.7	...	5287.4	...
December	1080.8	...	3547.9	...
	10712.9		45384.6	

* Bombay. † Orissa, Central Provinces, Nizam's Dominions, Mysore.

SUGAR—REFINED.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	5839.9	5720.6	809.8	677.2
February ...	5309.3	4071.7	1573.5	881.6
March ...	8682.9	...	1247.5	...
April ...	8918.8	...	647 8	...
May ...	6282.8	...	762 5	...
June ...	9458.9	...	1172.4	...
July ...	5541.0	...	870.1	...
August ...	3154.5	...	1199.1	...
September ...	5916.9	...	1199.7	...
October ...	6437.9	...	706.9	...
November ...	3727.5	...	390.1	...
December ...	5892.1	...	618.6	...
...	75162.5	...	11198.0	...

* United Provinces, Behar, Mysore. † Bombay, Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Orissa.

JAGGERY AND MOLASSES.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	151.5	263.9	2760.4	3085.5
February	491.9	582.6	4161.5	5559.9
March	806.2	...	3886.1	...
April	153.8	...	2244.8	...
May	134.9	...	1791.6	...
June	203.0	...	994.5	
July	71.3	...	1864.9	...
August	101.4	...	1256.7	...
September	179.4	...	1102.2	...
October	109.3	...	752.8	...
November	46.9	...	934.6	...
December	349.2	...	1146.1	...
	2798.8	...	22896.2	...

* United Provinces, Mysore, Punjab. † Bombay, Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Central Provinces.

TEA.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	86.8	70.8	320.8	373.8
February	75.4	110.8	314.3	321.4
March	104.9	...	353.3	—
April	83.8	...	252.9	—
May	135.4	...	355.3	—
June	104.3	...	355.5	—
July	74.2	...	3[illegible]4.0	—
August	125.7	...	334.2	—
September	113.9	...	299.3	—
October	103.2	...	377.1	—
November	82.7	...	379.7	—
December	112.5	...	355.8	—
	1202.8	...	4032.2	...

* Calcutta † Bombay, Mysore.

RAW TOBACCO.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	148.7	241.9	2191.7	1129.4
February ...	428.8	378.8	1389.9	676.4
March ...	651.8	...	1946.4	...
April ...	427.4	...	1545.9	...
May ...	310.5	...	1308.0	...
June ...	188.7	...	1181.9	...
July ...	270.3	...	1012.9	...
August ...	261.3	...	1106.7	...
September ...	215.4	...	604.7	...
October ...	219.9	...	1191.9	...
November ...	165.9	...	2059.2	...
December ...	221.9	...	...	...
...	3510.6	...	15539.2	...

* Mysore. † Mysore, Bombay, Calcutta, Orissa, Behar.

AWOOD ND TIMBER.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	5153.7	4293.9	644.5	1074.9
February	5734.8	4532.9	970.1	981.8
March	6371.2	...	1063.9	...
April	6582.8	...	1225.2	...
May	4698.2	...	710.5	...
June	421.2	...	1115.9	...
July	2875.8	...	1085.3	...
August	1984.2	...	984.4	...
September	2912.7	...	1050.0	...
October	1249.2	...	751.3	...
November	2065.7	...	1148.5	...
December	3787.0	...	1036.4	...
	43836.5	...	11786.0	...

* Orissa, Nizam's Dominions, Central Provinces, Mysore, Bombay. † Mysore

RAW WOOL.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	16.2	16.8	46.1	66.8
February	47.8	30.9	47.4	74.9
March	23.6	...	26.4	...
April	9.4	...	48.2	...
May	3.9	...	47.9	...
June	12.4	...	35.4	...
July	18.3	...	61.4	...
August	36.5	...	54.6	...
September	14.3	...	176.1	...
October	23.4	...	26.2	...
November	13.6	...	61.9	...
December	22.3	...	39.9	...
	241.7	...	671.5	

* Bombay. † Bombay

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Trade Enquiries

1. A firm in Saigon wants to buy Indian goods and sell French Indo-China goods.
2. A firm in Nyasaland wants to sell soya beans.
3. A firm in New York wants to sell men's shirt and neckware and ladies' silk hosiery.
4. A firm in Calcutta wants to sell dried fruit.
5. A firm in London wants to sell cloves.
6. A firm in Baghdad wants to buy snuff.
7. A firm in Rangoon wants to sell electrical wooden goods.
8. A firm in Ketti wants to sell wattle bark.
9. A firm in Greece wants to buy indigo.
10. A firm in Toyoshoshi, Japan, wants to sell cotton fishing nets.
11. A firm in Calcutta wants to buy tanned kid and goat skins.
12. A firm in London wants to buy talc, bleaching earth, diatomaceyons earth, barytes.
13. A firm in Norway wants to represent Indian exporters and importers.

Proceedings of Public Bodies

SOUTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

• The Chamber addressed the following communication to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry on the question of the Import of Burma rice into India.

"In considering the question whether the import of Burma rice should be restricted in any manner, there are various points that arise. On the one hand, there is the view that there is a very urgent need for raising agricultural prices and that a rise in price of paddy would increase the buying power of the bulk of the agriculturists and at the same time bring more land under paddy cultivation so as to enable India to reach a self-supporting stage in the course of a few years. But it is not expected that any restriction of import of Burma rice would have any such beneficial result within any short period because it depends also on many other factors such as irrigation facilities, attractiveness of alternative crops, standard of living of the people, burden of taxation and so on. On the other hand, there is the contrary view that having regard to the slow and disappointing progress of paddy cultivation in India during the last two decades any such restriction would immediately lead to uneconomic rise of food prices all round resulting in economic discontent throughout the country not excluding the labour population which is already responsible for widespread industrial unrest.

"Above all, the Committee of this Chamber apprehend that such a step would deal a deadly blow to Indian business both in India as well as in Burma since the rice importing and exporting interests respectively are mainly either in the hands of Indian businessmen or under their control. It need hardly be mentioned that a very large proportion of acreage of paddy producing lands in Burma is in the possession of Indians. In view of all these circumstances my Committee feel that it would be suicidal for India to advocate any sort of restriction in the import of Burma rice. Apart from all that, to alienate the goodwill and sympathy of the Burmans towards the Indian population in Burma would be fraught with most disastrous consequences to India as a whole. In view of such political and economic controversy which the question involves this Chamber is strongly of opinion that there should be no restriction at all at present in the import of Burma rice. The question may, however, arise in the future whenever there is tension between Indians and Burmans in Burma on which occasion the question may well be used as a bargaining point in favour of proper treatment to Indian life and property in Burma."

Export of Palmyra Sugar Candy to Ceylon.

The Chamber addressed the following communication to the Central Board of Revenue on the question of export of palmyra sugar candy into Ceylon.

"After the International Sugar Agreement came into force the trade with Ceylon in jaggery was disturbed by a queer interpretation of the clauses of the Agreement by virtue of which jaggery exported to Ceylon was considered sugar under the definitions in the Agreement and was prohibited for some time. When the matter was brought to the notice of Government the Board was pleased to rescind the objection and allow export as before under Instructions dated the 14th February 1938, issued by the Finance Department (Central Revenues) of the Government of India.

"An allied difficulty has now arisen with respect to export of sugar candy made from palmyra jaggery which is locally called *pravattu karkandu*. It is at best a purified form of jaggery obtained by some crude process of purification done in cottages. It, by no means, can be considered sugar coming under the International interpretation of the word nor is it a commercial product of international trade. It is obtained from palmyra jaggery whose peculiar circumstances have exempted sugar produced from it from the Indian excise duty which is operating on sugar. Apart from that, neither in colour, purity, taste or price can it be considered to have been contemplated to come as a commodity of "sugar" under the terms of the International Sugar Agreement. The trade in this commodity with Ceylon is not very large and is scattered among thousands of cottages who make a humble living out to this trade." In conclusion the Chamber requestde the Central Board of Revenue to give necessary relief by lifting the ban on the export trade in palmyra sugar candy.

SALEM CHAMBER.

The anniversary of the Salem District Chamber of Commerce was celebrated on the 25th May 1939 under the presidency of Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore. The Dewan was presented with an address by the Chamber and he delivered an inspiring speech congratulating the Chamber on its good work and wishing it God-speed in its future mission of service in the cause of the business community of the district. Dr. Schacht of Germany, "the financial wizard" of post-war Hinterland was present and addressed the members on the need to expand trade and commerce in a spirit of liberal competition and not closed door protection.

The Salem Chamber of Commerce has resolved to organise an Industrial and Commercial Museum and steps have been taken to have it inaugurated early in September. Rao Bahadur S. P. Rajamanicka Pandaram, the Chamber's President, is also the President of the Museum Committee; Messrs. G. C. Spittler and K. Krishnaswamy are the Secretaries, and Mr. F. Foulkes, Rao Sahib T. M. Chinnaiya Pillai and Mr. N. V. Krishnaiya Chettiar as members.

Railway Feeder Lines.

There are four feeder railway lines in Salem District of which three are reported to be non-paying. The President and members of the Chamber waited in deputation on the Chief Commissioner for Railways at Madras on the 26th July 1939 in the hall of the S. I. Chamber of Commerce. The Chief Commissioner was so good as to state that the question of dismantling the lines was not likely to be rushed through at once and that the opinion of the Madras Government had been invited.

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER, BOMBAY—JULY 1939.

Enquiry into Indian Immigration in Burma.

On 21st June the Committee sent a telegram to the Government of India pointing out that the terms of reference and the personnel of the proposed Commission of Enquiry into Indian immigration in Burma were unsatisfactory. They suggested that the proposed Assessors should be made members of the Commission enjoying all rights and privileges and that the scope of the Enquiry should be restricted to the position of unskilled Indian labour in Burma. They also suggested that notice should be given to Burma to terminate the arrangement under the Indo-Burma Trade Regulation Order so that the bargaining power available to India in regard to the trade position between India and Burma might be utilised to the full advantage in securing to Indians in Burma fair treatment. A reply was received from the Government of India stating that the Indian Assessor would be given all opportunities of presenting the Indian standpoint effectively and that the Indians in Burma would have in addition the services of the Indian Agent there and that therefore there was no need to seek any change in the procedure in regard to the personal of the Commission. The reply also added that the terms of reference were more or less in accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Royal Commission on Labour and of the Interim Report of the Riots Enquiry Committee in Burma and that Government did not consider it necessary to get the terms restricted in any manner. The Committee in a further letter dated 6th July 1939 pointed out that the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour would have covered only unskilled labour and not all classes of Indian residents in Burma, as that Commission was primarily concerned with manual labour. They, therefore, reiterated that the Government of India should make efforts to get the proposed Enquiry limited in scope to unskilled labour only."

Railway classification of wattle bark.

The Indian Railway Conference Association inivted the views of the Committee on a proposal to raise the clasification of Wattle bark from 1 R. R. to 3 R. R. and 2-B O.R. The proposal emanated from the Nizam State Railways, the reason given being that the imported wattle bark was competing with indigenous barks, and the raising on the freight would facilitate the movement of indigenous barks.

The Committee i na letter dated 7th June addressed to the Indian Railway Conference Association, opposed the proposal. They pointed out that imported wattle bark was an indispensable ingredient for use in the tanning industry, that the same could not be substituted by any other bark and that the said bark did not compete with or affect the movement of indigenous barks. As the proposal of the Nizam's Railways, if given effect to, would mean a burden on the tanning industry, the Committee requested the Railway Conference Association that the increase suggested should not be given effect to."

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY—JUNE 1939.

Working Hours of the Post Office on Sundays and Postal Holidays.

In June 1939, the Chamber's attention was drawn to the working hours of the Post Office on Sundays and Postal Holidays. The practice of the Postal Authorities on such days was to bring their sorting staff on duty about noon, so that the earliest that any mail could be delivered in the post boxes at the G.P.O. was about 1 p.m.

It was suggested that as all the mails arriving by train from upcountry and the air mail via Poona reached Bombay early in the morning, it would be greatly to the advantage of the public if the sorting staff were brought on duty somewhat earlier so that whatever mail was received could be delivered or taken from the post boxes by about 10-30 a.m. The Committee addressed the Postmaster General, Bombay in terms of the above suggestion and aded that this would enable business houses whose offices might be partially open on postal holidays to deal with the correspondence received during the morning.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE— MAY AND JUNE, 1939.

Profits and losses in Burma prior to separation.

In the Madras High Court judgment in the case of the Commissioner of Income tax vs. Valliammai Achi, which involved the question of whether a trading loss sustained in Burma during the year 1936-37 i.e. prior to the separation of India and Burma may be set off against income accruing or arising in British India during the same year in the British India assessments of such income in the income-tax year 1937-38. The judgment was favourable to the assessee.

In connection with one such assessment, in which a Burma loss had been disallowed as a charge, the Chamber adressed the Central Board of Revenue during April recommending that authority should be given to Commissioners of Income tax to review 1937-38 assessments of this nature and to deal with them in accordance with the Madras High Court Judgment referred to above. The Board of Revenue's reply which was received early in June stated that the Government of India did not accept the Madras judgment. The Chamber understands that a similar case is about to come before the Bombay High Court and that assessments in which this point arises are being held up pending its decision. Endeavours are being made to obtain particulars of the Bombay case, the outcome of which will in due course be communicated to members.

The Sea Customs Act: "Real Value" under Section 30(b):

Correspondence has been exchanged with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in connection with an attempt which is being made by the Bombay Customs authorities to insist that, where no specific buying commission is shown in the importer's declaration as having been incurred by a company which uses its head office in Europe or foreign branch to effect the purchase, a charge shall be imposed on a percentage basis in order to arrive at the "real value" of the goods for the purposes of section 30(b) of the Sea Custom's Act. It appears that the attitude adopted in Bombay is that, where goods are invoices direct by a firm in Europe to a customer in India on c.i.f. terms, no question arises of an addition to the invoice value in respect of buying commission; but that, where the goods are invoices for stock purposes by a head office in Europe to its branch in India, the Customs are justified in adding to the invoice value a charge to cover the head office's buying commission, if such is not shown separately.

The Chamber Committee—who understands that a similar attitude has been adopted by the Customs in Calcutta—are not disposed to admit as a general principle the imposition of a percentage charge to cover buying commission in circumstances where a head office in Europe acts as purchasing agent for its branch in India. Individual arrangements in this respect vary considerably and each case, the Chamber Committee think, would call for decision on its merits. They have informed the Bombay Chamber that they are not prepared to acquiesce in, and will continue to oppose, any general attempt made by the Customs, irrespective of the individual circumstances, to impose such a charge.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY— JUNE, 1939.

Short Weights in Artificial Silk Yarn:

Towards the end of 1937 the Association was informed that frequent misunderstandings arose between mill companies and merchant suppliers on the question of short weights in deliveries of artificial silk yarns. These misunderstandings, it would appear, arose from the fact that artificial silk yarn supplied by manufacturers in Europe was packed and sold under rules governing moisture content laid down by the Bureau Iternational Pour La Standardisation Des Fibres Artificielles Claims put forward on behalf of mills, it appeared, were rejected on the ground that they could not be entertained unless supported by a certificate of test issued by a laboratory officially recognised by the B.I.S.F.A. This matter was therefore taken up by the Association with the Indian Central Cotton Committee, and as a result the Indian Central Cotton Committee, agreed to undertake tests on artificial silk yarn in their Technological Laboratory at Matunga. The B.I.S.F.A. has since recognised the Matunga Laboratory as its authorized testing house for India to test artificial silk yarns in accordance with the B.I.S.F.A. rules when requested by customers.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES— MAY, 1939.

Special rates for Plywood from Kallai on S. I. Ry. to Cawnpore.

An interested member brought to the notice of the Council that they are desirous of drawing their supply of plywood from Kallai, a station on the S. I. Railway, on the Malabar coast but the existing quotation of railway freight both under wagon condition and in smalls from Kallai to Cawnpore being excessively high, they were prevented from doing so. The matter was carefully considered and a communication was addressed to the G. I. P. Railway that having regard to the fact that imported plywood could be railed from Bombay and Calcutta at a freight much lower than the existing freight from Kallai to Cawnpore, the latter should be reduced in order to enable the indigenous product being marketed in U. P. in competition with the imported material. Accordingly, the Council suggested that a special rate of Rs. 2-1-8 per md. for smalls and a wagon rate of Rs. 300/- should be quoted in conjunction with the South Indian and the M. S. M. Railways. The matter is engaging the attention of the G. I. P. Railway administration.

MADRAS PORT TRUST—JULY, 1939.

Read notes by the Chairman on the subject of a letter from the Imperial Tobacco Company of India, Limited, Madras; requesting that the provision on page 15 of the Board's Scale of Rates (Section B of Chapter II of Part I of Book I) relating to reduction of harbour dues on large shipments of produce be applied to shipments of raw tobacco at the port.

Resolved that the provision in question be applied to shipments of raw tobacco for the calendar year 1940 only and that the minimum shipment tonnage per shipper for the year be fixed at 10,000 tons.

Resolved further that before giving effect to the proposed application a report be made to Government as required by paragraph 2 of G. O. Ms. No. 387, Finance (Marine), dated the 27th July, 1934.

TUTICORIN PORT TRUST—JULY AND AUGUST, 1939.

Recorded G. O. Ms. No. 3043, Home Department, dated 2-6-1939, sanctioning the recovery of water charges at the rate of 4 as. per hut for huts occupied by the head constable and six constables from the Port Trust with effect from 1st November 1938.

Read letter dated 21-7-1939 from the Madura Co. Ltd., regarding provision of facilities for the importation of heavy packages, and read also letter dated 5-7-1939 from the General Electric Co., Madras, communicating the approximate prices of 15 to 25 ton cranes quoted by Messrs. Stoddart & Pith Ltd., of Bath, England and resolved the question of buying a crane be stopped.

Read the "Madras Detailed Standard Specification" to be adopted for works carried out by the Tuticorin Port Trust and resolved that the above specification be adopted with the modifications recommended by the Secretary.

News And Notes

Currency Deflation.

The public should be thankful to "Indian Finance" for compiling the exact figures of contraction of curency during the last 15 years. Apart from the loss of £ 55,382,000/- incurred by Government by the insensate sale of Reverse Councils between January and September 1920 as against sterling resources in Paper Currency Reserve and against issue of ad hoc Treasury Bills, the years 1924 to 1939 witnessed a heavy contraction of currency particularly of silver coins. Between the years 1924-25 and 1934-35 there was a return of silver coins to the extent of 10.38 crores to the Paper Currency Reserve, and Government had sold out silver worth 61.40 crores, thereby contracting circulation of silver coins to the extent of 71.78 crores. Between April 1935 and end of July 1939 during the regime of the Reserve Bank the return of silver coins to the Issue Department of the Bank was 23.02 crores apart from the surrender by the Bank of Rs. 15 crores worth silver coins to the Government under the Statute thereby contracting circulation by 38.02 crores. Thus in 15 years since 1924 the total contraction of silver coins is 109.80 crores. As against this figure there has been an increase in active circulation of currency notes during the same period from 169.06 crores to 178.42 crores, showing thereby the increase of note circulation by 9.6 crores. The net contraction of currency during the period is therefore Rs. 100.44 crores.

According to the Finance Department's memorandum presented to the Hilton-Young Currency Commission 1926, the rupee circulation was in 1924, Rs. 234 crores and note circulation 169.06 crores, the total being 403.06 crores circulation. The present currency circulation is Rs. 124.20 crores (silver) + 178.42 crores (notes) that is 302.62 crores. The total currency in India has therefore contracted in the last 15 years by about 25 per cent from Rs. 403.06 crores to Rs. 302.62 crores.

As a rule we identify increase of circulation with prosperity in the country and decrease of circulation with adversity and privation. There is no doubt that during the last 10 years the trade of the country has been rapidly declining, both the overseas trade and the internal trade. The decline of trade and industrial activities is a thing to be very much deplored and regard having been had to the fact that this period of 15 years during which circulation was steadily declining coincided exactly with the period of high exchange rates of 18d. Ipso facto one has to come to the conclusion that the two phenomena are closely related to each other. There is therefore ample justification for the recent resolution, although by majority, passed by the Central Board of the Reserve Bank asking Government to consult the Legislature as permitted by the Reserve Bank of India Act for a re-examination of the exchange position in the interests of the economic progress of the country. Unfortunately, however, nothing has been heard about the reaction that the resolution has prdouced in the Government of India notwithstanding the fact that Government have never been tired of protesting that they always act in the best interests of the country at least in the matter of the rupee exchange. Perhaps if the worst comes to the worst we may look to a packed Committee like the Hilton-Young Commission to echo their decision for *status quo*.

Art of underwriting.

As though the functions that joint stock banks have hitherto been following in India either their meagreness or their plenitude, have been mainly responsible for a large number of failures in South India and elsewhere, the banks have taken more seriously to the function of underwriting loans and shares not only of Government but of joint stock companies also. A sample of the pitfalls that have to be faced in pursuing this policy seriously may be had from the fact that underwriters of the last Madras Government loan had to take over 50 per cent of the issue which the public declined to subscribe. There is again another example of the Punjab National Bank and the New Bank Ltd., Lahore, underwriting to the extent of 3 lakhs and 4 lakhs respectively the debentures for Rs. 40 lakhs issued by the Dalmia Cement Ltd. Although it is a legitimate function of joint stock banks there is no denying the fact that it is attended with the gravest risk and unless it is administered with the utmost moderation and by only first class banks the country will be exposed to frequent financial crisis. The dangers of such crises as have been already very clear in the recent catastrophe in South India are too, widespread and strike their roots, far into the future. The greater is the intensity of such crisis as certain banks which develop a tendency for increasing the deposits without reference to the share capital meet with difficulties in their career. The shareholders in all those cases are faced with utter ruination when they are called upon to meet contribution of the unpaid capital particularly when such unpaid liability amounts to several times the paid-up capital. This is a point which should be particularly dealt with in the new Banking Law which may be enacted.

Uniform Weights and Measures.

The International Chamber of Commerce at its session held in Copenhagen from the 26th June to 1st July 1939 has passed the following resolution:—

"The existence of several systems of weights and measures can but unduly complicate the international trade and that is no less true for those countries which still adhere to other systems of weights and measures than the decimal metric system. The introduction of a new system in all countries would undoubtedly obviate much trouble and superflous work in calculations. The vast majority of nations having adopted the decimal metric systems of weights and measures, it is highly desirable that all countries should follow their example. The International Chamber of Commerce therefore again strongly recommends its National Committees in those countries where the system of weights and measures other than the decimal metric system are in force to urge their respective Governments to take measures conducing to the adoption after a transitional period, of the metric system.

"Stay-in" Strike Illegal.

The Government of Bombay have issued a press communique drawing the attention of the public to the illegality of "stay-in" strikes as held by judicial tribunals in several countries.

By remaining in the employer's premises, despite his wishes and outside the hours of work the striking workers constituted an unlawful assembly and were guilty of criminal trespass and were also liable for infringing the property rights of the employer. Exercise of the right of association as held by courts does not justify the occupation of the premises in which the undertaking is conducted or over the immovable property, merchandise or equipment used for such conduct. The occupation of such premises during a strike constitutes a wrong, giving the employer a right to compensation in a civil court against workers, their leaders or the Union concerned with the strike. It has been held that this right does not lapse on conclusion of a collective agreement terminating a strike. Stay-in strike is both a criminal offence and a civil wrong.

Buckingham Canal Navigation.

One of the greatest arteries in the Madras Presidency that has been subjected to criminal neglect is the Buckingham Canal which runs to a length of over 500 miles along the east coast furnishing to the people an alternative means of transport to high-browed railway as well as to the coastal steamers. A large amount of capital has been sunk in the canal and from year to year, the net expenditure on maintenance has been accumulating so that the canal may be said to represent to-day an investment of not less than 1½ crores of rupees of the tax-payers' money. The canal is particularly fitted for the transport of bulk goods like grains, salt, firewood, charcoal and shells. During the last two decades the traffic has been falling, the canal bed has been silting up, revenues falling, maintenance expenses rising and licence fees and other charges increasing. Government declared in the Legislative Council on the 23rd August 1927, that instructions had been issued to maintain a depth of 4 feet in the North canal (north of Madras) and 3 feet in the South Canal (south of Madras) but their answers to interpellations in the Council on the 29th January 1936 showed that their present idea is to keep only 3 feet in the north canal and 2 feet in the south. Buth the fact is that in many places the water is less than 2 feet depth in the north canal for most part of the year and that breaches take place year after year in about the same place while no attempt is made to repair them until after the lapse of several months during which much water of the canal has been drained off. Government are simply following a hand to mouth policy with regard to the canal. They would neither improve it sufficiently to make it navigable throughout its length nor would they hand it to any private enterprise to keep it in a navigable condition. While the navagability is so unsatisfactory since about 1928 the licence fee has been increased by 50 per cent. The penalties are also heavy and the facilities on the Madras wharf are extremely deficient.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce repeatedly pressed upon Government the hardship of the boatowners and early in 1937 orders were passed giving relief in some matters like penalties for six-week periods, construction of a basin at Barbers Bridge and silt clearance. Subsequently, Government have been pleased to allow payment of licence fees in four equal instalments at intervals of one month which have since been extended to 45 days. The fact still remains ignored that the canal is to be kept in a perfectly navigable condition for competing traffic as against the railways and the coastal steamers. Government would be well-advised in deputing a special officer outside the Department to investigate the possibilities of the canal in a more detailed manner than Mr. Karant, Parliamentary Secretary was able to do.

Royapuram Goods Shed.

It was early in 1938 that the Southern Indian Chamber of Commerce addressed the M. & S. M. Railway Authorities with regard to the bad condition of the goods shed in Royapuram. The Chamber stated then "that complaints are received from merchants using the Goods Sheds attached to the Royapuram Station that the flooring in some of them is extremely defective and in bad repair, it being either mud or rotten old sleepers of wood with deep pits and holes between them. The roof is high and leaky and there is no protection on the four sides against sun and rain." It is gratifying to note that at the Local Advisory Committee meeting held on the 4th August 1939, the Agent and General Manager was good enough to announce that the floors of the Goods Sheds would be improved, one shed would be enclosed and made available for inwards traffic, and a suitable office would be provided for the outwards shed at Royaupram at a cost of Rs. 10,440/-. But the sting is in the tail and the work is to be included in the programme for 1940-41.

Provincial Taxation.

The following are some of the new taxation measures which have been enacted and which have come into force or which will come into force in the course of this year under the auspices of the Local Governments.

A. *General Sales and Turnover taxes.*

(*i*) The Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1939.
(*ii*) Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939.
(*iii*) Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Licensing) Act, 1939.

B. *Taxation of Motor Spirit and Lubricants.*

(*i*) Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.
(*ii*) Bihar Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Act, 1939.
(*iii*) U. P. Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.
(*iv*) Punjab Sales of Motor Spirit and Lubricants Taxation Act, 1939.
(*v*) Assam Sales of Motor Spirit and Lubricants Taxation Act, 1939.

C. *Employments and Income-taxes.*

(*i*) U. P. Employments Tax Bill, 1939 (reserved for H. E. the Viceroy's assent.)
(*ii*) Bengal Finance Act, 1939 (Rs. 30 per head on all persons in the province assessable to Income-tax under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.)
(*iii*) Assam Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1939.
(*iv*) Bihar Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1938.

Payment of Wages Act 1936.

There were two test cases recently in Bombay both in the Court of the City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, and the decision in both the cases was that the bonuses formed part of the wages and that non-payment of them amounted to an illegal deduction under the Act. The Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad, has since confirmed those judgments and it is understood that the matter is now being taken on further appeal to the Bombay High Court.

Sanatorium for Travanocre.

The Government of Travancore proposed to open a sanatorium in the Kundala valley near the head works of the Pallivasal hydro-electric scheme. About 500 acres of land will be reserved for residential quarters.

Road Traffic.

The Madras Police Administration Report for 1938 refers exultingly to the elmination of small capitalists from road traffic. It states: "The most radical change was the constitution of the Road Traffic Boards appointed to take over the licensing powers held separately by the police or magistracy and the Local Boards. Undoubtedly the changes brought about by the new rules have resulted in a very great advance in the control of motor traffic generally, but nowhere more so than in the control of transport vehicles, that is, motor buses and lorries. So far as Madras City is concerned the new rules directly enabled the Madras Road Traffic Board to abolish the system of individual ownership in respect of buses, and to substitute fleet-owning companies in the place of the individual owners. In spite of the revolutionary step individual owners have not suffered as they are all, with few exceptions, shareholders in the new companies retaining an interest in the company to the extent and value of the buses which they previously held.

"A very considerable decrease has taken place in the registration of motor vehicles (1937 = 1718, 1938 = 1204) and this has been directly due to Rule No. 6 which provides for registration of a vehicle in the registration area in which the owner resides or has his business. This is no doubt the chief cause for the decrease but it is also possible that the registration of vehicles decreased generally as a result of doubt and hesitation engendered by ignorance on the part of the general public of the new rules. How far this was responsible can only be determined when the figures of all districts have been totalled, and I am told there has been a decrease of about 15 per cent."

Bombay Sales Tax Act.

The Bombay Sales Tax Act has been passed but its operation is so much shrouded in uncertainty that it is practically in abeyance. The scheme and the implications of the tax generally did not receive careful consideration at the hands of the authorities. It was proposed in the Sales Tax Act that the tax would be levied on consumption. This however has not been made clear still and the only rules which have been issued are with regard to taking out licences. It has been suggested by the piecegoods interests that instead of levying the Sales Tax Government may well take registration charges in some regulated and graded form. The piecegoods merchants considered that taking out a licence is not in consonance with the dignity of the trade but apparently they would be willing to take out a registration certificate and pay out whatever fees may be levied for such certificate.

Similarly all the high hopes of the Madras Government to revolutionise the taxation system of the province by the introduction of the Madras General Sales Tax are doomed to be frustrated. If they care to look into the vouchers that are passing to the buyer now, they could see that separate items of the petrol tax, of the tobacco tax, of the entertainment tax have already commenced to appear. The forms adopted by exporters of raw products already show that the tax on the turnover is to be paid by the seller. There is of course no pretence that the electricity tax is paid by the Madras Electric Supply Corporation or any other electric company in the province. The catalogue of new taxes would of course furnish a sure test to Government of the strength and unbreakability of the backbone of the consumer in this Province.

New Taxes:—

In view of the commencement of the operation of the Madras Tobacco Tax from 1st August 1939 and of the Madras General Sales Tax commencing from 1st October 1939 members of the Chamber and members of the mercantile community are invited to report to the Chamber the difficulties and hardships that may arise on the operation of the two taxes so that immediate attention may be given to them by correspondence and personal discussion with the officers and authorities concerned. What cannot be avoided must be endured.

Preferential rates of duty.

The Collector of Customs, Madras, has issued the following circular with regard to preferential rates of duty for import of goods from Straits Settlements and Malaya:—

"Under the above rules published with the Notification No. 20-T. (21) /39 dated the 17th June 1939, no article can be admitted at the preferential rate of duty unless the Customs Collector is satisfied that it is actually the produce or manufacture of the country in respect of which preferential treatment is claimed. In the case of produce of Malaya, *i.e.* the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States and Unfederated Malaya States of Johore, Kedah, Kalantan, Perlis and Trengganu, shipped from Singapore, such evidence is not available and under the existing arrangements, therefore, preferential assesment is not admissable in respect of such produce.

2. "The Government of India have, however, decided to admit at the preferential rate the following articles subject to the conditions referred to against them:—

(i) *Pearl Sago and Pearl Tapioca*:—provided they are covered by proper certificate of origin in the prescribed form;

(ii) *Cocoanuts from Penang*:—Provided that the consignments are supported by a certificate signed by the supplier or exporter that they are, to his personal knowledge, the produce of Malaya; and

(iii) *Betelnuts from Kelantan, Tengganu and Kedah*:—Provided that the consignments are sealed with the customs seal of the State concerned and the fact mentioned in the certificate of origin."

Depreciation Allowance.

The following depreciation rates have been proposed to be fixed by Government of India for application under the new Indian Income Tax Act by virtue of which the written down system in preference to the original cost system will be adopted. The new depreciation rates are due to come into force from 1st April 1940. The Chamber will consider any objections and suggestions that may be received in that connection.

1½ per cent in the following cases:—First class substantial buildings of selected materials.

2½ per cent in the following cases:—Hydraulic works, pipe-lines, sluices, and all other items not otherwise provided for in this statement.

3 per cent in the following cases:—Buildings of less substantial construction, overhead and underground cables and wires.

4 per cent in the following cases:—Ocean-going sailing ships and tugs.

5 per cent in the following cases:—General machinery, plant and furniture, trestle and station steel works in ropeway structures, such items of salt works as tugs, barges, motor launch and floating plant, reservoirs, condensers, salt-pans delivery channels and piers, quays and jetties constructed entirely or mainly of steel, general plant,

machinery and tools of electric tramways, prime movers of mineral oil concerns, ocean-going steamships, such inland vessels as steamers, tug-boats, iron or steel flats for cargo and wooden cargo boats, railway siding of mines and quarries and shafting of mines and quarries.

$6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in the following cases:—Machinery and plant or furniture of flour mills, rice mills, bone mills, sugar works, distilleries, ice factories, aerating gas factories, match factories.

7 per cent in the following cases:—Cars, car-tracks, car bodies, electrical equipment and motors of electric tramways.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the following cases:—Machinery, plant or furniture of paper mills, strawboard mills, shipbuilding and engineering works, iron and brass foundries, aluminium factories, electrical engineering works, motor car repairing works, galvanizing works, patent stone works, oil-extraction factories, chemical works, soap and candle works, lime works, saw mills, dyeing and bleaching works, cement works using rotary kilns, rod mills, brick manufacture, tile making plant, machinery in telephone companies, furniture and plant in hotels and boarding houses, driving and tension gearing of ropeway structures, general plant and machinery used in engineering shops of salt works, electrical machinery such as electrical generators, motors, switchgear and instruments transformers, wirings and fittings, fan installations etc., silk manufacturing machinery, air-conditioning machinery, permanent way of electric tramways not exceeding 50,000 car miles per mile of track per annum, and process plant in mineral oil concerns.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the following cases:—Permanent way exceeding 50,000 and not exceeding 75,000 car miles per mile of track per annum in electric tramways.

10 per cent in the following cases:—Machinery, plant or furniture used for manufacture of vegetable ghee, optical instruments, coke and concrete pipes, glass factories, mines and quarries, wire and nail-making mills, Comptometers, typewriters, tube-well boring plant, concrete pile driving machines, neopost franking machines, sewing and knitting machines, employed in hosiery factories, carriers in ropeway structures, machinery, plant, locomotives, wagons and rollingsock in salt works, piers, quays, and jetties constructed entirely or mainly of wood, pipe lines for conveying brine if constructed of masonry, concrete, cement, asphalt or similar materials, permanent way of electric tramways exceeding 75,000 and not exceeding 1,25,000 car miles per mile of track per annum, boilers, storage tanks and pipe lines in mineral oil concerns, inland motor launches and tramways on the surface.

$12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the folowing cases:—Sewing machines for canvas or leather, 15 per cent in the following cases:—Machinery, plant or furniture for indigenous sugarcane crushers, electrical batteries, air conditioning machinery such as, recording equipment, reproducing equipment, developing machines, printing machines, editing machines, synchronisers and studio lights, inland speed boats.

20 per cent in the following cases:—Motor cars, moulds used in the manufacture of concrete pipes, motor taxis, motor lorries and motor buses, X-Ray and electro-therapeutic apparatus and accessories.

25 per cent in the following cases:—Ropeway ropes and trestle sheaves and connected parts, portable boilers, drilling tools, well-head tank rigs etc. of mineral oil concerns, aerial photographic apparatus.

30 per cent in the following cases:—Air-craft.

40 per cent in the following cases:—Aero-engines.

S. I. Ry.-Local Advisory Committee.

Mr. C. V. Ct. V. Venkatachalam Chettiar of Kanadukathan has been elected unopposed as the representative of the Chamber in the above Committee for a period of two years from 1st November 1939. The representative of the Affiliated bodies will be elected shortly.

Forest Utilisation Advisory Board.

Messrs. Lala Shri Ram of New Delhi and Lala Padampat Singhania of Cawnpore have been elected to represent the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry on the above Board.

Central Advisory Committee for Lighthouses.

The following three gentlemen have been duly elected as the Representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry to serve on the reconstituted Central Advisory Committee for Lighthouses for a period of two years ending 31st March 1941:—

Mr. G. L. Mehta, Calcutta,
Mr. M. A. Master, Bombay,
Rao Bahadur C. Gopal Menon, Madras.

Unofficial Advisers to Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry have elected as their representatives Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar, Coimbatore, Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Calcutta, and Lala Shri Ram, New Delhi to serve as unofficial Advisers to Government during the course of the Indo-Japanese trade negotiations.

(*Continued on page 206*)

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The Textile Crisis

(Continued)

The end of August saw the silver lining in the clouds over the mourning textile mills of India. In fact ever since the Russio-German Non-Aggression Pact signed on the 23rd August 1939, the European situation began to worsen and mechanised units of the naval, land and air forces of Central Europe began to get ready for the march. Simultaneously the Indian market for piecegoods and yarn began to look up. Arrivals of foreign yarn and piecegoods began to fall off; fresh bookings ceased; step by step prices began to rise; raw cotton jumped up by 25% and then progressed to 40% higher level in sympathy with American cotton which reacted to the sterling-dollar disturbance; and deliveries increased. The mills found themselves in a position to cancel the notices of restricted production, reduction of shifts and working days, and curtailment of wages. Neither Japan nor Britain is now accepting indents at anything but 10% higher prices. But thanks to weak holders the local markets have not risen to the same extent in many of the styles but it is bound to follow. Coimbatore 40's yarn has risen from Rs. 4-15-0 for 10 lb. bundle to Rs. 5-14-0; 60's Japanese "Pagoda" mark has increased from Rs. 6-15-0 for 10 lb. bundle to Rs. 8-8-0. Canton raw silk 20 × 22 has risen from Rs. 4-9-6 per lb. to Rs. 5-6-0. Indian styles piecegoods have risen by 8 to 12½%. Broach cotton has risen from Rs. 152 per candy to Rs. 202. Replacement costs have evidently risen and the only determining circumstance which prevents a further rise in the market is the persisting low buying power of the masses. Oilseeds, paddy and rice, hides and skins are ruling as low as before. Raw cotton, in spite of the rise in price is far from being buoyant, foreign enquiries being on the lop side and the local textile mills having not resumed working at full capacity after the recent disturbances. The import and export trade is generally in suspended animation. Postal communications take longer time, the aerial mail being restricted and the surface route being circumlocutous. The telegraph charges have multiplied in consequence of disallowance of code and the insistence on full names and addresses of sender and addressee being set out in the body of the telegrams: shipping is scarcely available, shipping freight has increased by 25% for Indian coastal service, 33 1/3% for overseas non-Mediteranean ports, and nearly 50% for Mediteranean ports. The insurance rate has increased from ½% to 7½% to non-Mediteranean ports and to nearly 25% to Mediteranean ports. Besides all that, innumerable restrictions have encumbered correspondence and transport. Railway traffic is also not free from the war reaction. Troop movements, securing of war supplies, and air raid precautions have made large indents on the services of Railways. Luckily, however, the Railways have been content with curtailment of wagon supplies and have not commenced to lever up the freight. On top of it, all money market is becoming tight. Government securities have been coursing down, merchants have been withholding repayments and reinvesting them in speculative purchases, the nervous money-lenders have been hurriedly collecting their oustandings and securing them in gold or silver hoards, the bank shares have been climbing down and their credit operations have been severely curtailed. Property values in urban centres along the coast have been going down owing to fear of air-raids and people have begun to migrate out of the ports in needless subdued panic. All these circumstances have conspired to raise money rates, restrict transactions, and keep down economic activity. Government of Madras may well congratulate themselves on the effects of the Tobacco tax and the impending Sales T x being shrouded in these conflicting circumstances so that the heart-rending fall in business turnover, closing of business houses, and intensifying of general poverty in the country tending to increase urban migration and homeless street population to crowd the hospitals and feeding houses may not stand out in bold relief. Information comes to hand that, thanks to the introduction of the Madras Tobacco sales-tax on 1st August 1939, the turnover of cigarettes has come down 40% in the very first month of the operation of the tax and that it is coming further down by another 10% in September. The Madras General Sales tax is to commence its ominous operation on the 1st October 1939. Government need have no fear that in the name of the Sales tax merchants would collect more than is necessary because there appears to be a universal decision to show the tax as a separate item in each invoice, as far as possible, so that on the one hand the buyer may know what is the new burden and on the other hand Government may know that no extra amount is collected. Government may also be quite sure that although it is a consumer's tax and therefore apt to be changed without being noticed, the buyer would by this means be apprised immediately of any alteration in the rates, upward or downward. It is by such means that political education can be imparted to the masses in their daily life in the course of their humdrum business. Perhaps such distress that Government see around them would help to dissuade them from the higher cloth sales tax which subdued rumours report as being contemplated over and above the present Sales tax and the present license fee. The textile mills are hardly out of the wood to halloo. Their stock position is still bad, their restriction schemes have been thrown overboard, and their replacement costs are rapidly increasing. It would be a folly to think that notwithstanding the low buying power of the country they have only to mark up their prices in the catalogue and market circular to fill their bank accounts.

War Restrictions on Trade

Of the seven Ordinances promulgated by the Viceroy as war measures, Ordinance No. 5 and rules thereunder imposes restrictions on trade, commerce, postal and telegraphic communications.

I. Under the Defence of India Rules trading with enemy subjects or enemy firms is an offence punishable with imprisonment or fine.

The Central Government have power to determine or cancel if necessary with retrospective effect any contracts or transfer which they consider to be injurious to the public interest or which they consider to have been made with the intention of evading the rules.

The Central Government have appointed a Controller of enemy firms who has under him two Deputies with a large staff of Inspectors with wide powers of entry, supervision and interogation, who are empowered to supervise any particular business in the closest detail. The appointment of a custodian of enemy firms has also been made.

In order to promote genuine trade and not to impose unnecessary restrictions the Central Government have invited co-operation of the public for identification and separation of enemy property. Those who have recently been engaged in trade with what are now enemy firms are advised in their own interest to get into touch with the Deputy Controller of enemy firms (Reserve Bank Buildings, Bombay, in the case of Madras) at Bombay and Calcutta who are directed to give them every assistance.

Under the Rules the Government is pleased to appoint the Agent of every Branch of the Imperial Bank of India in British India to be an Inspector of enemy firms for the revenue district in which the branch is situated.

To Banks:—Rule 95 of the Defence of India Ordinance says that before making any payments or transfer of Funds at the request of any person a bank shall require any declarations and information which may be reasonably necessary to satisfy it that the payment or transfer will not involve and is not with a view to the contravention of any of the provisions of these rules by that or any other person.

Under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act the Government have prohibited the bringing or taking by sea or by land into British India from any place other than Burma or out of British India to any place other than Burma, gold coin, gold bullion or gold ingots, whether refined or unrefined except on the authority of a license granted in this behalf by the Reserve Bank of India.

The Government is pleased to prohibit the taking by sea or land out of British India except under a license granted by a Customs Collector of wool, raw.

Similarly the taking by sea out of British India without the permission of the Customs Collector to any destination outside India or Burma of the following articles which are not of Indian produce or manufacture is prohibited.

1. Arms, ammunitions and explosives.
2. Optical instruments.
3. Surgical and veterinary instruments, apparatus and appliances (including electro-medical apparatus).
4. Unexposed photographic plates, films and papers (excluding cinema films).
5. Flax, raw.
6. Camphor.
7. Sulphur.
8. Bleaching powder and chlorine.
9. Mercury and its compounds.
10. Sulphuric Acid.
11. Sodium Carbonate (including soda ash).
12. Sodium bicarbonate.
13. Caustic Soda.
14. Potassium Carbonate.
15. Caustic Potash.
16. Tetra-ethyl Lead.
17. Canned and bottled provisions.
18. Drugs, medicines and sera.
19. Ammonia and ammonium compounds.

Under the Defence of India Rules the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the taking out of British India by sea, land or air of any article specified below which are consigned or destined, whether directly or indirectly for any person in enemy territory:

(*a*) All kinds of arms, ammunitions, explosives, chemicals or appliances suitable for use in chemical warfare and machines for their manufacture or repair, component parts thereof articles necessary or convenient for their use, materials or ingredients used in their manufacture, articles necessary or convenient for the production or use of such materials or ingredients.

(*b*) Fuel of all kinds; all contrivances for or means of transportation on land, in the water or air and machines used in their manufacture or repair, componant parts thereof; instrument articles or animals necessary or convenient for their use; materials or ingredients used in their manufacture; articles necessary or convenient for the production or use of such materials or ingredients.

(*c*) All means of communication, tools, implements, instruments, equipment, maps, pictures, papers and other articles, machines or documents necessary or convenient for carrying on hostile operations; articles necessary or convenient for their manufacture or use.

(*d*) Coin, bullion, currency, evidences of debt; also metal, materials, dyes, plates, machinery or other articles necessary or convenient for their manufacture.

(*e*) All kinds of food, food stuffs, feed, forage and clothing and articles and materials used in their production.

Freight Contracts Cancelled:

All freight contracts entered into by five leading shipping companies with the shippers in Bombay have been cancelled owing to the outbreak of hostilities. The companies have also notified that in future, freight charges will have to be paid in advance instead of at the port of destination as was the practice. The free shipping companies are:—Anchor line, B. I. S. N., Clan Line, Bucknall and P. & O.

Best & Co. Ltd., Agents, Ellermans (City and Hall Lines Ltd., have issued the following States to control price of commodities:—

"Notice is hereby given that all bookings are cancelled and shippers are advised that future vessels and their sailing dates are uncertain.

"Future engagements will be made only from steamer to steamer at current tariff rates plus 33 1/3 per cent. surcharge which will be subject to revision at any time. All freights must be prepaid.

"Through booking of cargo to destinations other than direct U. K. discharge ports is suspended.

"Cargo can only be accepted for discharge in the United Kingdom at an unspecified port."

A press note states that senders of parcels to the U. K. are required to give full and precise information in detail on the Customs declaration. The information should not be furnished in general terms but separate details should be given of each class of goods contained in the parcels and the Customs declaration should be accurately and legibly prepared by the senders.

II. Price Control.

Under the Defence of India Rules the Central Government have given power to Provincial Governments to fix limits to the extent of rise of prices at each stage of the productive and distributive process in the case of necessities and in particular of medical supplies, food stuffs, salt, kerosene oil and the cheaper qualities of cotton cloth. It has been made a condition of the delegation of these powers that the minimum prices of each shall not be fixed lower than 10 per cent. above those ruling on 1st September 1939.

The Department of Commerce and not the Department of Supplies will deal with the question of control of prices in India.

The following is a review of the action taken by the Provincial Governments and Indian States to control price of commodities:—

Bihar Government:—The District Magistrates have been instructed to prosecute under Rule 38 of the Defence of India Rules any person reasonably suspected of profiteering.

United Provinces:—With a view to control and regulate prices of essential commodities the Government of U. P. have appointed a Committee to advise about the prices of medical and pharmaceutical products including surgical instruments. The Government have warned the trading community not to indulge in profiteering, otherwise Government will be compelled to take drastic and coercive action under the law against profiteering.

Bombay:—The Government of Bombay have promulgated a scheme fixing price of certain commodities like food stuffs, medicines and fuel at 10% in excess of the prices that ruled on September 1, 1939.

N. W. Frontier:—Government have fixed a level of prices for essential commodities which is practically the pre-war level.

Bengal:—In conformity with the Defence of India Rules the Bengal Government have ordered that any Police Officer not below the rank of a head constable as well as any other Police Officer empowered in this behalf by General or Special Order of the Central Government may arrest without warrant any person whom he reasonably suspects of profiteering. Arrangements have been made for the control of prices in all Calcutta markets, both public and private and police officers have been posted in the markets to keep a strict watch. They have also by beat of drums drawn the attention of the public that profiteering is to be entirely suppressed.

Madras:—The Government of Madras have issued a communique warning merchants to desist from profiteering and appealing to the general public to co-operate in their attempt to stop such profiteering.

Mysore:—Government have prohibited the sale of food stuffs, fuel, kerosene oil, petrol, piecegoods, drugs and chemicals at a price higher than the maximum fixed by Government from time to time. Any person contravening the rules will be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and fine. Government have also notified piecegoods, drugs, chemicals, kerosene oil and petrol among essential commodities. Any act which is intended or is likely to impede, delay or restrict the supply or distribution of any essential commodity is a prejudicial act and the person doing the prejudicial act is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and a fine.

Travancore:—The Government have constituted a control Board with powers to control supplies of commodities. The members of the Board after visiting retail and wholesale business premises have fixed the price of commodities.

III. *Censor of Postal and Telegraphic Communications*:

Telegraphic:—As a precautionery measure Government of India have decided to impose censorship on all telegraphic communications between places in British India (including Indian States) and countries outside British India and Indian States. All radio telegraphy and radio telephony services will be closed to the public until further notice. Radio telegraphic service with Port Blair and certain other stations will be re-opened as soon as possible.

The following rules have been laid down in order to avoid much delay and to make the censorship effective:—

1. No abbreviated addresses should be used.

2. All telegrams should be signed with the name and address of the sender in full not necessarily for transmission.

3. Telegrams should be written in plain English or in French and in no other language. If the French language is used, however, delay in transmission may occur.

Failure to comply with these rules may lead to delay in the transmission of the telegram or to its return to the sender.

Postal:—Government of India have also decided to impose censorship in all classes of postal communications including money orders and parcels between places in British India including Indian States and countries outside British India and Indian States. To carry out this censorship effectively and to avoid inconvenience to the public Government of India have prescribed the following rules:—

1. The name and address of the sender should be stated in full on the cover of every postal article.

2. Private correspondence should be conducted in English, if possible. Letters should be clearly written and should be as brief as possible.

3. Business correspondence should be conducted in English, if possible.

4. If English is not employed, the name of the language used should be endorsed on the cover of the postal article. Correspondence in any language other than English is liable to considerable delay.

A press note states that until further notice mail communications from India to the Free City of Danzig has been suspended and no postal article for that country will be accepted for transmission.

New Ordinances

The following ordinances have been promulgated by His Excellency the Viceroy in connection with the War:—

Ordinance No. 1. empowers the Central Government to make provision to prohibit, regulate or restrict the entry, presence or departure of foreigners.

No. 2 lays down that European male British subjects, between the ages of 16 and 50 are called upon to register themselves within 14 days of the issue of the Ordinance. Non-compliance is punishable with a fine of Rs. 500. The ministers are exempted from this rule.

No. 3 empowers the Flag officers commanding and all commissioned officers of the Royal Indian Navy to requisition vessels temporarily. Compensation shall be paid to the owner of any vessel requisitioned and no requisition made under this Ordinance shall be called in question in any court, civil or criminal.

No. 4 restricts the transfer or acquisition by any person of any interest in aircraft and sea-going vessels registered in British India. Penalties for contravention are imprisonment upto 7 years and a fine.

No. 5 provides for special measures to ensure the public safety and interest and the defence of British India and for the trial of certain offences.

Under the Defence of India Rules the Central Government restrict the making of any *signal* for the purpose only of saving life or of regulating or aiding the navigation, on the water or in the air and regulate the use of any *wireless apparatus* and also make provision for the closing up of any public telephone call Office for a specified period and empowers the Censor to intercept and censor the postal articles which give suspicion and are unlawful. The Central Government prohibit the *manufacture and transport of explosives* and other dangerous articles save those permitted by the Government and also may, by notified order, prohibit or restrict the *import* and *export of all goods* or goods of any specified description from or to any specified person or class of persons. The Central Government *prohibit or restrict the use of any railway, port or aerodrome for specified period.*

The Central Government order that no person shall buy or sell or offer to buy or sell, for at amount other than its face value, any coin or Reserve Bank of India note or Currency note of the Government of India or accept or offer to accept in payment of a debt or otherwise, any such coin or note for an amount other than its face value and that no person resident in British India, shall, acquire any foreign exchange or transfer rupees, gold coin or bullion or securities with a view directly or indirectly to the acquisition of any foreign exchange and that no person shall buy or borrow from or sell or lend to, any person not authorised by the Central Government in this behalf and that the provisons of this rule shall not restrict the doing of anything within the scope of his authority by a person authorised by the Central Government. No person shall, except with the permission of the Central Government or in the performance of a contract acquire any securities from a person not resident in India and Burma and shall export securities to any place outside India or Burma—(securities includes shares, stocks, bonds, debentures and debenturestock but does not include bill of exchange). The Central Government prohibit any person to have any trade relations with the enemy, the violation of such an order may be attended with an imprisonment of 7 years and a fine; and also prohibit any person from directly or indirectly advancing money to or entering into any contract with an enemy firm.

No. 6 lays down that no enemy ship shall be allowed to depart from any port in British India; that all cargo on board any enemy ship so detained, other than goods the exportation of which from British India is prohibited by or under any law for the time being in force, shall be released and enemy ship detained shall together with all cargo thereon, the release of which is not required under the Ordinance, be brought before the "Prize Court" for adjudication.

MARKET REPORTS

(Madras as on 1st September 1939)

	R. A. P.
Cotton Yarn (5 lb. bundles)	
60's	
Coimbatore Pioneers	3 12 0
"Lakshmi"	3 11 6
Pankaja	3 9 6
40's (10 lb. bundles)	
Coimbatore Mills	4 15 0
30's (5 lb. bundles)	
Madura Mills	2 7 0
20's (10 lb. bundles)	
Coimbatore Mills	3 10 0
Madura Mills	3 14 0
Silk Yarn (per lb.)	
Japan White—	
13 x 15	6 14 0
Canton—	
20 x 22	4 14 0
28 x 32	4 10 0
Japan Thrown Silk—	
White 22 x 22	9 8 0
White 13 x 15	10 6 0
Cotton Piecegoods—	
Grey Mulls—	
"Mongoose Snake" 22 x 22 (B)	6 10 0
Bleached Grey Mulls.—	
"Mongoose Snake" 22 x 22 (B)	7 4 0
"Two Rats" 22 x 22 (B)	6 0 0
"Boat" 22 x 22	5 8 0
White Mulls—	
1703	8 14 0
Glasgow 9,000	8 14 0
1702	7 15 0
9041	7 12 0
LL72	5 13 0
LL73	6 5 0
Metals (500 lbs.)	
Yellow metal Sheets "Dittman"	181 0 0
I. C. C.	180 8 0
Copper Sheets	228 0 0
Cement—	
"Nilgiri" brand per cwt.	1 13 0
"Dalmia" ,,	1 12 0
"Hand" brand per cask	9 0 0
,, per bag of 94 lbs.	2 4 0

Tanned Hides—

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Bangalore 8 to 8½ lbs.	0 10 0	to	0 10 3
Up-countries ,,	0 9 9	to	0 10 0
Coasts 7 to 7½ lbs.	0 10 3	to	0 10 6
Tanned Goat—			
Good	1 8 0	to	1 10 6
Fair	1 6 6	to	1 7 6
Common	1 5 6	to	1 6 6
Tanned Sheep—			
Good	1 6 6	to	1 7 6
Fair	1 5 0	to	1 6 0
Common	1 2 0	to	1 3 0

Oil seeds (Machined)

	Rs. A. P.
Groundnuts (531 lbs.)	28 8 0
Castor Seed (165 lbs.)	9 8 0

Produce—

	Rs. A. P.
Rice Boiled, Cocanada (160 lbs.)	7 2 0
,, Calcutta Nagara (164 lbs.)	7 14 0
Raw Rice, Rangoon Broken A 1 (220 lbs.)	8 0 0
Pepper (Tellicherry) Pure (25 lbs. maund)	3 12 0
Bydgi (25 lbs. a maund)	4 14 2
Ginger (Dry) Calicut per Candy of 500 lbs.	48 0 0
Chillies, Pari per candy of 500 lbs.	84 0 0
Ghee, (Rasipuram) per tin of 12 Visses	24 8 0 to 25 8 0
Butter—Tenali do.	21 6 0
Do. Gudivada do.	19 14 0
Soapnuts per candy of 500 lbs.	33 4 0 to 35 0 0
Tamarind (Bangalore) per candy of 500 lbs.	24 8 0 to 26 4 0
Coriander Seeds (Cuddapah) per candy of 500 lbs.	52 8 0
Coriander Seeds (Guntur) per candy of 500 lbs.	52 8 0
Hand-pounded rice, (Molakulukulu) per bag of 32 measures	6 2 12 to 6 14 0
Honey (Coorg) per 1 lb. bottle	1 0 0

Salem District—Chamber of Commerce

	From Rs. A.	To Rs. A.
I Per Bag of 55 M.M.—		
Paddy (Samba)	5	...
Paddy (Kar)	5 0	12 4
Rice (Raw)	12 0	...
Rice (Boiled)	10 0	10 8
Kambu	4 8	5 0
Cholam	5 0	5 8
Ragi	5 8	5 12
Red Gram	8 4	8 8
Red Gram Dhall	12 0	13 0
Black Gram	12 0	...
Black Gram Dhall	12 4	...
Wheet (Kollis)	12 0	...
Green Grams	10 8	21 0
Horse Gram	8 8	8 12
Beans	1 8	12 0
Coriander	9 0	9 8
Mustards	12 0	13 0
Per Pothi of 10 Mds.—		
Turmeric (Finger)	31 0	32 0
Turmeric (Bulb)	30 0	31 0
Tamarind	7 0	12 0
Jaggery	21 0	22 0
Coffee (Shevaroys) Per Mds.—		
Peaberry	9 8	9 12
Parchment	7 0	7 4
Cherry	...	...
Native Coffee	5 8	5 12
Kappas or Unginned Cotton 305 lbs.—		
Cambodia 1st crop	32 0	33 0
Cambodia 2nd crop	28 0	30 0
Karunganai 1st crop	...	...
,, 2nd crop	...	..
Ukkan, etc. 1st crop	...	...
,, 2nd crop	...	...
Cotton Seeds (Cambodia) 100 lbs.	2 8	2 12

Miscellaneous.—

Chillies bag of 1½ Mds.	6 8	...
Galnuts (Kalroyans) 100 M. M.	3 0	6 0
Onions per maunds	...	...
Garlicks 1 ,,	0 8	0 14
Seekai or Soapnuts ,,	2 0	2 8
Jeerakam ,,	1 8	1 10
Groundnuts, unshelled, 100 M. M.	3 0	5 0
,, (shelled) 530 lbs.	31 0	32 0
Castor seeds 168 lbs.	9 0	9 4
Gingelly seeds 100 M. M.	15 0	17 0
Groundnut oil, tin of 38 lbs.	3 10	3 12
Castor oil ,,	3 12	4 0
Gingelly oil ,,	5 10	5 14
Ghee ,,	...	...
Honey ,,	...	...
General Review	...	...

Godavari Chamber of Commerce—Cocanada

Per bag of 166 lbs. nett Loose	
Sarva Paddy	4 9 0
Per bag of 164 lbs. nett Loose	
Raw Rice No. 1 (Mill)	6 14 0
Boiled Rice No. 1 (Factory) with guny	5 14 0
Horse Gram	6 8 0
Bhoot Gram	8 0 0
Green Gram	8 4 0
Black Gram	7 8 0
Red Gram big	6 12 0
Do small	6 4 0
Raggy	6 0 0
Fenugreek	9 4 0
Mustard	9 12 0
Coriander Seed	18 8 8
Castor Poonac	3 8 0
Castorseed country with gunny	8 2 0 to 8 6 0
Gingellyseed white	...
Do Pyru	13 0 0
Per Candy of 500 lbs. nett	
Cane Jaggery	45 0 0
Chillies Guntur Loose	90 0 0
Do Country	95 0 0
Turmeric Do	70 0 0
Castor Oil (Factory)	54 0 0
Cocoanut Oil	...
Ground Nut Oil	50 8 0
Ghee No. 1	270 0 0

Bangalore-Mysore Chamber of Commerce.

Silk—The local silk market has not been active during the week. Rates continue to be steady.

Kempanahalli Silk per seer of 26½ tolas	2 10 0	to	2 12 0
Sidlaghatta ,, ,,	3 2 0		3 6 0
Closepet ,, ,,	2 5 0	to	2 8 0
Chickballapur ,, ,,	2 10 0	to	2 12 0
Kyalanur ,, ,,	2 10 0	to	2 13 0
Mudavadi ,, ,,	2 6 0	to	2 8 0
Channapatna ,, ,,	2 1 0	to	2 3 0
Kollegal Silk per maund of 1,000 tolas	75 0 0	to	130 0 0
Silk-waste per maund of 28 lbs.	7 8 0	to	8 8 0

Bombay Millowners' Association, Bombay

PIECE-GOODS.

	Inch.	yds.	lb.	Per lb	Rs. A. P.
Grey, Unbleached.—					
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	37	37½	9	,,	0 8 6
,, (Fine Quality)	44	38	7⅞	,,	0 13 3
Shirtings	35	38	9	,,	0 8 5
,, (Vegetable Quality)	37	37½	9	,,	0 7 9
Leopard Cloth	43	38	11½	,,	0 8 2
Dhoties (upto ½" nakhi Border)	32	9	1¾	,,	0 9 6
,, (Calcutta ⅝" P.B.)	44	10	1 11/16	,,	Not quoted.
Drills	29½	40	13½	,,	0 7 6
Domestics	35	40	13¼	,,	0 7 1
,,	35	40	12	,,	0 7 0
Salita	40	66	25	,,	Not quoted.
Chadars	50	6	2¼	,,	0 8 9
White Bleached.—					
Longcloth	34	40	Per Piece		9 8 0
Drill	27	42	,,		7 4 11

Yarn.—

	Per lb.	Rs. A. P.
4s (All Waste)	Per lb.	0 3 0
6½s (,,)	,,	0 3 5
8½s	,,	0 4 3
10½s	,,	0 4 7
12½s	,,	0 4 10
16s	,,	0 5 5
20s	,,	0 6 2
24s	,,	0 6 10
32s	,,	0 8 1
40s	,,	Not quoted
60s	,,	0 12 9
80s	,,	1 4 2

RAILBORNE TRADГ OF MADRAS PROVINCE—(*In tons*)

* CHIEF SOURCSE † CHIEF DESTINATION

CEMENT.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	2712.2	3215.5	1898.8	593.6
February ...	3842.1	4072.6	2012.7	710.7
March ...	3109.2	...	2154.2	...
April ...	6186.8	...	2431.1	...
May ...	3556.5	...	3099.2	..
June ...	2858.4	...	2346.1	...
July ...	2773.1	...	2020.5	...
August ...	3717.0	...	2168.5	...
September ...	2250.3	...	1926.9	...
October ...	2233.7	...	1992.5	...
November ...	2518.6	...	1127.3	...
December ...	2865.2	...	1292.5	...
...	37623.1	...	24470.3	...

*Nizam's Dominions, Central Provinces † Mysore.

COFFEE.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	71.6	99.4	34.1	30.0
February	41.0	123 0	35.7	32.3
March	92.7	...	29.2	...
April	109.9	...	22.8	...
May	78.1	...	35.2	...
June	51.0	...	21.1	...
July	55.8	...	27.5	...
August	69.8	...	32.7	...
September	54.2	...	246.9	...
October	57.8	...	24.3	...
November	41.6	...	29.8	...
December	57.6	...	37.1	...
	781.1	...	576.4	...

* Mysore. † Mysore.

COTTON YARN

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	1072.9	892.6	1041.6	1067.3
February	813.7	701.2	848.2	1116.3
March	993.0	...	760.2	...
April	851.7	...	797.7	...
May	919.9	...	941.3	...
June	979.4	...	734.9	...
July	968.3	...	1067.2	...
August	915.7	...	1054.9	...
September	689.5	...	937.2	..
October	601.9	...	930.8	...
November	888.4	...	832.4	...
December	897.9	...	919.9	...
	10592.3	...	10866.3	...

* Bombay and Mysore. † Calcutta Bombay, and Mysore.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	1100.6	1536.9	647.5	652.6
February ...	1125.1	1354.6	619.5	645.1
March ...	1204.4	...	730.9	...
April ...	1203.9	...	621.5	...
May ...	1188.6	...	573.9	...
June ...	1431.6	...	538.6	...
July ...	1206.7	...	493.2	...
August ...	1694.9	...	578.3	...
September ...	1997.9	...	707.4	...
October ...	1459.9	...	732.9	...
November ...	1678.3	...	660.9	...
December ...	1692.5	...	616.8	...
...	16984.4	...	7521.4	...

* Bombay and Mysore. † Calcutta, Bombay, and Mysore.

PADDY.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	1915.6	36911.9	136.5	250.9
February	4932.9	5969.7	130.1	206.7
March	6698.4	...	112.6	...
April	3785.1	...	132.6	...
May	5691.8	...	100.0	...
June	3931.7	...	028.1	...
July	1802.8	.	91.4	...
August	891.8	...	1992.6	...
September	1551.7	...	524.9	...
October	2006.1	...	669.1	...
November	1314.4	...	114.3	...
December	4438.8	...	249.8	...
	38961.1	...	4282.0	...

* Orissa and Central Provinces. † Bombay

RICE.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	10613.4	9505.7	13976.7	12164.4
February	12918.1	8200.5	11603.7	11608.6
March	10789.9	...	12944.1	...
April	10895.5	...	10010.7	...
May	8005.2	...	13095.5	...
June	6691.9	...	16288.9	...
July	5966.7	...	13309.9	...
August	6781.2	...	11222.4	...
September	6552.2	...	13636.7	...
October	7742.2	...	14421.9	...
November	6760.9	...	16019.8	...
December	20047.4	...	10336.3	...
	113764.6	...	156866.6	...

* Orissa, Central Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Punjab. † Mysore, Nizam's Dominions, Bombay.

RAW HIDES.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	1277.9	2182.9	76.9	68.0
February ...	689.2	1497.2	73.8	85.6
March ...	1286.5	...	68.2	...
April ...	728.2	...	35.7	..
May ...	843.4	...	24.7	...
June ...	685.8	...	47.6	...
July ...	760.8	...	54.9	...
August ...	1313.6	...	68.2	...
September ...	1207.4	...	52.4	...
October ..	1250.9	...	43.8	...
November ...	1334.0	...	40.4	...
December ...	2071.4	...	56.6	...
	13849.1	...	643.2	...

* Bengal, Orissa Central Provinces. † Mysore.

RAW SKINS

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	752.2	611.0	46.2	67.3
February	728.9	628.3	48.6	29.4
March	768.5	...	45.3	...
April	587.9	...	27.6	...
May	843.4	...	24.7	...
June	615 1	...	33.1	...
July	542.5	...	52.6	...
August	656.9	...	39.8	...
September	568.2	...	58.5	...
October	688.2	...	47.3	...
November	568.3	...	62.0	...
December	658.2	...	65.8	...
	7978.3	...	551.5	...

* Mysore, Central Provinces. Bombay, Nizam's Dominions. † Mysore

LEATHER

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	355.9	...	83.2	...
February	278.4	384.8	65.3	76.6
March	334.5	...	66.9	...
April	368.0	...	95.3	...
May	402.0	...	57.9	...
June	367.9	...	72.2	...
July	328.7	...	60.5	...
August	447.1	...	63.4	...
September	433.8	...	87.1	...
October	478.6	...	76.4	...
November	421.7	...	80.8	...
December	452.7	...	79.5	...
	4667.3	...	888.5	...

* Mysore, Nizam's Dominions. † Bengal, Bombay and Mysore.

IRON AND STEEL GOODS.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	7165.8	6783.0	1876.9	2571.3
February ...	6559.4	16809.2	1990.5	1589.1
March ...	9745.1	...	2132.2	...
April ...	10088.1	...	2575.4	...
May ...	10521.3	...	1681.9	...
June ...	7743.8	...	1066.4	...
July ...	8270.0	...	2086.5	...
August ...	10064.7	...	1257.5	...
September ...	5640.5	...	2618.3	...
October ...	6472.0	...	1382.2	...
November ...	5251.9	...	1861.6	...
December ...	7866.4	...	2228.0	...
	95389.0		22757.4	

* Behar, Bengal, Mysore, Bombay. † Mysore. Bombay. Nizam's Dominions.

OIL CAKES.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	4517.1	6259.3	74.4	90.3
February	3051.7	4033.4	52.4	64.9
March	4082.7	...	107.2	...
April	5007.6	...	205.6	...
May	3586.6	...	1681.9	...
June	4988.9	...	113.3	...
July	4752.5	...	31.6	...
August	2860.1	...	45.8	...
September	2963.6	...	36.1	...
October	4213.6	...	33.8	...
November	2912.6	...	30.3	...
December	5953.3	...	97.3	...
	48890.3		2509.7	

* Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Bombay, Central Provinces, Orissa † Mysore and Bombay.

VEGETABLE OILS.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	514.5	874.5	2609.2	2146[illegible]
February	422.9	787.4	2158.9	2523[illegible]
March	491.7	...	2542.6	...
April	430.6	...	1864.6	...
May	476.2	...	1893.4	...
June	560.6	...	1826.5	...
July	551.2	...	1785.9	...
August	471.3	...	1284.7	...
September	488.3	...	1411.4	...
October	550.1	...	1329.0	...
November	538.9	...	2099.2	...
December	913.8	...	2569.2	...
	6410.1		23374.6	

* Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Bombay. † Bengal, Mysore, Orissa, Bombay, Behar.

CASTOR SEED (In Tons)

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	546.3	451.2	22.8	Nil
February ...	1127.7	1248.9	37.6	Nil
March ...	732.1	...		...
April ...	1031.6	...	14.4	...
May ...	383.6	...	1.8	...
June ...	368.5	...	46.4	...
July ...	202.9	...	10.9	...
August ...	223.6	...	14.4	...
September ...	286.4	...	29.1	...
October ...	335.4	...	...	...
November ...	163.2	...	1.0	...
December ...	460.1	...	Nil	...
	586 1.4		178.4	

* Nizam's Dominions, Orissa. † Mysore.

COTTON SEED.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	2552.9	1482.9	3.1	131.0
February	1512.9	533.8	1.8	56.9
March	2454.7	...	8.5	...
April	3169.4	...	1.7	...
May	2761.8	...	36.9	...
June	2747.3	...	7.9	...
July	2421.7	...	0.8	...
August	1368.6	...	2.5	...
September	1370.3	...	1.4	...
October	794.2	...	...	...
November	1331.1	...	7.3	...
December	2068.2	...	16.9	...
	24561.1		88.8	

* Bombay, Nizam's Dominions. † Nizam's Dominions.

GROUNDNUT.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938.	Export 1939
January	10067.6	5027.9	6418.4	1347.3
February	4266.0	3113.2	4236.3	12155.1
March	7251.4	...	6280.3	...
April	3058.0	...	2207.4	...
May	2638.9	...	2659.2	...
June	4472.8	...	2610.7	...
July	6322.1	...	2918.6	...
August	3336.1	...	1476.4	...
September	1889.6	...	1919.1	...
October	3442.2	...	1887.6	...
November	9665.0	...	538.7	...
December	1229.2	...	11265.9	...
	57638.9		44418.6	

* Nizam's Dominions, Mysore. † Bombay, Bengal.

RAPE AND MUSTARD.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	437.7	261.7	50.7	7.7
February ...	340.9	1013 6	70.6	581.5
March ...	466.9	...	71.9	...
April ...	209.7	...	28.7	...
May ...	94.9	...	22.2	...
June ...	71.5	...	6.9	...
July ...	14.6	...	32.9	...
August ...	16.6	...	19.4	...
September ...	23.2	...	43.9	...
October ...	41.1	...	20.2	...
November ...	21.9	...	12.7	...
December ...	31.3	...	26.7	...
	1770.3		406.8	

* Orissa and Bengal.

GINGELLY SEED.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	2142.8	2439.4	24.8	-1.5
February	3061.0	2808.1	3.4	4.6
March	2093.1	...	20.7	...
April	618.7	...	9.9	...
May	971.5	...	6.5	...
June	559.3	...	22.9	...
July	462.6	...	6.8	...
August	888.4	...	4.5	...
September	1161.3	...	5.5	...
October	3930.3	...	5.5	...
November	2803.6	...	1.1	...
December	4494.2	...	35.4	...
	23186.8		147.0	

* Nizam's Dominions, Orissa, Central Provinces. † Mysore and Orissa.

SALT.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	1107.9	1123.5	3816.3	4263.5
February	771.1	827.7	2144.9	3335.5
March	2648.7	...	2884.5	...
April	2188.6	...	4689.4	...
May	1724.9	...	5217.6	...
June	29.5	...	3790.3	...
July	6.8	...	2956.5	...
August	4.8	...	2582.6	...
September	7.9	...	3437.7	...
October	133.2	...	5029.5	...
November	1008.7	...	5287.4	...
December	1080.8	...	3547.9	...
	10712.9		45384.6	

* Bombay. † Orissa, Central Provinces, Nizam's Dominions, Mysore.

SUGAR—REFINED.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	5839.9	5720.6	809.8	677.2
February ...	5309.3	4071.7	1573.5	881.6
March ...	8682.9	...	1247.5	...
April ...	8918.8	...	647.8	...
May ...	6282.8	...	762 5	...
June ...	9458.9	...	1172.4	...
July ...	5541.0	...	870.1	...
August ...	3154.5	...	1199.1	...
September .	5916.9	...	1199.7	...
October ...	6437.9	...	706.9	...
November ...	3727.5	...	390.1	...
December ...	5892.1	...	618.6	...
...	75162.5	...	11198.0	...

* United Provinces, Behar, Mysore.

† Bombay, Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Orissa.

JAGGERY AND MOLASSES.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	151.5	263.9	2760.4	3085.5
February	491.9	582.6	4161.5	5559.9
March	806.2	...	3886.1	...
April	153.8	...	2244.8	...
May	134.9	...	1791.6	...
June	203.0	...	994.5	
July	71.3	...	1864.9	...
August	101.4	...	1256.7	...
September	179.4	...	1102.2	...
October	109.3	...	752.8	...
November	46.9	...	934.6	...
December	349.2	...	1146.1	...
	2798.8	...	22896.2	...

* United Provinces, Mysore, Punjab.

† Bombay, Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Central Provinces.

TEA.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	86.8	70.8	320.8	373.8
February	75.4	110.8	314.3	321.4
March	104.9	...	353.3	—
April	83.8	...	252.9	—
May	135.4	...	355.3	—
June	104.3	...	355.5	—
July	74.2	...	3[illegible]4.0	—
August	125.7	...	331.2	—
September	113.9	...	299.3	—
October	103.2	...	377.1	—
November	82.7	...	379.7	—
December	112.5	...	355.8	—
	1202.8	...	4032.2	...

* Calcutta

† Bombay, Mysore.

RAW TOBACCO.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	148.7	241.9	2191.7	1129.4
February ...	428.8	378.8	1389.9	676.4
March ...	651.8	...	1946.4	...
April ...	427.4	...	1545.9	...
May ...	310.5	...	1308.0	...
June ...	188.7	...	1181.9	...
July ...	270.3	...	1012.9	..
August ...	261.3	...	1106.7	...
September ...	215.4	...	604.7	...
October ...	219.9	...	1191.9	...
November ...	165.9	...	2059.2	...
December ...	221.9	...	...	...
...	3510.6	...	15539.2	...

* Mysore.

† Mysore, Bombay, Calcutta, Orissa, Behar.

WOOD AND TIMBER.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	5153.7	4293.9	644.5	1074.9
February	5734.8	4532.9	970.1	981.8
March	6371.2	...	1063.9	...
April	6582.8	...	1225.2	...
May	4698.2	...	710.5	...
June	421.2	...	1115.9	...
July	2875.8	...	1085.3	..
August	1984.2	...	984.4	...
September	2912.7	...	1050.0	...
October	1249.2	...	751.3	...
November	2065.7	...	1148.5	...
December	3787.0	...	1036.4	...
	43836.5	...	11786.0	...

* Orissa, Nizam's Dominions, Central Provinces. Mysore, Bombay.

† Mysore

RAW WOOL.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	16.2	16.8	46.1	66.8
February	47.8	30.9	47.4	74.9
March	23.6	...	26.4	...
April	9.4	...	48.2	...
May	3.9	...	47.9	...
June	12.4	...	35.4	...
July	18.3	...	61.4	...
August	36.5	...	54.6	...
September	14.3	...	176.1	...
October	23.4	...	26.2	...
November	13.6	...	61.9	...
December	22.3	...	39.9	...
	241.7	...	671.5	

* Bombay.

† Bombay

Changes in the list of companies in July '39.

Issued by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

I. *Companies Registered*:—
1. Deepdale Estates Ltd.
2. The Indira Films Ltd.
3. The Lakshminarayana Bus Service Ltd.
4. The Narasaraopet Guntur Stores Ltd.
5. National Electric Works Ltd.
6. The Proddatur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.
7. Shiyamala Pictures Ltd.
8. Silver Screens Ltd.

II. *Companies Dissolved*:

General Engineering Corporation Ltd.
Gramandra Vyabara Sangham Ltd.
Chettiyar and Company Ltd.
Indo-Ceylon Air Transports Ltd.
Mettupalayam Bank Ltd.
Narasimham and Co., Ltd.
Pioneer Industrials Ltd.
Sarma and Sons Ltd.
Textile Union Mills Ltd.

III. *Companies that changed their names*:—

"All-India Insurance and Banking Corporation Ltd" into "All-India Provident Insurance and Benefit Corporation Ltd."

"The General Insurance Bank of India Ltd." into "National Provident Insurance Ltd."

Madras Commerce Reports for the Months of June & July 1939.

Issued by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.

June:

There were no outstanding features in commodities during the month of June, the reappearance of the political spectre and a lessening of confidence in an improvement in the European situation, as well as the tension in the Far East, operating as a market factor. There was, however, an improvement in economic conditions in the United States, reports from the domestic business field continuing to be satisfactory with further evidence of rising industrial activity and a growth of optimism over the trade outlook, a substantial upturn in business in June bringing economic activity back to March levels. The Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of production was expected to move up to 98 in June and it is predicted that it will continue to recover at least until September when the figure will be approximately 105. Although prospects in the United States appear to favour a revival in business activity originating from consumer spending and from operations financed directly and indirectly by the Government, it is not perhaps likely that the revival will be as rapid as last year's June-December advance, and apart from a possible adjustment of the international tension, there seems to be no development which could change the commodity market position materially in the immediate future.

The New York and Liverpool cotton markets did not undergo any very wide fluctuations during June, but in Bombay, Broach July-August futures declined by about 10 per cent during the month. Values of South Indian cotton fluctuated, but showed little change on balance. The demand for Indian mill yarn continued to be very restricted and stocks to accumulate. The improvement noticed in May in the demand for Indian mill cloth was maintained and dealers were able to book orders from the moffusal. There was an improved demand for tanned hides towards the end of the month and values of some qualities appreciated. Prices of tanned goat and tanned sheep skins underwent little alteration. Prices of groundnuts registered a slight rise on balance although demand was slack at some periods of the month. The paddy and rice markets were firm, prices improving to a small extent. The Calicut coir yarn market opened steady, but later prices declined and the close was weak. The Cochin coir yarn market continued lifeless. The pepper market was weak throughout the month, but the Calicut ginger market was steady. The copra and coconut oil markets were fairly steady and prices underwent little change, though closing slightly higher. The Madras sugar market was depressed and values declined. The demand for locally manufactured acids and chemicals during June was fair. Rubber moved within narrow limits. Tea met with good demand and prices were steady.

GROUNDNUT:

With continued demand and diminishing stocks, prices of groundnuts registered a further rise in the early part of the month; but subsequently demand slackened and prices declined. At the end of the month, however, demand was steady and prices showed a slight improvement. The average wholesale prices of standard varieties at the main producing centres were as follows:

PER CANDY OF 531 LBS.

26th May 1939	...	Rs. 24-12-0 to Rs. 25- 4-0
30th June 1939	...	Rs. 25- 0-0 to Rs. 27-12-0

PADDY AND RICE:

Arrivals of paddy and rice were moderate and prices ruled firm throughout the month. The average wholesale prices of standard varieties at the main producing centres were as follows:

INDIAN PADDY PER BAG OF 170 LBS.

26th May 1939	...	Rs. 4-2-0 to Rs. 4-10-0
30th June 1939	...	Rs. 4-6-0 to Rs. 4-12-0

INDIAN RICE PER BAG OF 170 LBS.

26th May 1939	...	Rs. 6- 4-0 to Rs. 7- 3-0
30th June 1939	...	Rs. 6- 8-0 to Rs. 7- 3-0

RANGOON RICE—RAW, BROKEN A. 1. PER BAG OF 220 LBS.

31st May 1939	...	Rs. 8- 0-0	Madras
30th June 1939	...	Rs. 7-10-0	

CALCUTTA RICE (NAGARA) BOILED PER BAG OF 164 LBS.

31st May 1939	...	Rs. 7-12-0	Madras
30th June 1939	...	Rs. 7-14-0	

COCONUT PRODUCTS:

The market for Quilandy and Beypore coir soaked yarns opened steady, but consequent on heavy arrivals and lack of Indian demand, prices declined towards the end of the month. The market for Calicut unsoaked yarns eased off and closed weak owing to heavy arrivals and restricted European demand. The Cochin coir yarn market was lifeless with European and Indian demand on a very restricted scale. There was a fair demand for copra and coconut oil early in the month, but subsequently enquiries were restricted and quotations declined. In the last week of the month, however, the market firmed up owing to increased demand and prices improved closing a little higher than at the end of the previous month.

COTTON:

Tinnevellies: An exporter showed great eagerness to buy for urgent shipment to Shanghai and dealers took advantage of the situation and prices were driven up rapidly from about Rs. 167 to around Rs. 185 for 784 lbs. This rate was mistaken for the real market value by many and there followed a great rush for kappas. Ryots withdrew as sellers, hoping for still better prices and as a result business came to a complete standstill. Arrivals from the interior were already small at the commencement of the month and had almost stopped by the end of June, most of the ginning factories having no work at all for want of kappas which was most unusual for June. The demand referred to above soon subsided and Tinnevellies being completely out of parity with Broach futures, there was no business passing. At the end of the month, the price of Tinnevelly cotton was quoted nominally at Rs. 180, Karunganni standing at from Rs. 10 to 15 more.

Cambodia: Arrivals again were very restricted and to a large extent had already been taken up in villages by Coimbatore mill buyers. Salem Cambodia was about sold out by the end of the month, and of second crop Coimbatore Cambodia practically nothing had come in. South Indian mills were the only buyers of Cambodia and there were no enquiries from anywhere outside Southern India. The month opened with good average Cambodia at about Rs. 230 and prices rose slowly to about Rs. 235 at the end of June.

SUGAR:

The depressed state of the Madras Sugar market continued and values declined considerably owing to poor demand and anxiety on the part of stock holders to sell at the best rates obtainable, and the forecast of lower prices issued by the Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd. The Bombay market was very unsettled fluctuating daily and holders of Java sugar showed anxiety to re-sell to Java paying the difference in price. The Madras market became steadier after touching a low level of Rs. 29 per bag for Nellikuppam. Prices increased slightly owing to second-hand dealers purchasing fair quantities, but further improvement was discouraged by some local dealers selling their stocks at below market rates fearing deterioration. Java direct quotations were about eight annas per cwt. higher than dealers quotations. June shipments from Java were expected to be considerable and until delieveries are affected at several ports in July, the markets are not expected to show signs of improvment. The market closed steady but dull. The price of Nellikuppam sugar was Rs. 29-6-0 per bag of two cwts. at the end of June as compared with Rs. 30-12-0 at the end of May. Similarly, local prices of Java sugar declined from Rs. 31 to Rs. 29-14-0. Upcountry markets were dull and prices declined on account of heavy arrivals expected from Java with dealers disinclined to commit themselves to more than their bare requirements.

TANNED HIDES AND SKINS:

Tanned Hides: At the commencement of the month, prices were easy and there was not the same enquiry from London as had been the case during May. Towards the end of the month, however, a decided improvement was seen consequent on the placing of further large contracts for Army boots, and as a result, prices for heavy weight hides which are required for this purpose appreciated in value. There was little demand in London for Fifth selections and lower prices for this quality were accepted by Madras shippers. At the close of June, quotations were standing as follows:—

Primes $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. $16\frac{1}{4}$d.; Primes $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. $13\frac{1}{2}$d.;/$13\frac{3}{4}$d.; Primes 10/12 lbs. $13\frac{1}{4}$d.; Cocos $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. $13\frac{3}{4}$d.;/14d.

Tanned Goat and Sheep Skins: Trade was restricted but steady during June. The possibility of a smaller quantity in the Public Auctions which were due to commence early in July, brought forth several speculative orders and prices in Madras improved for all selections by $\frac{1}{4}$d. to 1d. per lb. Some speculations by London merchants during the later days of the month were readily absorbed by the United Kingdom and French manufacturers. At the end of June there was a sudden lull in business due partly to the impending auctions, but more especially to the increasing nervousness over the European situation. In general, June was a slightly better month as regards volume of trade although it was spasmodic.

Shipments during June were as follows:—

Goat	Sheep	Hides	Cow	Calf	Buff	Buff	Calf
1074	887	5638	458		337	302	Bales.

ANNEXURE.

Wholesale prices of commodities ruling in the market mentioned on 30th June 1939.

Commodity	Market	Quality or Variety	Unit	Price
Cotton	Tirupur	Cambodia	Per candy of 520 lbs.	Rs. 158 to Rs 167
Do.	do.	Karunganni	do.	Rs. 130 to Rs. 140
Groundnuts	Nandyal	Machine shelled	Per candy of 531 lbs.	Rs. 26-5-0
Pepper	Tellicherry	Garbled	Per cwt F.O.B.	Rs. 17-4-0
Paddy	Tenali	Kusuma	Per bag of 164 lbs.	Rs. 4-8-5
Rice	do.	do.	do.	Rs. 6-6-0
Coir Yarn	Alleppey	Allapat	Per candy of 672 lbs.	Rs. 40 to 65
Copra	Cochin	...	Per candy of 655 lbs.	Rs. 43
Coconut Oil	do.	...	do.	Rs. 65-8-0
Jute	Vizianagaram	Bimli	Per candy of 506 lbs.	Rs. 49
Tobacco	Erode	1st quality	Per md. of 28 lbs.	Rs. 4 to Rs. 8-1-0

July 1939:

Commodity markets experienced another quiet month with prices showing no sign of a major trend either upwards or downwards, and though economic factors were favourable during July they were overshadowed by the international situation. The present price of many raw materials is low, but is unlikely to fall further, and in case of war a sharp advance might be seen in some commodities, whilst on the other hand a decisive improvement in the political outlook might well usher in a peace boom. The downward movment in commodity prices has been due in a large measure to the comparatively low level of business activity in the United States of America, and if recovery in that country continues, prices in the world market may be expected to advance. It is the close correlation between the prosperity of America and that of commodity producing countries which accounts for the close interest with which the economic position in America is always viewed. Business in both the United States and the United Kingdom is now considerably better than it was a year ago, but it does not appear that the current general level of commodity prices affords any adequate reflection of the present activity of industry in these countries. All indications point to a recovery in the United States, the month of July bearing out the promise of better business, and the autumn outlook being regarded with increasing confidence. It is possible therefore that the point is approaching at which the unfavourable influences holding back commodity prices in the last year will have spent the greater part of their force, and if British and American indices now begin to rise in unison, the improved statistical positions achieved by many commodities may soon find reflection in higher prices. The position of most commodities has in fact so improved in the last year that the continuance of present business trends can hardly fail to find some reflection in higher commodity prices and whichever way the present crisis ends it seems fairly safe to predict that it may be succeeded by an advance in raw material values, as inflationary forces penetrate into the commodity markets. What the world in general requires most of all is a fair balance between prices of primary products and prices of the manufactures which primary producers must buy, and the establishment of both sets of prices at reasonable levels in relation to costs.

The major event of the month in commodities was the announcement of the United States cotton export subsidy of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound. At this stage, it is difficult to assess the results of the subsidy with any accuracy or to predict at what level cotton prices are likely to settle down under the new arrangements. The United States Secretary for Agriculture has expressed the hope that the need for the subsidy would be temporary and stated that the United States would do all in its power to bring about an effective and equitable international cotton agreement, and that other countries might be assured that the United States has no intention of precipitating a mutually injurious price competition. It is also hoped in some quarters that the necessity for the American subsidies will be removed by international agreement. The local cotton markets were inactive with little business passing, Tinnevelly becoming more and more out of parity with the falling prices of leading world markets. Business in Indian mill cloth deteriorated and merchants were pessimistic in view of the danger of over-production. July, however, is never a month in which dealers place large orders. There was a good demand for tanned hides throughout July, especially for heavy weights, prices of which appreciated. Tanned goat skins were firm, especially light weights, prices of which strengthened. Tanned sheep skins also realised higher prices at the London Auctions held during the month, though values of common tannages declined to a small extent. Prices of groundnut sagged owing to a decrease in export demand. The paddy and rice markets were steady throughout the month. Quilandy and Beypore coir yarns were steady, but the market for Calicut unsoaked yarns remained weak. The Cochin coir yarn market was quiet with an easier undertone. The demand for copra and coconut oil was poor and prices of both these commodities showed a downward trend. In the absence of demand, prices of pepper registered a further decline. The Calicut ginger market was steady owing to fair Indian demand. The Madras sugar market was weak owing to easier advices from Bombay and arrivals of Java sugar and prices declined. The demand for locally manufactured acids and chemicals during July was fair. The International Rubber Committee increased the rubber export quota to 60 per cent retrospective from July 1st. Rubber appears to be in a strong position with stocks at the lowest level for a decade, and production and consumption in close equilibrium. Owing to the caution of buyers as a result of the failure in the London tea trade, tea turned easier in the first half of the month, but subsequently there was a good recovery and a continued improvement in tea prices is considered to be justified by the present strong statistical position of the industry.

GROUNDNUT:

Dull conditions prevailed in the groundnut market throughout the month due to decrease in export demand and prices sagged. The average wholesale prices of standard varieties at the main producing centres were as follows:—

PER CANDY OF 531 LBS.

30th June 1939	... Rs. 25- 0-0 to Rs. 27-12-0
28th July 1939	... Rs. 23-12-0 to Rs. 24-15-0

PADDY AND RICE:

Demand for paddy and rice was normal and the tone of the market was steady throughout the month. The average wholesale prices of standard varieties at the main producing centres were as follows:—

INDIAN PADDY PER BAG OF 170 LBS.

30th June 1939	... Rs. 4-6-0 to Rs. 4-12-0
28th July 1939	... Rs. 4-6-0 to Rs. 4-12-0

INDIAN RICE PER BAG OF 170 LBS.

30th June 1939	... Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 7- 3-0
28th July 1939	... Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 7- 7-0

RANGOON RICE—RAW, BROKEN, A. 1.
PER BAG OF 220 LBS.

30th June 1939	... Rs. 7-10-0	Madras.
31st July 1939	... Rs. 8- 4-0	

CALCUTTA RICE (NAGARA) BOILED
PER BAG OF 164 LBS.

30th June 1939	... Rs. 7-14-0	Madras.
31st July 1939	... Rs. 8- 0-0	

COCONUT PRODUCTS:

As a result of Fair European and moderate Indian demand, the Quilandy and Beypore coir yarn markets were steady throughout the month. The market for Calicut Unsoaked yarns remained weak throughout, owing to heavy arrivals and only moderate European demand. The Cochin coir yarn market was quiet with an easier undertone owing to good arrivals and lack of demand from the United Kingdom and the Continent. The market for copra and coconut oil was weak as a result of poor demand and prices of both commodities showed a downward trend.

COTTON:

Tinnevelly: Arrivals were on an extremely small scale and far below normal for July. Business was very restricted and with falling prices of leading world markets, Tinnevelly became more and more out of parity, local rates being firmly maintained owing to the very small arrivals. There appears to have been no export sales during July and all shipments were against sales effected during the previous months. Local mills evinced moderate interest paying full prices in spite of the unsatisfactory position of the spinning industry. Tinnevelly fair average quality remained fairly steady around Rs. 185 per 784 lbs. throughout the month.

Cambodia: Typical slack season conditions were in evidence in respect of Cambodia also. There were no regular arrivals from the interior. Stocks in markets consisted of about 6,000 bales. Local mills evinced a moderate interest in Cambodia, but there was again no demand at all from outside the district. Cambodia prices averaged from Rs. 230 to Rs. 235 for good average quality, down to Rs. 190 for low second crop lots.

SUGAR:

The Madras market opened with indications of a weaker tendency owing to easier advices from Bombay and arrival of a steamer with 1,000 tons Java sugar. Prices declined slowly until the 10th, when Bombay merchants formed a syndicate to absorb any sugar offered at below a fixed rate in order to minimise cut-throat competition. The local market then became steadier and second hand dealers purchased fairly well in anticipation of an improvement in prices. However, owing to continuous arrivals at Bombay and heavy shipments to come forward, the Syndicate was not able to maintain prices in the face of a large number of re-sellers of Java sugar, both for ready and forward positions, and there was an appreciable drop in prices. Buyers deserted the market on account of the daily decline in prices and sellers tried to force sales on unwilling buyers by offering still lower rates. At the close of the month, the market was slightly better chiefly due to the stocks of Java sugar being in the hands of one dealer who was pushing up prices slowly. The price of Nellikuppam sugar was Rs. 28-6-0 per bag of two cwts. at the end of

July as compared with Rs. 29-6-0 at the end of June. Local prices of Java sugar declined from Rs. 29-14-0 to Rs. 28-2-0. Upcountry markets continued weak and dull in sympathy with conditions existing in Bombay, and prices declined considerably.

HIDES AND SKINS:

Tanned Hides: There was a very good demand for tanned hides throughout July, especially for heavy weights required for Government contracts for army boots. It is understood that considerable business was booked and shippers found some difficulty in making further offers for the weights required. There was not the same demand for light weights and prices of these showed signs of easing off. It is understood that the demand from America for lining hides has been poor. At the close of the month quotations were as follows:—

Prime 5½ lbs. 16d; Prime 8½ lbs. 14d.
Primes 10/12 lbs. 13½d. and Cocos 7½ lbs. 14/14¼d.
Shipments of hides in July were the largest for a very long time.

Tanned Goat Skins: The lower prices recorded in June had not had any appreciable effect on the volume of business transacted. However, the slight decrease in the quantity offered and the little more confidence which were in evidence at the beginning of the month resulted in firm prices after the London Public Auctions which took place in the first week of the month, and this was especially so in light weights which recorded a substantial increase in price. As, however, light weights had been a very dull market for many months, the increase in their values was not sufficient to bring them up to their proportionate level as compared with heavies. After the Auctions, business continued steady for all lines with light weights especially commanding a good market. Prices in Madras did not fluctuate to any degree and stocks were restricted.

Tanned Sheep Skins: The repeated fall in values of the better class of sheep skins had brought prices to a low level and the relatively small supply at the London Public Auctions almost precluded any further fall. With good competition after a cautious opening, a welcome upward movement was seen. Primes realised the best gain in values of anything from 3d. to 6d. per lb. Best middle class tannages gained 4d per lb in better assortments, whilst fifths and inferiors rarely improved by more than 1d. Fair tannages advanced from 1d. to 2d. per lb. in the better grades, but here again in fourths and fifths, a slower market was experienced. Common tannages in general were about 1d. per lb. lower. Since the primes and best middle class tannages usually go to London from Madras on consignment, no change in values was noticed here, but in the common a steady trade was carried on especially in fifths and inferior selections at prices from ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower than those ruling in June.

Shipments of hides and skins during July were as follows:—

Goat.	Sheep.	Hides.	Cow calf.	Buffs.	Buff calf
1079	926	7030	603	355	317 bales.

ANNEXURE.

Wholesale prices of commodities ruling in the markets mentioned on 28th July 1939.

Commodity	Market	Quality or Variety	Unit	Price
Cotton	Tirupur	Cambodia	Per Candy of 620 lbs.	Rs. 154 to Rs. 160
do.	do.	Karunganni	do.	Rs. 123 to Rs. 137
Groundnuts	Nandyal	Machine shelled	Per Candy of 531 lbs.	Rs. 23-12-0
Pepper	Tellicherry	Garbled	Per cwt. F.O.B.	Rs. 17-0-0
Paddy	Tenali	Kusuma	Per bag of 164 lbs.	Rs. 4-8-5
Rice	do.	do.	do.	Rs. 6-5-0
Coir Yarn	Alleppey	Allapat	Per Candy of 672 lbs.	Rs. 40 to Rs. 65
Copra	Cochin	...	Per Candy of 655 lbs.	Rs. 42-0-0
Coconut Oil	do.	...	do.	Rs. 63-8-0
Jute	Vizianagaram	Bimli	Per Candy of 506 lbs.	Rs. 41-0-0
	Erode	1st quality	Per md. of 28 lbs.	Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 3-8-0

FINANCE

Treasury Bills Position

(In Thousands of Rupees)

Week-ending 1938			Treasury Bill sales.	Average Discount etc.	Total Outstandings etc.
Jan. 5 1939		...	1,09,00	2 9 2	29,56,75
,,	12	...	1,53,50	2 10 0	31,10,25
,,	19	...	1,70,00	2 9 10	30,80.25
,,	26	...	2,38,00	2 9 9	30,68,25
February	2	...	1,67,75	2 10 0	29,36,00
,,	9	...	1,38,25	2 9 10	27,58,75
,,	16	...	1,99,50	2 10 0	26,53,25
,,	23	...	4,48,75	2 9 10	27,33,25
March	2	...	3,42,25	2 9 4	25,71,75
,,	9	...	1,59,50	2 8 0	25,20,75
,,	16	...	2,61,75	2 7 0	26,14,25
,,	23	...	1,50,00	2 5 10	26,50,25
,,	30	...	1,50,00	2 5 3	26.79,25
April	6	...	1,50,00	2 5 8	27,29.25
,,	13	...	1,13,25	2 5 0	26,89,00
,,	20	...	1,64,00	2 5 11	26,83,00
,,	27	...	1,56,00	2 7 0	26,01,00
May	4	...	1,96,25	2 5 0	26,29,50
,,	11	...	1,80,00	2 1 10	26,41,25
,,	18	...	2,00,00	1 15 2	26,41,75
,,	25	...	9,00,00	1 10 2	23,93,00
June	1	...	2,00,00	1 3 10	23,50,75
,,	8	...	2,00,00	0 15 9	23,91,25
,,	15	...	2,00,00	0 14 10	23,29,50
,,	22	...	2,00,00	0 14 9	24,29,50
,,	29	...	2,00,00	0 14 11	24,79,50
July	7	...	1,50,00	0 14 8	23,16,25
,,	14	...	2,50,00	0 14 6	23,66,25
,,	21	...	3,35,50	0 13 0	25,37,75
,,	28	...	4.54,50	0 13 0	28,36,25
August	5	...	3,68,50	0 14 0	30,18,50
,,	12	...	3,35,00	0 14 0	31,93,50
,,	19	...	3,72,75	1 0 1	1,66,250
,,	26	...	2,00,00	1 14 8	33,66,25
September	2	...	1,50,00	2 12 10	33,16,25
,,	9	...	1,50,00	2 12 0	33,66,25
,,	16	...	1,86,50	2 12 0	32,52,75

Currency Notes issued in India and Burma

(In Crores of Rupees)

		1936	1937	1938	1939
January	...	194	204	213	203
February	...	194	208	213	205
March	...	195	208	214	207
April	...	195	208	214	207
May	..	196	207	214	207
June	...	198	208	214	211
July	...	201	212	213	214
August	...	202	213	215	
September	...	203	213	212	
October	...	203	214	209	
November	...	202	214	208	
December	...	201	214	206	

Gold Exports from India

(In Thousands of Rupees)

		1936	1937	1938	1939
January	...	2,71,71	2,38,62	1,54,37	6,54
February	...	2,63,89	1,15,09	1,99,39	97,38
March	...	2,08,42	1.19,26	80,60	1,50,12
April	...	2,79,88	1,83,27	1,24,04	1,04,02
May	...	3,28,06	1,47,13	1,10,36	1,27,27
June	...	2,79,58	81,52	70,17	73,32
July	...	4,04,83	2,40,27	3,05,05	3,04,76
August	...	2,25,74	1,44,01	2,01,15	
September	...	2,21,31	1,44,81	30,20	
October	...	2,19,07	1,30,46	215,90	
November	...	3,58,28	1,17,57	68,20	
December	...	1,55,71	1,65,73	38	
Total	...	33,15,94	18,27,74	15,59,81	

Current and Time Deposits of Scheduled Banks in India and Burma

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Month.		Current Deposits. 1937	1938	1939	Time Deposits. 1937	1938	1939	Total. 1937	Percentage of Cash to Liabilities. 1937
January	...	132,80	130,19	128,93	102,60	110,00	108,50	235,60	9.81
February	...	131,30	129,03	127,37	103,40	110,13	108,29	235,60	10.93
March	...	133,20	128,58	130,66	104,70	108,27	107,29	238,90	12.02
April	...	135,54	128,04	128,61	105,63	110,09	108,50	238,10	
May	...	134,51	127,28	129,49	107,38	110,43	108,96	237,70	
June	...	133,19	127,14	131,90	106,05	107,70	199,12	234,80	
July	...	133,64	129,71	140,74	108,42	107,11	107,39	236,80	
August	...	134,00	129,27		110,27	106,97		236,20	
September	...	132,95	131,16		110,18	101,21		232,40	
October	..	134,28	134,21		109,45	106,30			
November	...	135,66	134,68		108,98	106,12			
December	...	131,53	130,15		110,96	103,44			

Madras Clearing House Returns

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1918—19	25,48	1928—29	65,73
1919—20	33,95	1929—30	82,19
1920—21	75,79	1930—31	50,36
1921—22	39,54	1931—32	43,97
1922—23	45,13	1932—33	48,85
1923—24	55,41	1933—34	53,19
1924—25	55,96	1934—35	56,22
1925—26	56,80	1935—36	69,23
1926—27	54,53	1936—37	91,39
1927—28	59,79	1937—38	104,05
		1938—39	127,48

	1938	1939
January	8,67	777
February	8,83	795
March	9,50	1,035
April	9,32	798
May	8,72	791
June	7,77	910
July	9,10	750
August	7,04	665
September	9,46	
October	6,98	
November	6,81	
December	9,21	

Purchase of Sterling by Government or Reserve Bank of India (000's of £)

		1937	1938	1939
January	...	9,588	3,270	6,495
February	...	8,130	4,945	1,000
March	...	4,155	4,667	2,465
April	...	5,480	18	2,280
May	...	95	Nil	Nil
June	...	985	Nil	2,375
July	...	425	415	
August	...	753	255	
September	...	30	630	
October		3,035	1,530	
November		650	1,135	
December		570	1,193	
Total	...	33,946	18,058	

Total Purchase of Sterling in	1933	27,900
,, ,, ,, ,,	1934	47,459
,, ,, ,, ,,	1935	28,961
,, ,, ,, ,,	1936	42,699
,, ,, ,, ,,	1937	33.946

FOREIGN AND COASTING TRADE

MADRAS PROVINCE

Merchandise Imports from and Exports to Foreign Countries

	Imports 1938	1939	Exports 1938	1939
January	222,01,632	200,50,335	286,80,051	326,79,611
February	220,34 055	224 87,288	310,51,101	278,64,011
March	296,46,619	315,09,924	438,55,666	381,03,546
April	206,77,387	171,39,842	284,46,598	210,65,187
May	236,92,211	263,00,487	307,15,005	332,45,931
June	213,55,047	297,60,623	302,45,497	426,15,992
July	185,31,779	273,86,494	313,55,212	394,10,782
August	183,74,370	...	277,65 899	...
September	148,77,946	...	301,38,438	...
October	178,90.375	...	269,74,001	...
November	215,30,001	...	276,64,308	...
December	153,29,284	...	236,78,700	...

External Coasting Import and Export Trade (Indian and Foreign Merchandise) of Madras Province

	Imports 1938	1939	Exports 1938	1939
January	107,64,550	74,50,870	68,95,131	52,28,0[illegible]
February	86,94,662	89,31,357	57,88,494	62,62.7[illegible]
March	110,42,485	80.61,980	87,11,040	77,31,7[illegible]
April	78,18,095	63,64,686	59,60,520	49,10,91
May	79,71,660	101,39,378	56,38,693	77,53,9[illegible]
June	59,45,217	56,25,922	61,59,579	46,60,3[illegible]
July	73,50,189	...	52,48,107	...
August	64,70,097	...	33,27,696	...
September	58,02,074	...	59,10,506	...
October	51,57,807	...	58,05,017	..
November	93,89,558	...	80,08,158	...
December	65,81,601	...	54,66,493	...

Proceedings of Public Bodies

SOUTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Telegraphic Rates:—

The Chamber addressed the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs on the question of the prohibition of the use of code words in Telegrams and on the higher rates for telegraphic communications to foreign countries. In the course of its communication the Chamber stated as follows: "Iam to mention that because of the stoppage of code telegrams and the insistence of the department on the full name and address of both the sender and the addressee, the cost of telegraphic communication to foreign countries has increased above fivefold, and merchants are being put to heavy loss. They will have to recover these losses by enhancing the prices of goods, which also is not possible where control of prices has come into force. Much of the loss can be removed if the requirement to give the name and full address of the sender and addressee were waived. Their name and addresses might be recorded in the originating station and made available whenever required. This will conisderably reduce the cost of foreign telegrams without at the same time handicapping the Government in the exercise of censorship. I am therefore to reuest you to be good enough to issue orders accordingly.

"If however, you are still reluctant to make the necessary change in the regulations I am directed to suggest that a temporary reduction of telegraph charges is very urgently required if trade should be saved. It is with that view that this Chamber telegraphed to you as follows to-day: "Yours seventh Telegraph charges oppressive Request substantial reduction pending restoration code."

"I need hardly add that in the abnormal circumstances at present, all tending to cripple foreign trade, it would be most desirable to curtail charges without endangering the normal revenues of Government. Messages are now reported to cost nearly five times the original charges and Government can fairly reduce the charges for plain language telegrams so as to help to some extent those merchants who have been compelled to abandon the use of the codes."

The Chamber was however informed that no relaxation in the censorship regulations and high rates for foreign telegrams could be made.

German Goods:—

The Chamber addressed the Central Board of Revenue regarding the customs restrictions which were introduced all of a sudden and which have put importers to considerable difficulty and loss. The Chamber stated in the course of its communication as follows:—"I am to state that because of the customs restrictions which were introduced all of a sudden importers have been put to considerable difficulty and loss. The goods have already been paid for in all cases and invariably before war was declared and before there was any inkling of the forthcoming restrictions. Many merchants have in their turn entered into contract with their customers. The local Customs authorities do not appear to have instructions as to the disposal of such goods. This Chamber feels that in all these cases the payments having been made well in advance of the declaration of war, and the property had passed to the importers in good time. It is therefore requested that they should not be kept in suspense any longer as they stand to lose heavily in obligations to their customers. This Chamber would feel obliged if Government would kindly examine the matter and issue clear instructions to the Customs authorities at the different ports."

The Chamber has been informed that necessary instructions have been issued to the Collectors of Customs.

Control of Prices:—

In response to a communication received from the Government of Madras with regard to control of prices of commodities which have risen on account of war the Chamber replied as follows:—"I need hardly assure you that this Chamber will gladly cooperate with Government with a view to check and regulate rise in prices under present conditions. In the opinion of this Chamber the Government need not be alarmed by the high prices reported in the Press during the first few days of the war, at a time when merchants had not full knowledge of the stock position, the shipments that are due to arrive, the state of affairs in the Front, the shipping facilities that will be available in the near future and so on. The last few days have had considerable re-assuring effect, and merchants have had time to adjust their prices to the position in other centres and markets in India. It has also been realised in the market that a sudden rise as was reported in some of the businesses has scared off buyers, and in the natural course the fall in demand has brought down prices to a lower level from the peak position occupied by them. Government communiques regarding desirability of control of prices when necessary, have also had some good effect upon speculators in the market. In the circumstances the Chamber feels confident that the situation will not require drastic handling. Apart from that, control of all prices throughout the Province in every village and town would require a very large machinery, and it might set free an instrument of oppression at the hands of the subordinate officers. Moreover, an artificial suppression of prices all round might have had unforeseen effects upon trade and industries generally.

"If however Government are of opinion that some degree of control should be instituted immediatley, the Chamber would suggest that, in the first instance, Government might set up a machinery, preferably in the Revenue Department, for controlling prices of foodstuffs as well as drugs and medicines, which are commodities of most urgent necessity in commonest use among the masses. The nature and extent of such control is a matter of some difficulty to settle.

"There are various circumstances which have to be taken into account in settling the nature and extent of the control. There are transport difficulties as shipping is not readily available; freight has gone up; insurance rates have gone up; exchange values of foreign currencies have been upset; cable charges have multiplied; and goods are passing through many more hands than before. Moreover prices have already gone up and if a drastic reduction is attempted immediately, it would affect very many merchants who had bought at higher prices. If the regulation had come at the very commencement of the war there would have been no such grievance. Moreover there are commodities whose relative raw material prices have gone up, such as stores required for textiles. Without a proper control of the prices of such raw materials it would be unfair to put down the cost of the finished goods as ulitmately industries might be ruined. The landed cost and the cost at the originating points of imports are important and should be similarly controlled by the authorities in the areas concerned.

"The Chamber has addressed thirteen affiliated bodies in the City and mofussil with a view to urge them to stop profiteering in their respective areas, and it is expected that voluntary effort would have considerable effect on speculators. With a view to give free scope for voluntary efforts it would be advisable if a Board of businessmen were appointed to watch the situation and exercise the necessary check by means of propaganda and investigation of individual cases. It may be mentioned that statutory limits to prices might be evaded in numerous ways with the connivance of the buyers and therefore it would be best to rely on voluntary and unofficial check through a representative body. This Chamber offers its full co-operation for making any such scheme a complete success and fully agrees with Government that profiteering and speculation should be discouraged, but ventures to suggest that an un-official machinery might be tried in the first instance, so that the object might be attained by voluntary effort if possible, and by statute, if necessary."

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER, BOMBAY—AUGUST 1939.

Bombay Agriculturist Debt Relief Bill.

The Committee in their communication dated 5th July, addressed to the Government of Bombay, submitted their views on the Bombay Agriculturists Debt Relief Bill. They stated that the object of the Bill was laudable but the manner of relief proposed to be given would harm the Shroffs and village bankers. Regarding the proposal to finance the future requirements of the Agriculturists through co-operative agencies by compelling agriculturists who have taken advantage of the Debt Relief Bill to join a co-operative resource society, they stated that such a proposal would necessitate an enormous expansion of co-operative credit movement to tackle the vast agricultural indebtedness of the Province. In the opinion of the Committee, the resources of the co-operative societies were after all limited unless Government provided the necessary finance, and the village shroff would not be able to help the agriculturist in view of the provisions of the Debt Relief Bill and therefore the position of the agriculturist borrower would get worse than before. They objected to the proposal under which both the creditor and the debtor were compelled to approach the Debt Adjustment Board, even if they were unwilling. They asked for the deletion of Clause 29 under which the debt would be deemed to have been discharged if the creditor failed to apply within one year. The Committee drew the attention of Government to the unsatisfactory nature of the proposals regarding the limits of debts cognisable under the Bill, method of taking account in the process for adjustment of debts, limit of interest on the balance of principal debt outstanding,-power to the Board to declare sale transactions under certain circumstances to be mere mortgages, prohibition of alienation of standing crops by any debtor indebted to a resource society without the previous permission of the society etc.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY—JULY 1939.

The Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1939.

In July 1939, a member drew the Chamber's attention to the fact that "house" brokers for piecegoods were considered to be "traders" within the meaning of section 2 (8) of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, and as such must obtain the necessary "brokers" licence.

In addressing the Government of Bombay on this matter, the Committee pointed out that this ruling was to the effect that salaried employees of a business firm who might receive in addition to their salary, a commission on sales effected through their personal efforts, were included within the scope of the Section of the Act, referred to and must therefore in each case obtain a licence. The Committee regarded this position as unduly onerous and did not believe that it was Government's intention when framing the Act that where a business house held a licence under the Act, each of its salaried employees should be forced to be separately licensed if they were in receipt as was in common practice of a small commission on sales effected through their efforts, and if this ruling was upheld by Government as the legal interpretation of this section of the Act, they recommended that an amendment to the rules should be introduced to cover the point.

THE MILLOWNERS ASSOCIATION—BOMBAY, JULY 1939.

Depreciation rates for Income-tax.

The assumed life of the various types of buildings, plant and machinery according to the rates specified under the Income-tax rules was on a careful examination found to be substantially correct. Of these assets however depreciation at the existing rates on the written down value method would not secure to the assessee an allowance amounting to even 50% of the original cost at the end of the useful life of such assets. The Committee therefore felt that the rates should be increased to allow the assessee a higher percentage of the original cost of his assets. It was felt that unless very high rates were allowed it was only possible to approach 100% allowance over a very long period of years which would be out of all relation to the useful life of such assets. It was therefore suggested that the assessee should be allowed, in equity, about 90% of the original cost of his assets at the end of the assumed useful life of each item of plant and machinery and the Committee recommended 5% for first class buildings, 10% for machinery, plant or furniture, 10% for dyeing and bleaching machinery, 30% for motor cars and motor lorries and 15% for other electrical machinery.

FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY—NEW DELHI.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have addressed the Government of India drawing their attention to the Final Report of the Burma Riots Inquiry Committee Report 1939 and to the need for payment of adequate compensation to the Indian sufferers who have suffered loss of life and property in the recent Burma riots. In the course of their communication the Federation states: "The Committee of the Federation, after carefully going through Chapter XX of the Official Report relating to this question, have come to the conclusion that the losses suffered by Indians as a result of damage to their property during the riots can be reasonably assessed at a figure which lies between the two estimates submitted to the Braund Committee by the officials and the Indians. These estimates do not take account of the irretrievable loss suffered by innumerable Indian families in the death of about 200 of their relatives and in the injuries suffered by about 750 Indians. The question of giving adequate compensation to the bereaved families will have to be seriously considered by the Government of both the countries...... On going through the findings of the Braund Committee and the recommendations made by them, the Committee of the Federation are of opinion that the Government of India should obtain full satisfaction on the two major issues referred to above, namely, (1) payment of adequate compensation for the loss of life and property suffered by the Indians in Burma and (2) a satisfactory guarantee for the safety of life and property of the Indians in Burma, and a clear reassurance that not only will their freedom to carry on their trade and business in that country be in any way impaired but that, in the words of the Braund Committee, "their status as British subjects in Burma will be upheld and that the position which the benefits which they have conferred on Burma entitle them to, will not be lost." The securing of these guarantees and reassurances should be the conditions precedent to the modification of the Trade Regulation Order which, the Committee understand, is at present under discussion between the two Governments. The Committee will much appreciate a communication from the Government with regard to the progress so far made by them in securing satisfaction on the above two issues."

Madras Port Trust.

"Resolved on the recommendations of the Port Engineer to accept the tender submitted by Messrs. A. C. Bottomley & Co., Bombay, in their letters of the 3rd and 5th July 1939, for the supply of one "PB" type, 5 cwt. self-contained, motor driven, direct geared, pneumatic hammer, complete with all electrical equipment, at a total cost of Rs. 8,956.

"Read and recorded note by the Chairman stating that the Madras Port Trust Dispensary commenced working on the 1st August 1939.

Salem District Chamber of Commerce, Salem.

The Salem District Industrial and Commercial Museum organised by the Salem District Chamber of Commerce was opened on the 17th inst. by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mr. S. A. Venkataraman, I.C.S.

Rao Bahadur S. P. Rajamanicka Pandaram, President of the Chamber and the Museum Committee, presented the report and Rao Sahib T. M. Chinnaiya Pillai, Vice-President of the Museum Committee, read the messages from the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, the S. I. Chamber of Commerce and others.

Mr. S. A. Venkataraman spoke appealing for public co-operation and help for the museum and exhorted the people to buy Indian articles in preference to foreign ones.

Mr. M. V. Gopala Chettiar proposed a vote of thanks. The audience then went round the Museum and saw the good array of Swadeshi articles kept on show.

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United States Export Subsidy Payments on Cotton and Cotton Goods

The following is an extract from a notice issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, showing the rates of payment determined and to be made on the exportation of cotton and cotton products from the United States:—

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the announcement of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated 22nd July 1939, payments will be made in connection with the exportation of cotton and cotton products at the following rates, effective 12.01 o'clock a.m., E. S. T., 27th July 1939:

	Cents per Pound Nett Weight.
Cotton	1.50
Cotton Products	
Class of Cotton Products	
A. Card strips, comber waste, and unbatted cotton as a part of a cotton product ...	1.50
B. Picker laps, silver laps, ribbon laps, silver, roving, batting and mattress felts made wholly of unused cotton, card strips, or comber waste or combinations thereof ...	1.60
C. Yarn, thread, twine, cordage, and rope, either polished or unpolished	1.80
D. Coated products, including rubber coated and rubberised products, buckram, crinoline, and elastic containing 20 per cent. or more of rubber by weight, and articles manufactured therefrom	1.00
E. Fabrics (excluding buckram, crinoline, and coated fabrics), absorbent cotton, and elastic containing less than 20 per cent. of rubber by weight ...	1.90
F. Articles manufactured from fabrics (other than buckram, crinoline, coated fabrics, or elastic containing 20 per cent. or more of rubber by weight)	2.10
G. Articles not otherwise specified and articles containing a mixture of cotton and other fibres	1.50

If an article contains two or more cotton products, it shall be considered as within the class of the cotton product constituting the largest portion by weight of such article.

No payments will be made in connection with any article containing less than 50 per cent. by weight of cotton fibre.

The foregoing rates for cotton and cotton products apply to all exports of cotton and cotton products except exportations to the following:—

British Honduras, Canada, Columbia. Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Newfoundland, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador, and Venezuela, or to any other place North of 10 degrees N. Latitude, West of 40 degrees W. Longitude and East of 120 degrees W. longitude.

Monthly Survey of Business Conditions in Mysore, in June 1939.

Yarn.

The total quantity of cotton twist and yarn imported into Bangalore during June 1939 was 3,599 Ry. Mds. as against 3,735 Ry. Mds. in the previous month. The quantity exported from Bangalore during the month was 3,768 Ry. Mds. as against 4,437 Ry. Mds. in May 1939.

Raw Cotton.

The total quantity of raw cotton imported into Banglaore during June 1939 was 13,911 Ry. Mds. as against 22,589 Ry. Mds. in May 1939.

Sugar.

The total quantity of both refined and unrefined sugar imported into Bangalore during June 1939 was 8,651 Ry. Mds. as against 19,125 Ry. Mds. in May 1939. The quantity exported during the month was 401 Ry. Mds. as against 4,000 Ry Mds. in the previous month.

Matches.

The total quantity of matches produced in the State during June 1939 was 3,000 gross boxes as against 3,100 gross boxes in the previous month.

Leather.

The total quantity of bark tanned hides and skins produced in the large tanneries in the State during the month of June 1939 was 114,601 lbs. as against 201,317 lbs. in May 1939. The quantity of raw skins exported from Bangalore during June 1939 was 2,773 Ry. Mds. as against 3,883 Ry. Mds. in the previous month. The imoprts into Bangalore of raw hides and skins during the month under survey were 2,369 Ry. Mds. and 5,370 Ry. Mds. respectively as against 5,377 Ry. Mds. and 7,300 Ry. Mds. in May 1939.

Pig Iron.

The total quantity of foundry pig-iron produced during June 1939 was 2,663 tons as against 2,543 tons in the previous month. The production of iron castings mounted to 659 tons as against 657 tons in the month of May 1939. The following were the prices quoted for the several grades of Mysore Foundry Iron during the month.

	Price per ton F.O.R. Madras for wagon loads. Rs.
1. Charcoal pig-iron high silicon grade	92
2. Charcoal pig-iron Scotch grade	90
3. Charcoal pig- iron Nos. 1 and 2 grades	88
4. Charcoal pig-iron Nos. 3, 4 and 5 grades	86

The following figures relate to the steel ingots produced during June 1939 as compared with May 1939:—

	June 1939 Tons	May 1939 Tons
Steel ingots ...	3,636	3,412
Steel sections ...	2,793	2,747

The Indian Insurance Act 1938

The Indian Insurance Act 1938 came into force from 1st August 1939. Among the many important changes introduced by the Act may be mentioned the following:—

A deposit with the Reserve Bank of India, cash or approved securities on a certain scale in accordance with the nature of business carried on,

Regular submission of returns with full particulars,

Investment of assets to the extent of 25 per cent in Government Securities and another 30 per cent in approved securities,

Abolition of the system of managing agency,

Policy holders being represented on the Board of Directors,

Prohibition of rebate and limitation of commission,

Production of policy holder against frivolous imputations.

Government have now published in the Fort St. George Gazette of 29th August 1939, rules under the Act of which the following are most important:—

Deposit with the Bank.

When a security in deposit matures, or when any yield of such a security ceases to accrue, the Bank shall not be bound to inform the depositor; but, upon receipt of a requisition from the depositor made in writing and in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Bank shall, within six weeks of such a receipt, collect the discharge value and hold the amount in cash to the credit of the depositor or invest it in securities specified by the depositor. No interest would be paid on cash deposits. When interest is paid by a Security Deposit Interest Payment Draft on the nearest Government Treasury a deduction of 4 as. commission on every sum of Rs. 100 or part thereof will be made.

Prospectuses.

No person shall supply or exhibit any prospectus or table of premium rates to any other person with a view to the issue of a policy of insurance unless such prospectus or table includes (*a*) a description of the contingency or contingencies to be covered by insurance and the class or classes of lives or property eligible for insurance under the terms of such prospectus or table, (*b*) a full statement of the circumstances, if any, in which rebates of the premiums quoted in the prospectus or table shall be allowed on the effecting or renewal of a policy, together with the rates of rebate applicable to each case.

Election of Directors by Policy holders.

A person shall not be eligible for election as a director of an insurance company to represent policyholders unless (*a*) he holds otherwise than by way of assignment or transfer, one or more policies of life insurance issued by the company satisfying the following requirements:—

(*i*) the policies shall be either whole life policies, or endowment life insurance policies, and not encumbered in any way;

(*ii*) the total sum assured by the policies, including any bonuses that may have attached to them before the date of election, is not less than Rs. 2,000/- where the company has at that date been carrying on life insurance business for not less than 5 years and not less than Rs. 1,000/- in other cases; and

(*iii*) where the company has been carrying on life insurance business for more than two years, each of the policies shall have been in force for not less than one, two or three years, according as the company has at the date of election been carrying on life insurance business for not more than five years, for more than five but not more than eight years, or more than eight years and (*b*) he is not a director (other than an elected director of the company) manager, legal or technical adviser, managing agent, insurance agent or employee of any insurer, or an employer of insurance agents.

Insurance Agent.

Any person desiring to obtain or renew a licence shall pay into the Reserve Bank of India or Imperial Bank or Government Treasury a fee of Re. 1/- and obtain a receipt which shall be forwarded with the Application of Insurance Authorities.

Fees.

The fee for registration of insurance companies and others under Sub-section 3 of the Act is as follows:—

1. Life Insurance Rs. 100, for each class of insurance business such as life insurance, fire insurance and marine insurance and miscellaneous including accident, workmen's compensation and motor-car, provided that where the business done or to be done is marine insurance business relating to country craft or its cargo and no other form of marine insurance the fee for registration shall be fifty rupees for that class of business and provided further that where an insurer who has obtained a certificate of registration for carrying on marine insurance business relating to country craft or its cargo subsequently applies for registration to carry on any other class of marine insurance business the fee for such registration shall be fifty rupees only.

News and Notes

Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Resolution of 3rd August 1939: In the opinion of the Indian Central Committee a very grave situation has arisen as a result of the grant by the U. S. A. of a subsidy on exports of American cotton. The Committee accordingly recommends to the Government of India.

a. To adequately increase import duties on cotton cloth when Japan and United Kingdom are restricting quantities of cloth imported from those two countries.

b. To impose heavy import duty on all yarn imported into India.

c. To impose adequate import duty on all artificial silk cloth and yarn. The Committee also recommended an agreement with the United Kingdom to take off the Indian market a definite quantity of Indian cotton for war reserve purposes and an undertaking by Japan to regulate its purchase of cotton from India so as to fairly evenly distribute purchasing power to the whole year and not concentrate at the tail end of the crop movement.

The proposal for implementing a scheme for investigating the conditions under which one Indian weaver may be able to look after at least eight looms were considered and it was decided in the absence of a sufficiently response from mills and millowners' associations that the matter should be dropped in so far as the Committee was concerned.

Government have sanctioned the proposal for the establishment of a pilot plant for the manufacture of chemical cotton at a cost not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

The 39th meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee held in Bombay on the 31st March 1939, passed the following resolutions regarding import duty on cotton and on American subsidy on cotton. The Indian Central Cotton Committee desired to place on record that it does not recommend an increase in the output of all foreign cotton. It reiterates the view expressed in 1937 and 1938, that should be parity of Indian and imported cotton move to a point justifying such action the import duty should be increased on all cotton which compete with Indian cotton. The Committee is of the opinion that the recent increase in import duty on foreign cotton to be effective in helping the production of long staple cotton in India should have been accompanied by restriction on the import of foreign yarn and cloth or a corresponding increase in duty on such imports. In view of the news received recently to the effect that the United States of America intend granting a export subsidy for American cotton to the extent of 1.5 cents per lb. of cotton exported from the United States of America. This Committee recommend that Government of India should consider without delay the interest of the indigenous cotton market for preservation for Indian Cotton and urge them to adequately raise import duties on subsidised cotton artficial silk cloth and yarn in such effective manner and to take such further effective steps in consultation with the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Government interference and help in trade.

In times of emergency Government would be entitled to interfere in trade and consequently compensate the trade for incidental loss and in times of peace in the natural course of things Government interfere with a view to maintain the reputation and standards of export products. The Japanese Government is contemplating a shipping control scheme which provides for the establishment of a new control council to supervise the allocation of ships, control freight and charterage rates and general shipping maters. Losses to ship operators from compulsory ship allotments will be indemnified from funds obtained by collecting fees from ship operators at the rate of 2 sen per ton of cargo loaded. There is also contemplated a new Indemnification Sheme which will allow Japanese exchange banks abroad to advance foreign funds to Japanese traders abroad for the purchase of raw materials, Japanese Government agreeing to indemnify such banks for the greater part of any losses incurred.

Several Governments which expect to be involved in the ensuing world war, if any, have already issued orders for reservation of essential food materials and metalic supplies which are necessary for armaments and army requirements.

Brazil introduced with effect from May 1939, an export tax of 1,000 milreis per bag of rice. The revenue from this export tax will be used to pay off the credit of 20 million milreis obtained by the Rice Institute from the bank of Brazil in April for supporting the then weak rice market by undertaking to purchase up to 1 million bags of rice at guaranteed minimum prices.

Government of Canada have introduced regulations for all import of fruits and vegetables and honey to be accompanied by a Gov-

ernment inspection certificate. Similar requirement apply on export of those productions from Canada.

According to subsidy agreement between Germany and Manchuria German banks have opened a credit of 45 million marks to be used for the financing of purchases of German goods and to be repaid in the following year of shipments of Manchuria merchandise to Germany.

New Cotton Markets.

Under the Commercial Crops Market Act 1933, Government of Madras in G. O. 1563 Development, dated the 19th June 1939, have declared cotton markets in Nandyal municipality (Kurnool Dt.) and Adoni municipality (Bellary Dt.) with effect from 15th September 1939.

Corruption amongst Railway Staff.

The Indian Railway Enquiry Committee 1936, have condemned in strong terms the existence of incivility and corruption amongst Railway staff and have recommended that the Railways should take strong action against them. The S. I. Railway and M. & S. M. Railway have intimated the Chamber of their anxiety to root out corruption and discourtesy and have requested the co-operation of the Chamber. Members are therefore requested to let the Chamber know from time to time cases coming to their notice in as much detail as possible. All such information will be kept strictly confidential both by the Chamber and by the Railway authorities.

Members' attention is also drawn to the fact that during the last meeting of the Committee with the Chief Commissioner and the Financial Commissioner of Railways at the Chamber a point was made against railways of unnecessary use of risk note form 'A' although the packing was quite satisfactory. Members are aware that by the use of form 'A' the consignor agrees to absolve the Railway of all liability for any loss in transit as the packing is unsatisfactory. The Chamber will therefore promptly handle cases of complaint about unnecessary demand for submission of 'A' form when the packing is alright. Such cases will be immediately investigated by the Chamber and by the Railway authorities.

The Committee of the Chamber addressed the Railway authorities to place more oil tank wagons for the transport of groundnut oil and castor oil in order to save wastage in transit and unnecessary cost of packing and haulage. The same wagons could of course be used also for the transport of mineral oils and molasses so that railways could cheapen transport without unnecessary capital expenditure and make fuller use of the present wagons. Merchants are requested to bring to the notice of the Chamber their requirements for tank wagons remaining unsatisfied by the Railway authorities.

Income-Tax. Members are also requested to bring to the notice of the Chamber any cases of discourteous or otherwise undesirable treatment within their knowledge in the course of their incometax assessment. The Income-tax Member of the Central Board of Revenue and the Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras, assured the Committee at the recent meeting at the Chamber of prompt attention to stop such causes of comlpaint. Here again members may be assured of strict secrecy in the investigation of such cases.

Ambulance work in Mysore.

Though founded as early as 1910, the Mysore State Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association has just now begun to look up in activity thanks to the financial aid of the local branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.

The St. John Ambulance Association is an instructive body in First Aid, home nursing, hygiene and sanitation. At present instruction in First Aid has been started with the help of the Department of Public Instruction in about 26 middle and high schools, and more are to follow. At all District headquarters with the assistance of the District Medical Officers, arrangements have been made for training bus conductors and drivers in First Aid. Up to now over 1,040 men have qualified, and this figure is impressive in view of the fact that often the lack of knowledge in First Aid has been disastrous when accidents happen in lonely bus routes, far removed from medical centres.

United States Export Subsidy Payments on Cotton and Cotton Goods.

The following is republished from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 27th July, 1939:—

The United States Department of Agriculture has announced that as from 27th July export subsidy payments will be made of 1½ cents per lb. on lint cotton and of amounts ranging from 1 cent to 2.10 cents per lb. on cotton goods produced and processed in the United States.

Cotton and cotton goods exported to Canada, Mexico and other areas north of 10 degrees North latitude and east of 120 degrees West longitude will be excluded from the new arrangement until action is taken under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amened or under the "Jones Bill," which is designed to prevent imports of cotton and cotton goods from nullifying the effectiveness of the subsidy.

Market Committee appointed with effect from 1st October 1939, in Nandyal and Adoni for cotton by G. O. No. 2262, Development, dated the 16th September 1939.

Personnel:

Nandyal.
1. Dadekhan Shirani Sahib Bahadur,
2. Mr. Jangam Reddi, B.A.,
3. Mr. D. Subba Reddi,
4. Mr. Kukkula Narayana Reddi,
5. Mr. G. Veera Reddi, B.A.,
6. Mr. Maddur Nagi Reddi,
7. Mr. D. Subba Rao,
8. Mr. Maghanai Pedda Subbarayadu Sresty,
9. Mr. Medum Sivayya,
10. Mr. Dastagiri Sahib Bahadur,
11. Local Agent, Volkart Bros., Nandyal, and
12. Local Agent, Nandyal Cotton Press.

Adoni.
1. Mr. H. Sitarama Reddi, M.L.A.,
2. Mr. P. Loki Reddi,
3. Mr. Mari Basavanna Gowd,
4. Mr. Thammi Reddi,
5. Mr. Chokkanahalli Krishna Rao,
6. Mr. M. Bhimasena Rao,
7. Mr. Mehabal Muthurangappa,
8. Mr. O. Krishnamurthy,
9. Mr. G. Thimmappa,
10. Janab Gulforash Ghinna Shaik Sahib Bahadur,
11. Mr. G. K. Mallikarjunappa,
12. Mr. H. Basavanna Gowd.

Commercial Holidays In 1940

Under the Explanation to Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. (Act XXVI of 1881), the following days besides Sundays have been declared holidays in the year 1940:—

MONTH	DATE	DAY	HOLIDAY
January	1	Monday	New Year's Day
"	13	Saturday	Pongal
"	22	Monday	Bakrid
February	19	Monday	Last Day of Muharrum
March	7	Thursday	Mahasivarathri
"	22	Friday	Good Friday
"	23	Saturday	Easter
"	25	Monday	Easter
April	8	Monday	Telugu New Year's Day
"	13	Saturday	Tamil New Year's Day
June	13	Thursday	Official observance of His Majesty the King Emperor's birth day
July	1	Monday	Half-yearly closing of Bank accounts
August	17	Saturday	Avani Avittam
"	27	Tuesday	Sri Jayanthi
September	5	Thursday	Vinayaka Chathurthi
October	1	Tuesday	Mahalaya Amavasai
"	9	Wednesday	Ayudha Puja
"	30	Wednesday	Deepavali
November	2	Saturday	Ramzan
December	25	Wednesday	Christmas
"	26	Thursday	Christmas
"	27	Friday	Christmas
"	28	Saturday	Christmas
"	31	Tuesday	Christmas

Madras General Sales Tax Act.

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1. PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

The Madras General Sales Tax Act and Rules 1939, commence operation from 1st October 1939.

Incidence:

(*a*) On turnover not exceeding Rs. 20,000—Rs. 5 per month.

(*b*) Turnover exceeding Rs. 20,000—Half per cent. of the whole turnover.

Exemptions:

1. Turnover of less than Rs. 10,000 per annum.
2. Sale of electrical energy, manufactured tobacco, motor spirit and of toddy, arrack, wines, liquors and opium.
3. Sale of bullion and specie, of cotton and cotton yarn, of handloom cloth sold by persons dealing exclusively in such cloth.
4. Sale of hides and skins whether tanned or untanned subject to taxation at one point.
5. Sale of finished articles of industrial manufacture for delivery outside the Province and actually delivered, being subject to a rebate of one-half of the tax.

The following commodities have been recognised for the rebate:—

1. Agricultural implements and appliances.
2. Aluminium ware.
3. Bone grists, bone meals, steamed horn and hoof meal, steamed and unsteamed leather meals.
4. Bricks and tiles.
5. Chemicals.
6. Carpets.
7. Cement.
8. Coffee as roasted berries or powder.
9. Coir manufactures.
10. Condiments.
11. Confectionery.
12. Cotton cloth including surgical wadding.
13. Electroplated ware.
14. Enamelware.
15. French polish.
16. Furniture and other wood manufactures.
17. Glassware.
18. Hosiery.
19. Ice and dry ice.
20. Industrial machinery and other products of engineering work s, workshops, foundries, etc.
21. Ink.
22. Jewellery.
23. Jute manufactures.
24. Lace.
25. Leather goods and boots and shoes.
26. Manures.
27. Matches.
28. Medicinal preparations.
29. Metalware.
30. Oilcakes and vegetable oils.
31. Paper.
32. Pencils.
33. Pith helmets.
34. Pottery and ceramic goods other than pipes.
35. Printers' type, spacing materials and furniture.
36. Quinine.
37. Roofing felt.
38. Ropes.
39. Sandalwood oil.
40. Silk goods.
41. Silverware.
42. Soaps.
43. Steel manufactures.
44. Sugar.
45. Umbrellas—Assembled.
46. Woollen manufactures other than carpets.

6. Sales of Brokers and commission agents acting on behalf of known principals.

7. Sales by a person of agricultural or horticultural produce grown by himself or in any land in which he has interest whether as owner, usufructuary mortgagee, tenant or otherwise.

II. RULES:

The following are the more important of the rules:—

4 (2): In respect of groundnuts, leaf tobacco, cashewnut, untanned hides and skins bought by a licensed tanner, and untanned hides and skins exported by a licensed dealer in hides and skins, the purchase turnover alone will be taken into account and for the remaining commodities the sales turnover.

5. Among the deductions from gross turnover that have been recognised are:—

discount, returns inwards, accommodation purchases, sales of exempted goods, sale of business as a whole, and duty paid on salt to Government by the first dealer;

III. RETURNS:

Rules 6 to 17 relate to the preparation and submission of returns.

Every dealer has to remit before the end of a month the tax for the previous month.

A dealer having turnover above Rs. 20,000 per annum has the option to be assessed each month on his return of the previous month's turnover or on one-twelfth of his previous year's turnover. Dealers of turnover above Rs. 10,000 and below Rs. 20,000 have no such option. The option should be communicated to the assessing authority before the 15th October 1939, and thereafter before the 1st April every year. If, however, the option is exercised in the course of the assessment year the arrears of tax should be paid up before assessment on the previous month's turnover is allowed.

All dealers having net turnover of not less than Rs. 10,000 during the year 1st April 1938 to 31st March 1939, should submit to the assessing authority of the area in which his principal place of business is situated before the 15th October 1939, a return in Form A showing his gross and net turnover during the year. Form A1 is for those who were not in business throughout 1938-39.

The dealer who prefers to be assessed on the basis of one-twelfth of the previous year's turnover has to send the return of actual turnover before the 1st May every year following; those who prefer to be assessed on the turnover of the previous month have to submit before the last day of each month a return in Form A3 showing the gross and nett turnover of the preceding month and also a Government Treasury receipt or cheque in favour of the assessing authority for the full amount of the tax payable for the month to which the return relates. In the case of assessment of one-twelfth of the previous year's turnover there will be adjustment at the end of each year of tax with reference to the actual turnover.

Tanners and licensed dealers in hides and skins are to be guided by rules 15 and 16.

IV. LICENSES:

Dealers in bullion and/or specie have to take out license on payment of Rs. 25 per annum, dealers of cotton and/or cotton yarn on payment of Rs. 25 per annum, tanners and dealers in hides or skins Rs. 10 per annum, brokers and commission agents Rs. 20 per annum. Dealers doing busines exclusively in handloom cloth have also to take out license but it will be issued and renewed free. Applicants for license have to use Form 1 in respect of each place of business and apply not later than 15th October 1939, or within 15 days of the commencement of business, as the case may be. Handloom cloth dealers licensed under Cloth License Act of 1937 have to get their license countersigned by the licensing authority under this Act.

Fees for the first license, *i.e.*, 1st October 1939 to 31st March 1940, will be half the prescribed fees.

No license is to be sold or transferred and the purchaser of a licensed business can get a fresh license free of fee for the unexpired portion of the year.

Commission agents and brokers have to submit before the last day of every month a return in Form VI for the preceding month.

REGISTERED No. M. 3977

Edited and published by Mr. P. Raghavan Nair, B.A., B. COM. at the Indian Chamber Buildings, Madras.
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SOUTHERN INDIA COMMERCE

MONTHLY

SEPTEMBER 1939

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PUBLISHED BY THE SOUTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MADRAS.

Vol. II No. 9

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SOUTHERN INDIA
COMMERCE

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Vol. II No. 9

PUBLISHED BY THE SOUTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, NORTH BEACH, MADRAS.

SEPTEMBER 1939

Transport

The following are the revised rules and procedure for the submission to and disposal of applications by the Indian Railway Rates Advisory Committee. The functions of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee are to investigate and make recommendations on:—

1. Complaints of "undue preference"—Section 42 (A) of the Indian Railways Act;

2. Complaints that rates are unreasonable in themselves.

3. Complaints or disputes in respect of terminal-Section 46 of the Indian Railways Act;

4. Complaints in respect of conditions as to packing of articles specially liable to damage in transit or liable to cause damage to other merchandise;

5. Complaints in respect of conditions as to packing attached to a rate; and

6. Complaints that railways do not fulfil their obligations to provide reasonable facilities under Section 42 (3) of the Indian Railways Act.

3. The Committee consist of an experienced Lawyer as President with two Members, one representing commercial interests and one representing railway interests. The Member representing railway interests is an officer with experience of railway rating problems in India, and the Member representing commercial interests is selected by the Government of India, separately for each case referred to the Committee for investigation, from a panel elected or nominated by principal commercial bodies.

4. The headquarters of the Committee is at Calcutta, but the Committee conduct their investigations at other centres as may be found convenient from time to time.

5. (*a*) An application for a reference to the Railway Rates Advisory Committee shall be in writing or printed, and signed by the applicant or his recognised agent or counsel (including in this an advocate or vakil entitled to practise in the Federal Court or a High Court or a Chief Court in India) or in the case of a company, by their chairman, secretary, solicitor, counsel or authorised agent and shall be addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, a copy being sent to the General Manager or the Agent and General Manager of the Railway concerned or in the case of through rates, to the General Manager or the Agent and General Manager of each of the railways concerned. A copy shall also be sent to the Secretary to the Committee.

(*b*) It shall contain a clear and concise statement of the facts, the grounds of application, and the relief or remedy to which the applicant claims to be entitled, and in cases coming under items (1), (2) and (3) of the second paragraph of this Resolution, a definite statement as to the rate or rates or terminals which the applicant desires should be quoted. It shall be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively. It shall be endorsed with the name and address of the applicant, and, if there be a solicitor, counsel, or authorised agent acting for him in the matter, with the name and address of such person.

(*c*) Each application must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10.

6. Within one month of the receipt of such application, the General Manager or the Agent and General Manager of each railway concerned shall prepare as an answer a statement of the case and submit it with his observations to the Secretary, Railway Board. A copy shall also be sent to the Secretary to the Committee.

The answer shall contain a clear and concise statement of the facts which form the ground of defence, or of any other objections relied upon. It may admit the whole or any part of the facts stated in the application. It shall be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively, and it shall be signed by the General Manager or the Agent and General Manager of the Railway (or the person actually making the same who is acquainted with the facts stated therein). It shall be endorsed with the name and address of the General Manager or the Agent and General Manager and if there be a solicitor, counsel or authorised agent acting for him in the matter, with the name and address of such person.

If, before the expiry of the said one month, the respondent railway or railways concerned are able to dispose of the matters raised in the application to the satisfaction of the applicant and the applicant withdraws his application in writing, the deposit shall be refunded.

7. After consideration of the application and the answer of the respondent railway or railways concerned, the Govrnment of India will determine whether or not it should be referred to the Railway Rates Advisory Committee for consideration.

Should the Government of India be of opinion that the application ought not to be referred to the Railways Rates Advisory Committee, the applicant will be informed of the reasons for such decision, and the deposit shall be refunded.

Should the Government of India be of opinion that the application ought to be referred to the Railway Rates Advisory Committee, the respective parties thereto will be so informed, and the Committee will be instructed to deal with it.

8. (*a*) After receipt of an application and the answer of the respondent railway or railways concerned, and a communication from the Government of India to deal with the case, the Railway Rates Advisory Committee shall furnish the applicant or his authorised agent, solicitor or counsel with a copy of such answer and the applicant shall, within 14 days from the delivery of the answer to the applicant, or within such shorter or extended time as may be fixed by any special order of the Committee, file his reply (if any) with the Secretary to the Committee and leave with him seven copies of the same.

(*b*) The applicant, in such reply, may object to the said answer as being insufficient, stating the grounds of such objection, or deny the facts stated therein, or may admit the whole or any part of such facts.

(*c*) The reply shall be signed by the applicant or his agent, solicitor or counsel.

(*d*) The Secretary to the Committee shall supply each respondent railway with a copy of the applicant's reply.

9. No pleading subsequent to reply, other than a joinder of issue shall be pleaded without leave of the Committee.

10. If the applicant does not deliver a reply, or any party does not deliver any subsequent pleading within the period allowed for that purpose, the pleadings shall be deemed to be closed at the expiration of that period, and all material statements of facts in the pleading last delivered shall be deemed to have been denied and put in issue.

11. If it appears to the Committee at any time that the statements in the application or the answer or reply, do not sufficiently raise or disclose the issues of fact in dispute between the parties they may direct them to prepare issues, and such issues shall, if the parties differ, be settled by the Committee.

12. Any one may petition the Committee for leave to intervene in any pending proceedings, prior to or at the time it is called for hearing but not thereafter, except for good cause shown. The petition shall set forth the grounds of the proposed intervention and the position and interest of the petitioner in the proceedings.

It shall be within the Committee's discretion to grant such leave, but leave will not be granted when the allegations are not reasonably pertinent to the issues already presented and will unduly broaden them.

If leave is granted, the petitioner thereby becomes an "intervener" and a party to the proceedings and entitled to appear at the taking of testimony and to produce and cross-examine witnesses.

13. The Committee may, by consent of the parties to any proceedings before them or on the application of any party, order any point of law raised by the pleadings to be set down for hearing and disposed of at any time before the hearing of the application. Upon such hearing if, in the opinion of the Committee, the decision of such point of law substantially disposes of the whole application, the Committee may order that the argument shall be the hearing of the case, and thereupon may recommend to the Government to grant or dismiss the application or make such other order therein as may seem to them just.

14. (*a*) The Committee may, if they think fit, communicate with the parties in writing, and call for further information or particulars or documents and answers to such inquiries as they may think fit to make.

(*b*) If any party finds that the preparation of such information will involve a very serious expenditure of time and labour, the matter may be represented to the Committee for further consideration.

15. (*a*) Any party may appear and be heard in person or by solicitor or by counsel (including in this term an advocate or vakil entitled to practise in the Federal Court, a High Court or a Chief Court in India) or a person duly authorised under a power of attorney, and where the

party is a firm, any partner may appear on behalf of the firm.

(*b*) A party may appoint a person who is in his regular employment to act as his representative in any proceedings, and if the appointment is duly made in accordance with these rules, such representative shall be entitled to appear and be heard on all occasions when his principal might so appear, and to do in connection with the proceedings covered by his appointment any act or thing, or give any consent, or receive any notice, or otherwise represent the party appointing him as fully as the party himself could do.

(*c*) Any such appointment as aforesaid shall be in writing and shall be signed by the party making the appointment.

(*d*) Any such appointment may be revoked or varied by a writing signed by the party.

(*e*) No revocation or variation of an appointment shall be operative until filed with the Secretary to the Committee.

(*f*) For the purpose of this rule the word association, authority or body corporate entitled to appear at the hearing of any application.

16. The Committee shall fix a named day, time and place for the hearing of the cause and notify the same to the parties concerned.

17. If the applicant does not appear at the time and place appointed for the hearing, the Committee may recommend to the Government to dismiss the application, and if the respondent does not appear at such time and place, and the Committee are satisfied that the notice of hearing was duly served, they may hear and determine the application ex-parte, and if at any adjournment of the hearing the parties or any of them do not appear, the Committee may decide the case in their absence.

18. The Committee may allow evidence to be taken by one or more of their Members.

19. In any case in which, in the opinion the Committee, a view is necessary or desirable, it may be had by one or more Members as they may direct.

20. (*a*) If during the course of an enquiry the Committee have reason to believe that a Railway or Railways which are not parties to the case are likely to be affected by any recommendations the Committee may make, it shall be within the Committee's discretion to address the Government of India in the Railway Department recommending such a Railway or Railways being made parties to the case and stating the grounds on which the recommendation is based.

(*b*) The Committee shall at the same time forward direct to such Railway or Railways a copy of their letter to Government as also a copy of the applications, statements, pleadings and proceedings on their record to the same extent as they have been available to the original parties.

(*c*) The Committee shall suspend its hearing of the case and adjourn proceedings till such time as they are advised of the Government of India's decision on their reference.

21. The Committee may request any person to appear before them to give evidence or to produce documents or to supply such information as may be required by them.

22. The Committee may from time to time adjourn any proceedings before them.

23. The Committee may at any stage of the proceedings allow any pleadings to be amended, or may order to be struck out any matters which may tend to prejudice, embarrass, or delay the fair hearing of the case, and all such amendments shall be made as may be necessary for the purpose of determining the real questions in controversy between the parties.

24. No proceedings before the Committee shall be defeated by any formal objection or technicalities.

25. When any application made to the Committee has been withdrawn or settled, the applicant shall immediately thereupon give notice thereof to the Secretary to the Committee.

26. The Committee, after the case has been heard, may in their discretion inform the parties of their provisional conclusions on all or any of the issues framed and invite objections in respect of such matters as may require further elucidation and suggestions as to the appropriate manner in which such conclusion or conclusions may be suitably altered, varied or modified. On receipt of a reply from the parties addressed, the Committee shall deliver its opinion regarding all the points raised in the case and state the grounds on which such opinion is based, and forward the opinion for consideration by the Government of India in the Railway Department who will notify the applicant the final orders passed on his application.

New Railway Link to Coimbatore:

Singanallur on the main line between Erode junction and Podanur junction has now been connected by a short link with Coimbatore and this was opened for traffic on 1-10-'39. It is also proposed to extend the Metre Gauge line from Podanur to Coimbatore.

Bus service between Ambasamudram and the Dam Site:

With effect from 1-10-'39 arrangements have been made with the Managing Director, the Transport Co. Ltd., Kallidaikurichi, to run buses from Vikramasingapuram and Upper Dam Site to Ambasamudram station, and for the issue of third class tickets (in local booking only) to passengers as from Ambasamudram station.

Delivery of Parcels in Madura City:

A system of delivering parcels inside the City will be inaugurated from 1-10-'39.

Installation of Electric lights:

The Salem Town, Quilon and new Coimbatore Railway stations have been recently electrified.

The Railway Booking Office at Triplicane, Madras.

In reponse to public demand this Booking Office will work also on Sundays between 3 and 8 p.m. when tickets for the Indo-Ceylon Express, Trivandrum Express and Trivandrum Fast Passenger can be purchased.

New Admissions

The following members representing businesses noted against their names have been admitted as Members of the Chamber:—

NAMES OF MEMBERS OR ASSOCIATION.	NATURE OF BUSINESS
The Madras Jewellers & Diamond Merchants Association 25, China Bazar Road, Madras.	Trade Association.
Messrs. Rathanchand Kapoorchand 46, Govindappa Naick St., Madras.	Camphor & Menthol merchant
M. Ranganayakulu Naidu Esq. 14/15, Second Line Beach, Madras.	Export Merchant
Messrs. Vupputuri Narasimham & Sons Guntur	Tobacco, Groundnut & Pricegoods merchants

War Restrictions

Enemy Trading

Govt. have notified that provisionally it is proposed that clearance of enemy property may be allowed under certain conditions:—

1. (*a*) The Inspector of Enemy trading will decide whether the goods should be passed on to the importer.

(*b*) When clearance is permitted the full value of the goods as ascertained from the documents should be deposited with the custodian of enemy property c/o the Imperial Bank of India, Madras.

2. In the case of import of goods of enemy property on a credit or a part credit basis full payment of the value of the goods must be made prior to clearance, and any claim on account of advance payment can be referred to the agent of the custodian in due course.

3. Unless the consignee is a firm under the supervision of the Inspector of Enemy firms, and in that case the Enemy Firm's Department should be asked to arrange for the clearance of the goods at the cost of the firm under the supervision and the payment is made by the Custodian.

4. In the case of goods of enemy origin which have been paid for in full through a London Bank or its branches in Germany prior to 3rd Sept. '39 such goods will be released unconditionally on producing a certificate of payment from London. In the case of part payment, procedure mentioned in (2) above must be followed.

5. In cases where German goods have been purchased through a London Agent or business house or through an Agent in neutral country and where a cable is produced to prove payment at that end or where the local bank is at present unable to produce the certificate from London, the goods will be released provided the importer enters into a guarantee to produce a certificate of payment within 60 days of the arrival of goods. The guarantee will bind the importer to pay the full value of the goods to the Agent of the Custodian of Enemy property if he fails to produce the requisite certificate within the specified time. Even where an importer is not able to produce a certificate of payment or a cable, but states that to the best of his belief payment for the goods was made before 3-9-'39, a guarantee may also be accepted. In the case of certificate from business houses or Agents in neutral countries the certificate should be endorsed or accompanied by another certificate from the relevent British Consular authority to the effect that he is satisfied that the Head Office had acquired those goods on payment to the German supplier before the 3rd September '39.

6. Where German goods arrive before consignees receiving documents, clearance of goods will be allowed, if importers produce other documents establishing their order for the goods and indicating of value to the Agent of Custodian of Enemy Property, provided the importers also enter into a bond for the production of the covering documents and guaranteeing payment of any difference in the value as subsequently ascertained.

Trade Restrictions:

In supersession of all previous notifications Government of India have prohibited the taking by sea or land out of British India to any place outside India or Burma of goods mentioned in the Schedule except the following *viz.*,

(*a*) Any goods consigned to or destined for any country contiguous to the land frontier of India and intended for use or consumption therein;

(*b*) Any goods of the description specified in Part E of the Schedule and consigned to or destined for any part of the British Empire including Mandated Territories;

(*c*) Any goods of the description specified in Part C of the Schedule and covered by an export licence issued by the Central Government in the Department of Supply;

(*d*) Any goods of the description specified in Part D or Part E of the Schedule and covered by an export licence issued by the Chief Customs Officer or Collector of Land Customs;

(*e*) Any goods constituting the stores or equipment of an outgoing vessel or conveyance, or the *bona fide* personal effects of the crew of, or of the passengers in such vessel or conveyance;

(*f*) Any goods transhipped at a port in British India after having been manifested for such transhipment at the time of despatch from a port outside British India;

(*g*) Any goods of the description specified in Part B of the Schedule and being the produce or manufacture of India or Burma; and

(*h*) Any goods exported under the special orders of the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

PART—A

(No Licences)

(1) Arms, ammunition and explosives.
(2) Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following :—
 (i) Acid, sulphuric
 (ii) Bleaching powder and chlorine
 (iii) Sodium bicarbonate
 (iv) Sodium carbonate (including soda ash)
 (v) Caustic soda
 (vi) Potassium carbonate
 (vii) Caustic potash
 (viii) Sulphur
 (xi) Tetra-ethyl lead
(3) Camphor.
(4) Instruments, apparatus and appliances, the following —
 (i) Optical
 (ii) Surgical and veterinary (including electromedical).
 (iii) Photographic plates, films and papers, unexposed (excluding cinema films).
(5) Quicksilver (mercury) and its compounds.
(6) Flax, Raw.

PART—B

(No Licences)

(1) Ammonia and ammonium compounds.
(2) Drugs, medicines and sera.
(3) Provisions, canned and bottled.

PART—C

(Licences issued by the Central Government in the Department of Supply)

(1) Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following :—
 (i) Aluminium oxide
 (ii) Calcium acetate (acetate of lime)
 (iii) Glycerine
 (iv) Photographic chemicals, all sorts
 (v) Toluol, toluene.
(2) Dyes and dyeing substances, including turmeric.
(3) Graphite crucibles.
(4) Instruments, apparatus and appliances, the following :—
 (i) Electric wires and cables
 (ii) Electrical insulating materials, all sorts
 (iii) Wireless transmission and receiving sets and parts thereof.
(5) Machinery, pumping.
(6) Metals and ores, the following :—
 (i) Alumina; aluminium and aluminium alloys and manufactures thereof
 (ii) Antimony
 (iii) Copper ore; copper pyrites; copper, old and unwrought; copper wire, drawn
 (iv) Iridium, osmiridium, Irridosmine and concentrates containing iridium.
 (v) Iron pyrites.
 (vi) Iron or steel :—
  (a) Sheets and plates, galvanised (corrugated and plain).
  (b) Sheets and plates, tinned.
  (c) Plates, boiler, of acid quality steel
  (d) Tubes, pipes and fittings, cast or wrought.
  (e) Wire rope (black and galvanised
  (f) Wire, plain, barbed and stranded.
 (vii) Lead sheets; lead pipes and tubes.
 (viii) Magnesium and magnesium alloys
 (ix) Molybdenum ; ferro-molybdenum ; molybdenum ores and compounds.
 (x) Nickel; nickel ore and matte; nickel alloys in their various forms (including nickel oxide)
 (xi) Platinum, crude and refined; platinum alloys and compounds.
 (xii) Radium ; radium ores and concentrates; radium compounds.
 (xiii) Tin, unwrought and wrought
 (xiv) Tungsten (wolfram) ; ferro-tungsten ; ores
 (xv) Vanadium; ferro va adium; vanadium ores
 (xvi) Zinc or spelter; unwrought and wrought; zinc concentrates.
(7) Textiles, the following .—
 (i) Cotton mosquito netting
 (ii) Flax manufactures
 (iii) Hemp raw
 (iv) Hemp manufacrures
(8) Vehicles, the follow ng:—
 (i) Aircraft and parts of aircraft
 (ii) Motor cars, motor cycles motor ombibuses, vans and lorries.
(9) Wood and timber, walnut
(10) Miscellaneous:—
 (i) Abrasives, manufactured, including grinding wheels.
 (ii) Bakelite and other synthetic moulding powders.
 (iii) Packing, hydraulic.

PART—D

(Licences issued by the Chief Customs Officer or Collector of Land Customs).

Wool, raw.

PART—E

(Licences issued by the Chief Customs Officer or Collector of Land Customs).

(1) Candles of all kinds.
(2) Myrabalans; other tanning substances.
(3) Hides and skins, ram, all sorts.
(4) Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, all sorts.
(5) Metals, the following:—
 (i) Chrome ore
 (ii) Ferro-alloys
 (iii) Iron ores; pig iron
 (iv) Iron or steel
 (a) Angles, bars, beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge work
 (b) Hoops ar d strips
 (c) Old, for re-manufacture
 (d) Sheets and plates, not specified in Part C.
 (v) Steel ingots, blooms, billets and slabs
 (vi) Manganese ore; manganese.
(6) Mica
(7) Oils, Vegetable, the following:—
 (i) Castor oil
 (ii) Coconut oil
(8) Oils, mineral, all sorts, (including crude oil, kerosene, fuel oils, lubricating oils, petrol, benzine and benzol).
(9) Oilcakes, all sorts.
(10) Paraffin wax.
(11) Rubber, eaw.
(12) Seeds, oilseeds, non-essential, all sorts
(13) Tallow and stearine.
(14) Textile, the following:—
 (i) Cotton, raw and waste
 (ii) Cotton manufactures, all sorts not specified in Part C.
 (iii) Jute, raw
 (iv) Jute, manufactures.
 (v) Wool, manufactures.

Notice :—

Application form for licenses of articles in Part C may be obtained from the Asst. Collector of Customs, Export Department and the application should be addressed direct to the Secretary, Department of Supply, Government of India. Shippers should submit the licenses along with the covering shipping bills in due course at the custom house.

Licenses for the export of raw wool mentioned in Part D will not be issued at present for the export of black or grey wool. For other qualities of wool, shipment to any destination will be allowed only in a license issued by the Collector of Customs. Applications for license from all shippers who have shipped wool from the port at any time during the three years ending with March 1939 will be considered by the Collector of Customs. Shippers should furnish along with their application particulars of all their shipments of wool, raw, month by month from the 1st April 1936 up to the end of March 1939, to enable the Custom House to allocate the quantities admissible for export. For shipments from 1st Nov. applications must be filed at the Custom House not later than the 25th of the month previous to that in which the shipment is to be effected. Applications should be supported by evidence that an order has been placed. Applications for export of commodities mentioned in Part E should be addressed to the Collector of Customs. The Assistant Collector of Customs, Export department will grant license, if they are consigned to France, Portugal and Turkey, and all destinations outside Europe except Asiatic Russia and Italian, Spanish and Belgian possessions in Africa. License for export of goods mentioned in Part E to places other than mentioned above will be given by the Collector of Customs and applications may be submitted with the shipping bills. In order to allocate the quantity admissible for export, shippers should furnish full details of their shipment of the commodities through the port in the particular corresponding month during the three years immediately preceding.

Cargo per "Braunfels"

In the course of a communication to the Government of India and H. M. the British Consul at Marmugao, the Chamber drew their attention to the fact that only a part of the cargo per M. V. Braunfels has been discharged and the further discharge has been suspended. It was represented that no importers have been able to take delivery of the discharged cargo though they possessed the necessary shipping documents after payment to the bank. It was also reported to the Chamber that the Captain of the vessel has been making attempts for sale of cargo to a local merchant and that known importers are approached for sale of goods on payment so that importers are faced with the peculiar problem of once having paid the Bank for shipping documents and again for the goods. Exchange banks who have advanced on the strength of the goods also stand to lose heavily.

The Chamber therefore represented that Government should take all possible steps for the discharge and delivery of cargo and for preventing any contemplated sale.

MARKET REPORTS

(Madras as on 30th September 1939)

Cotton Yarn (5 lb. bundles)	R.	A.	P.
60's			
Coimbatore Pioneers	4	4	0
"Lakshmi"	4	4	0
Panjaka	4	4	0
Madura Mills	4	8	0
40's (10 lb. bundles)			
Coimbatore Mills	5	11	0
30's (5 lb. bundles)			
Madura Mills	2	12	0
20's (10 lb. bundles)			
Coimbatore Mills	4	1	0
Madura Mills	4	8	0
Silk Yarn (per lb.)			
Japan White—			
13 x 15	7	8	0
Canton—			
20 x 22	5	6	0
28 x 22	5	3	0
Japan Thrown Silk—			
White 22 x 22	10	8	0
White 13 x 15	11	0	0

Metals (500 lbs.)

Yellow metal Sheets "Dittman"	220	to	225
"I. C. C."	220	to	225
Copper Sheets	305	to	310

Cement—

"Nilgiri" brand per cwt.	2	0	0
"Dalmia" ,,	2	0	0
"Hand" brand per cask	12	0	0
,, per bag of 94 lbs.	2	8	0

Tanned Hides—	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	0	11	6	to	0	11	9
Up-countries ,,	0	11	0	to	0	11	3
Coasts 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	0	10	9	to	0	11	0
Tanned Goat—							
Good	1	9	0	to	1	14	0
Fair	1	7	0	to	1	9	0
Common	1	6	0	to	1	8	0
Tanned Sheep—							
Good	1	9	0	to	1	12	0
Fair	1	7	0	to	1	9	0
Common	1	6	0	to	1	8	0

Oil seeds (Machined)	Rs.	A.	P.
Groundnuts (531 lbs.)	30	0	0
Castor Seed (165 lbs.)	10	0	0
Produce—			
Rice boiled, Cocanada (160 lbs.)	8	2	0
,, Calcutta Nagara (164 lbs.)	6	12	0
Raw Rice, Rangoon broken A. 1 (220 lbs.)	8	12	0
Pepper (Tellicherry) pure (25 lbs. maund)	4	6	0
,, Bydgi (25 lbs. a maund)	5	8	0
Ginger (Dry) Calicut, per Candy of 500 lbs.	62	0	0
Jaggery (Baram of 500 lb.) 1st quality	41	0	0
,, ,, 2nd quality	37	0	0
Housegram (Tirupatur) per bag of 216 lbs	6	10	0
Turmeric (per baram of 500 lbs.)	65	0	0
Tubacco leaf (500 lbs. of cigar & chewing quality.)	135	0	0
Tubacco leaf (500 lbs. of snuff quality)	135 to 150		
Salt (Kovelong) per bag of 2 maunds	3	8	0
Pure Ghee (per tin of $37\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.)	26	0	0
Tea Lipton (Lakshmi) per case of 80 lbs.	37	8	0
Coffee (Mangalore) per candy of 500 lbs.	135	0	0
,, (Nilgiri) ,,	112	0	0

Bangalore—Mysore Chamber of Commerce.

Silk—The local silk market has not been active during the week. Rates continue to be steady.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Kempanahalli Silk per seer of $26\frac{1}{2}$ tolas	2	10	0	to	2	12	0
Sidlaghatta ,, ,,	3	4	0	to	3	8	0
Closepet ,, ,,	2	8	0	to	2	10	0
Chickballapur ,, ,,	2	14	0	to	3	0	0
Kyalanur ,, ,,	2	12	0	to	3	0	0
Mudavadi ,, ,,	2	10	0	to	2	12	0
Channapatna ,, ,,	2	3	0	to	2	6	0
Kollegal Silk per maund of 1,000 tolas	90	0	0	to	150	0	0
Silkwaste per maund of 28 lbs.	7	8	0	to	8	8	0

Godavari Chamber of Commerce—Cocanada

Per bag of 166 lbs. nett Loose	Rs.	A.	P.
Sarva Paddy	4	14	0
Dalva Paddy	4	2	0
Garikisannam Paddy	...		
Per bag of 164 lbs. nett Loose			
Raw Rice No. 1 (Mill)	7	2	0
Do. No. 2 do.	..		
Boiled Rice No. 1 (Factory) with gunny	7	0	0
Do. No. 2	...		
Horse Gram	6	12	0
Bhoot Gram	...		
Green Gram	8	12	0
Black Gram	8	6	0
Red Gram big	7	12	0
Do. small	7	0	0
Raggy	6	8	0
Fenugreek	9	8	0
Mustard	10	0	0
Coriander Seed	22	12	0
Nux Vomica	5	0	0
Ground Nut Kernels	...		
Do. Poonac Loose	...		
Castor Poonac	3	11	0
Myrabolams	...		
Castorseed country with gunny	9	4	0
Gingelly seed white	...		
Do. Pyru	12	4	0
Gingelly seed Punasa with gunny	11	12	0
Do. black	.		
Cottonseed per bag of 150 lbs. nett	4	3	0
Per Candy of 500 lbs. nett			
Cane Jaggery	46	4	0
Chillies Guntur Loose	95	0	0
Do Country	100	0	0
Turmeric Do	70	0	0
Castor Oil (Factory)	63	0	0
Cocoanut Oil	...		
Ground Nut Oil	55	0	0
Ghee No. 1	300	0	0
Ghee No. 2	...		
Cotton white	...		
Do red	...		
Tobacco Pauty No. 1	...		

Per Candy of 550 lbs. nett

Tobacco Godavari Lanka long ...	...	...	
Do. Krishna do. ...	...	...	
Gunnies H.C. 40 x 28 ...	37	8	0
Do. K. ...	...	...	
Do. H.C. 34 x 28 ...	...	...	
Nellimarla 40 x 28 ...	...	...	
Do. (Smali) 34 x 28 ...	...	...	
Chittivalsa H.C. 40 x 28 ...	...	..	
Do. D.W. 40 x 28 ...	32	8	0
Do. (Small) H.C. 34 x 28 ...	...	...	
Yellow Metal Sheets 20 to 60 lbs. per ton	1,000	0	0
Parry & Co., Sugar per bag of $226\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Including Gunny ...	32	3	0
Gold Musa per Tola ...	40	12	0
Horse Sovereigns each ...	26	6	0
Silver Bullion per 100 Tolas ...	59	0	0

Bombay Millowners' Association, Bombay

PIECE-GOODS.

Grey, Unbleached.—

	Inch.	yds.	lbs.	Per lb	Rs.	A.	P.
Longcloth (Standard Quality) ...	37	$37\frac{1}{2}$	9	,, ...	0	9	5
,, (Fine Quality)	44	38	$7\frac{7}{8}$	,, ...	0	14	3
Shirtings	35	38	9	,, ...	0	8	11
,, (Vegetable Quality)	37	$37\frac{1}{2}$	9	,, ...	0	8	7
Leopard Cloth ...	43	38	$11\frac{1}{2}$	,, ...	0	8	11
Dhoties (upto $\frac{1}{2}$" nakhi Border) ...	32	9	$1\frac{3}{4}$	,, ...	0	9	9
,, (Calcutta, $\frac{5}{8}$" P.B.)	44	10	$1\frac{11}{16}$	,,	Not quoted.		
Drills ...	$29\frac{1}{2}$	40	$13\frac{1}{2}$	,,	Not quoted.		
Domestics	35	40	$13\frac{1}{4}$	,, ...	0	7	8
,,	35	40	12	,, ...	0	7	3
Salita	40	66	25	,,	Not quoted.		
Chadars	50	6	$2\frac{1}{4}$	,, ...	0	9	2

White Bleached.—

	Inch.	yds.		Rs.	A.	P.
Longcloth	34	40	Per Piece ...	11	0	0
Drill	27	42	,, ...	7	9	9

Yarn.—

					Rs.	A.	P.
4s (All Waste)	...	...	.	Per lb.	0	3	5
$6\frac{1}{2}$s (,,)	...	...	...	,, ...	0	4	0
$8\frac{1}{2}$s	...	...	...	,, ...	0	5	1
$10\frac{1}{2}$s	...	...	...	,, ...	0	5	7
$12\frac{1}{2}$s	...	...	...	,, ...	0	5	11
16s	...	...	...	,, ...	0	6	5
20s	...	...	...	,, ...	0	7	0
24s	...	...	...	,, ...	0	7	6
32s	...	...	...	,, ...	0	8	10
40s	...	...	...	,,	Not quoted.		
60s	...	..	...	,,	Not quoted.		
80s	...	...	...	,,	Not quoted.		

Salem District—Chamber of Commerce

	From Rs.	A.	To Rs.	A.
I Per Bag of 55 M.M.—				
Paddy (Samba) ...	5	8	...	
Paddy (Kar) ..	5	0	...	
Rice (Raw) ...	12	0	12	4
Rice (Boiled) ...	10	0	10	8
Kambu ...	4	8	5	0
Cholam ...	5	0	5	8
Ragi ...	5	8	5	12
Red Gram ...	8	4	8	8
Red Gram Dhall ...	12	0	13	0
Black Gram ...	12	0	..	
Black Gram Dhall ...	12	4	...	
Wheat (Kollis) ...	12	0	...	
Green Grams ...	10	8	21	0
Horse Gram ...	8	8	8	12
Beans ...	11	8	12	0
Coriander ...	9	0	9	8
Mustards ...	12	0	13	0
Per Pothi of 10 Mds.—				
Turmeric (Finger) ...	31	0	32	0
Turmeric (Bulb) ...	30	0	31	0
Tamarind ...	7	0	12	0
Jaggery ...	21	0	22	0
Coffee (Shevaroys) Per Mds.—..				
Peaberry ...	9	8	9	12
Parchment ...	7	0	7	4
Cherry ...	...		...	
Native Coffee ...	5	8	5	12
Kappas or Unginned Cotton 305 lbs.—				
Cambodia 1st crop ...	32	0	33	0
Cambodia 2nd crop ...	28	0	30	0
Karunganni 1st crop ...	...		...	
,, 2nd crop ...	...		...	
Ukkan, etc. 1st crop ...	...		...	
,, 2nd crop ...	...		...	
Cotton Seeds (Cambodia) 100 lbs.	2	8	2	12
Miscellaneous.—				
Chillies bag of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mds. ...	6	8	...	
Galnuts (Kalroyans) 100 M.M.	3	0	6	0
Onions per maund	...		...	
Garlicks ,,	...		...	
Seekai or Soapnuts ,,	...		...	
Jeerakam ,,	...		...	
Groundnuts, unshelled, 100 M.M.	3	0	5	0
,, (shelled) 530 lbs.	31	0	32	0
Castor seeds 168 lbs.	9	0	9	4
Gingelly seeds 100 M.M.	15	0	17	0
Groundnut oil, tin of 38 lbs.	..		...	
Castor oil ,,	...		...	
Gingelly oil ,,	...		...	
Ghee ,,	...		...	
Honey ,,	...		...	
General Review	...		...	

Assam

Chillies:—Tinnevelley—1st quality, 33 pagodas per candy of 500 lbs ... ... Rs. 150 0 0

Corriander:—Varieties—Calcutta, Goana—19 pagodas per candy of 500 lbs. ... ... Rs. 66 0 0

Garlic:—Calcutta—1st quality, per candy of 500 lbs. ... ... Rs. 33 0 0

Turmaric:—Calcutta—1st quality, per candy of 500 lbs. ... ... Rs. 66 0 0

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Proceedings of Public Bodies

SOUTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Title of holders of Government Promissory Notes.

The Chamber addressed the following communication to the Finance Department, Government of India, on the above subject:—

"The attention of my Committee has been drawn to the nervousness that has been caused in the Government Securities' market by reason of the recent decision of the Privy Council by which the holders of renewed Government Promissory notes remain liable for any bad title of holders of the original notes. The decision of the Privy Council completely reversed the position so far vouchsafed to the holder of Government Securities under the Government Securities Act and Manual and the Guide Book for Investors in Government of India securities. The holders of such notes have been assured under the above Statutes and Regulations that on the renewal of a note after due enquiry and investigation it becomes a new contract free from the defects of the original note, if any, such assurances become explicit when Sections 16 and 21 of the Government Securities Act of 1920 are read with paragraphs 36, 42, 59 and 60 of the Guide Book for Investors in Government Securities and paragraphs 35 and 40 of the Government Securities Manual. The Privy Council's decision goes so far to neutralise those assurances as to lay down that the renewer of the note and subsequent holders become liable to Government for a period of not less than 60 years for reinbursement of Government for claims under the original note.

"My Committee are aware that the Government Promissory note is entitled to be treated just like any other negotiable instrument and that the same incidents of negotiation should be available to it. But the instructions issued under the authority of Government mentioned above completely altered the position and hundreds and thousands of transactions have been taking place on the basis of those assurances.

"In the circumstances my Committee are strongly of opinion that Government might not take undue advantage of the Privy Council decision so as to profit at the expense of unsuspecting dealers in the market who dealt with the Securities on a perfect and correct understanding of the Government's attitude and are now to be penalised under the Privy Council decision for no fault of their own. It is open to Government to state that notwithstanding the Privy Council's decision, probably arrived at without taking congnisance of the existing instructions and assurances of Government contained in the Manual, the renewers of Government Promissory note upto the time of the Privy Council decision shall not have any greater liability on that account. Apart from that, my Committee desire to invite the attention and sympathy of Government to the rather harsh application of the liability of the parties for a period of 60 years from the time of renewal for any defect in the original note. Government would recognise that it is an unduly long period during which the notes, if existent at all, would have undergone many renewals and would have changed hands a very large number of times. It would be very unfair to trace the liability of the original renewer through a priod of 60 years and through many changes of hands. There is no doubt that the position of holders of Government Securities as enunciated by the Privy Council would seriously hamper the popularity of Government paper and handicap those institutions which under Statutes are obliged to keep a certain percentage of Government paper in their portfolios. Government probably are aware of the risk to which these institutions are becoming exposed by the change in the law. Neither is there any chance of the risk being reduced in any considerable by the insistence by those institutions in all cases o fdoubt on the renewal of the notes before they are taken up, because such insistence again hampers negotiability and quick transfer of the instruments, which are important features that appeal to the public.

"In the circumstances my Committee request that Government may be pleased to notify the inapplicability of the decision to the past cases and to reduce the liability of renewers consequent on the decision of the Privy Council to a more reasonable period."

The Government have replied as follows:—

"It is not possible for Government to accept the suggestion of your Chamber that in respect of all Government Promissory notes renewed prior to the Privy Council judgment in the case Bank of India *vs* the Secretary of State, they should forego the right of action against a holder who acquired title thereto through a forged endorsement. Through this suggestion Government are, in effect, asked to guarantee the validity of all endorsements on Government Promissory notes which were accepted for renewal before the Privy Council judgment. The Public Debt Offices are clearly not in a position to verify the correctness of all endorsements. To do so they would, *inter alia*, have to keep records of the specimen signatures of all parties who are likely to be endorsers of Government Promissory notes; this is obviously impracticable. All that they are in a position to do, in the majority of cases, is to verify that the endorsements are *prima facie* in order and after doing so Government are prepared to issue a new note free from any defects in the old one. In so doing, Government rely on the right, inherent in a negotiable instrument in the form of a promissory note, through a fraudulent endorsement. This has been the position all along and the Privy Council Judgment does not confer on Government any new right which they did not confer on Government any new right which they did not enjoy before and consequently the question of the inapplicability of that decision to any cases past or present does not arise.

"Your Chamber have referred to the liability of the parties for a period of sixty years from the time of renewal for any defect in title to the old note. They have obviously overlooked section 18 (III) (c) of the Indian Securities Act, 1920, by which the liability of Government in respect of a renewed note is limited to a period of six years from the date of renewal. It is obvious that Government would not pay out a claim which was statute-barred, nor make a claim unless it had itself to admit liability to the bona fide holder of the note. In effect therefore the six years' bar operates in favour of holders of Government securities as well as the Government. It is of course impossible to give any general undertaking since the circumstances of cases may differ; but Government do not consider that the legal position as set out above is unsatisfactory nor do they think it necessary to alter it or to give any undertaking that they will forego any of their rights under it."

Timber Tax

The Chamber addressed the following communication to the Corporation of Madras on the question of Timber Tax:—

"The timber merchants of Madras city have been handicapped in various ways by the manner in which the Corporation timber tax is assessed, levied and collected. This Chamber is glad to note that some of the grievances have already come to the notice of the Corporation authorities and are understood to be receiving attention *viz.* those relating to certain traffic from outside the city not being assessable and consequent undue competition. I am directed to request that in re-examing the operation of the tax the following matter may be given due consideration for a revision of the basis of the operation of the tax.

"The Corporation timber tax is a flat rate of Rs. 5 per ton on all wood and timber of whatever value. The result is that while its operation on Rangoon teak costing about Rs. 175 per ton is reasonable its operation on packing planks costing about Rs. 25 per ton, or on mango planks costing about Rs. 37-8-0 per ton, or on jungle wood costing about Rs. 50 per ton is excessively hard. Obviously it could not be the intention of the law to subject all varieties of such wide variance in price to the same incidence of taxation, so that the tax is 20% of the price in one case and 3% in another case. It is an unjustifiable hardship tending to restrict trade only to the more valuable varieties of timber which are evidently the imported qualities. Indigenous wood and timber is thus overburdened with the tax proportionately.

"In the circumstance I am to request you to be good enough to lower the tax in respect of the cheaper qualities so that there would be more equitable incidence of the tax. I may add that at a time when timber is becoming less and less used in house building, the trade requires special support to sustain itself and the Chamber fully believes that the Corporation being vitally interested in maintaining the business activity of the city would come to its rescue."

Daily List of Imports and Exports

The Chamber made a representation to the Central Board of Revenue on the question of stoppage of publication of Daily List of Imports and Exports of the Madras Port. It was pointed out that the daily list is an important publication to the merchants as well as to the public as it gives an idea of the stocks and prices in the market and the volume and declared value of goods thereby enabling the people to know whether they are buying at current prices. Owing to the declaration of war there is bound to be undue profiteering in the absence of authentic information on landed cost. The Chamber therefore requested Government to continue the publication.

The Government have recommenced its publication in a modified form.

Abbreviated Addresses and Trunk Telephone Calls

With regard to the renewal of abbreviated telegraphic addresses when they are not acceptable for foreign telegrams, the Chamber made the following representation to the Government:—

"The attention of the Chamber has been drawn to the disallowance of the abbreviated addresses in foreign telegrams. Such addresses are useful to firms and companies as there may be perfectly confidential handling of messages. Further the owners are as reluctant to change them as they are to change their own business names." It was pointed out by the Chamber that the parties have to make extra payments for the renewal of addresses and that Government stand to benefit on that score. The Chamber had therefore requested Government that the parties should not be submitted to a further loss by demanding renewal at a time when there is no prospect of their use in sight.

On the attention of the Chamber having been drawn to the disallowance of Trunk Telephone

call both to Burma and Ceylon the Chamber pointed out that in view of the close proximity of the two countries they should be treated as though they are integral parts of India proper, that the basis of the charges for calls to those places also corroborates that idea and that the control of H. M.'s Government in those two places is at least as complete as in India. Moreover the Indian population in those places is large and there is every possibility of constant intercourse between them. Therefore the Chamber urged Government to reconsider the decision and restore the Trunk Telephone call to Ceylon and Burma.

The Chamber also referred to the system of issuing Trunk Telephone call bills direct from the Central Accounting Office, Delhi, to the subscribers which has led to complete ignorance in other circle Headquarters about the bills, particulars of calls, defaults and withholding of service. The Chamber has had reports of non-receipt of bills and subsequent withholding of service without notice to the subscriber. Hence the Chamber suggested the decentralisation of such works without loss of efficiency referred to in the Administration Report of the Postal and Telegraphs Department for the year 1937-38 and requested Government to take necessary steps on the matter.

Madras General Sales Tax

The Chamber addressed the following Communication to the Revenue department, Govt. of Madras on the above subject:—

"In the course of discussion in the Madras Legislative Assembly on the Madras General Sales Tax (Turnover and Assessment) Rules, 1939, on the 7th August 1939 (pages 272-3 of Debates) the Hon'ble the Premier stated with reference to the exclusion of the excise duty paid on salt that the claim for similar exclusion of the excise duty paid on matches and sugar would be considered. As no decision on the point has yet been announced I am directed to draw the attention of Government to the omission and to request that the consideration be expedited in view of the Act and Rules having come into force from 1st October 1939.

2. As the Hon'ble the Premier made a point of the high proportion of the excise duty in the wholesale price of the commodity concerned I may refer to the present position briefly. Sugar is selling round about Rs. 30 per bag of 2 cwts., on which an excise duty of Rs. 4 per bag had been paid by the manufacturer. Matches are selling at Re. 1-13-6 per gross of boxes each containing 40 matches, on which a duty of Re. 1 per gross had been paid by the manufacturer.

3. I am to suggest that an early decision on the matter will be helpful."

The Chamber had made a representation to the Government of Madras requesting the following commodities to be included for rebate under Section 7 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act.

- Vermicelli
- Toilet articles
- Jaggery and sugar candy
- Gold thread
- Curry powder, pickles and pappadams
- Granite stones
- Black tamarind
- Tea
- Rubber goods
- Mica
- Mats and Mattings and brushes
- Toys
- Aerated waters
- Syrups and essences
- Biscuits
- Insecticudes
- Salts
- Slates and marbles
- Arecanut
- Bangles and buttons
- Honey and wax
- Beer and liquors
- Books and publications
- Edge tools
- Dairy products
- Cashewnut
- Ammunitions
- Apparel
- Scientific and musical instruments
- Vehicles
- Indigo
- Gloy
- Lemongrass oil
- Cinema films
- Clocks and watches
- Electrical goods
- Artificial Silk piecegoods
- Tinned or canned fruits, fish and provisions
- Fish—fresh and dried
- Fish oil and guano

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY—AUGUST 1939

Sales Tax in Bombay

Early in August, the attention of the Committee of the Association was drawn to a ruling given by the Government of Bombay that the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1939, was applicable to roller cloth, clearer cloth, sizing flannel and other similar cloths. A representation was therefore submitted to Government urging those cloths should be exempted by Government. To which the committee have since been informed that Government have not decided from whom the sales tax should be levied and what exemptions, if any, should be allowed and that the proposals of the Association will be considered duly.

Madras Port Trust—September 1939:

Resolved, with reference to the telegram from the Government of India, Department of Communications, No. 19-p (73)/39, dated the 4th September 1939, on the subject of their proposal to exempt, under Section 34 of the Indian Ports Act, from payment of Port dues British merchant vessels entering the port for the purpose of gathering information about location of enemy ships or for instructions as to the route to be followed, that Government be advised that the Board agrees to the proposal.

Resolved, with reference to Resolution No. 319, dated the 9th November 1934, to approve and confirm the Chairman's action in introducing with effect from the 2nd Sept. 1939, the system of admission to the Harbour premises by tokens.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES —AUGUST 1939

Corruption in Railway Goods Sheds

Early in the last year a letter was received from the General Manager, E. I. Railway regarding rules for registration of general merchandise brought to goods sheds for despatch so that no preferential treatment might be shown by the staff to any group or individual. Recently a member of the Chamber having extensive business in cotton drew the attention of the Council to the great inconvenience being caused to the business public due to wide-spread practice in the railway goods offices of receiving illegal gratification and suggested that non-official enquiry should be made in the matter. The Council of the Chamber treated the complaint as too general and therefore it was decided that no representation could lie to the E. I. Railway Administration. The matter was, therefore, referred to the Chamber's representative on the East Indian Railway Local Advisory Committee, Mr. R. R. Gupta, with the request to intimate the problem of corruption to the next meeting of the Advisory Committee.

BUYERS' AND SHIPPERS' CHAMBER, KARACHI—AUGUST 1939

Collapse of the Chinese Dollar

With regard to the heavy decline in the price of goods imported from China to India which consequently brought about a sudden fall in the Indian prices of goods in respect of which the competition from Chinese imports exists the Chamber urged that the Government should take necessary steps by imposing necessary countervailing duties or otherwise to counteract the effect of Chinese depreciated currency in Indian Trade and Industry.

Shipping Companies and the Present Tri-Partite Agreement

The Chamber has sent a representation to the Government of India regarding the reported unhelpful attitude of the British Shipping interests to come to a settlement with Indian shipping companies as regards the latter's claim for adequate participation in coastal as well as overseas traffic.

Pending Trade Marks Applications

Name and Address of Applicant	Trade Mark	Article for which Registration is applied for
Greens perfumerly products, 23, Javad Hussain Khan St., Royapetta, Madras.	Eagle	Perfumes.
Syed Rasheed, Bazar St., Hosur.	Sultan	Beedies.
Sri Jayalakshmi & Co., Annapillay St., Madras.	(a) Lion (b) Kamadhenu	Rice bags.
D. B. Ramachandar, 306, Big Bazar, Bangalore.	Weldon gold	Imitation gold jewellers.
M. B. Deen & Co., Bangalore.	Army Brand Double Scissors Three Scissors	For soaps.
K. S. Kasim Sahib 15, Mannarswami Koil St., Rayapuram, Madras.	Tamil flag	Beedies.
Somasundaram Mills, Coimbatore.	Nos. 501, 502, 505 & 286	for bleached dhoties and towels.
M. A. Aleem, 12, Commissary Bazar, Vellore.	Black dog	Soaps.
Chandrakant Bros., Mint St., Madras.	Milk land	Condensed milk.
M. Yakub Baig, Bara Inam St., Guntur.	Tarazu	Beedies.
M. Ramanarayanan Chettiar & K. Venkataramanan Chettiar, Thirumalai, Tirupathi.	Sree Venkateswarasami	Pictures.
R. Gaffar Sahib, Mittaikara St., Vellore.	Peepa	Beedies.
P. Sreesailamayya, Bodvel.	Kulpavall Vaidna Sala	Business man.

FINANCE

Treasury Bills Position

(In Thousands of Rupees)

Week-ending 1938		Treasury Bill sales.	Average Discount etc.	Total Outstandings etc.
Jan. 5 1939	...	1,09,00	2 9 2	29,56,75
,, 12	...	1,53,50	2 10 0	31,10,25
,, 19	...	1,70,00	2 9 10	30,80,25
,, 26	...	2,38,00	2 9 9	30,68,25
February 2	...	1,67,75	2 10 0	29,36,00
,, 9	...	1,38,25	2 9 10	27,58,75
,, 16	...	1,99,50	2 10 0	26,53,25
,, 23	...	4,48,75	2 9 10	27,33,25
March 2	...	3,42,25	2 9 4	25,71,75
,, 9	...	1,59,50	2 8 0	25,20,75
,, 16	...	2,61,75	2 7 0	26,14,25
,, 23	...	1,50,00	2 5 10	26,50,25
,, 30	...	1,50,00	2 5 3	26.79,25
April 6	...	1,50,00	2 5 8	27,29,25
,, 13	...	1,13,25	2 5 0	26,89,00
,, 20	...	1,64,00	2 5 11	26,83,00
,, 27	...	1,56,00	2 7 0	26,01,00
May 4	...	1,96,25	2 5 0	26,29,50
,, 11	...	1,80,00	2 1 10	26,41,25
,, 18	...	2,00,00	1 15 2	26,41,75
,, 25	...	9,00,00	1 10 2	23,93,00
June 1	...	2,00,00	1 3 10	23,50,75
,, 8	...	2,00,00	0 15 9	23,91,25
,, 15	...	2,00,00	0 14 10	23,29,50
,, 22	...	2,00,00	0 14 9	24,29,50
,, 29	...	2,00,00	0 14 11	24,79,50
July 7	...	1,50,00	0 14 8	23,16,25
,, 14	...	2,50,00	0 14 6	23,66,25
,, 21	...	3,35,50	0 13 0	25,37,75
,, 28	...	4,54.50	0 13 0	28,36,25
August 5	...	3,68,50	0 14 0	30,18,50
,, 12	...	3,35,00	0 14 0	31,93,50
,, 19	...	3,72,75	1 0 1	16,62,50
,, 26	...	2,00,00	1 14 8	33,66,25
September 2	...	1,50,00	2 12 10	33,16,25
,, 9	...	1,50,00	2 12 0	33,66,25
,, 16	...	1,86,50	2 12 0	32,52.75
,, 23	...	2,21.75	2 11 8	32,74.50
,, 30	...	3,05.00	2 11 2	33,79.50

Currency Notes issued in India and Burma

(In Crores of Rupees)

		1936	1937	1938	1939
January	...	194	204	213	203
February	...	194	208	213	205
March	...	195	208	214	207
April	...	195	208	214	207
May	..	196	207	214	207
June	...	198	208	214	211
July	...	201	212	213	214
August	...	202	213	215	217
September	...	203	213	212	
October	...	203	214	209	
November	...	202	214	208	
December	...	201	214	206	

Gold Exports from India

(In Thousands of Rupees)

		1936	1937	1938	1939
January	...	2,71,71	2,38,62	1,54,37	6,54
February	...	2,63,89	1,15,09	1,99,39	97,38
March	...	2,08,42	1.19,26	80,60	1,50,12
April	..	2,79,88	1,83,27	1,24,04	1,04,02
May	...	3,28,06	1,47,13	1,10,36	1,27,27
June	...	2,79,58	81,52	70,17	73,32
July	...	4,04,83	2,40,27	3,05,05	3,04,76
August	...	2,25,74	1,44,01	2,01,15	1,53,82
September	..	2,21,31	1,44,81	30,20	
October	...	2,19,07	1,30,46	2,15,90	
November	...	3,58,28	1,17,57	68,20	
December	...	1,55,71	1,65,73	38	
Total	...	33,15,94	18,27,74	15,59,81	

Current and Time Deposits of Scheduled Banks in India and Burma

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Month.		Current Deposits. 1937	1938	1939	Time Deposits. 1937	1938	1939	Total. 1937	Percentage of Cash to Liabilities. 1937
January	...	132,80	130,19	128,93	102,60	110,00	108,50	235,60	9.81
February	...	131,30	129,03	127,37	103,40	110,13	108,29	235,60	10.93
March	...	133,20	128,58	130,66	104,70	108,27	107,29	238,90	12.02
April	...	135,54	128,04	128,61	105,63	110,09	108,50	238,10	
May	...	134,51	127,28	129,49	107,38	110,43	108,96	237,70	
June	...	133,19	127,14	131.90	106,05	107,70	199,12	234,80	
July	...	133,64	129,71	140,74	108,42	107,11	107,39	236,80	
August	...	134,00	129,27		110,27	106,97		236,20	
September	...	132,95	131,16		110,18	101,21		232,40	
October	..	134,28	134,21		109,45	106,30			
November	...	135,66	134,68		108,98	106,12			
December	...	131,53	130,15		110,96	103,44			

Madras Clearing House Returns

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1918—19	25,48	1928—29	65,73
1919—20	33,95	1929—30	82,19
1920—21	75,79	1930—31	50,36
1921—22	39,54	1931—32	43,97
1922—23	45,13	1932—33	48,85
1923—24	55,41	1933—34	53,19
1924—25	55,96	1934—35	56,22
1925—26	56,80	1935—36	69,23
1926—27	54,53	1936—37	91,39
1927—28	59,79	1937—38	104,05
		1938—39	127,48

	1938	1939
January	8,67	777
February	8,83	795
March	9,50	1,035
April	9,32	798
May	8,72	791
June	7,77	910
July	9,10	750
August	7,04	665
September	9,46	846
October	6,98	
November	6,81	
December	9,21	

Purchase of Sterling by Government or Reserve Bank of India (000's of £)

		1937	1938	1939
January	...	9,588	3,270	6,495
February	...	8,130	4,945	1,000
March	...	4,155	4,667	2,465
April	...	5,480	18	2,280
May	...	95	Nil	Nil
June	...	985	Nil	2,375
July	...	425	415	Nil
August	...	753	255	3,520
September	...	80	630	8,460
October		3,035	1,530	
November		650	1,135	
December		570	1,193	
Total ...		33,946	18,058	

Total Purchase of Sterling in 1933	27,900
,, ,, ,, ,, 1934	47,459
,, ,, ,, ,, 1935	28,961
,, ,, ,, ,, 1936	42,699
,, ,, ,, ,, 1937	33,946

FOREIGN AND COASTING TRADE

MADRAS PROVINCE

Merchandise Imports from and Exports to Foreign Countries

	Imports 1938	Imports 1939	Exports 1938	Exports 1939
January	222,01,632	200,50,335	286,80,051	326,79,611
February	220,34,055	224,87,288	310,51,101	278,64,011
March	296,46,619	315,09,924	438,55,666	381,03,546
April	206,77,387	171,39,842	284,46,598	210,65,187
May	236,92,211	263,00,487	307,15,005	332,45,931
June	213,55,047	297,60,623	302,45,497	426,15,992
July	185,31 779	273,86,494	313,55,212	394,10,782
August	183,74,370	222,10,392	277,65,899	327,22,704
September	148,77,946	...	301,38,438	...
October	178,90,375	...	269,74,001	...
November	215,30,001	...	276,64,308	...
December	153,29,284	...	236,78,700	...

External Coasting Import and Export Trade (Indian and Foreign Merchandise) of Madras Province

	Imports 1938	Imports 1939	Exports 1938	Exports 1939
January	107,64,550	74,50,870	68,95,131	52,28,067
February	86,94,662	89,31,357	57,88,494	62,62,799
March	110,42,485	80,61,980	87,11,040	77,31,787
April	•78,18,095	63,64,686	59,60,520	49,10,911
May	79,71,660	101,39,378	56,38,693	77,53,998
June	59,45,217	56,25,922	61,59,579	46,60,332
July	73,50,189	36,52,126	52,48,107	30,09,391
August	64,70,097	...	33,27,696	...
September	58,02,074	...	59,10,506	...
October	51,57,807	...	58,05,017	...
November	93,89,558	...	80,08,158	...
December	65,81,601	...	54,66,493	...

RAILBORNE TRADE OF MADRAS PROVINCE—(*In tons*)

* CHIEF SOURCSE † CHIEF DESTINATION

CEMENT

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	2712.2	3215 5	1898.8	593.6
February ...	3842.1	4072.6	2012.7	710.7
March ...	3109.2	...	2154.2	...
April ...	6186.8	...	2431.1	...
May ...	3556.5	...	3099.2	...
June ...	2858.4	...	2346.1	...
July ...	2773.1	...	2020.5	...
August ...	3717.0	...	2168.5	...
September ...	2250.3	...	1926.6	...
October ...	2233.7	...	1992.5	...
November ...	2518.6	...	1127.3	...
December ...	2865.2	...	1292.5	...
...	37623.1	...	24470.3	...

*Nizam's Dominions, Central Provinces † Mysore.

COFFEE.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	71.6	99.4	34.1	30.0
February	41.0	123 0	35.7	32.3
March	92.7	...	29.2	...
April	109.9	...	22.8	...
May	78.1	...	35.2	...
June	51.0	...	21.1	...
July	55.8	...	27.5	...
August	69.8	...	32.7	...
September	54.2	...	246.9	...
October	57.8	...	24.3	...
November	41.6	...	29.8	...
December	57.6	...	37.1	...
	781.1	...	576.4	...

* Mysore. † Mysore.

COTTON YARN

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	1072.9	892.6	1041.6	1067.3
February	813.7	701.2	848.2	1116.3
March	993.0	...	760.2	...
April	851.7	...	797.7	...
May	919.9	...	941.3	...
June	979.4	...	734 9	...
July	968.3	...	1067.2	...
August	915.7	...	1054.9	...
September	689.5	...	937.2	..
October	601.9	...	930.8	...
November	888.4	...	832.4	...
December	897.9	...	919.9	...
	10592.3	...	10866.3	...

* Bombay and Mysore. † Calcutta Bombay, and Mysore.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	1100.6	1536.9	647.5	652.6
February ...	1125.1	1354.6	619.5	645.1
March ...	1204.4	...	730.9	..
April ...	1203.9	...	621.5	...
May ...	1188.6	...	573.9	...
June ...	1431.6	...	538.6	...
July ...	1206.7	...	493.2	...
August ...	1694.9	...	578.3	...
September ...	1997.9	...	707.4	...
October ...	1459.9	...	732.9	...
November ...	1678.3	...	660.9	...
December ...	1692.5	...	616.8	...
...	16984.4	...	7521.4	...

* Bombay and Mysore. † Calcutta, Bombay, and Mysore.

PADDY.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	1915.6	36911.9	136.5	250.9
February	4932.9	5969.7	130.1	206.7
March	6698.4	...	112.6	..
April	3785.1	...	132.6	...
May	5691.8	...	100.0	...
June	3931.7	...	028.1	...
July	1802.8		91.4	...
August	891.8	...	1992.6	...
September	1551.7	...	524.9	...
October	2006.1	...	669.1	...
November	1314.4	...	114.3	...
December	4438.8	...	249.8	...
	38961.1	...	4282.0	...

* Orissa and Central Provinces. † Bombay

RICE.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	10613.4	9505.7	13976.7	12164.4
February	12918.1	8200.5	11603.7	11608.6
March	10789.9	...	12944.1	...
April	10895.5	...	10010.7	...
May	8005.2	...	13095.5	...
June	6691.9	...	16288.9	...
July	5966.7	...	13309.9	...
August	6781.2	...	11222.4	...
September	6552.2	...	13636.7	...
October	7742.2	...	14421.9	...
November	6760.9	...	16019.8	...
December	20047.4	...	10336.3	...
	113764.6	...	156866.6	...

* Orissa, Central Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Punjab. † Mysore, Nizam's Dominions, Bombay.

RAW HIDES.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	1277.9	2182.9	76.9	68.0
February ...	689.2	1497.2	73.8	85.6
March ...	1286.5	...	68.2	...
April ...	728.2	...	35.7	.
May ...	843.4	...	24.7	...
June ...	685.8	...	47.6	...
July ...	760.8	...	54.9	...
August ...	1313 6	...	68.2	...
September ...	1207.4	...	52.4	...
October ..	1250.9	...	43.8	...
November ...	1334.0	...	40.4	...
December ..	2071.4	...	56.6	...
	13849.1	...	643.2	...

* Bengal, Orissa Central Provinces. † Mysore.

RAW SKINS

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	752.2	611.0	46.2	67.3
February	728.9	628.3	48.6	29.4
March	768.5	...	45.3	...
April	587 9	...	27.6	...
May	843.4	...	24.7	...
June	615 1	...	33.1	...
July	542.5	...	52.6	...
August	656.9	...	39.8	...
September	568.2	...	58.5	...
October	688.2	...	47.3	...
November	568.3	...	62.0	...
December	658.2	...	65.8	...
	7978.3	...	551.5	...

* Mysore, Central Provinces. Bombay, Nizam's Dominions. † Mysore

LEATHER

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	353.9	...	83.2	...
February	278.4	384.8	65.3	76.6
March	334.5	...	66.9	...
April	368.0	...	95.3	..
May	402.0	...	57.9	...
June	367.9	...	72.2	...
July	328.7	...	60.5	...
August	447.1	...	63.4	...
September	433.8	...	87.1	...
October	478.6	...	76.4	...
November	421.7	...	80.8	...
December	452.7	...	79.5	...
	4667.3	...	888.5	...

* Mysore, Nizam's Dominions. † Bengal, Bombay and Mysore.

IRON AND STEEL GOODS.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	7165.8	6783.0	1876.9	2571.3
February ...	6559.4	16809.2	1990.5	1589.1
March ...	9745.1	...	2132.2	...
April ...	10088.1	...	2575.4	...
May ...	10521.3	...	1681.9	...
June ...	7743.8	...	1066.4	...
July ...	8270.0	...	2086.5	...
August ...	10064.7	...	1257.5	...
September ...	5640.5	...	2618.3	...
October ...	6472.0	...	1382.2	...
November .	5251.9	...	1861.6	...
December ...	7866.4	...	2228.0	..
	95389.0		22757.4	

* Behar, Bengal, Mysore, Bombay. † Mysore. Bombay. Nizam's Dominions.

OIL CAKES.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	4517.1	6259.3	74.4	90.3
February	3051.7	4033.4	52.4	64.9
March	4082.7	...	107.2	...
April	5007.6	...	205.6	...
May	3586.6	...	1681.9	...
June	4988.9	...	113.3	...
July	4752.5	...	31.6	...
August	2860.1	...	45.8	...
September	2963.6	...	36.1	...
October	4213.6	...	33.8	...
November	2912.6	...	30.3	...
December	5953.3	...	97.3	...
	48890.3		2509.7	

* Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Bombay, Central Provinces, Orissa. † Mysore and Bombay.

VEGETABLE OILS.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	514.5	874.5	2609.2	2146.2
February	422.9	787.4	2158.9	2522[illegible]
March	491.7	...	2542.6	...
April	430.6	...	1864.6	...
May	476.2	...	1893.4	...
June	560.6	...	1826.5	...
July	551.2	...	1785.9	...
August	471.3	...	1284.7	...
September	488.3	...	1411.4	...
October	550.1	...	1329.0	...
November	538.9	...	2099.2	...
December	913.8	...	2569.2	...
	6410.1		23374.6	

* Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Bombay. † Bengal, Mysore, Orissa, Bombay, Behar.

CASTOR SEED (In Tons)

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	546.3	451.2	22.8	Nil
February ...	1127.7	1248.9	37.6	Nil
March ...	732.1	...		...
April ...	1031.6	...	14.4	...
May ...	383.6	...	1.8	...
June ...	368.5	...	46.4	...
July ...	202.9	...	10.9	...
August ...	223.6	...	14.4	...
September ...	286.4	...	29.1	...
October ...	335.4	...	...	...
November ...	163.2	...	1.0	...
December ...	460.1	...	Nil	...
	586 1.4		178.4	

* Nizam's Dominions, Orissa. † Mysore.

COTTON SEED.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	2552.9	1482.9	3.1	131.0
February	1512.9	533.8	1.8	56.9
March	2454.7	...	8.5	...
April	3169.4	...	1.7	...
May	2761.8	...	36.9	...
June	2747.3	...	7.9	...
July	2421.7	...	0.8	...
August	1368.6	...	2.5	...
September	1370.3	...	1.4	...
October	794.2	...	...	...
November	1331.1	...	7.3	...
December	2068.2	...	16.9	...
	24561.1		88.8	

* Bombay, Nizam's Dominions. † Nizam's Dominions.

GROUNDNUT.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938.	Export 1939
January	10067.6	5027.9	6418.4	1347.3
February	4266.0	3113.2	4236.3	12155.1
March	7251.4	...	6280.3	...
April	3058.0	...	2207.4	...
May	2638.9	...	2659.2	...
June	4472.8	...	2610.7	...
July	6322.1	...	2918.6	...
August	3336.1	...	1476.4	...
September	1889.6	...	1919.1	...
October	3442.2	...	1887.6	...
November	9665.0	...	538.7	...
December	1229.2	...	11265.9	...
	57638.9		44418.6	

* Nizam's Dominions, Mysore. † Bombay, Bengal.

RAPE AND MUSTARD.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	437.7	261.7	50.7	7.7
February ...	340.9	1013 6	70.6	581.5
March ...	466.9	...	71.9	...
April ...	209.7	...	28.7	.
May ...	94.9	...	22.2	...
June ...	71.5	...	6.9	...
July ...	14.6	...	32.9	...
August ...	16.6	...	19.4	...
September ...	23.2	...	43.9	...
October ...	41.1	...	20.2	...
November ...	21.9	...	12.7	...
December ...	31.3	...	26.7	...
	1770.3		406.8	

* Orissa and Bengal.

GINGELLY SEED.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	2142.8	2439.4	24.8	1.5
February	3061.0	2808.1	3.4	4.6
March	2093.1	...	20.7	...
April	618.7	...	9.9	...
May	971.5	...	6.5	...
June	559.3	...	22.9	...
July	462.6	...	6.8	...
August	888.4	...	4.5	...
September	1161.3	...	5.5	...
October	3930.3	...	5.5	...
November	2803.6	...	1.1	...
December	4494.2	...	35.4	...
	23186.8		147.0	

* Nizam's Dominions, Orissa, Central Provinces. † Mysore and Orissa.

SALT.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	1107.9	1123.5	3816.3	4263.5
February	771.1	827.7	2144.9	3335.5
March	2648.7	...	2884.5	...
April	2188.6	...	4689.4	...
May	1724.9	...	5217.6	...
June	29.5	...	3790.3	...
July	6.8	...	2956.5	...
August	4.8	...	2582.6	...
September	7.9	...	3437.7	...
October	133.2	...	5029.5	...
November	1008.7	...	5287.4	...
December	1080.8	...	3547.9	...
	10712.9		45384.6	

* Bombay. † Orissa, Central Provinces, Nizam's Dominions, Mysore.

SUGAR—REFINED.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	5839.9	5720.6	809.8	677.2
February ...	5309.3	4071.7	1573.5	881.6
March ...	8682.9	...	1247.5	...
April ...	8918.8	...	647.8	...
May ...	6282.8	...	762 5	...
June ...	9458.9	...	1172.4	..
July ...	5541.0	...	870.1	...
August ...	3154.5	...	1199.1	...
September .	5916.9	...	1199.7	...
October ...	6437.9	...	706.9	...
November ...	3727.5	...	390.1	...
December ...	5892.1	...	618.6	...
...	75162.5	...	11198.0	...

* United Provinces, Behar, Mysore. † Bombay, Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Orissa.

JAGGERY AND MOLASSES.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	151.5	263.9	2760.4	3085.5
February	491.9	582.6	4161.5	5559.9
March	806.2	...	3886.1	...
April	153.8	...	2244.8	...
May	134.9	...	1791.6	...
June	203.0	...	994.5	
July	71.3	...	1864.9	...
August	101.4	...	1256.7	...
September	179.4	...	1102.2	...
October	109.3	...	752.8	...
November	46.9	...	934.6	...
December	349.2	...	1146.1	...
	2798.8	...	22896.2	..

* United Provinces, Mysore, Punjab. † Bombay, Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Central Provinces.

TEA.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	86.8	70.8	320.8	373.8
February	75.4	110.8	314.3	321.4
March	104.9	...	353.3	—
April	83.8	...	252.9	—
May	135.4	...	355.3	—
June	104.3	...	355.5	—
July	74.2	...	[illegible]	—
August	125.7	...	334.2	—
September	113.9	...	299.3	—
October	103.2	...	377.1	—
November	82.7	...	379.7	—
December	112.5	...	355.8	—
	1202.8	...	4032.2	...

* Calcutta † Bombay, Mysore.

RAW TOBACCO.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January ...	148.7	241.9	2191.7	1129.4
February ...	428.8	378.8	1389.9	676.4
March ...	651.8	...	1946.4	...
April ...	427.4	...	1545.9	...
May ...	310.5	...	1308.0	...
June ...	188.7	...	1181.9	...
July ...	270.3	...	1012.9	...
August ...	261.3	...	1106.7	...
September ...	215.4	...	604.7	...
October ...	219.9	...	1191.9	...
November ...	165.9	...	2059.2	...
December ...	221.9	...	...	...
...	3510.6	...	15539.2	...

* Mysore. † Myscre, Bombay, Calcutta, Orissa, Behar.

WOOD AND TIMBER.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1939
January	5153.7	4293.9	644.5	1074.9
February	5734.8	4532.9	970.1	981.8
March	6371.2	...	1063.9	...
April	6582.8	...	1225.2	...
May	4698.2	...	710.5	...
June	421.2	...	1115.9	...
July	2875.8	...	1085.3	...
August	1984.2	...	984.4	...
September	2912.7	...	1050.0	...
October	1249.2	...	751.3	...
November	2065.7	...	1148.5	...
December	3787.0	...	1036.4	...
	43836.5	...	11786.0	...

* Orissa, Nizam's Dominions, Central Provinces. Mysore, Bombay. † Mysore

RAW WOOL.

	Import 1938	Import 1939	Export 1938	Export 1936
January	16.2	16.8	46.1	66.8
February	47.8	30.9	47.4	74.9
March	23.6	...	26.4	...
April	9.4	...	48.2	...
May	3.9	...	47.9	...
June	12.4	...	35.4	...
July	18.3	...	61.4	...
August	36.5	...	54.6	...
September	14.3	...	176.1	...
October	23.4	...	26.2	...
November	13.6	...	61.9	...
December	22.3	...	39.9	...
	241.7	...	671.5	

* Bombay. † Bombay

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Trade Enquiries

A firm in New York desires to be put in touch with Indian exporters of Burlap (I. T. G. C. C. 72).

A firm in Ceylon wants the addresses of exporters in India of Cigarette paper in continuous bobbins. (I. T. G. C. C. 73).

ACanadian firm desires to be put in touch with manufacturers or exporters of jute rugs in India of a composition of 100 per cent. jute or 95 per cent. jute and 5 per cent. cotton. (I. T. G .C. C. 76).

A Ceylonese firm wants to know the addressee of exporters of glassware articles from India. (F. 1.)

A firm in Netherlands wants the addresses of Indian importers of gum benzoin. (C. 1.)

A correspondent in Agra desires to be put in touch with suppliers of Anthracem oil (I. T. G. C. C. 75).

A firm in Bombay desires to be put in touch with suppliers of genuine Tiger bones in India.

News and Notes

American Cotton Subsidy

The Government of the United States of America have introduced the following rates of subsidy of export of cotton and Cotton products from the United States to be operative from 27th July 1939 up till 30th June 1940:—

	Cents per pound Net weight
Cotton	1.50

Cotton Products

Class of Cotton products:—

A. Card strips, comber waste, and unbatted cotton as part of a cotton product	1.50
B. Picker laps, silver laps, ribbon laps, silver, roving, batting, and mattress felts made wholly of unused cotton, card strips, or comber waste or combinations thereof ...	1.60
C. Yarn, thread, twine, cordage, and rope, either polished or unpolished	1.80
D. Coated products, including rubber coated and rubberised products, buckram, crino-, line, and elastic containing 20 per cent. or more of rubber by weight, and articles manufactured therefrom	1.00
E. Fabrics (excluding buckram, crinoline, and coated fabrics), absorbent cotton, and elastic containing less than 20 per cent. of rubber by weight	1.90
F. Articles manufactured from fabrics (other than buckram, crinoline coated fabrics, or elastic containing 20 per cent. or more of rubber by weight)	2.10
G. Articles not otherwise specified and articles containing a mixture of cotton and other fibres	1.50

Railway Extension:

The Railway Board have ordered to hold traffic engineering and survey for two lines on metre gauge, one from Tanjore to Pudukottai and the other from Aranthangi to Karaikudi.

Textiles to F. M. S.

Exporters of Lungis and other textile goods to F. M. S. including Strait Settlements are informed that if there is no space on the front of a certificate of origin in form "N" for entering the particulars of textile goods fully and any information is added on the reverse of the form it is necessary that the exporter should sign below when entering and to obtain additional endorsement from the Chamber of Commerce concerned.

Failure of Joint-Stock Companies

The failure of Joint Stock Companies in India from 1938-39 was of colossal nature involving 26 lakhs of rupees of Banks and Nithies alone, about 32 lakhs of rupees of capital paid up of Cotton factories and Mills, 18 lakhs of rupees of Tea companies and the shares of different hotels and theatres being 21 lakhs. The shares of different Provinces make an interesting reading:—Bombay of 81 lakhs, Bangalore of 69 lakhs, Madras of 26 lakhs and others followed about a distance of below 6 lakhs.

The accumulated Cotton Cloth in Japan

The Chamber understands that the Planning Board in Japan has been considering the disposal of the accumulated stocks of Cotton Cloth for exports to third countries and that the authorities concerned have evolved a definite plan.

According to this plan the Government in Japan will purchase a total quantity of seventy-five million square yards of such cloth which are not suitable for exports and which are not up to the export quality.

Pending Tenders

GOODS.	LAST DATE FOR APPLICATION.	ADDRESS FOR APPLICATION.
I.T.G. 1736 7,565 yds paper insulated cables, 154 Nos. cable boxes of various sizes (Earnest money Rs. 250)	28th Nov. 1939	Tenders in duplicate in sealed cases with chalan receipt for the respective earnest money should be received by the Executive Engineer, Electrical, and mechanical division Chepauk, Madras at 2-30 p. m. on the dates noted against the tender.
2,480 Nos. 33, 22, 11 KV and 400 V. Lightning Arresters (Earnest money Rs. 1000)	1st Dec. 1939	
26,388 Nos. 66, 33, 22 & 11 KV stacks of Post Insulators (Earnest money Rs. 3,500)	4th Dec. 1939	
13,775 Nos. House Service Meters (Earnest money Rs. 1,500)	7th Dec. 1939	

Madras Commerce Report for the Month of August 1939

In view of subsequent events little or no useful purpose would be served by discussing at any length economic tendencies during the month of August when commodity markets were completely overshadowed by the increasing gravity of the international political situation. The outbreak of war must inevitably cause a set back in ordinary commercial business and thereby deflect economic trends from their normal course, but it is much too early to judge the inevitable repercussions of this event on world trade. The main effect of the crisis which preceded the outbreak of war, was to create a more active trade and consumer demand, to reduce the volume of offerings on most markets and to stimulate speculative buying. As compared with the corresponding month of the previous year exports from the Province of Madras rose in August by 20.9 per cent. and imports into the Province by 17.9 per cent. Reuters index of United Kingdom prices rose in the last twelve days of August by about 9½ points, but the rise in world commodities under the threat of war was smaller than might have been expected. This may perhaps be attributed to uncertainty as to the measure of Government control to which markets may be subjected. Broadly speaking, however, a rise in industrial raw materials seems, in view of the level of British industrial activity, to be waiting only upon a resumption of active recovery in the United States where business prospects appear to be favourable. Local cotton markets were quiet but steady with little business passing in August. There was an improved demand for Indian mill cloth in the first half of the month, but subsequently a growing lack of confidence was in evidence resulting in a reluctance on the part of dealers to enter into future commitments. The off-take of Indian mill yarn continued unsatisfactorily. Prices of tanned hides were not maintained during August, the chief decline being registered in light weights. There was little quotable change in prices of tanned sheep and tanned goat skins. There was little business passing in groundnuts and prices fluctuated within narrow limits. The paddy and rice markets were firm. The Calicut and Cochin coir yarn markets were weak and easier in the absence of demand. There was a somewhat better demand for copra and coconut oil and prices of these commodities improved a little. The Calicut ginger market firmed up in the course of the month as a result of Indian demand and closed steady. The pepper market was steady as a result of moderate Indian demand. Prices of sugar in the Madras market remained unchanged during the first fortnight of August, but subsequently there was a reaction owing to a fall in demand and heavy stocks, the market closing firm but unsteady owing to the uncertain international situation.

GROUNDNUT:

Prices for groundnut ruled steady with little business passing early in the month; subsequently the market turned dull and prices fluctuated within narrow limits. The average wholesale prices of standard varieties at the main producing centres were as follows:—

PER CANDY OF 531 LBS.

28th July 1939	Rs. 23-12-0 to Rs. 24-15-0
31 August 1939	Rs. 24-10-0 to Rs. 26- 0-0

PADDY AND RICE:

The tone of the market was firm with normal demand in evidence and prices remained practically unchanged. The average wholesale prices of standard varieties at the main producing centres were as follows:—

INDIAN PADDY PER BAG OF 170 LBS.

28th July 1939	Rs. 4-6-0 to Rs. 4-12-0
31st August 1939	Rs. 4-9-0 to Rs. 4-14-0

INDIAN RICE PER BAG OF 170 LBS.

28th July 1939	Rs. 6-8-8 to Rs. 7-7-0
31st August 1939	Rs. 6-9-8 to Rs. 7-7-0

RANGOON RICE—RAW, BROKEN A. 1 PER BAG OF 220 LBS.

31st July 1939	Rs. 8-4-0	Madras.
31st August 1939	Rs. 8-4-0	

CALCUTTA RICE (NAGARA) BOILED PER BAG OF 164 LBS.

COCONUT PRODUCTS:

31st July 1939	Rs. 8-0-0	Madras.
31st August 1939	Rs. 8-2-0	

Owing to heavy arrivals and very little European and Indian demand, the market for Quilandy and Beypore coir yarns and Calicut unsoaked yarns remained weak throughout the month. The Cochin coir yarn market was easier in the absence of European demand. The demand for copra and coconut oil was more satisfactory and prices for both commodities showed an upward tendency.

COTTON:

Tinnevelly: Fresh arrivals from the interior were restricted and stocks are reported to have been retained by ryots in the hope of better prices. Typically slack season conditions prevailed during the month and business was on a very small scale, South Indian mills being almost the only buyers. The price of fair average quality Tinnevelly averaged about Rs. 174 per 784 lbs.

Cambodia: Business was very slack in August with arrivals from the interior on a very restricted scale and stocks in the markets remaining unchanged. Coimbatore mills bought very little in view of the unsatisfactory yarn market whilst there was no demand from outside the district. Prices of good average quality Cambodia ranged from about Rs. 235 at the commencement of the month to about Rs. 225 at the end of the month, whilst lower qualities changed hands down to about Rs. 185 per 784 lbs.

SUGAR:

The Madras market opened under slightly better conditions as the stocks of Java sugar in the hands of weak holders being exhausted, the big wholesale dealers endeavoured to push prices up slowly, but this was retarded owing to keen competition among dealers. Prices remained unchanged during the first fortnight owing to better advices from Bombay, but the second fortnight witnessed a reaction owing to a fall in demand, heavy stocks in ports and continuous decline in prices in the Bombay market. Prices touched a new low level of Rs. 27-2-0 per bag for Java sugar. From the 25th of the month, the market showed signs of improvement as dealers began to purchase on account of the war scare. Prices, however, did not increase appreciably but only by a couple of annas per bag as some dealers took the opportunity of clearing their stocks. The market closed firm but unsteady owing to the uncertain conditions in Europe. The price of Nellikuppam sugar was Rs. 28 per bag of two cwts. at the end of August as compared with Rs. 28-6-0 at the end of July. Up-country markets closed strong with good demand owing to brisk buying second hand dealers on account of the war scare.

HIDES AND SKINS:

Tanned Hides: The August holidays in London upset business at the commencement of August and prices were not maintained during the month. The chief decline was registered in light weights, especially the inferior qualities, but heavy weights required for Army boots practically maintained their prices. Quotations at the end of August were as follows:

Primes 3½ lbs. 15d., Primes 8½ lbs. 13 3/4d.

Primes 10/12 lbs. 13½d., Cocos 7½ lbs. 13½/13 3/4d.

Tanned Goat Skins: Orders were taken during August but not with any steadiness or confidence. Several of the London buyers were willing to place orders for substantial quantities of heavy weights, but the question of price proved a stumbling block. It was expected in Madras that at the Public Auction which was due to take place on the 28th August, prices for Goat skins would be firm to a slight increase, as this auction is usually one of the best of the year's series. London buyers had orders on hand but at low prices and there was an absence of confidence in the future due mainly to the international situation. Light weights found satisfactory sales throughout the month, especially in the lower selections. The Auction was postponed for three days and the critical situation which had reached its climax by the end of the month caused a further postponement of one week. Business slackened off about the 20th August and very little was done between then and the end of the month. Spot goods in London found a ready sale in both Goat and Sheep.

Tanned Sheep Skins: The market was slightly erratic but a small business in the usual direct shipment selections was put through with no quotable change in prices.

Shipments of hides and skins during August were as follows:

Goat.	Sheep.	Hides.	Cow calf.	Buffs	Buff calf.
1060	949	6030	427	399	253 Bales.

BAZAAR PRICES AS ON 31ST AUGUST 1939.

Commodity	Market	Quality or Variety	Unit	Price
Cotton	Tirupur	Cambodia	Per candy of 520 lbs.	Rs. 154 to Rs. 158
Do.	do.	Karunganni	do.	Rs. 123 to Rs. 133
Groundnuts	Nandyal	Machine shelled	Per candy of 531 lbs.	Rs. 26-0-0
Do.	Coimbatore	do	do.	Rs-24-12-to Rs. 26
Pepper	Tellicherry	Garbled	Per cwt. F.O.B.	Rs. 16-4-0
Paddy	Tenali	Kusuma	Per cwt. of 164 lbs.	Rs. 4-10-4
Rice	do.	do.	do.	Rs. 6-6-0
Coir Yarn	Alleppey	Allapet	Per candy of 672 lbs.	Rs. 40 to Rs. 55
Copra	Cochin	...	Per candy of 655 lbs.	Rs. 43
Coconut Oil	do.	...	do.	Rs. 63-12-0
Jute	Vizianagaram	Bimli	do.	Rs. 38
Tobacco	Erode	1st quality	Per md. of 28 lbs.	Rs. 3-4-0

Monthly Survey of Business conditions in Mysore in July 1939

Yarn:

The total quantity of cotton twist and yarn imported into Bangalore during July 1939, was 5,670 Ry. Mds. as against 3,599 Ry. Mds. in the previous month. The quantity exported from Bangalore during the month was 6,594 Ry. Mds. as against 3,768 Ry. Mds. in 1939.

Raw Cotton:

The total quantity of raw cotton imported into Bangalore during July 1939 was 22,921 Ry. Mds. as against 13,911 Ry. Mds. in June '39.

Sugar:

The total quantity of both refined and unrefined sugar imported Bangalore during July 1939 was 15,897 Ry. Mds. as against 8,651 Ry. Mds. in June 1939. The quantity exported during the month was 1,012 Ry. Mds. as against 401 Ry. Mds. in the previous month.

Matches:

The total quantity of matches produced in the State during July 1939 was 2,350 gross boxes as against 3,000 gross boxes in the previous month.

Leather:

The total quantity of bark tanned hides and skins produced in the large tanneries in the State during the month of July 1939, was 183,476 lbs. as against 114,601 lbs. in June 1939. The quantity of raw skins exported from Bangalore during July 1939, was 5,522 Ry. Mds. as against 2,773 Ry. Mds. in the previous month. The imports into Bangalore of raw hides and skins during the month under survey were 5,910 Ry. Mds. and 13,024 Ry. Mds. respectively as against 2,369 Ry Mds. and 5,370 Ry. Mds. in June 1939.

Pig Iron:

The total quantity of foundry pig iron produced during July 1939, was 2,051 tons as against 2,663 tons in the previous month. The production of iron castings amounted to 696 tons as against 659 tons in the month of June 1939. The following were the prices quoted for the several grades of Mysore Foundry iron during the month:—

	Price per ton F.O.R. Madras for wagon loads. Rs.
1. Charcoal pig iron high Silicon grade	92
2. Charcoal pig iron Silicon grade	90
3. Charcoal pig iron Nos. 1 & 2 grades	88
4. Charcoal pig iron Nos. 3, 4 & 5 grades	86

The following figures relate to the steel ingots produced during July 1939 as compared with June 1939:—

		July 1939 Tons	June 1939 Tons
Steel ingots	...	980	3,636
Steel Sections	...	2,793	2,793

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Exhibition

It is understood that the Bombay Industrial Exhibition will be held from 2nd Dec. 1939 to 7th Jan. 1940. Applications for space, etc., may be made through the Secretary, Bombay Industrial Exhibition, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF INDIA—1939

COMMODITIES.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	5 months ending May '39.	5 months ending May '38.
Jute :—								
Twist and Yarn	(tons)	4,947	4,259	4,959	4,135	4,608	22,908	24,094
Manufactures	(yds.)	286,323,646	244,352,786	275,825,027	267,229,907	301,720,114	1,375,451,480	1,129,718,839
Paper	(cwts)	90,484	94,453	106,383	100,436	103,847	485,603	467,168
Iron & Steel Manufactures :—								
Pig Iron	(tons)	150,259	133,190	157,734	151,568	149,193	741,944	707,558
Iron Castings and Machines	(„)	7,442	7,256	8,332	9,423	10,858	43,311	38,979
Steel Ingots	(„)	89,466	76,740	85,454	76,324	81,389	409,373	393,599
Semis	(„)	67,770	61.197	69,491	64,557	67,903	330,918	323,431
Finished Steel	(„)	61,415	56,726	64,755	57,223	67,427	307,546	268,248
Petrol	(gallons)	1,830,669	1,958,010	1,648,395	934,629	848,891	7,220,594	7,476,505
Kerosene Oil	(„)	3,564,943	3,021,746	3,428,694	1,456,255	999,950	12,471,588	16,066,516
Sugar :—								
Khandsari Sugar	(cwts)	2,758	4,040	1,207	591	613	9,209	21,480
Palmyra Sugar	(„)	15,807	11,489	11,403	9,744	2,441	50,884	24,723
All other Sugar	(„)	4,555,214	3,063,952	1,178,768	332,662	168,411	9,299,007	15,591,911
Heavy Chemicals :—								
Hydrochloric Acid	(cwts)	609	561	660	663	529	3,022	2,726
Nitric Acid	(„)	867	1,094	1,148	1,388	1,177	5,674	4,052
Sulphuric Acid	(„)	47,773	47,476	46,304	44,815	46,359	232,727	193,045
Alum	(„)	2,031	1,928	2,218	2,063	3,067	11,337	23,353
Aluminium Sulphate	(„)	9,725	7,127	9,233	13,463	10,300	49,848	29,759
Ammonium Sulphate	(„)	1,508	1,562	1,741	1,480	1,659	7,950	7,177
Ferrous Sulphate	(„)	991	941	742	1,374	932	4,980	6,692
Magnesium Sulphate	(„)	5,395	6,758	8,021	8,403	6,018	34,595	30,959
Sodium Sulphate	(„)	1,359	1,078	1,315	1,678	641	6,071	5,972
Cotton yarn :—								
India including States	(lbs)	117,493,957	97,973,904	102,768,920	104,778,388	106,671,544	...	...
Madras	(„)	14,259,851	12,718,917	14,357,467	14,010,775	15,161,336	...	...
Cotton Goods :—								
India including States	(yds)	357,177,704	321,654,856	338,876,714	351,080,790	349,415,308	...	...
Madras	(„)	6,041,144	4,765,432	5,545,373	5,556,117	6,154,025	...	...

Madras Sales Tax Act

The Madras General Sales Tax Act has commenced operation from the 1st October 1939. Some difficulty was experienced with regard to the interpretation of certain provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder and the Comissioner of Commercial Taxes has been good enough to explain them as follows:—

1. (*a*) The Indent Agent, who neither stocks nor issues invoice, while the sale takes place at the station where his foreign principal is resident and possession of the goods passes on to the buyer inside the province through the medium of the bank, would not come within the scope of this Act. Such indent agents need not take out licenses.

(*b*) Dubashes who canvass orders but do not issue their own invoices would not have to take out licenses.

(*c*) Clearing agents, banks, transport agents etc. need not take out licenses. But if they hold stocks on behalf of their principals and, sales take place, in such cases only they will come within the scope of the Act, either under Section 3 or Section 8.

2. The amounts of credit notes, brokerage slips, etc. given separately in connection with an invoice could be deducted from the gross turnover.

3. There is no legal prohibition against sales tax being shown separately in the invoices irrespective of whether the seller who makes out the invoice showing sales tax separately, is a tax payer or not, within the meaning of the General Sales Tax Act. Instructions will be issued to the Commercial Tax Officers not to say or do anything which mean the contrary.

4. Under Section 7 certain notified finished articles exported outside the Province are entitled to a rebate of 50 per cent. of the tax paid. The Act as it stands means finished articles irrespective of whether they are manufactured in the Province or not.

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