

136

SOUTHERN INDIA COMMERCE

VOI-4 NO-8

AUG - 1941



GL  
X5 m21, 13851

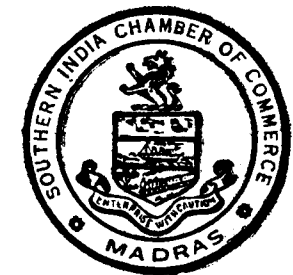
N41.4.8-9  
115118.

# SOUTHERN INDIA COMMERCE



136

249



AUGUST 1941

Vol. 4  
No. 8

THE SOUTHERN INDIA  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
MADRAS

# SOUTHERN INDIA COMMERCE

Vol. IV      ::      ::      AUGUST 1941      \*      ::      No. 8

## Burma Rice for India

30 JAN 1942

## SOUTHERN INDIA COMMERCE

### CONTENTS

|                                                             | PAGES      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Editorial: Burma Rice for India ...                         | ...197—198 |
| Trade and Commerce: Madras Commerce Report for May 1941 ... | ...199—200 |
| Post War Reconstruction ...                                 | ...201—202 |
| Banking, Insurance and Finance ...                          | ... 209    |
| Market Reports ...                                          | ... 210    |
| Text of the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement ...            | ...211—213 |
| Industrial India—is it a Dream? ...                         | ... 215    |
| Proceedings of Public Bodies ...                            | ...216—219 |
| Agriculture ...                                             | ...220—222 |
| News and Notes ...                                          | ...223—224 |

### INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

|                                        |         |
|----------------------------------------|---------|
| Kelly's Directories Ltd. ...           | ... 200 |
| Indian Tea Market ...                  | ... 206 |
| The South Indian Railway Co., Ltd. ... | ... 207 |
| Techno Chemical Industries Ltd. ...    | ... 208 |
| M. & S. M. Ry. Co., Ltd. ...           | ... 214 |
| Young Ceylon ...                       | ... 215 |
| The India Electric Works Ltd. ...      | ... 218 |
| The Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd. ...     | ... 224 |

The agricultural statistics of British India present a sad spectacle if an attempt is made to gauge the progress of cultivation in India. The irrigated area during the last 20 years from 1917-18 to 1936-37 does not show material progress, the increase being from 4,58,67,000 acres to 5,13,17,003 acres. The net area sown has remained stagnant during the last 20 years, the increase being from 228 million to 232 million acres. It is most deplorable to find that not more than 20% of the sown area is irrigated. The care that Government had given to the problem of irrigation may be seen from the fact that while nearly 750 crores of rupees has been spent on railway building no more than 125 crores have benefited irrigation schemes. Government are hard put to it to dismantle those Railways as quickly as possible, to build Railways in Egypt and Iraq with the materials. It is also to be remembered that the culturable waste added to the fallow land is at present 200 million acres, although 20 years ago it was about 150 million acres only. This is a serious indictment of the agricultural policy of the Central and Provincial Governments of India. While during the last 20 years the population must have increased by not less than 20%, there has been actual deterioration of the food crop area from 218 to 216 million acres while there has been a material increase in non-food area from 45 million acres to 50 million acres during the period. Knowing that we have 200 million acres which could be brought under cultivation this deterioration in cultivation can be understood in its true perspective if we simultaneously see how the demands of Government on lands leave no quarter to the cultivator. During the same period the land

revenue has increased from Rs. 35 crores to Rs. 39 crores. It is a sad commentary upon the substantial reduction that we noticed in the yield from those lands.

The problem of deterioration in cultivation in India is more and more coming to the forefront, as a result of enquiries such as that of the Agricultural Commission and the Sugar Committee. India needs more intensive manuring whether achieved by propaganda or subsidy or otherwise. There are evidences that such deterioration has definitely set in. Although the rice area increased in the decennium 1929-30 to 1938-39 from 67 million acres to 73 million acres, the production of rice has gone down from 26 million tons to 24 million tons. Similarly for wheat the area during the decennium increased from 31 million acres to 35 million acres, while the yield deteriorated from 10.4 million tons to 9.9 million tons. These two crops being the chief staple food of the country, it is imperative that the Provincial Agricultural Departments should devote very early attention to the problem of increasing the area of course with the collaboration of the Irrigation Department, and also introduce intensive manuring and cultivation. It is also very disconcerting that during the decennium while the whole of India showed a great increase in sugar production, the sugarcane area of Madras remained stagnant at 91,000 acres.

The question of control of rice trade in Burma by the Burma Government which was announced recently has raised a vital question with regard to India. India is depending upon Burma rice year after year to the extent of 12 crores of rupees, that is 12 lakhs of tons.

## Burma Rice for India

Although this is only about 5% of the production and consumption in India and is therefore an insignificant percentage of dependence on Burma but India is an important factor to Burma as about 50% of Burma export is destined to India. Apparently the proposed control is for the purpose of keeping up the price for the benefit of Burma cultivator. Such keeping up of price must be at the expense of the Indian consumer. The Burma Government has been gracious enough to administer another dose of protection recently by extending to the export of rice to India, the duty of Re. 0-2-3 per maund.

Rice is a crop of universal growth, although chiefly grown in India, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, China, Philippines, Taiwan, East Indies, United States etc. Since 1918-19 world production has increased from 105,000 million lbs. to 138,000 million lbs. in 1938-39. Perhaps it is not a point which is well known to readers that the United States of America are also a big consumer of rice. They produce about 1,500 million lbs. of rice of which they consume about 1000 million lbs. and export the balance.

Rice is an important food like wheat although the carbo-hydrate content and the fat content are lower than in wheat. The brewing industry is an important outlet for broken rice. Starch is another product of rice. The by-product in milling is used in animal feeding. In China and Japan wine is made from rice and distilled food from rice and molasses. Japanese beer is also made from rice. India has the largest acreage in the world having had 72.9 million acres under rice in 1938-39. Indo-China had 14.7, Burma 12.8, Japan 7.8, Thailand 7.7, Philippines 4.0, Formosa 1.5 United States 1.4 million acres and so on. The largest single crop in India is rice after which comes wheat, with 35 million acres, followed by cotton 23 million acres, and groundnut 8 million acres. Almost the entire rice and 75% of the paddy together valued at 11.70 crores of rupees

were imported from Burma from the point of view of Burma the importance of the Indian market can be gauged from the following figures:—Burma's export of paddy to other countries in the same year was 6,000 tons as against 95,000 tons to India, and of rice 1,451,000 tons to other countries against 1,475,000 tons to India. India's production is estimated at 23.8 million tons in 1938-39 according to Government statistics. The import is comparatively little as it is only 1.4 million tons of milled rice which is hardly 5% of the consumption. The export from the country is not more than 82 million tons, Ceylon being the chief customer.

Madras particularly depending upon rice as the chief food crop and depending as it does upon rice from other provinces as well as from Burma to a very great extent, should be alarmed at the deterioration in this position. The area under rice went down from 11.2 million acres in 1929-30 to 9.3 million acres in 1938-39 and the yield similarly went down from 5.2 million tons to 4.1 million tons. While the population of the country is increasing not less than 1% each year, there must be a proportionate accretion to the food production within the Province. It is found that the dependence of the province upon external sources of rice is almost equal to the deterioration in supply in the last decennium. It is high time that an annual exodus of Rs. 12 crores from India on account of import of rice, a good part of it being from the Madras Province, should be stopped by the collaboration of the Departments of Agriculture and Irrigation for the noble purpose of keeping the masses from starvation. This increased cultivation together with the reduction of land revenue contemplated by the Government of Madras in 1938 and 1939 would put Rs. 2 or 3 more per head into the hands of the cultivating classes and strengthen the buying power of the Province very considerably.

## Trade and Commerce

### MADRAS COMMERCE REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1941

In the Madras commodity markets, the index number of prices of food grains during May 1941 advanced by one point to 122, but this was offset by a decline of one point to 94 in the index number for commercial products and the general index remained stationary at 107. The cotton market was steady with demand by local mills on a fair scale. The groundnut market was steady and a slight improvement in prices was seen. With prospects of improved shipping facilities a brighter tone prevailed in the hides and skins markets and towards the close of the month prices firmed up. The paddy and rice market was dull during the first half of the month but thereafter became more active. The Calicut and Cochin coir yarn markets were quiet. Owing to lack of demand the Calicut ginger market declined and closed weak. The copra and coconut oil market was fairly steady. The pepper market was dull. The Madras sugar market opened steady, though with a weaker undertone but closed active and firm. The demand for locally manufactured acids and chemicals was normal.

#### GROUNDNUT:

The tone of the groundnut market was steady and prices showed a slight improvement. The average wholesale prices per candy of 531 lbs. of standard varieties at the main producing centres were as follows:—

|                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 25th April 1941 | Rs. 17 0 0 to Rs. 20 4 0 |
| 30th May 1941   | Rs. 17 8 0 to Rs. 21 6 0 |

#### PADDY AND RICE:

The demand for paddy and rice was below normal during the first half of the month and prices for paddy showed a slight decline. Subsequently the market became steadier and quotations improved a little. The average wholesale prices of standard varieties at the main producing centres were as follows:—

##### Indian Paddy, per bag of 170 lbs.

|                |                             |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 25th Apr. 1941 | Old Rs. 6 8 0 to Rs. 7 6 0  |
|                | New Rs. 6 4 0 to Rs. 6 14 0 |
| 30th May 1941  | Old Rs. 6 3 0 to Rs. 6 14 0 |
|                | New Rs. 6 3 0 to Rs. 5 10 6 |

##### Indian Rice, per bag of 170 lbs.

|                |                              |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 25th Apr. 1941 | Old Rs. 10 4 0 to Rs. 11 6 0 |
|                | New Rs. 9 2 0 to Rs. 10 6 0  |
| 30th May 1941  | Old Rs. 9 6 0 to Rs. 11 1 0  |
|                | New Rs. 9 2 0 to Rs. 10 6 0  |

*Bangalore rice Raw, broken A1 per bag of 220 lbs.*

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 30th April 1941 | Rs. 12 10 6 |
| 31st May 1941   | Rs. 12 12 0 |

*Calcutta rice (Nagara) boiled, per bag of 164 lbs.*

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 30th April 1941 | Rs. 10 10 0 |
| 31st May 1941   | Rs. 10 12 0 |

#### COCONUT PRODUCTS:

The market for Quilandy and Beypore coir yarns remained unchanged with a weak undertone due to restricted Indian demand. The market for Calicut unsoaked coir yarns opened weak, but moderate European demand towards the middle of the month kept the market from falling. Perpengady unsoaked yarns remained weak with little business passing. The Cochin coir yarn market was quiet. Demand for copra and coconut oil was fair and the market was more or less steady.

#### COTTON:

*Tinnevelly:* Arrivals were normal as regards quantity. South Indian mills were the main buyers but later in the month there was also a keen demand from the Far East. Prices for average quality rose steadily from about Rs. 238 per candy of 784 lbs. at the beginning to about Rs. 266 at the end of the month, Karunganni realising from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per candy more.

*Cambodia:* Arrivals assumed fair proportions during the month. Demand was confined mostly to South Indian mills, other spinning centres and the export trade being for the most part disinterested. Prices for high grade Cambodia remained very steady throughout the month ranging from Rs. 310 to Rs. 320 according to quality. For lower grades, however, for which there was only a very restricted demand, prices were unsteady and showed a weak tendency, the average ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 275.

#### SUGAR:

The Madras sugar market opened steady but with a weaker undertone due to rumours that rebates to ports would be granted by the Indian Sugar Syndicate. Dealers were anxious to clear stocks and there was consequently competition between dealers. Arrivals were heavy and demand was poor. Prices declined slightly. On the 9th May, the Indian Sugar Syndicate announced a rebate up to six annas per maund for such factories as had not sold the quota

145796.

51  
X 80-1, 433  
M 30.4.2

Trade and Commerce

allotted previously by them. This step was taken to facilitate sales for backward factories. Immediately this was announced, big wholesale dealers in Cawnpore, Calcutta and Bombay purchased large quantities with slight rebates for despatch to port markets and the market in Northern India was firm. The local market did not respond to the firmer advices in the North due to the activities of a big wholesale dealer who continued to sell large quantities of local factories sugar at below cost and so depressed the market. This state of affairs did not last long as the Halai merchants commenced to purchase and endeavoured to push prices up. On the 17th May, the Indian Sugar Syndicate released the balance unsold stocks of 1939-40 production at the Syndicate prices without any rebates to ports. On receipt of this information the market was active and demand from up-country markets improved. Second-hand dealers continued to purchase at market rates as the tone of the market was better. On the 29th May, the Indian Sugar Syndicate at their meeting re-affirmed the previous decision not to reduce their prices for the 1940-41 production. The market closed active and firm on account of low stocks, irregularity in arrivals and brisk demand from up-country markets. The price of North Indian sugar in the Madras market was Rs. 25-14-0 to Rs. 26-14-0 per bag of two cwts. at the end of May as compared with Rs. 26-14-0 to Rs. 27-2-0 at the end of April. The Calicut market was steady, but with a weaker tone on account of heavy arrivals of dry and damp North Indian sugar. The monsoon set in earlier than usual. Demand was poor at the close of the month owing to dislocation of traffic caused by the floods. The Cochin market opened steady with brisk demands. Dealers in this market also purchased fairly large quantities of North Indian sugar. Although arrivals were heavy, dealers were able to maintain prices on account of firmer advices from Cawnpore. The market closed quiet due to dull demand.

TANNED HIDES:

There was a good demand throughout May, due no doubt to the prospects of improved shipping facilities. Towards the end of the month, prices became firmer in spite of the fact that about the end of May a notification was received that the issuing of Import Licences in England had been suspended until stocks in Madras were reduced. There was also a good demand throughout May for Buffs, Buff Calf and Cow Calf and prices were well maintained.

ANNEXURE

Wholesale prices of commodities ruling in the markets mentioned on 30th May, 1941.

| Commodity   | Market        | Quality or Variety | Unit                  | Price                |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Cotton      | Tirupur       | Cam-bodia          | Per candy of 520 lbs. | Rs. 219 to 225       |
| Do.         | do.           | Karun-ganni        | do.                   | Rs. 190 to 193       |
| Ground-nuts | Nandyal       | Machine shelled    | do. 531 lbs.          | Rs. 17-8-0           |
| Do.         | Pollachi      | do.                | do.                   | Rs. 21-12 to 22-14-0 |
| Pepper      | Telli-cherry  | Garbled            | Per cwt. F.O.B.       | Rs. 14-4-0           |
| Paddy       | Tenali        | Kusuma             | Per bag of 164 lbs.   | Rs. 6-6-9            |
| Rice        | do.           | do.                | do. do.               | Rs. 9-0-0            |
| Coir Yarn   | Alleppey      | Allapat            | Per candy of 672 lbs. | Rs. 28 to 39         |
| Copra       | Cochin        | ...                | do. 655 lbs.          | Rs. 49               |
| Coconut Oil | do.           | ...                | do. do.               | Rs. 70               |
| Jute        | Vizia-nagaram | Bimli              | do. 506 lbs.          | Rs. 28               |
| Tobacco     | Erode         | 1st quality        | Per maund of 28 lbs.  | Rs. 4-8-0            |

**KELLY'S**  
**DIRECTORIES LTD.**  
ESTABLISHED 1799  
CAPITAL RS. 1,51,59,586  
186 Strand, London, W.C. 2, England.  
THE OLDEST & LARGEST DIRECTORY PUBLISHERS IN THE WORLD

*Kelly's Directory of*  
**Merchants, Manufacturers and Shippers of the World**

Recognises the importance of Indian Trade by including a separate section for India. Businessmen in London and elsewhere, interested in India, are accustomed to consult this section.

**YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR THEIR BUSINESS—You must secure and hold their attention.**

You can do this by being prominently listed in the Indian Section of the Book to which they refer.

Manager for India: **Capt. S. S. B. MILLAR**

Post War Reconstruction

By

L. M. CHITALE, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Chartered Architect and Town Planning Consultant, Oriental Buildings, Madras.

Catastrophic events during the past two years have shaken the very foundations of Society. Countries composed mainly of urban industrial units, find it difficult to resist bombs or blockade. Food and shelter, the primary requirements of man, is not assured to the vast urban population. There is rationing of food and alteration in the dietary habits; homes are abandoned, towns are evacuated and organisations are built up at enormous expense, to deal with the consequences of destruction to life and property by modern methods of warfare. Peace, security and happiness seem difficult to secure and there may be impossible to achieve if the physical basis or the pattern of social economy of modern nations remains unaltered.

Nations seem to have realised this and prominent people in every walk of life have begun to emphasise the importance of reconstructing the fabric of society, after the war. They term it Post War Reconstruction for a better order and the desire for this new order is foremost in everybody's mind.

Beyond the desire for a new order, there seems however to be no clear idea as to its shape, composition and working and as to how we could achieve it. There have been some utterances on this question by eminent persons, according to whom the new order will be a panacea for the evils, which in their individual opinion, harm the world. In the New Order, according to Lord Halifax, "there will be a system of security to ensure International Stability, a system of economic collaboration between free peoples and thirdly a system of ordered change in the relationship between States as would restore confidence in the words of nations." A well-known historian recently described the new order as "young in its new world status, old in its continuity of traditions and strong in its basic needs of humanity. English conceptions of Individual Liberty will be applied to all races of Asia, Europe and America."

The President of the Board of Education in Britain, has already embarked upon the task of putting the educational system in the post-war world "on the soundest and most enlight-

ened and most democratic lines", to produce the new order which according to him will be "A community of self-disciplined intelligent, kindly, good tempered citizens, furnished with moral strength, general knowledge, technical skill, physical stamina." The householder suffering rationing schemes and the nutritionist, see in the self-sufficiency of food supply the path to the new order and Sir John Boyd Orr would recommend this as the basis for a better world; the economist finds this in compulsory saving and conscription of capital; the socialist in State Ownership of Resources; the industrialist like Sir George Schuster, in industrialisation without urbanisation; the Architect in discarding concrete and the Planning Specialist in demolishing great cities and designing new ones.

Social security must occupy the first place in internal and international policy, in the new order according to Eden; a new and true world order" according to a leading daily will tackle imperialism in Asia and Africa as resolutely as Nazism in Europe. Mr. Roger Hims has no doubt that moral rearmament must form the basic factor in the new order and end all wars. The principles of liberty and order would be compromised in internal and interstate politics and raw materials and manufactured products would be ideally distributed according to President Roosevelt's agricultural advisor. Not merely the farms and the fields the family structure must be reorganised in the new order, observes an experienced Administrator, while National Organisations in dependant countries feel that the path to the new world lies in making every man strong enough to defend himself and his country.

These are the basic features of the new order we hear of. In this order everybody will possess the best of everything needed. It will be free from the two major evils fear, want and other maladies afflicting the present order. It will therefore be far superior to the ideal state outlined by Plato and the Society contemplated by Moore. For they made no provision for air defence. In addition to being a combination of unalloyed goodness the

## Post War Reconstruction

new order would be a mixture of several mutually antagonistic elements; individual liberty and rigid state control; national freedom and international peace; industrial development without urbanisation. It is difficult to conceive the shape and pattern of this new order which everybody desires to-day.

The wish for a paradise on earth has been with us since the beginning of history. Political philosophers have been chasing this mirage but it will remain as distant as ever so long as we do not know what constitutes the ideal food, clothing, house, town and city; education and recreation, international relation, distribution of wealth; and as long as expert opinion on these matters reveal sharp differences. Unless we decide correctly these basic essentials of our Society, it would be difficult to define the pattern of life that would be an improvement over the one we are having. The lack of a concrete goal towards which our efforts could be directed is perhaps the most formidable obstacle in the path of postwar reconstruction and a better order.

Even if the correct ideal is discovered it would become evident from the exacting demands expected in the new order that we cannot transform the existing pattern into this new shape. The new order has to be invulnerable to the weapons of modern war and must guarantee safety to external aggression. It must assure health and prosperity to the entire nation in times of peace. The country or state should therefore become self-sufficient for her primary requirements; the units of population and production should be small and evenly spread over the whole nation; they must be designed and located to ensure maximum security in times of war and maximum welfare in times of peace. In other words there must be a thorough decentralisation of industry and population and the correct balance restored between the various constituents of Society such as agriculture and industry, population and production; labour and work etc.

As admitted by Earnest Bevin recently this would involve the "physical reconstruction" of the nation and comprehensive national planning and replanning. That it is extremely difficult to achieve it in practice cannot be denied. Even where cities have been destroyed by bombs rendering reconstruction imperative, opinion differs whether we should adopt restoration or reconstruction. Housing the people bombed out, in towns built afresh, is considered unwise as it would entail the using up of a

great deal of the country's resources at a time when they are badly needed for health, education and other ameliorative measures. Restoring bombed cities is advocated and plans for rebuilding Coventry have already been made although structures are to be designed to last for 25 years. Schemes are also ready for making the towns damaged by bombs, fit for habitation as it is found, that Governments will find it difficult to deal with the question of compensation immediately after the war if drastic changes are to be adopted. The question of vast initial outlay and compensation arises regarding the reorganisation of communications, industries, education etc. to produce the better order we desire.

Since the "new order" is to be fundamentally different from the one we have, and the process of evolution cannot help, the new fabric has to be super-imposed over the existing one and this will involve the demolition of the foundations of the present order. The social aspect or the human aspect of everything whether it is an invention, a reform or legislation will have to take precedence over other interests if the new order should prove better. This is evident from the recent proposal made to vest all land within the city limits in the London County Council to facilitate the rebuilding of a less vulnerable capital. Land nationalisation, rigid state control of industry, regulation of education, recreation, sanitation, dietary and consumption habits of the people as well as, art, architecture, and culture become necessary.

How many of us especially those at the helm of affairs would sacrifice individual liberty and freedom and turn ourself into extreme socialists if not communists? It is claimed that Great Britain did in ten minutes what Russia took ten years to accomplish. But it was during a severe struggle for existence and the process cannot be made permanent part of the constitution for all times to come. When the stress of war fades reaction will set in to undo the work attempted by emergent enactments.

In a nation whose people do not possess the power to control and guide their destinies the problem of reconstruction becomes more difficult. The scope allowed is limited and within its compass it is very difficult to attempt the drastic changes necessary for producing a better order. The nature of the change necessary is evident from the foregoing paragraphs

(Continued on page 205)

## RAIL-BORNE TRADE OF MADRAS PROVINCE—(In tons)

|                                        | * CHIEF SOURCE     |       |        |                                 | † CHIEF DESTINATION                                     |       |           |      |                                                        |       |                                      |        |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|--------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------|------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|--------|
|                                        | CEMENT             |       |        |                                 | COFFEE                                                  |       |           |      | COTTON YARN                                            |       |                                      |        |
|                                        | Import (In tons)   |       | Export |                                 | Import (In tons)                                        |       | Export    |      | Import (In tons)                                       |       | Export                               |        |
|                                        | 1939               | 1940  | 1939   | 1940                            | 1939                                                    | 1940  | 1939      | 1940 | 1939                                                   | 1940  | 1939                                 | 1940   |
| January                                | 3,215              | 883   | 593    | 295                             | 99                                                      | 7     | 30        | 34   | 892                                                    | 556   | 1,067                                | 1,071  |
| February                               | 4,072              | 409   | 710    | 569                             | 123                                                     | 96    | 32        | 209  | 701                                                    | 488   | 1,116                                | 801    |
| March                                  | 2,888              | 703   | 682    | 14                              | 326                                                     | 87    | 30        | 39   | 707                                                    | 647   | 1,095                                | 55     |
| April                                  | 3,039              | 422   | 585    | 389                             | 138                                                     | 77    | 24        | 25   | 685                                                    | 1,243 | 558                                  | 651    |
| May                                    | 384                | 387   | 703    | 465                             | 80                                                      | 51    | 19        | 22   | 1,032                                                  | 967   | 1,504                                | 1295   |
| June                                   | 3,043              | 225   | 630    | 649                             | 80                                                      | 67    | 21        | 23   | 838                                                    | 664   | 1,106                                | 631    |
| July                                   | 2,392              | 301   | 497    | 1005                            | 74                                                      | 48    | 28        | 36   | 83                                                     | 874   | 1,033                                | 1311   |
| August                                 | 644                | 256   | 827    | 705                             | 62                                                      | 50    | 19        | 27   | 806                                                    | 784   | 1,504                                | 1099   |
| September                              | 3,336              |       | 513    |                                 | 73                                                      |       | 33        |      | 1,066                                                  |       | 1,038                                |        |
| October                                | 1,699              |       | 389    |                                 | 51                                                      |       | 37        |      | 408                                                    |       | 1,433                                |        |
| November                               | 1,108              |       | 417    |                                 | 55                                                      |       | 34        |      | 840                                                    |       | 2,191                                |        |
| December                               | 229                |       | 457    |                                 | 64                                                      |       | 40        |      | 955                                                    |       | 1,947                                |        |
|                                        | 26,054             |       | 7,009  |                                 | 1,429                                                   |       | 351       |      | 10,017                                                 |       | 15,597                               |        |
| * Nizam's Dominions, Central Provinces |                    |       |        | † Mysore                        | * Mysore.                                               |       | † Mysore. |      | * Bombay and Mysore.                                   |       | † Calcutta, Bombay and Mysore.       |        |
|                                        | COTTON PIECE-GOODS |       |        |                                 | PADDY                                                   |       |           |      | RICE                                                   |       |                                      |        |
|                                        | Import (In tons)   |       | Export |                                 | Import (In tons)                                        |       | Export    |      | Import (In tons)                                       |       | Export                               |        |
|                                        | 1939               | 1940  | 1939   | 1940                            | 1939                                                    | 1940  | 1939      | 1940 | 1939                                                   | 1940  | 1939                                 | 1940   |
| January                                | 1,536              | 755   | 652    | 461                             | 36,911                                                  | 5,605 | 250       | 161  | 9,505                                                  | 3,731 | 12,164                               | 17,486 |
| February                               | 1,354              | 1,118 | 645    | 861                             | 5,969                                                   | 9,301 | 206       | 111  | 8,200                                                  | 7,927 | 11,608                               | 18,115 |
| March                                  | 1,128              | 1,472 | 782    | 866                             | 4,614                                                   | 7,573 | 240       | 108  | 8,393                                                  | 7,243 | 12,433                               | 1,629  |
| April                                  | 1,327              | 1,915 | 701    | 78                              | 4,657                                                   | 468   | 440       | 151  | 7,824                                                  | 5,170 | 10,883                               | 9,864  |
| May                                    | 158                | 2,701 | 671    | 706                             | 4,966                                                   | 4,704 | 341       | 131  | 7,653                                                  | 484   | 12,302                               | 14,669 |
| June                                   | 1,324              | 1,315 | 542    | 537                             | 3,663                                                   | 1,289 | 558       | 102  | 1,874                                                  | 3,163 | 13,871                               | 9,514  |
| July                                   | 1,533              | 1,481 | 564    | 594                             | 3,910                                                   | 1,670 | 361       | 70   | 8,535                                                  | 5,166 | 11,888                               | 9,346  |
| August                                 | 1,333              | 1,996 | 732    | 908                             | 438                                                     | 1,416 | 731       | 229  | 5,044                                                  | 4,366 | 15,096                               | 11,221 |
| September                              | 1,958              |       | 906    |                                 | 1,200                                                   |       | 810       |      | 1,371                                                  |       | 4,416                                |        |
| October                                | 1,358              |       | 895    |                                 | 2,006                                                   |       | 450       |      | 6,640                                                  |       | 13,060                               |        |
| November                               | 1,945              |       | 708    |                                 | 2,350                                                   |       | 937       |      | 8,647                                                  |       | 6,073                                |        |
| December                               | 1,487              |       | 952    |                                 | 276                                                     |       | 638       |      | 8,706                                                  |       | 17,260                               |        |
|                                        | 16,447             |       | 8,754  |                                 | 70,965                                                  |       | 5,966     |      | 82,397                                                 |       | 141,060                              |        |
| * Bombay and Mysore.                   |                    |       |        | † Calcutta, Bombay, and Mysore. | * Orissa and Central Provinces.                         |       | † Bombay  |      | * Orissa, Central Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Punjab. |       | † Mysore, Nizam's Dominions, Bombay. |        |
|                                        | RAW HIDES          |       |        |                                 | RAW SKINS                                               |       |           |      | LEATHER                                                |       |                                      |        |
|                                        | Import (In tons)   |       | Export |                                 | Import (In tons)                                        |       | Export    |      | Import (In tons)                                       |       | Export                               |        |
|                                        | 1939               | 1940  | 1939   | 1940                            | 1939                                                    | 1940  | 1939      | 1940 | 1939                                                   | 1940  | 1939                                 | 1940   |
| January                                | 2,182              | 2,236 | 68     | 170                             | 611                                                     | 1,013 | 67        | 11   | ...                                                    | 575   | ...                                  | 137    |
| February                               | 1,497              | 3,320 | 85     | 91                              | 628                                                     | 1,037 | 29        | 106  | 384                                                    | 547   | 76                                   | 140    |
| March                                  | 2,152              | 3,670 | 30     | 101                             | 728                                                     | 795   | 47        | 110  | 474                                                    | 469   | 97                                   | 152    |
| April                                  | 1,896              | 3,084 | 40     | 102                             | 649                                                     | 870   | 33        | 60   | 469                                                    | 685   | 93                                   | 21     |
| May                                    | 1,816              | 2,003 | 49     | 104                             | 564                                                     | 726   | 49        | 46   | 510                                                    | 615   | 90                                   | 181    |
| June                                   | 1,288              | 1,026 | 45     | 69                              | 671                                                     | 517   | 47        | 80   | 521                                                    | 521   | 90                                   | 148    |
| July                                   | 2,176              | 984   | 84     | 67                              | 802                                                     | 578   | 96        | 36   | 56                                                     | 415   | 80                                   | 212    |
| August                                 | 2,158              | 1,370 | 142    | 69                              | 616                                                     | 539   | 50        | 32   | 625                                                    | 334   | 88                                   | 176    |
| September                              | 1,804              |       | 87     |                                 | 452                                                     |       | 37        |      | 537                                                    |       | 100                                  |        |
| October                                | 239                |       | 141    |                                 | 891                                                     |       | 89        |      | 481                                                    |       | 18                                   |        |
| November                               | 3,067              |       | 278    |                                 | 1,026                                                   |       | 49        |      | 522                                                    |       | 119                                  |        |
| December                               | 2,347              |       | 86     |                                 | 771                                                     |       | 111       |      | 510                                                    |       | 139                                  |        |
|                                        | 22,625             |       | 1,140  |                                 | 8,412                                                   |       | 709       |      | 5,092                                                  |       | 995                                  |        |
| * Bengal, Orissa, Central Provinces.   |                    |       |        | † Mysore.                       | * Mysore, Central Provinces, Bombay, Nizam's Dominions. |       | † Mysore  |      | * Mysore, Nizam's Dominions.                           |       | † Bengal, Bombay and Mysore.         |        |

|  | IRON AND STEEL GOODS |      |        |      | OIL CAKES        |      |        |      | VEGETABLE OILS   |      |        |      |
|--|----------------------|------|--------|------|------------------|------|--------|------|------------------|------|--------|------|
|  | Import (In tons)     |      | Export |      | Import (In tons) |      | Export |      | Import (In tons) |      | Export |      |
|  | 1939                 | 1940 | 1939   | 1940 | 1939             | 1940 | 1939   | 1940 | 1939             | 1940 | 1939   | 1940 |

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

|  | CASTOR SEED      |      |        |      | COTTON SEED      |      |        |      | GROUNDNUT        |      |        |      |
|--|------------------|------|--------|------|------------------|------|--------|------|------------------|------|--------|------|
|  | Import (In tons) |      | Export |      | Import (In tons) |      | Export |      | Import (In tons) |      | Export |      |
|  | 1939             | 1940 | 1939   | 1940 | 1939             | 1940 | 1939   | 1940 | 1939             | 1940 | 1939   | 1940 |

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

|  | RAPE AND MUSTARD |      |        |      | GINGELLY SEED    |      |        |      | SALT             |      |        |      |
|--|------------------|------|--------|------|------------------|------|--------|------|------------------|------|--------|------|
|  | Import (In tons) |      | Export |      | Import (In tons) |      | Export |      | Import (In tons) |      | Export |      |
|  | 1939             | 1940 | 1939   | 1940 | 1939             | 1940 | 1939   | 1940 | 1939             | 1940 | 1939   | 1940 |

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

|  | SUGAR—REFINED    |      |        |      | JAGGERY AND MOLAS |      |        |      |                  |      |        |      |
|--|------------------|------|--------|------|-------------------|------|--------|------|------------------|------|--------|------|
|  | Import (In tons) |      | Export |      | Import (In tons)  |      | Export |      | Import (In tons) |      | Export |      |
|  | 1939             | 1940 | 1939   | 1940 | 1939              | 1940 | 1939   | 1940 | 1939             | 1940 | 1939   | 1940 |

\* United Provinces, Behar, Mysore.  
 † Bombay, Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Orissa.  
 \* United Provinces, Mysore, Punjab.  
 † Bombay, Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Central Provinces.  
 \* Calcutta.  
 † Bombay, Mysore.

|  | RAW TOBACCO      |      |        |      | WOOD AND TIMBER  |      |        |      | RAW WOOL         |      |        |      |
|--|------------------|------|--------|------|------------------|------|--------|------|------------------|------|--------|------|
|  | Import (In tons) |      | Export |      | Import (In tons) |      | Export |      | Import (In tons) |      | Export |      |
|  | 1939             | 1940 | 1939   | 1940 | 1939             | 1940 | 1939   | 1940 | 1939             | 1940 | 1939   | 1940 |

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

(Continued from page 202)  
 and unless a country has full internal and external control it is difficult to plan and much less to achieve these reforms.

A further difficulty in countries subjected to alien domination is the infiltration of exotic elements into the cultural fabric of the nation, and the resistance this would offer to the reforms designed to improve the individuality and progress of the nations' culture. True welfare is impossible without individuality and unless indigenous culture and civilisation grows and blossoms in the native land and spreads its benevolent influence over the sons of the soil, it is idle to expect a change for the better. What is true of art is true of life. The harm that external influence has

done to Indian Art and Architectural revival has parallels in other spheres of life. And who is to lead the movement for national regeneration? Evidently a body of experts in all walks of life who will be entrusted. With the task of investigation, discovery and popularisation of the goal and the path of reform.

For like the farmer who knows his seed and sows them on the proper soil, nourishes the seedling to bear the proper fruit, even so would this body of experts be able to sow the proper seed of reform on well thought out lines, the fruits of whose labour and toil shall be borne in cherishing and achieving a lasting peace and prosperity to ourselves and to all nations.

# HE IS NOT



what he  
was  
at 9 a.m.

It is nearing 11 o'clock and after a continuous spell of work since 9 a.m. he feels his energy is flagging—his power of concen-

tration slowing down. What he needs is a refreshing cup of tea to revive him. To every brain and manual worker this 11 o'clock cup is a necessity. It removes fatigue, stimulates and sustains your capacity for work.

For fighting 11 O'clock



*Fatigue*  
**DRINK  
INDIAN TEA**

INSERTED BY THE INDIAN TEA MARKET EXPANSION BOARD

IK 142

## War Supply

The Department of Supply, Government of India, is interested in securing supplies of the following items of stores:—

1. Acids and chemicals.
2. Ammunition and explosives.
3. Batteries and cells.
4. Brushware.
5. Crockery.
6. Cutlery and plate.
7. Dairy requisites.
8. Electrical stores miscellaneous.
9. Foodstuffs.
10. Footwear.
11. Glassware.
12. Haberdashery including buttons, braces, buckles, hooks and eyes, needles, tapes, etc.
13. Hardware and iron mongery.
14. Headwear.
15. Hollow ware, aluminium.
16. Hollow ware, enamelled.
17. Instruments, musical.
18. Instruments optical, scientific and surveying.
19. Iron and steel and their alloys.
20. Leather and products thereof.
21. Machinery, electrical, hydraulic and automobile.
22. Medicines and drugs.
23. Metals (non-ferrous) ingots and sections.
24. Mill stores such as tools, hose pipes, belting, jointings and packings etc.
25. Miscellaneous stores including clocks and time-pieces, coir and coir products, cement, fire bricks and fire clay, camouflage nets etc.

26. Oil and colourmen stores.
27. Oils (mineral & vegetable) and lubricants including petrol and benzol.
28. Packing materials and containers.
29. Paints, enamels and varnishes.
30. Photographic stores.
31. Rubber goods.
32. Ship chandlers stores.
33. Soaps.
34. Stationery and drawing office and general office requisites.
35. Tanning materials.
36. Telegraph, telephone and wireless stores.
37. Textiles including yarns.
38. Timber.
39. Tinware.
40. Tools.
41. Vehicles and accessories.
42. Weighing appliances.
43. Wickerwork.
44. Wires, steel and iron and products.
45. Woodware.

Manufacturers, trading concerns and others who are interested in the supply of such items in South India are advised to communicate to the Controller of Supplies, South India Circle, United India Life Buildings, Madras regarding the items of Stores they manufacture or deal in.

## HELP THE WAR EFFORT

by LOADING and UNLOADING

RAILWAY WAGONS

# QUICKLY

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

# TECHNO CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Head Office & Factory: CALICUT.

Established in 1930

**AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs 2,00,000**

*Managing Director & Technical Chemist,*

**P. B. KURUP, B.A., F.C.S.**

*Manufacturers of Best Quality*

- |                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| * WASHING SOAPS            | * INKS          |
| * TOILET SOAPS             | * PAINTS        |
| * INDUSTRIAL SOAPS         | * POLISHES      |
| * TEXTILE SOAPS            | * VARNISHES     |
| * INSECTICIDES, LARVICIDES | * DISINFECTANTS |

*Suppliers to Corporation of Madras, M. & S. M. Ry. Co., Ltd.,  
Govt. Medical Stores, Hospitals etc.*

*Agents for Planting Districts:*

**T. STANES & CO., LTD.,  
COIMBATORE.**

*Madras Office:*

**Techno House, Cathedral P.O., Madras.**

**P. M. KURUP M.A., B.L.**  
*General Manager.*

## Banking, Insurance, and Finance

**Current and Time Deposits of Scheduled Banks in India and Burma (In Lakhs of Rupees)**

| Month.    | Current Deposits. |        |        | Time Deposits. |        |        | Total. |        |        |
|-----------|-------------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|           | 1939              | 1940   | 1941   | 1939           | 1940   | 1941   | 1939   | 1940   | 1941   |
| January   | 12,893            | 14,563 | 178,01 | 108,50         | 10,842 | 10,188 | 23,743 | 25,405 | 27,989 |
| February  | 12,737            | 15,138 | 144,42 | 108,29         | 10,888 | 11,033 | 23,566 | 25,926 | 25,475 |
| March     | 13,066            | 15,037 | 180,99 | 107,29         | 10,888 | 10,463 | 23,795 | 25,925 | 28,562 |
| April     | 12,861            | 14,982 | 184,24 | 108,50         | 11,323 | 105,60 | 23,711 | 26,305 | 289,84 |
| May       | 12,949            | 14,542 | 187,89 | 108,96         | 11,213 | 106,30 | 23,845 | 25,755 | 294,19 |
| June      | 13,190            | 14,393 | 194,89 | 199,12         | 10,775 | 107,39 | 33,102 | 25,168 | 302,28 |
| July      | 14,074            | 15,348 | 198,31 | 107,39         | 10,660 | 108,99 | 24,813 | 26,008 | 307,30 |
| August    | 14,139            | 16,060 | 210,03 | 106,46         | 10,188 | 106,65 | 24,785 | 26,248 | 316,08 |
| September | 13,919            | 16,549 |        | 102,10         | 10,136 |        | 24,129 | 26,685 |        |
| October   | 14,081            | 17,011 |        | 99,75          | 10,067 |        | 24,056 | 27,078 |        |
| November  | 14,504            | 17,547 |        | 101,82         | 10,063 |        | 24,686 | 27,610 |        |
| December  | 14,657            | 17,887 |        | 104,76         | 10,044 |        | 25,133 | 27,931 |        |

**Madras Clearing House Returns (In Lakhs of Rupees)**

| Year.   | Amount. | Year.   | Amount. | 1940          | 1941        |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|-------------|
| 1918—19 | 2,548   | 1928—29 | 6,573   | January ...   | 857 1026    |
| 1919—20 | 3,395   | 1929—30 | 8,219   | February ...  | 851 856     |
| 1920—21 | 7,579   | 1930—31 | 5,036   | March ...     | 1,444 1,003 |
| 1921—22 | 3,954   | 1931—32 | 4,397   | April ...     | 875 1,226   |
| 1922—23 | 4,513   | 1932—33 | 4,885   | May ...       | 1,127 964   |
| 1923—24 | 5,541   | 1933—34 | 5,319   | June ...      | 839 968     |
| 1924—25 | 5,596   | 1934—35 | 5,622   | July ...      | 721 1310    |
| 1925—26 | 5,680   | 1935—36 | 6,923   | August ...    | 479 981     |
| 1926—27 | 5,453   | 1936—37 | 9,139   | September ... | 781         |
| 1927—28 | 5,979   | 1937—38 | 10,405  | October ...   | 791         |
|         |         | 1938—39 | 12,748  | November ...  | 1,006       |
|         |         |         |         | December ...  | 957         |

**CURRENCY NOTES ISSUED IN  
INDIA AND BURMA**  
(In Crores of Rupees)

**GOLD EXPORT FROM INDIA**  
**In Rupees From 1931 up to March 1940**  
**1,329,272,382**

|           | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|
| January   | 204  | 213  | 293  | 254  | 261  |
| February  | 208  | 213  | 205  | 252  | 267  |
| March     | 208  | 214  | 207  | 253  | 269  |
| April     | 208  | 214  | 207  | 252  | 281  |
| May       | 207  | 214  | 207  | 257  | 286  |
| June      | 208  | 214  | 211  | 256  | 291  |
| July      | 212  | 213  | 214  | 264  | 293  |
| August    | 213  | 215  | 223  | 260  | 293  |
| September | 213  | 212  | 228  | 258  |      |
| October   | 214  | 209  | 248  | 256  |      |
| November  | 214  | 208  | 221  | 256  |      |
| December  | 214  | 206  | 253  | 225  |      |

# Market Reports

## MADRAS (1-9-1941)

| Cotton Yarn—                                     | Rs. A. P.  |           |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| 60's (5 lb. bundle)                              |            |           |
| Coimbatore                                       | ...        | 9 6 0     |
| Kothari                                          | ...        | 9 12 0    |
| 40's (10 lb. bundle)                             |            |           |
| Coimbatore Mills                                 | ...        | 12 10 0   |
| <b>Metals—</b>                                   |            |           |
| Yellow Metal Sheets "Dittman" 500 lbs.           | 395 0 0    |           |
| Copper Sheets                                    | 410 0 0    |           |
| <b>Tanned Hides—</b>                             | Rs. A. P.  | Rs. A. P. |
| Bangalore—8 to 8½ per lb.                        | 0 12 9 to  | 0 13 0    |
| Up Countries ..                                  | 0 12 0 to  | 0 12 3    |
| Coasts—7 to 7½ lbs.                              | 0 12 6 to  | 0 12 9    |
| <b>Tanned Goat—</b>                              |            |           |
| Good, per lb.                                    | 1 6 0 to   | 1 12 0    |
| Fair, ..                                         | 1 4 0 to   | 1 8 0     |
| Common, ..                                       | 1 2 0 to   | 1 5 0     |
| <b>Tanned Sheep—</b>                             |            |           |
| Good, per lb.                                    | 1 4 0 to   | 1 6 0     |
| Fair, ..                                         | 1 2 0 to   | 1 4 0     |
| Common, ..                                       | 1 0 0 to   | 1 2 0     |
| <b>Oil Seeds—</b>                                |            |           |
| Groundnuts, Machined (531 lbs.)                  | 35 0 0     |           |
| <b>Produce—</b>                                  |            |           |
| Rice, Calcutta (Nagara) boiled (164 lbs.)        | 11 8 0     |           |
| Jaggery, 500 lbs. 1st quality                    | 29 0 0     |           |
| " " 2nd quality                                  | 25 0 0     |           |
| Horsegram, bag of 216 lbs.                       | 6 0 0      |           |
| Turmeric, baram of 500 lbs.                      | 42 0 0     |           |
| Pepper, Tellicherry (pure) 25 lbs.               | 4 4 0      |           |
| " Bydgi "                                        | 6 2 0      |           |
| Ginger, Dry (Calicut) 500 lbs.                   | 145 0 0    |           |
| Tobacco leaf, Cigar & Chewing quality (500 lbs.) | 125 0 0    |           |
| " Snuff quality (500 lbs.)                       | 120 to 140 |           |
| Salt, bag of 2 maunds                            | 3 14 0     |           |
| Pure Ghee, tin of 37½ lbs.                       | 24 8 0     |           |

## BANGALORE (1-9-1941)

(By The Mysore Chamber of Commerce)

**Silk**—The general tone of the market has not been encouraging. Demand has been poor and the rates hence declined.

|                                        | Rs. A. P.  | Rs. A. P. |
|----------------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Sidlaghatta silk per seer of 26½ tolas | 7 8 0 to   | 8 0 0     |
| Closepet                               | 7 0 0 to   | 7 4 0     |
| Chickballapur                          | 7 4 0 to   | 7 8 0     |
| Kyalanur                               | 7 4 0 to   | 7 8 0     |
| Mudavadi                               | 6 4 0 to   | 6 8 0     |
| Channapatna                            | 5 14 0 to  | 6 4 0     |
| Kollegal per maund 1000 tolas          | 290 0 0 to | 300 0 0   |
| Silk-waste " 28 lbs.                   | 6 12 0 to  | 7 4 0     |

## BOMBAY (29-8-1941)

(By The Millowners' Association, Bombay)

### PIECE-GOODS.

#### Grey, Unbleached—

|                                | inch. | yds. | lbs. per lb. | Rs. A. P. |
|--------------------------------|-------|------|--------------|-----------|
| Longcloth (Standard Quality)   | 37    | 37½  | 9            | 1 2 10    |
| " (Fine Quality)               | 44    | 38   | 7½           | 2 0 6     |
| Shirtings                      | 35    | 38   | 9            | 1 1 9     |
| " (Vegetable Quality)          | 37    | 37½  | 9            | 1 1 8     |
| Leopard Cloth                  | 43    | 38   | 11½          | 1 1 70    |
| Dhoties (upto ½" nakhi Border) | 32    | 9    | 1½           | 1 2 3     |
| " (Calcutta, ½" P. B.)         | 44    | 10   | 1½           | 1 10 0    |
| Drills                         | 29½   | 40   | 13½          | 1 2 3     |
| Domestics                      | 35    | 40   | 13½          | 1 0 6     |
| "                              | 35    | 40   | 12           | 1 0 10    |
| Salitra                        | 40    | 66   | 25           | 1 4 0     |
| Chadars                        | 50    | 6    | 2½           | 1 4 2     |

#### White, Bleached—

|           |    |    |           |        |
|-----------|----|----|-----------|--------|
| Longcloth | 34 | 40 | per piece | 19 0 0 |
| Drill     | 27 | 42 | "         | 14 1 0 |

#### Yarn —

|                |     |         |               |
|----------------|-----|---------|---------------|
| 4s (All Waste) | ... | per lb. | 0 6 6         |
| 6½s ( " )      | ... | "       | 0 6 8         |
| 8½s            | ... | "       | 0 8 11        |
| 10½s           | ... | "       | 0 9 10        |
| 12½s           | ... | "       | 0 10 2        |
| 16s            | ... | "       | 0 13 3        |
| 20s            | ... | "       | 0 14 10       |
| 24s            | ... | "       | 1 0 4         |
| 32s            | ... | "       | 1 7 0         |
| 40s            | ... | "       | (Not quoted.) |
| 60s            | ... | "       | 2 8 0         |
| 80s            | ... | "       | 3 0 0         |

# Text of the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement

The Agreement is based upon two main principles, firstly, that Burma has, subject to the provisions of the Government of Burma Act, 1935, the right to determine the composition of her own population, and secondly, that Indians who have wholly identified themselves with the interests of Burma should enjoy the same rights as members of the permanent population.

It is obvious that in the peculiar circumstances of the two countries, their geographical proximity, their cultural and economic ties and their political association, the problems arising from regulation of immigration are of special complexity and delicacy. Both Governments have approached these problems in a spirit of cordiality and mutual understanding and are agreed that in giving administrative effect to the measures now proposed the closest co-operation will be required in the same spirit of mutual adjustment and identity of purpose which characterised the negotiations. It is their earnest desire that the Agreement now achieved will serve to remove any causes for misapprehension which may have arisen either between the two countries or between the two communities in Burma and may furnish a lasting foundation for the development in the future of the firmest ties of friendship and goodwill.

The main provisions of the Agreement are:—

The Government of Burma agree that the notice given by them to terminate the operation of the Government of Burma (Immigration) Order, 1937, with effect from April 1, 1942, will be treated as withdrawn, and that notice to terminate the same will not be given before October 1, 1945.

The Indian immigration into Burma will with effect from October 1, 1941 be subject to regulations and restrictions, in the manner hereinafter explained.

No Indian may enter Burma without a valid Indian passport containing his photograph and other particulars sufficient to establish his identity.

No Indian may enter Burma with a passport visa issued by or on behalf of the Government of Burma or an immigration permit issued by or under authority of the Government of Burma.

The Government of India, or officers employed by them, may issue, on behalf of the

Government of Burma and subject to terms and conditions imposed by the Government of Burma, visas of passports granted to Indians desiring to enter Burma as visitors or as students in educational institutions.

A visa on an Indian visitor's passport will be valid for three months but this period may be extended by or under the authority of the Government of Burma up to a total stay in Burma of twelve months.

A fee of Rs. 20/- will be charged for visitors' visas but no fee will be charged for extensions.

A student's visa will be valid for stated period not exceeding five years.

No fee will be charged for a student's visa.

Save as otherwise provided by the terms of this Agreement, no Indian may enter Burma without one of the following classes of permits:

(i) 'A' permits, which will entitle the holder to remain in Burma for an indefinite period and to accept employment therein. No bar will be placed on the acquisition of a Burma domicile by holders of 'A' permits.

(ii) 'B' permits, which will entitle the holder to reside in Burma for a specified period and to accept employment therein. 'B' permits being for limited periods, will not allow the holders to acquire a Burma domicile. They will be issued for a maximum period of three years and may be extended at the discretion of the Government of Burma for further periods which, with the original period, may not exceed a total of nine years. The holder of a 'B' permit may apply for an 'A' permit on the same terms as an original applicant for an 'A' permit.

The issue of immigration permits will be subject to the terms and conditions set out in this Agreement and also to such other terms and conditions as the Government of Burma may prescribe after consulting the Government of India, provided that any other terms and conditions so prescribed shall not be inconsistent with the objects of this Agreement. The acceptance of these terms and conditions shall be a condition for the entry of the immigrants into Burma.

The number of 'A' permits to be issued will be at the discretion of the Government of Burma and they will be issued only to persons whom the Government of Burma consider to be of sufficient financial standing or possessed

## Text of the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement

of an assured income in Burma of sufficient amount and to be persons who are likely to be suitable for permanent residence in Burma.

'B' permits will be issued within such limits as may be prescribed in any year, or other period by the Government of Burma after considering the advice of an Immigration Board.

The Government of Burma reserve power to impose limits on the number of students and visitors' visas to be issued by the Government of India on their behalf.

Applicants for 'A' permits or 'B' permits will be required to declare particulars of dependants whom they intend to bring to Burma either with them or at some future date.

The two Governments will co-operate in devising and effecting measures to deal with and to control immigration across the land frontier between the two countries. It is understood that this will require consultation by the Government of India with the Provincial Governments concerned.

The Government of Burma will institute, at an early date, an Immigration Board to examine the relevant data and to tender advice to the Government of Burma generally on matters of policy relating to Indian immigration into Burma and in particular on fixing quotas for the grant of permits. The Board will be of mixed racial composition and Burmans, Indians and Europeans will be represented on it.

The penalties imposable under Burma legislation shall not exceed imprisonment for six months or a fine of Rs. 1,000/- or both on persons convicted before a Magistrate of an infringement of the Immigration Rules for a breach of the conditions of a permit, or of making a false statement in order to obtain a permit or other privilege relating to entry to or residence in Burma or to secure registration as a privileged immigrant.

The Government of Burma may impose a literacy test on applicants for 'A' permits provided that such a test shall not be made in Burmies or in any other language indigenous to Burma.

Marriage or cohabitation with a woman belonging to the indigenous race of Burma established to the satisfaction of the Government of Burma may be made a condition for the cancellation of a permit or visa granted to a male Indian immigrant: provided that exceptions will be made of marriages entered into with the sanction of the Government of Burma

and that such sanction will be given if the immigrant makes, before the proposed marriage, provision which is sufficient in the opinion of the Government of Burma for the permanent maintenance of the woman he desires to marry.

The following scale of fees will be charged for immigration permits:

'A' permits Rs. 500/-.

'B' permits for unskilled labourers, an entrance fee or a visa fee of Rs. 12/- plus a residential fee of Rs. 5/- for every year or a visa fee for which the permit will be valid. For other 'B' permits, an entrance fee or visa fee of Rs. 30/- and a residential fee of Rs. 20/- for every year or part of a year for which the permit is valid. Arrangements will be made to enable immigrants to pay the residential fee in yearly instalments if they so desire. Dependants: Half the rate per dependant of the fees payable by the immigrant himself. The Government of Burma accept the principle that the incidence of entrance or visa fees and of the stamp duty charged in respect of 'B' permit holders should fall on the employer and undertake to collect such fees from the employer or prospective employer in cases where a permit is issued at his instance.

Before entry into Burma a deposit of Rs. 20/- will be made to the Government of Burma by persons who are granted 'B' permits and by their dependants to cover the cost of repatriating them. Repatriation will be, at the choice of the repatriated Indian, to the ports of (a) Calcutta, (b) Chittagong, (c) Madras, (d) Vizagapatam, and (e) Gopalpur. The deposit will be refunded if the person leaves Burma of his own accord or obtains an 'A' permit.

Applications for all classes of permits under the immigration control arrangements shall be subject to stamp duty under the ordinary law of Burma.

The Government of Burma recognise that Indians who are born and bred in Burma, have made Burma their permanent home and regard their future and the future of their families as bound up with its interests are entitled to be regarded as having established a claim if they wish to make it, to a Burma domicile and, therefore, to the benefit of Section (144) of the Government of Burma Act, 1935.

No restriction will be placed on the acquisition of a Burma domicile under due process of law by Indians lawfully residing in Burma excepting those who by the terms and condi-

## Text of the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement

tions of a permit which entitles them to reside in Burma are not given the right of residence beyond a specified period.

Indians who prove a total residence in Burma of seven calendar years between July 15, 1932 and July 15, 1941, will be termed "privileged immigrants".

Such privileged immigrants shall have the right to further employment in Burma without limit of time but they will lose their status as privileged immigrants should they be absent from Burma for a continuous period exceeding one year after July 15, 1941.

A privileged immigrant so long as he retains his status, will be given the right of free entry into Burma on his return after an absence of less than twelve months.

The following classes of dependants of privileged immigrant will be given "A" permits free charge of entry into Burma:—

(1) One wife if there is no other wife residing in Burma. (2) His sons below the age of 18 by the wife who is granted an 'A' permit under this clause or by a wife residing with him in Burma.

Other Indians who are in Burma on July 15, 1941 will be entitled to remain in Burma indefinitely and to accept work for an indefinite period and will retain their privileges under Section 44 of the Government of Burma Act, 1935.

Should an Indian of this class leave Burma for any period his claim to re-entry will be dealt with in the same manner as an application for entry by a new Indian immigrant and if readmitted into Burma such person will be treated as new Indian immigrant with the exception that he will have a preferential claim to a 'B' permit over new Indian immigrants.

During the transition period pending the constitution of an Immigration Board and the consideration by the Government of Burma of proposals to be made by the Board for the quotas for permits to be issued to Indian immigrants, the Government of India will prohibit the emigration to Burma of Indians for the purpose of unskilled work from July 21, 1941, with the exception of seasonal labourers who may, at the instance of the Government of Burma, be granted passports up to numbers agreed upon between the two Governments.

Registration of Indians in Burma: The Government of Burma will institute at an early date a system of registering Indians in Burma.

The Government of Burma may exempt any person from any or all the conditions and restrictions that may be imposed under this Agreement.

The two Governments will act in close co-operation to achieve the objects of the Agreement and will freely consult each other on points of difficulty that may arise. In particular the Government of Burma will grant the Government of India an opportunity of commenting on proposals to fix quotas and on the recommendations of the Immigration Board on which such proposals are based.

### Changes in the list of companies in the month of July 1941, made by the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, Madras.

#### I. COMPANIES REGISTERED:

Indian Motor Transport, Limited.  
Aparna Engineering Company, Limited.  
Deccan Chemicals, Limited.  
Kalaimagal Publishing Company (Coimbatore) Limited.  
K. C. P. Limited.  
Rashtravani, Limited.  
Thiagaraja Chetty and Company, Limited.  
Vijayapuram Iron and Mill Stores, Ltd.  
Madras Theatres, Limited.

#### II. COMPANIES DISSOLVED:

Venkataramana Vilasa Company, Limited.  
Commercial Printers, Limited.  
Kavalappara Swadeshi Stores, Limited.  
Pattanam Sri Gopalakrishna Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.  
Dharmavaram Silks Manufacturing Co., Ltd.  
Kongu Khadder Company, Limited.  
Pollachi Vellala Union Mills, Limited.

#### III. COMPANIES THAT CHANGED THEIR NAMES:

—N I L—

#### IV. CORRIGENDUM TO COMPANIES REGISTERED IN JUNE, 1941.

For "SRI KANNIKAPARMESWARI CHIT FUND LIMITED."  
Read "SRI KANNIKAPARAMERWARI CHIT COMPANY, LIMITED."

## BUY YOUR RAIL

## TRAVEL IN BULK!

Mileage Coupon Books are issued to the  
General Public and to Mercantile Firms

|                         |    |              |
|-------------------------|----|--------------|
| 3,000 Miles First Class | .. | Rs. 297 8 ★  |
| 1,500 " " "             | .. | Rs. 148 12 ★ |
| 3,000 " Second Class    | .. | Rs. 148 12 ★ |
| 1,500 " " "             | .. | Rs. 74 6 ★   |

★ Inclusive of Supplementary charge

Coupon Books or full particulars can be had from:

**THE CHIEF COMMERCIAL MANAGER,  
M. & S. M. Railway, Madras;**

The District Transportation Superintendents (Traffic),  
Rayapuram, Bezwada, Guntakal, Hubli and Pakala; The Station  
Superintendent, Madras Central Station, and the Station Masters  
of Arkonam, Belgaum, Bezwada, Bowringpet, Gadag, Guntakal,  
Guntur, Hubli, Jalarpet, Katpadi, Miraj, Nellore, Poona, Raichur,  
Rajahmundry, Renigunta, Tenali, Waltair and the Assistant  
Traffic Superintendent (Station), Mysore State Railway, Bangalore  
City.

*It is much Cheaper.*

## Industrial India-is it a Dream?

By PEA-OR-YEN

There is much truth in saying that industrial development of India has not been proportionate to its population, raw materials and area. But we cannot forget the fact that at one time manufacturers in India attained a high level in excellence and quality and in fact gained reputation in the foreign markets. It was only in the 18th century that she began to fall behind in the industrial sphere. There is no truth in saying that countries like India which belong to the tropical zone are more fitted to produce raw materials than the finished product. The ability and skill of our ancestors were visible in the production of cotton fabrics. They were experts in the art of mixing colours. For instance Decca Muslins were exported to countries like Greece, Rome and Babillon. Even in Egypt our woven fabrics were largely used. India was not only capable of producing cotton goods but also was skilful in the working of metals. At one time India was able to compete with the Portugese and the Dutch in the European countries.

During the Mughal period India reached

the highest pinnacle in arts and industries. India had a market in Venice also. During those days South India played no mean part in the export trade of India. South India exported muslins, cotton goods, pepper and silk to foreign countries. But to-day industrial position in India is as gloomy as the war clouds in Europe. In India of to-day we have reached the stage which calls for immediate attention. Instead of exporting our muslins and cotton fabrics to foreign countries we are importing them. And this in turn is making the weaver poor, hungry and desolate. The industries which were once the fame, glory and boast of the ancient India have given place to foreign adventure and enterprise. Though still a few of them are lingering, yet they are devoid of co-operation and sympathy. If not to-day at least after the war, patriots and politicians of India should make it a principle to industrialise India on a large scale. From pin to a factory, from nail to a canon, and from motor car to an air-plane, should be manufactured in India. In short, it should be trade of India by India for India.

## YOUNG CEYLON

The Leading Monthly News Magazine.

The 'Young Ceylon' seeks to satisfy the need for a progressive and instructive monthly magazine in Ceylon which will review current events in politics, economics, education, local government, agriculture, commerce and insurance and other topics of national interest. It seeks at the same time to supply Ceylonese abroad and readers in other lands general and instructive guidance of Ceylon's progress month by month.

### SPECIAL NUMBERS.

'Young Ceylon' publishes every year

The Coconut Annual in August The Insurance Annual in November

Both these publications are useful reliable and authoritative works of information and reference and are welcomed by readers in Ceylon and abroad.

"Young Ceylon" is recognised as an excellent medium of  
ADVERTISING and PUBLICITY  
by BUSINESS COMMERCIAL and FINANCIAL CIRCLES.

### ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF.

| Cover Pages        |           | Special Numbers |          | Pages within reading matter | Pages Before and after reading matter |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Front Cover Page   | Rs. 100/- | Full Page       | Rs. 50/- | Rs. 40/-                    | Rs. 25/-                              |
| Front inside cover | Rs. 60/-  | Half Page       | Rs. 30/- | Rs. 25/-                    | Rs. 15/-                              |
| Back cover Page    | Rs. 75/-  | Quarter Page    | Rs. 20/- | Rs. 15/-                    | Rs. 10/-                              |
| Back inside cover  | Rs. 45/-  |                 |          |                             |                                       |

YOUNG CEYLON offers the best publicity service in Ceylon.

The Manager, YOUNG CEYLON, 167, Hultsdorf COLOMBO.

# Proceedings of Public Bodies

## SOUTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

### Visit of Sir L. Wilson, Chief Commissioner and Mr. B. M. Staig, Financial Commissioner of Railways

Sir L. Wilson, Chief Commissioner and Mr. B. M. Staig, Financial Commissioner of Railways attended a meeting of the members of the Chamber. A deputation from Dharmapuri also attended the meeting and pressed for the cancellation of the order for the closure of the two branch lines Morappur-Hossur and Tirupattur-Krishnagiri. Mr. Reynolds, Agent and General Manager, S.I.Ry. also attended the meeting. The following is a summary of the reply on the memorandum by the Chamber:

Replying to the different points raised, the Chief Commissioner said that so far as air-conditioned coaches were concerned, though these were built in India, the plant had to be got from abroad. It was now impossible to get any plant from the United Kingdom and arrangements for getting the plant from the United States were also very difficult to be made, owing to exchange control. The Chamber's view that air-conditioned coaches were popular was supported by information in North India also and the Railway Board was endeavouring to increase the supply of air-conditioned services in other sections of the railway system. Meanwhile the Railways would provide all facilities for ice-containers being used largely.

On the question of improving the condition of the Indian Refreshment Rooms on the M. & S. M. Railway he said that the Agent's attention would be drawn to that matter.

During the discussion on the closure of certain railway lines (to which the Chamber referred) a deputation from the Salem District Chamber of Commerce and the Dharmapuri Merchants' Association, led by Mr. P. R. Sundaram Aiyer, presented a case for the postponement even by a short time of the closure of the Dharmapuri-Hosur and Tirupathur-Krishnagiri branch lines, due on August 1. They pointed out that Salem District would be seriously affected by the scrapping of the railways. The Chief Commissioner was of the opinion that it was too late to reconsider the question even for a short extension of time and that even in war-time conditions they showed practically no improvement in the financial position as far as those branch lines

were concerned. It would be impossible by postponing the closure to entertain any hope of bettering the position.

On the question of revising the railway risk-note form, the Chief Commissioner wanted the Chamber to make an investigation of the instances of undue use being made of the A Form by the staff of the railways, so that the railway administration might be warned about the excessive use of those forms leading to enhancement of the owners' risk and to claims on partial damages and losses not being satisfied by the railway administration. The Chamber undertook to send up specific cases where A Forms were unduly used.

Regarding the Chamber's suggestion that inter-class coupon books should be introduced, he pointed out that an experiment was being tried in North Western Railway for popularising inter-class travel with effect from June, 1941. As soon as hopeful results were experienced on that section, they would be tried in other sections also.

On the question of inadequate supply of waggons, the Commissioner agreed that there was congestion of traffic particularly in the G. I. P. Railway and that it had its reaction upon other railways. The working of the "Pool" system was being carefully examined and it was expected that every effort would be made to release as many waggons as possible to the chief traffic centres.

Regarding reduction of rates of railway freight, the Agent of the South Indian Railway agreed to consider why a special rate should not be given for flour, gram and other grains moving from the mills in Madras city to the west and east coasts in competition with Karachi mills. He promised to consider the question of giving special rates for raw cotton in mill centres. The Agent said that though groundnut was placed in Class 4 he had relieved the burden to a great extent by giving special rates to many centres. He offered to extend the privilege to other centres if these were brought to his notice. The Chief Commissioner promised to examine the absence of special rate from Madras to Bombay for groundnut which hampered internal traffic.

## Proceedings of Public Bodies

On the question of the construction of over-bridges in the City's level crossings the Commissioner stated that the Railway administrations on their part had no objection to meet the other authorities and take up a due share of the cost. The Chamber was advised to approach the local Government and the Corporation to move in the matter. The Railway administration would not delay any undertaking on their own part.

### VISIT OF THE HON'BLE SIR G. S. BAJPAI, MEMBER, VICEROY'S COUNCIL IN CHARGE OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

The Hon'ble Sir G. S. Bajpai visited the Chamber on the 4th August and had a discussion with the Committee at the Chamber on the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement recently concluded. The discussion was on the lines of the memorandum presented to His Excellency the Viceroy at Madras on the 2nd August '41 by the Committee appointed by the All-Parties Conference held at the Gokhale Hall on the 28th July '41. Mr. Bozman, Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands was also present.

### HANDLOOM (FACT FINDING COMMITTEE QUESTIONNAIRE):

In the course of a lengthy memorandum on the questionnaire issued by the Handloom Enquiry Committee the Chamber stated "As the cotton handloom has survived a struggle extending to centuries, survived the competition of mass production on power looms, the changes in taste and customs, the growth of adverse tariff, new methods of bleaching, dyeing and printing etc. it should leave no doubt in our mind as to the magnitude of the inherent strength of the industry which sustains it from years end to years end." Proceeding the memorandum stated "handloom products in many respects have peculiar features which will sustain them in competition with mill made cloth. If the handloom weaver is provided with readily sized and warped yarn and the finished products are taken away for sale by an organisation it would mean a great deal of saving in time and also money." Dealing with the question of Railway freight the Chamber pointed out that mills have the advantage of buying cotton in a big lot and selling cloth in a big lot so that wagon load freight will be available to the mills while handloom weavers have to send small parcels at heavy cost. Parcels booked by recognised institutions dealing in handloom cloth should be given the benefit of lower freight as near as possible to the

special rates which the wagon loads of mill cloth are getting between specified stations. With regard to the question of enhancement of the price of yarn by middlemen the Chamber has suggested that if the co-operative department took over the work of distribution of yarn there may be some slight advantage to the weaver on that account but the societies have to be well financed so as to extend credit of at least Rs. 50 to a weaver to make him an independent unit. If they are poorly financed, the Chamber pointed out, there is no hope of a real financial net work of organisations for purchase and sale being established. The Chamber has also pointed out that efforts should be made to maintain depots in foreign markets so that the reputation of the Indian hand made cloth in those markets may be maintained against competition of foreign cheap mill cloth. A selling organisation in India should maintain depots in important consuming centres exhibiting new patterns and advising producers of changes in local tastes and customs.

Proceeding the memorandum urged that Government patronage is necessary in a much larger measure than now. This could easily be done in respect of uniforms supply to menials and other employees as well as cloth requirements in the police, jails, excise, public health, medical and education department. The Chamber was against the reservation of sarees and dhoties to handlooms as such a reservation in the opinion of the Chamber will only drive business into foreign hands.

### ADDITIONAL USE FOR HIDES AND SKINS:

The Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras asked for the opinion of the Chamber as to what additional use could be found for hides and skins as heavy stocks of the commodity are in the market. Owing to lack of shipping space the export of the commodity is very much restricted and unless additional uses are devised the industry will suffer. The Chamber has pointed out in the course of the reply that owing to the availability of shipping space in recent months the problem of accumulating stock is not so acute. If only the Indian public realise the importance of using footwear the problem would practically disappear. The Chamber has referred to the recommendations made by the Hides Cess Enquiry Committee of 1930 and have pointed out the necessity for the constitution of a committee of officials and non-officials to study the whole question afresh

**MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX ACT AND PRODUCTION OF BOOKS OF ACCOUNT:**

On the attention of the Chamber been drawn by members to the inconvenience of production of their account books before the Sales Tax Officers the Chamber addressed the Government. Government have now directed that the Commercial Tax Officers should consult the convenience of dealers when calling for original books of account.

**MADRAS PORT TRUST**

The Central Government have nominated Mr. P. R. Mohomed Fazlullah Sahib to represent the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants Association on the Madras Port Trust.

**FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

**TELEPHONE RENTALS:**

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have in the course of a communication to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs pointed out that there is no justification for the introduction of message rate system of charges for telephone and that the introduction of such a system will tell upon business people. They have pointed out that Government should not be tempted to profiteer at the expense of the telephone using public.

**PETROL RATIONING:**

The Committee considered a communication addressed by Sir Shri Ram, on the question of the rationing of petrol and the manufacture of Power Alcohol. In view of the possibility of manufacturing Power Alcohol from large quantities of molasses lying idle in the country, the Committee decided to recommend to the Government of India and the various Provincial Governments the immediate urgency of taking steps to manufacture Power Alcohol out of molasses and requiring the Petrol companies to mix it with petroleum with a view to minimise the rigours of the Rationing Scheme. The Committee further expressed the view that the Provincial Governments should be asked not to make any profit out of their manufacturing activities of converting molasses into Power Alcohol.

**INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH**

The Committee noted the Secretary's Report regarding the action taken by the Office,

with regard to the Notes published by the Scientific and Industrial Research Board. Sir Shri Ram and Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai expressed the view that full advantage was not being taken, by the Indian manufacturers, of the various researches made available for exploitation by the Board of Scientific and Industrial Researches in spite of the efforts of the Federation Office to give publicity to these researches through its member-bodies. Both of them felt that unless some serious attempt is made to fully utilise these researches to the country's advantage, all the labour and money spent on these researches would be a loss to the country. It was suggested that the question should be further considered whether it would be possible for the prominent industrialists in the country to pool their resources, with a view to set up an organisation which would be capable of undertaking exploitation of these researches for the country's benefit.

**INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER, BOMBAY.**

**INCOME-TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL—SCALE OF FEES:**

The Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay in a communication addressed to the Government of India has drawn their attention to the desirability of introducing a graded scale of fees for incometax appeals to the Tribunal. Government however declined saying that a reduced fee will encourage petty or frivolous application to the Tribunal.

**CURTAILMENT OF AREA UNDER SHORT STAPLE COTTON:**

In reply to the proposal which emanated from the Indian Central Cotton Committee regarding the curtailment of area under short staple cotton the Indian Merchants Chamber have pointed out that such a proposal would prove harmful to the agriculturists unless a suitable substitute valuable cash crop was grown in the curtailed area as otherwise the agriculturists would not be in a position even to pay Government revenue. The Committee have also suggested for the distribution of better type of seeds in the areas under short staple cotton.

**THE MODERN PROTECTIONS AGAINST HUMAN ENEMIES**

**TO SHIELD NATURE'S ILL ASPECTS**

**INDIA BHARAT**

**RELIABLE**

**ECONOMICAL**

**INDIA MADE**

**THE INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS LTD.**

12-A, Lingha Chetty St., Madras.

# Agriculture

## STATISTICS—COTTON—1941-42—FIRST FORECAST REPORT

The average of the areas under cotton in the Madras Province during the five years ending 1939-40 has represented 9.7 per cent of the total area under cotton in India.

2. The area under cotton up to 25th July 1941 is estimated at 167,200 acres. When compared with the area of 235,100 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year, it reveals a decrease of 28.9 per cent.

3. *Central districts and South—Mainly Cambodia tract.*—The area in the Central districts and the South represents generally the last year's crop left on the ground for second pickings before the plants are removed in September in compliance with the provisions of the Pest Act. The area in these districts fell slightly from 146,100 to 143,300 acres. The yield is expected to be generally fair.

4. *Westerns tract.*—The area under Westerns fell from 61,300 to 9,200 acres, i.e., by 85.0 per cent. The decrease in area in the current year is due to the poor rains received in June and July.

5. *White and Red Northern tracts.*—The area under White and Red Northern also fell from 13,500 to 1,700 acres, i.e., by 87.4 per cent.

6. *Warangal and Cocanadas tract.*—The area under Warangal and Cocanadas cotton fell from 8,200 to 7,000 acres, i.e., by 14.6 per cent.

7. The average wholesale prices of cotton lint per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lbs. as reported from important markets on 4th August 1941 was Rs. 16-7-0 for Cocanadas, Rs. 20-9-0 for White Northern, Rs. 18-2-0 for Red Northern, Rs. 16-8-0 for Westerns (mungari crop), Rs. 22 for Westerns (jawari crop), Rs. 42-8-0 for Coimbatore Cambodia, Rs. 31-4-0 for Southern Cambodia, Rs. 36-9-0 for Coimbatore Karunganni, Rs. 29-4-0 for Tinnevelly and Rs. 30-3-0 for Nadam cotton.

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

| District and tract.                                                  | Estimate of the area sown up to the end of. |                  | Increase (+) or decrease (—) of the area in column (3) as compared with the area in column (2). |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                      | July 1940<br>(2)                            | July 1941<br>(3) |                                                                                                 |
| (1)                                                                  | ACS.                                        | ACS.             | ACS.                                                                                            |
| Chingleput ...                                                       | 1                                           | 1                | ...                                                                                             |
| South Arcot ...                                                      | 3.7                                         | 4.0              | + ... 3                                                                                         |
| Chittoor ...                                                         | ...                                         | ...              | ...                                                                                             |
| North Arcot ...                                                      | 4                                           | 4                | ...                                                                                             |
| Salem ...                                                            | 29.0                                        | 32.0             | + ... 3.0                                                                                       |
| Coimbatore ...                                                       | 47.0                                        | 45.0             | — ... 2.0                                                                                       |
| Trichinopoly (including Pudukkottai) ...                             | 6.5                                         | 7.0              | + ... 5                                                                                         |
| Tanjore ...                                                          | 1                                           | 1                | ...                                                                                             |
| Madura ...                                                           | 34.0                                        | 33.0             | — ... 1.0                                                                                       |
| Ramnad ...                                                           | 12.0                                        | 6.0              | — ... 6.0                                                                                       |
| Tinnevely ...                                                        | 13.0                                        | 15.0             | + ... 2.0                                                                                       |
| Malabar ...                                                          | 1                                           | 5                | + ... 4                                                                                         |
| South Kanara ...                                                     | 2                                           | 2                | ...                                                                                             |
| <b>Total, mainly Cambodia including Nadam and Bourbon...</b>         | <b>146.1</b>                                | <b>143.3</b>     | <b>— 2.8</b>                                                                                    |
| Kurnool (Pattikonda taluk) ...                                       | 2.5                                         | 1.3              | — ... 1.2                                                                                       |
| Bellary ...                                                          | 55.0                                        | 7.0              | — ... 48.0                                                                                      |
| Anantapur ...                                                        | 3.0                                         | 5                | — ... 2.5                                                                                       |
| Cuddapah ...                                                         | 8                                           | 4                | — ... 4                                                                                         |
| <b>Total, Westerns...</b>                                            | <b>61.3</b>                                 | <b>9.2</b>       | <b>— 52.1</b>                                                                                   |
| Kurnool (excluding Pattikonda taluk, but including Banganapalle) ... | 13.5                                        | 1.7              | — ... 11.8                                                                                      |
| <b>Total, White and Red Northern.</b>                                | <b>13.5</b>                                 | <b>1.7</b>       | <b>— 11.8</b>                                                                                   |
| Vizagapatam (Golconda taluk) ...                                     | 1.6                                         | 1.5              | — ... 1                                                                                         |
| East Godavari ...                                                    | 4                                           | 4                | ...                                                                                             |
| West Godavari ...                                                    | 4                                           | 4                | ...                                                                                             |
| Kistna ...                                                           | 7                                           | 7                | ...                                                                                             |
| Guntur ...                                                           | 5.0                                         | 4.0              | — ... 1.0                                                                                       |
| Nellore ...                                                          | 1                                           | ...              | — ... 1                                                                                         |
| <b>Total, Warangal and Cocanadas</b>                                 | <b>8.2</b>                                  | <b>7.0</b>       | <b>— 1.2</b>                                                                                    |
| Vizagapatam (except Golconda taluk, Chinna-patti short staple) ...   | 6.0                                         | 6.0              | ...                                                                                             |
| <b>Grand Total ...</b>                                               | <b>235.1</b>                                | <b>167.2</b>     | <b>— 67.9</b>                                                                                   |

## Agriculture

## STATISTICS — CROP — GINGELLY — 1941-42 — FIRST FORECAST REPORT :

The average of the area under gingelly in the Madras Province during the five years ending 1939-40 has represented 15.8 per cent of the total area under gingelly in India.

2. *Area.*—The area under gingelly up to 25th July 1941 is estimated at 281,800 acres as against 344,200 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year. The estimated area is the same as that of last year in South Kanara; an increase in area is revealed in the Circars (Guntur excepted), Bellary and Malabar and a decrease in area in the other districts owing to want of timely sowing rains. The variations are marked in Vizagapatam (+10,000 acres), South Arcot (—10,000 acres), North Arcot (—20,000 acres), Salem (—16,000 acres) and Coimbatore (—17,000 acres).

3. *Yield.*—The crop suffered from drought to some extent in Guntur, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Ramnad, and Tinnevely. The yield per acre is expected to be generally normal in the other districts.

4. The wholesale price of gingelly per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lb. (equivalent to 3,200 tolas) as reported from important markets on 4th August 1941 was Rs. 7-1-0 in Trichinopoly, Rs. 7 in Cocanada, Rs. 6-12-0 in Tinnevely, Rs. 6-7-0 in Cuddalore, Rs. 6-6-0 in Tuticorin, Rs. 6-3-0 in Ellore, Rs. 6-1-0 in Salem, Rs. 6 in Vizianagram, Rs. 5-14-0 in Vizagapatam and Rs. 5-11-0 in Rajahmundry. When compared with the prices published in the report for the corresponding period of the previous year, i.e., those which prevailed on 5th August 1940, these prices reveal a rise of approximately 5 per cent in Salem and a fall of approximately 12 per cent in Rajahmundry and Tuticorin, 11 per cent in Vizianagram and Ellore, 10 per cent in Cuddalore, 7 per cent in Tinnevely, 3 per cent in Trichinopoly and 2 per cent in Vizagapatam, the price remaining stationary in Cocanada.

5. Figures by districts are given below:—

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

| District and tract.   | Estimate of area shown up to the end of July |              | Increase (+) or decrease (—) of the area in column (3) as compared with the area in column (2) |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                       | 1940.<br>(2)                                 | 1941.<br>(3) |                                                                                                |
| (1)                   | ACS.                                         | ACS.         | ACS.                                                                                           |
| Vizagapatam ...       | 75.0                                         | 85.0         | + 10.0                                                                                         |
| East Godavari ...     | 25.0                                         | 28.0         | + 3.0                                                                                          |
| West Godavari ...     | 26.0                                         | 31.0         | + 5.0                                                                                          |
| Kistna ...            | 1.0                                          | 2.5          | + 1.5                                                                                          |
| Guntur ...            | 3                                            | 1            | — 2                                                                                            |
| <b>Circars ...</b>    | <b>127.3</b>                                 | <b>146.6</b> | <b>+ 19.3</b>                                                                                  |
| Kurnool ...           | 4                                            | 1            | — 3                                                                                            |
| Bellary ...           | 2.5                                          | 3.5          | + 1.0                                                                                          |
| Anantapur ...         | 7.0                                          | 1.5          | — 5.5                                                                                          |
| Cuddapah ...          | 1                                            | Nil          | — 1                                                                                            |
| <b>Deccan ...</b>     | <b>10.0</b>                                  | <b>5.1</b>   | <b>— 4.9</b>                                                                                   |
| Nellore ...           | 1.5                                          | 5            | — 1.0                                                                                          |
| Chingleput ...        | 10.0                                         | 4.0          | — 6.0                                                                                          |
| South Arcot ...       | 15.0                                         | 5.0          | — 10.0                                                                                         |
| <b>Carnatic ...</b>   | <b>26.5</b>                                  | <b>9.5</b>   | <b>— 17.0</b>                                                                                  |
| Chittoor ...          | 4.0                                          | 3.0          | — 1.0                                                                                          |
| North Arcot ...       | 26.0                                         | 6.0          | — 20.0                                                                                         |
| Salem ...             | 65.0                                         | 49.0         | — 16.0                                                                                         |
| Coimbatore ...        | 54.0                                         | 37.0         | — 17.0                                                                                         |
| Trichinopoly ...      | 5.5                                          | 3.5          | — 2.0                                                                                          |
| <b>Central ...</b>    | <b>154.5</b>                                 | <b>98.5</b>  | <b>— 56.0</b>                                                                                  |
| Tanjore ...           | 1.3                                          | 4            | — 9                                                                                            |
| Madura ...            | 12.0                                         | 11.5         | — 5                                                                                            |
| Ramnad ...            | 3.0                                          | 2.5          | — 5                                                                                            |
| Tinnevely ...         | 8.0                                          | 6.0          | — 2.0                                                                                          |
| <b>South ...</b>      | <b>24.3</b>                                  | <b>20.4</b>  | <b>— 3.9</b>                                                                                   |
| Malabar ...           | 3                                            | 4            | + 1                                                                                            |
| South Kanara ...      | 1.3                                          | 1.3          | Nil                                                                                            |
| <b>West Coast ...</b> | <b>1.6</b>                                   | <b>1.7</b>   | <b>+ 1</b>                                                                                     |
| <b>Province ...</b>   | <b>3,442</b>                                 | <b>2,818</b> | <b>— 62.4</b>                                                                                  |

**STATISTICS—CROP—GROUNDNUT—1941—  
SECOND REPORT:**

*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 1941—is estimated at 65,300 acres as against 120,300 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year, representing a decrease of 45.7 per cent. The decrease is due to (i) want of timely sowing rains, (ii) propaganda for the restriction of groundnut cultivation and (iii) the low price of groundnut at the time of sowing. The crop suffered from drought to some extent in South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot and Tanjore. The harvest of the crop is in progress. The yield per acre is expected to be normal in all districts except South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot and Tanjore. The total yield is estimated at 50,600 tons unshelled nuts as against 100,100 tons estimated for the corresponding period of last year, representing a decrease of 49.5 per cent.

2. *Early crop—Area and yield.*—The area under the early crop of groundnut (mostly unirrigated) up to 25th July 1941 in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore is estimated at 105,000 acres. When compared with the area of 153,000 acres estimated for the corresponding period of late year, it reveals a decrease of 31.4 per cent owing to the last receipt of sowing rains, especially in Salem. The yield per acre is expected to be normal in both the districts. The yield in these two districts is estimated at 52,500 tons of unshelled nuts as against 76,500 tons estimated for the corresponding period of last year, representing the same decrease as in the case of acreage, namely 31.4 per cent.

3. The wholesale price of groundnut (machine shelled) per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lb. equivalent to 3,200 tolas as reported from imported market centres on 4th August 1941 was Rs. 5-12-0 in Guntakal, Rs. 5-2-0 in Vellore, Rs. 4-14-0 in Vizianagram, Guntur and Cuddalore, Rs. 4-11-0 in Vizagapatam, Rs. 4-10-0 in Cuddapah, Rs. 4-7-0 in Tadpatri,

Rs. 4-5-0 in Adoni, Rs. 4-4-0 in Hindupur, Rs. 4-1-0 in Bellary, Rs. 4 in Salem, and Rs. 3-7-0 in Nandyal. When compared with the prices published in last report, i.e., those which prevailed on 7th July 1941, these prices reveal a rise of approximately 51 per cent in Tadpatri, 37 per cent in Vellore, 31 per cent in Hindupur, 30 per cent in Adoni, 25 per cent in Cuddapah, 24 per cent in Guntur, 23 per cent in Bellary, 20 per cent in Nandyal, 18 per cent in Vizianagram and Cuddalore, 16 per cent in Salem and 10 per cent in Vizagapatam.

4. Figures by districts are given below:—

(Area in hundreds of acres, i.e., 00 being omitted; yield in hundreds of tons of unshelled nuts, i.e., 00 being omitted.)

| District.                               | Area sown with groundnut in |       | Percentage of the estimated yield per acre in the current year as compared with the yield per acre in a year of average season. | Estimated yield corresponding to |            |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
|                                         | 1940                        | 1941  |                                                                                                                                 | Column (2)                       | Column (3) |
| (1)                                     | (2)                         | (3)   | (4)                                                                                                                             | (5)                              | (6)        |
|                                         | ACS.                        | ACS.  |                                                                                                                                 | TONS.                            | TONS.      |
| Anantapur ...                           | 2                           | 2     | 100                                                                                                                             | 2                                | 2          |
| Cuddapah ...                            | 3.0                         | 2.0   | 100                                                                                                                             | 2.7                              | 1.8        |
| Nellore ...                             | 1                           | 1     | 100                                                                                                                             | 1                                | 1          |
| Chingleput ...                          | 7.0                         | 5.0   | 100                                                                                                                             | 5.9                              | 4.5        |
| South Arcot...                          | 80.0                        | 40.0  | 80                                                                                                                              | 64.3                             | 28.6       |
| Chittoor ...                            | 5.0                         | 3.5   | 90                                                                                                                              | 4.5                              | 2.8        |
| North Arcot...                          | 3.0                         | 1.5   | 90                                                                                                                              | 2.7                              | 1.2        |
| Trichinopoly                            | 3.0                         | 3.0   | 100                                                                                                                             | 2.7                              | 2.7        |
| Tanjore ...                             | 10.0                        | 3.0   | 90                                                                                                                              | 8.9                              | 2.4        |
| Madura ...                              | 6.0                         | 5.0   | 100                                                                                                                             | 5.4                              | 4.5        |
| Ramnad ...                              | 3.0                         | 2.0   | 100                                                                                                                             | 2.7                              | 1.8        |
| Total, summer crop (January to May...   | 120.3                       | 65.3  | 87                                                                                                                              | 100.1                            | 50.6       |
| Salem ...                               | 45.0                        | 15.0  | 100                                                                                                                             | 22.5                             | 7.5        |
| Coimbatore ...                          | 108.0                       | 90.0  | 100                                                                                                                             | 54.0                             | 45.0       |
| Total early crop (sown up to 25th July) | 153.0                       | 105.0 | 100                                                                                                                             | 76.5                             | 52.5       |
| Grand total ...                         | 273.3                       | 170.3 | 95                                                                                                                              | 176.6                            | 103.1      |

**THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX ACT:**

Under the Madras General Sales Tax Act a dealer who buys groundnut and converts it into oil and cake has to pay tax on the kernel purchased by him and again on the oil and cake sold by him. Repeated representations were made by Chambers of Commerce to Government against the double assessment but Government were not prepared to amend the rules. A test case was filed in the Vizianagaram Munsiffs Court for a declaration against any tax on the first sale of a manufacturer. The suit was first decreed in favour of the applicant and it was confirmed in appeal by the Madras High Court in the following words:—

“Notwithstanding that the tax imposed by the Madras General Sales Tax Act is based on turnover, we hold that it is in fact a tax on sales of goods manufactured or produced within the Province and it is *ultra vires* the Provincial Legislature. This means that we consider that in calculating a dealer's turnover for the purpose of the Act the sale by him of goods which he had manufactured or produced must be excluded.”

Even before this judgment, Government have published a draft amendment to the Madras General Sales Tax (turnover and assessment) rules allowing for the rebate of the duty on the sales of oil but not other manufactured goods. This case also proves the unwisdom of excluding in the Act the original jurisdiction of the High Court.

**MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX ACT AND ASSESSMENT OF AGENTS OF NON-RESIDENT PRINCIPALS:**

It was contemplated under the Act to assess agents of non-resident principals and they were given time up to October '41 to acquaint their principals with the situation. On representations received by Government subsequently the whole question of assessment of such agents and bankers is being re-examined in the light of the representations and Government have notified that assessment of such agents will not be made before April 1942.

**REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK:**

In reply to the Southern India Chamber of Commerce's letter to the Registrar of Trade Marks, Calcutta complaining about the undue

delay that has occurred between the enforcement the Registration of Trade Marks Act early in October 1940 and by the long period of several months from 1st October to 30th June 1941 allowed for the deposit of trade marks pending for registration the registration having not been undertaken even in August 1941, the Registrar has replied stating that the commencement of registration is yet not in sight. He states that applications for registration will not be entertained by him until Sections 2 to 84 of the said Act are brought into force and the necessary rules are framed by the Central Government. The question of framing these rules is engaging the attention of the Central Government. The deposited applications are under examination and certain indexes to facilitate searches among the deposited trade marks are under preparation. It is expected that these indexes will be completed and made available for public inspection at the Calcutta and Bombay offices of the Registry by the end of November next.

**VOLUNTARY CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRIES:**

Owing to various difficulties that have arisen from war conditions manufacturers in Great Britain have been advised by the Board of Trade to agree upon voluntary concentration scheme in all important industries, and have invited different sections to submit schemes by specified dates. Some of the industries so called upon are the cotton industries, toilet preparation, gloves, photo goods, sports goods, musical instruments, toys, lighters, umbrellas, plastic, combs, carpets, lace, hosiery, fountain pens, cutlery, jewellery, leather goods, corsets, pottery, etc. The shortage of raw cotton and the need to maintain deliveries of raw cotton to about 140 mills which are heavily engaged on Government work have made it necessary in the last few weeks to withhold raw cotton from 60 mills many of which have since closed down.

**WAR DAMAGE:**

The War Damage Act 1941 under which compensation to property owners will be awarded in U. K. has come into force from July 1941. The contribution by property owners is based on the annual value of the property, payment being spread over five years in five annual instalments. The present estimate of collection in

## News and Notes

five years is 200 million pounds, which added by an equal contribution from the Exchequer is expected to meet the requirements. Should the losses exceed 400 million pounds then an additional value will be made on the property. While premium paid for commodity insurance against war risk is allowable as an expense for incometax purpose, all contributions in premia paid for the property insurance under the War Damage property compensation scheme are to be treated as a capital liability and cannot be allowed as an expense for incometax purpose or for national defence contributions or Excess Profits Tax.

### FACTORIES ACT EXTENSION:

Government of Madras have notified an Amendment Act with a view to give power to Provincial Government to notify the application of the Act to any specified class of establishment employing ten or more persons. This amendment would meet to a very large extent the persistent demand made by the European business community for the extension of the provisions of the Indian Factories Act for similar establishment so that their competition from factories outside the Factories Act may be curtailed.

## ECONOMICAL WATER SUPPLY

Permanent "Hume Pipes" for Water Mains & Distribution System.



### Advantages:

Saving in the Pipe Cost.

Longer Life and superior flow of water.

Smaller bore of the pipe can be selected.

Additional saving owing to smaller bore.

Brass Ferrules can be fixed beforehand for house connections.

Pipes are free from rust and tuberculation.

Found more suitable in Salt Area and adverse soil conditions.

Need not be sold as scrap; can be re-used elsewhere.

Good scope for Local Industry.

**Excellent Tests and Testimonials—**

**Hume Pipes for Distribution in**

**India are working satisfactorily**

**for the last seven years.**

**32 Factories All Over India.**

**THE INDIAN HUME PIPE CO., LTD.**

Head Office: Construction House, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Branch: 9, Bishop Waller Avenue Edward Elliotts Road, MYLAPORE, MADRAS

Telegrams: "HUMEPIPE" Madras.

Telephone: 8514, Madras.

## DOES ADVERTISING OFFER A GENUINE FIELD FOR SUCCESS?

Yes. Advertising is a field teeming with opportunity because it is growing in importance every year. Advertising is the pivot of trade. Practically every progressive business advertises. Without advertising today many businesses would have disappeared. That means opportunity for those who know how to apply advertising successfully. If you want to catch the eye of a business man or a manufacturer, your first duty is to select the column of an efficient magazine largely read by the mercantile community to advertise your goods.

As the Southern India Commerce is a business man's magazine and is also a widely read one in this Presidency you can choose this as your medium for advertising your goods. If any difficulty is felt in advertising, you can consult the Editor of this magazine who will only be too pleased to help you in any direction you may like to consult him.

Start advertising today in this magazine and get the benefit of introducing your goods in the Madras Presidency. If you do so, profit and big sale are yours for ever.

**ISSUED BY THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE**



## INDIAN BANK, LIMITED

(Established in 1907)

Head Office: **MADRAS: NORTH BEACH ROAD.**

Local Offices:

**ESPLANADE, TRIPPLICANE, MYLAPORE, THEAGARAYANAGAR, PURASAWALKAM, ROYAPETTAH, SOWCARPET.**

Branches:

**ADONI, ALLEPPEY, BANGALORE, BANGALORE Cantt. BEZWADA, BOMBAY, CALICUT, CANNANORE, COCHIN, COIMBATORE, COLOMBO, ERODE, GUNTUR, KARAIKUDI, KUMBakonam, MADURA, PUDUKOTTAH, QUILON, RANGOON, SALEM, SIVAGANGA, TIRUPPUR, TIRU-NELVELI, TIRUVARUR, TRICHUR, TRICHINOPOLY, TRIVANDRUM, TUTICORIN.**

Sub-Offices:

**GUDIVADA, TANUKU, TENALI, MARUTERU, DUGGIRALA, BHIMAVARAM, NARASARAOPET, PALAKOL, REPALLI, DEVAKOTTAH & UDUMALPET.**

|                       |               |                                   |             |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Paid-up Capital       | Rs. 12,79,280 | Reserve Liability of Shareholders | 35,13,520   |
| Reserve & Other Funds | Rs. 19,18,060 | Deposits Exceed                   | 6,60,26,387 |

London and New York Agents:

### NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Current, Fixed Deposit and Savings Bank Accounts opened. Government Paper and other Securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken. Interest and Dividends collected.

Three Year Cash Certificates issued at the issue price of Rs. 46-2-0 for every Rs. 50 which works out 2 1/2% Compound interest.

A Special Feature of the Bank is its Safe Deposit Vault at its Head Office on the latest lines, which offers "Security with Economy."

All General Banking Business including Foreign Exchange transacted.

For Rules of Business and other particulars please apply to any Office.

**N. GOPALA IYER, Secretary.**

Edited and published by Mr. P. Raghavan Nair, B.A., B.COM, at the Indian Chamber Buildings, 28/30, North Beach Road, Madras, and Printed by T. K. Venkatesan at the Jupiter Press, 16, Sembudoss Street, Madras.

# SOUTHERN INDIA COMMERCE

Vol. IV

SEPTEMBER 1941

## The Civilian Menace

30 JAN 1943

During the last two years the I. C. S. has made serious inroads into the spheres of action of either the Provincial services or of the non-officials. Probably it is the reaction to the Congress Ministries' campaign during their short regime to further the prospects of those two much maligned functionaries. But the reaction is more sweeping and violent than the action. It would probably take several years for any popular ministry to restore equilibrium and then make some improvement of balance in favour of the Provincial services and the non-officials.

The Indian Civil Servant is omniscient and omnipresent. Today he is a Magistrate, tomorrow a Munsiff, the day after a Director of Agriculture. He can be a Banker, or a High Court Judge, or a Trade Commissioner, and so on. Even supposing that the candidate chosen is the pick of the students, that he has some basic qualities which fit him into many a niche, it is rather an anomaly in these days of specialisation and functional aptitude.

One should have thought that at least trade, commerce and banking are safe from the advances of the I.C.S. Now we find a civilian not only in the saddle of the Governor of the Reserve Bank as well as of the Secretary of the Bank but he has another capture to his credit, that of the Deputy Governor. Banking has been from time immemorial in all climes and countries, the legitimate sphere of non-officials and one is apt to look aghast at the fate of the Reserve Bank of India. The I.C.S. can administer but it won't be banking and there has been more than one proof of the red tape and stereotyped outlook and complete lack of business instinct in the past relations between the Reserve Bank and the scheduled and non-scheduled banks of India. There is too much of the steam-rolling and too little of the parental fostering care.

The Indian Commercial Community has ceaselessly agitated for the businessman Trade

commissioner to look after India's business interests abroad. He has not only to bring buyers and sellers together, to introduce new commodities and cultivate a new market for Indian products, and advise Indian exporters on the competitive position and on changes in customs habits and tastes; he has not only to copy long-winded periodical reports of prices and trade figures, but he must become practically the local official agent of Indian shippers for his area, intervene in disputes between buyers and sellers, arbitrate and obtain the best price for the Indian exporter. All these ideas are foreign to the syllabus followed by the Government of India and that is why several Indian civilians and several customs officials are found among the Indian Trade commissioners abroad. And what is the worse the key post among them, that in London, is occupied by a sun-dried English knight fed on extension doles in his superannuation.

The merchant is piqued not only by these positions of trade and banking knocked down by the civilian serviceman. He is also much prejudiced by the positions of Directors of Agriculture and of Industries and of Cooperation falling into their hands. A special technical knowledge and a broad national outlook ought to be more in evidence than any knowledge of administrative technique. Now and again we find a civilian appointed Director of Agriculture or Director of Industries or joint Director of Industries. Today he may be deeply engaged in evolving new strains of paddy or the subsidisation of the dyeing industry and tomorrow he will find himself confronted with a wagon load of business account books for him to tackle as a commissioner of incometax; and the following day he will be looking after the working of the electric cranes and movement of goods wagons and the berthing of steamers as the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust. This Jack of all trades is the steel frame on which Mr. Lloyd George is perched over the boiling caldron of India.

145196

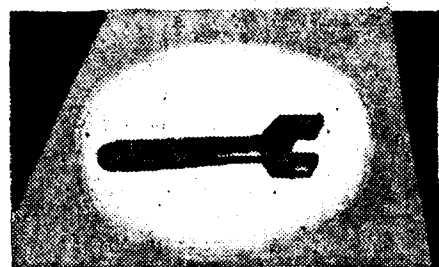


Across the seven seas the floating fortresses churn their way. Immense, imposing structures dedicated to protection and, when necessary, attack and destruction. In them is concentrated the marine art and invention of generations.

But where today those gleaming banks of guns throw their shadows across the ocean, tomorrow the happy keel of cargo boat and merchantman will cleave the seas.

Just as today Steel serves with its strength, to defend the battleship to give it invincible might; tomorrow, Steel will give dependability to the argosies of men, giving wings to the narrow bows as they cleave the waters.

Always — Everywhere — Steel for Strength.



"To withstand the immense strain imposed on them, the smallest of details in modern structures are made of steel."

# TATA STEEL

SUED BY THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD. HEAD SALES OFFICE: 102-A, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

## Trade and Commerce

### MADRAS COMMERCE FOR JUNE 1941

The Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras has issued the following report regarding Madras Commerce, in June 1941:—

In June, the index number of prices for the Madras Province advanced by two points to 109, the index for the food grains group advancing by one point to 122 and the index for the commercial products group advancing by three points to 97. The cotton market was active as a result of large buying by Indian mills and prices registered a sharp advance. The groundnut market improved and prices reached the highest levels since last October. There was a good demand for tanned hides and the unsold stock was gradually cleared. The tanned skins market also improved. Demand was normal in the paddy and rice market and prices showed an upward tendency. The Calicut coir yarn market was weak throughout the month. As a result of speculation in Bombay, the Calicut ginger and pepper markets improved and closed strong. The market for copra and coconut oil was good and prices improved. The Madras Sugar market was firm and prices advanced. The demand for locally manufactured acids and chemicals was normal.

#### GROUNDNUT:

The groundnut market was more active. Prices reached their highest level since October last and the pool contribution was cancelled. The average wholesale prices per candy of 531 lbs. of standard varieties at the main producing centres were as follows:—

|                |                           |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 30th May 1941  | Rs. 17 8 0 to Rs. 21 6 0  |
| 27th June 1941 | Rs. 19 0 0 to Rs. 23 10 0 |

#### PADDY AND RICE:

Transactions in the market were normal and prices strengthened. The average wholesale prices of standard varieties at the main producing centres were as follows:—

*Indian Paddy per bag of 170 lbs.*

|                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 30th May 1941  | Rs. 6 3 0 to Rs. 6 10 6 |
| 27th June 1941 | Rs. 6 8 0 to Rs. 6 14 0 |

*Indian Rice per bag of 170 lbs.*

|                |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 30th May 1941  | Rs. 9 2 0 to Rs. 10 6 0  |
| 27th June 1941 | Rs. 9 4 0 to Rs. 10 11 0 |

*Rangoon Rice raw, broken A1 per bag of 220 lbs.*

|                |             |           |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| 31st May 1941  | Rs. 12 12 0 | } Madras. |
| 30th June 1941 | No stock.   |           |

*Calcutta rice (Nagara) boiled, per bag of 164 lbs.*

|                |             |           |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| 31st May 1941  | Rs. 10 12 0 | } Madras. |
| 30th June 1941 | Rs. 11 8 0  |           |

#### COCONUT PRODUCTS:

The market for Calicut soaked and unsoaked coir yarn remained weak throughout the month owing to lack of European and Indian demand. The demand for both copra and coconut oil was good during the month and prices advanced.

#### COTTON:

*Tinnevellies:* Throughout the month there was a keen demand, mainly from Indian mills but partly also from the Far East. Arrivals from the interior were steady though towards the end of the month they fell off. By the end of June, about three quarters of the crop appears to have been marketed. Prices were firmly maintained by the various buyers, and towards the end of the month followed sharply Broach Futures. The price of fair average quality advanced from about Rs. 260 per 784 lbs. unpresseed—at the beginning, to Rs. 285 at the end, of the month.

*Cambodia:* Arrivals from the interior came in steadily throughout the month, a falling off in quantity being noticeable towards the end by which time about three quarters of the crop appears to have been disposed of. There was a good demand by South Indian mills and latterly also from the Far East and by Calcutta mills. Prices for average quality advanced from about Rs. 310 at the beginning to Rs. 370 at the end, of the month.

#### SUGAR:

The Madras sugar market opened firm and prices increased due to higher prices quoted by local factories and low stocks. Arrivals of North Indian Sugar were irregular and demand was satisfactory. On the 13th June, the Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd., released a 10 per cent quota of 1940—41 production at the Syndicate's basic prices at six annas per maund higher than those fixed for old crop sugars. Immediately after the release of the quota, stock holders of old sugars restricted sales anticipating higher prices on a parity with rates quoted for the new crop sugars. Local prices continued to increase, but dealers were cautious in booking from Northern India as the local factories continued to quote competitive rates. The market closed firm as local factories did not quote rates for despatch to this market owing to limited stocks held by them and on account of a rumour that the Indian Sugar Syndicate

## Trade and Commerce

Ltd. proposed to increase their basic prices by two annas per maund from 1st August and by a further two annas per maund from 1st September 1941. The price of North Indian Sugar in the Madras market was Rs. 28-10-0 per bag of two cwts. at the end of June as compared with Rs. 25-14-0 to Rs. 26-14-0 at the end of May. On account of breaches in the railway line, prices for ready sugar in the Calicut market increased although there was little demand from up-country centres. The market closed weak due to heavy arrivals and resumption of goods booking from the 23rd June. Owing to the shortage of ready stocks and restriction in goods booking due to breaches, the Cochin market was very firm and local prices temporarily increased by as much as Rs. 4 per bag of two cwts. Dealers reduced prices immediately it was known that goods booking was resumed, and on account of heavy arrivals at the end of the month coupled with poor demand, the market closed quiet. The other South Indian markets were firm with good demand.

### TANNED HIDES:

There was a good demand throughout June and by the end of the month prices in the open market were more or less back to the equiva-

lent of the control. The unsold stock was gradually cleared and eventually the only parcels available for sale were those arriving each morning. The improvement was chiefly due to the re-issuing of import licences, which were temporarily suspended in May, and to a considerable improvement in shipping facilities. As a result of the latter stocks on shippers' hands were considerably reduced. There was also a good demand for buffa, buff and cow calf and prices advanced appreciably.

### ANNEXURE

Wholesale prices of commodities ruling in the markets mentioned on 30th May, 1941.

| Commodity   | Market        | Quality or Variety | Unit                  |                     |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Cotton      | Tirupur       | Cam-bodia          | Per candy of 520 lbs. | Rs. 245 to 248      |
| Do.         | do.           | Karun-ganni        | do.                   | Rs. 213 to 216      |
| Ground-nuts | Nandyal       | Machine shelled    | do. 531 lbs.          | Rs. 19-0-0          |
| Do.         | Pollachi      | do.                | do.                   | Rs. 21-12 to 23-4-0 |
| Pepper      | Telli-cherry  | Garbled            | Per cwt. F.O.B.       | Rs. 14-8-0          |
| Paddy       | Tenali        | Kusuma             | Per bag of 164 lbs.   | Rs. 6-8-8           |
| Rice        | do.           | do.                | do. do.               | Rs. 9-5-2           |
| Coir Yarn   | Alleppey      | Allapat            | Per candy of 672 lbs. | Rs. 27 to 37        |
| Copra       | Cochin        | ...                | do. 655 lbs.          | Rs. 53              |
| Coconut Oil | do.           | ...                | do. do.               | Rs. 75              |
| Jute        | Vizia-nagaram | Bimli              | do. 506 lbs.          | Rs. 36              |
| Tobacco     | Erode         | 1st quality        | Per maund of 28 lbs.  | Rs. 4-8-0           |

## Trade Enquiry

A firm in Cawnpore desires to be put in touch with suppliers of asbestos cloth in India. (I. T. J. 85).

A local firm wants names and addresses of suppliers in India of Jewellery enamel printing colours. (I. T. J. 86).

A firm in Calcutta wishes to be put in touch with manufacturers of fishing nets in India. (I. T. J. 87).

A firm in Calcutta desires to know names and addresses of suppliers of white latex crepe rubber solings first grade in South India. (I. T. J. 88).

A firm in Sydney (Australia) desires to be put in touch with exporters and manufacturers in India of felt Bobs required for the polishing trade. (I. T. J. 89).

## Agriculture

The following is a press note issued by the Director of Agriculture, Madras, giving an estimate of paddy and food crop cultivation in the Presidency:—

In the Madras Presidency, though seventy-five per cent of the area cropped is normally cultivated under food crops comprising paddy, millets and pulses, yet in 1939-40 rice was as usual, imported from Burma, Siam, and Indo-China, to the tune of nearly 900,000 tons to support the population. For some months past, owing to inadequate shipping facilities imports of rice are irregular and inadequate to meet the full requirements of the Province. Recently the war zone has extended nearer to India and if the unsettled conditions in the East should develop, transport of rice across the seas from Burma, Siam etc., might cease altogether.

Under these circumstances, every cultivator and landowner in the Presidency should bestir himself to increase the production of food crops from his holding to the utmost by intensive and extensive cultivation. Food crops like paddy, ragi, cholam, cumbu, korra, etc., could firstly be extended over larger areas by bringing new lands under the plough or replacing commercial crops like groundnut, tobacco, etc., that depend upon foreign countries for their disposal or adopting the practice of mixed cropping of suitable millets with the commercial crops. Secondly the acre yields of these crops, particularly under irrigation can be increased by intensive methods of cultivation.

### USE OF MANURES:

For increasing the output of food crops in the areas now under cultivation, manuring especially for the irrigated crops should be judiciously utilised to enhance the crop out-turn per acre. In the case of paddy lands producing an average crop of 2,500 to 3,000 lbs. per acre in the first crop season an increase of 10 to 20 per cent is ordinarily obtained by manuring with 2 or 3 full cartloads of green leaf (4,000 to 6,000 lb.) or 400 to 500 lbs. of oil cakes (groundnut, castor and neem cakes) costing about Rs. 10 per acre, while with the same rate of manures the lands now producing bet-

ween 1,500 to 2,000 pounds, can be expected to yield an increase of 20-30 per cent. If green leaf is not available in sufficient quantities it may be supplemented proportionately with any of the oil cakes available cheaply in the locality. As a result of the war the price of oil cakes for want of export trade in oil seeds has come down to the economic limit, and the expenditure on manuring will pay twice the outlay. Similar application of manure to the second crop paddy grown in the periods, September to January, or January to April, will enhance the yield by 30-50 per cent. over unmanured plots. Landlords who know their tenants personally, can invest or advance them the necessary money for manuring and get back the sum at harvest time. Banks are now offering credit at cheap rates of interest and oil cakes are now cheaply available. Price of produce is also fairly high. This is an opportunity both for landlords and cultivators to profit themselves, while serving at the same time the larger interests of the country by producing more food.

The value of manure is further enhanced by cultivating high yielding strains that the Agricultural Department has been distributing. Unlike crops grown in rain-fed areas, yield of paddy grown under swamp conditions in puddle increases with the closeness of planting say 4 inches to 6 inches according to the duration of the crop and fertility of the soil. Kar and Kuruvai varieties are to be planted 4 inches apart while long duration samba varieties may be planted 6 inches apart, two seedlings per hole. The denser the crop grows the higher is its final yield because, the total yield from a unit area depends on the number of tillers produced in that area. The individual performance of plants planted wide may be attractive, yet the final yield of the widely planted crop will be disappointing. If for any local reason, wide planting is found necessary it is advisable to plant three or four seedlings per hole.

It is earnestly hoped that absentee landlords, tenant and land-owning cultivators of this Presidency will co-operate with one another and seriously consider the problem of increasing the production of food crops.

## KELLY'S DIRECTORIES LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1799

CAPITAL RS. 1,51,59,586

186 Strand, London, W.C. 2, England.

THE OLDEST & LARGEST DIRECTORY PUBLISHERS IN THE WORLD

Kelly's Directory of Merchants, Manufacturers and Shippers of the World

Recognises the importance of Indian Trade by including a separate section for India. Businessmen in London and elsewhere, interested in India, are accustomed to consult this section. YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR THEIR BUSINESS—You must secure and hold their attention.

You can do this by being prominently listed in the Indian Section of the Book to which they refer.

Manager for India: Capt. S. S. B. MILLAR

## Agriculture

### STATISTICS — CROP — SUGARCANE — 1941 — FIRST REPORT

The average of the areas under sugarcane in the Madras Province during the five years ending 1939-40 has represented 2.9 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in India.

2. The area under sugarcane up to 26th July 1941 is estimated at 90,720 acres. When compared with the area of 129,720 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year, it reveals a decrease of 30.1 per cent. The estimated area is the same as that of last year in Kurnool, Tinnevely and Malabar. An increase in area is revealed in East Godavari and South Kanara and a decrease in area in the other districts owing to the low price of jaggery at the time of planting. The decrease is marked in Vizagapatam (-3,000 acres), Kistna (-3,600 acres), Bellary (-4,200 acres), South Arcot (-9,000 acres) and the Central districts (-16,500 acres).

3. The condition of the crop is satisfactory except in Anantapur and North Arcot where the crop was affected by drought to some extent.

4. The wholesale price of jaggery per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lb. (equivalent to 3,200 totals) as reported from important markets on 4th August 1941 was Rs. 6-10-0 in Mangalore, Rs. 4-15-0 in Adoni, Rs. 4-11-0 in Trichinopoly, Rs. 4-7-0 in Vellore, Rs. 4-4-0 in Cuddalore, Rs. 4-2-0 in Cocanada, Rajahmundry and Chittoor, Rs. 3-11-0 in Vizagapatam, Rs. 3-7-0 in Vizianagaram, Rs. 3-5-0 in Salem and Coimbatore and Rs. 3-4-0 in Bellary. When compared with the prices published in the forecast report issued at this time last year, these prices reveal a rise of approximately 44 per cent in Trichinopoly, 20 per cent in Adoni, 16 per cent in Mangalore, 8 per cent in Vellore and 2 per cent in Vizagapatam, and a fall of approximately 37 per cent in Salem, 29 per cent in Vizianagaram, 16 per cent in Rajahmundry, 15 per cent in Coimbatore, 14 per cent in Cuddalore, 11 per cent in Cocanada, 5 per cent in Bellary, and 4 per cent in Chittoor.

5. Figures by districts are given below:—

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

| District and group.          | Estimate of the area shown up to the end of July. |              | Increase (+) or decrease (-) of the area in column (3) as compared with the area in column (2). |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                              | 1940.                                             | 1941.        |                                                                                                 |
| (1)                          | (2)                                               | (3)          | (4)                                                                                             |
|                              | ACS.                                              | ACS.         | ACS.                                                                                            |
| Vizagapatam ...              | 32.00                                             | 29.00        | - 3.00                                                                                          |
| East Godavari ...            | 6.50                                              | 7.00         | + .50                                                                                           |
| West Godavari ...            | 2.30                                              | 2.00         | - .30                                                                                           |
| Kistna ...                   | 3.80                                              | 20           | - 3.60                                                                                          |
| Guntur ...                   | 30                                                | 20           | - 10                                                                                            |
| <b>Total, Circars ...</b>    | <b>44.90</b>                                      | <b>38.40</b> | <b>- 6.50</b>                                                                                   |
| Kurnool ...                  | 40                                                | 40           | Nil                                                                                             |
| Bellary ...                  | 10.20                                             | 6.00         | - 4.20                                                                                          |
| Anantapur ...                | 3.20                                              | 2.30         | - .90                                                                                           |
| Cuddapah ...                 | 45                                                | 20           | - 25                                                                                            |
| <b>Total, Deccan ...</b>     | <b>14.25</b>                                      | <b>3.90</b>  | <b>- 5.35</b>                                                                                   |
| Nellore ...                  | 3                                                 | Nil          | - 3                                                                                             |
| Chingleput ...               | 36                                                | 20           | - 16                                                                                            |
| South Arcot ...              | 20.00                                             | 11.00        | - 9.00                                                                                          |
| <b>Total, Carnatic ...</b>   | <b>20.39</b>                                      | <b>11.20</b> | <b>- 9.19</b>                                                                                   |
| Chittoor ...                 | 9.50                                              | 6.50         | - 3.00                                                                                          |
| North Arcot ...              | 11.20                                             | 7.00         | - 4.20                                                                                          |
| Salem ...                    | 6.70                                              | 4.50         | - 2.20                                                                                          |
| Coimbatore ...               | 7.50                                              | 4.70         | - 2.80                                                                                          |
| Trichinopoly ...             | 7.30                                              | 3.00         | - 4.30                                                                                          |
| <b>Total, Central ...</b>    | <b>42.20</b>                                      | <b>25.70</b> | <b>- 16.50</b>                                                                                  |
| Tanjore ...                  | 1.10                                              | 50           | - 60                                                                                            |
| Madura ...                   | 2.30                                              | 1.40         | - .90                                                                                           |
| Ramnad ...                   | 26                                                | 20           | - 6                                                                                             |
| Tinnevely ...                | 15                                                | 15           | Nil                                                                                             |
| <b>Total, South ...</b>      | <b>3.81</b>                                       | <b>2.25</b>  | <b>- 1.56</b>                                                                                   |
| Malabar ...                  | 7                                                 | 7            | Nil                                                                                             |
| South Kanara ...             | 4.10                                              | 4.20         | + .10                                                                                           |
| <b>Total, West Coast ...</b> | <b>4.17</b>                                       | <b>4.27</b>  | <b>+ .10</b>                                                                                    |
| <b>Total, Province...</b>    | <b>120.72</b>                                     | <b>90.72</b> | <b>- 39.00</b>                                                                                  |

### RAIL-BORNE TRADE OF MADRAS PROVINCE—(In tons)

\* CHIEF SOURCE

† CHIEF DESTINATION

|           | CEMENT           |      |        |       | COFFEE           |      |        |      | COTTON YARN      |       |        |       |
|-----------|------------------|------|--------|-------|------------------|------|--------|------|------------------|-------|--------|-------|
|           | Import (In tons) |      | Export |       | Import (In tons) |      | Export |      | Import (In tons) |       | Export |       |
|           | 1939             | 1940 | 1939   | 1940  | 1939             | 1940 | 1939   | 1940 | 1939             | 1940  | 1939   | 1940  |
| January   | 3,215            | 883  | 593    | 295   | 99               | 7    | 30     | 34   | 892              | 556   | 1,067  | 1,071 |
| February  | 4,072            | 409  | 710    | 569   | 123              | 96   | 32     | 209  | 701              | 488   | 1,116  | 801   |
| March     | 2,888            | 703  | 682    | 14    | 326              | 87   | 30     | 39   | 707              | 647   | 1,095  | 55    |
| April     | 3,039            | 422  | 585    | 389   | 138              | 77   | 24     | 25   | 685              | 1,243 | 558    | 651   |
| May       | 384              | 387  | 703    | 465   | 80               | 51   | 19     | 22   | 1,032            | 967   | 1,504  | 1,295 |
| June      | 3,043            | 225  | 630    | 649   | 80               | 67   | 21     | 23   | 838              | 664   | 1,106  | 631   |
| July      | 2,392            | 301  | 497    | 1,005 | 74               | 48   | 28     | 36   | 83               | 874   | 1,033  | 1,311 |
| August    | 644              | 256  | 827    | 705   | 62               | 50   | 19     | 27   | 806              | 784   | 1,504  | 1,099 |
| September | 3,336            |      | 513    |       | 73               |      | 33     |      | 1,066            |       | 1,038  |       |
| October   | 1,699            |      | 389    |       | 51               |      | 37     |      | 408              |       | 1,433  |       |
| November  | 1,108            |      | 417    |       | 55               |      | 34     |      | 840              |       | 2,191  |       |
| December  | 229              |      | 457    |       | 64               |      | 40     |      | 955              |       | 1,947  |       |
|           | 26,054           |      | 7,009  |       | 1,429            |      | 351    |      | 10,017           |       | 15,597 |       |

\* Nizam's Dominions,  
Central Provinces.

† Mysore

\* Mysore.

† Mysore.

\* Bombay  
and Mysore.

† Calcutta, Bombay  
and Mysore.

#### COTTON PIECE-GOODS

#### PADDY

#### RICE

|           | COTTON PIECE-GOODS |       |        |      | PADDY            |       |        |      | RICE             |       |          |        |
|-----------|--------------------|-------|--------|------|------------------|-------|--------|------|------------------|-------|----------|--------|
|           | Import (In tons)   |       | Export |      | Import (In tons) |       | Export |      | Import (In tons) |       | Export   |        |
|           | 1939               | 1940  | 1939   | 1940 | 1939             | 1940  | 1939   | 1940 | 1939             | 1940  | 1939     | 1940   |
| January   | 1,536              | 755   | 652    | 461  | 36,911           | 5,605 | 250    | 161  | 9,505            | 3,731 | 12,164   | 17,486 |
| February  | 1,354              | 1,118 | 645    | 861  | 5,969            | 9,301 | 206    | 111  | 8,200            | 7,927 | 11,608   | 18,115 |
| March     | 1,128              | 1,472 | 782    | 866  | 4,614            | 7,573 | 240    | 108  | 8,393            | 7,243 | 12,433   | 1,629  |
| April     | 1,327              | 1,915 | 701    | 78   | 4,657            | 468   | 440    | 151  | 7,824            | 5,170 | 10,883   | 9,864  |
| May       | 158                | 2,701 | 671    | 706  | 4,966            | 4,704 | 341    | 131  | 7,653            | 484   | 12,302   | 14,669 |
| June      | 1,324              | 1,315 | 542    | 537  | 3,663            | 1,289 | 558    | 102  | 1,874            | 3,163 | 13,871   | 9,514  |
| July      | 1,533              | 1,481 | 564    | 594  | 3,910            | 1,670 | 361    | 70   | 8,535            | 5,166 | 11,888   | 9,346  |
| August    | 1,333              | 1,996 | 732    | 908  | 438              | 1,416 | 731    | 229  | 5,044            | 4,366 | 15,096   | 11,221 |
| September | 1,958              |       | 906    |      | 1,200            |       | 810    |      | 1,371            |       | 4,416    |        |
| October   | 1,358              |       | 895    |      | 2,006            |       | 450    |      | 6,640            |       | 13,060   |        |
| November  | 1,945              |       | 708    |      | 2,350            |       | 937    |      | 8,647            |       | 6,073    |        |
| December  | 1,487              |       | 952    |      | 276              |       | 638    |      | 8,706            |       | 17,260   |        |
|           | 16,447             |       | 8,754  |      | 70,965           |       | 5,966  |      | 82,397           |       | 1,41,060 |        |

\* Bombay and Mysore.

† Calcutta, Bombay,  
and Mysore.

\* Orissa and Central  
Provinces.

† Bombay

\* Orissa, Central  
Provinces, Bengal,  
Bihar and Punjab.

† Mysore, Nizam's  
Dominions,  
Bombay.

#### RAW HIDES

#### RAW SKINS

#### LEATHER

|           | RAW HIDES        |       |        |      | RAW SKINS        |       |        |      | LEATHER          |      |        |      |
|-----------|------------------|-------|--------|------|------------------|-------|--------|------|------------------|------|--------|------|
|           | Import (In tons) |       | Export |      | Import (In tons) |       | Export |      | Import (In tons) |      | Export |      |
|           | 1939             | 1940  | 1939   | 1940 | 1939             | 1940  | 1939   | 1940 | 1939             | 1940 | 1939   | 1940 |
| January   | 2,182            | 2,236 | 68     | 170  | 611              | 1,013 | 67     | 11   | ...              | 575  | ...    | 137  |
| February  | 1,497            | 3,320 | 85     | 91   | 628              | 1,037 | 29     | 106  | 384              | 547  | 76     | 140  |
| March     | 2,152            | 3,670 | 30     | 101  | 728              | 795   | 47     | 110  | 474              | 469  | 97     | 152  |
| April     | 1,896            | 3,084 | 40     | 102  | 649              | 870   | 33     | 60   | 469              | 685  | 93     | 21   |
| May       | 1,816            | 2,003 | 49     | 104  | 564              | 726   | 49     | 46   | 510              | 615  | 90     | 181  |
| June      | 1,288            | 1,026 | 45     | 69   | 671              | 517   | 47     | 80   | 521              | 521  | 90     | 148  |
| July      | 2,176            | 984   | 84     | 67   | 802              | 578   | 96     | 36   | 56               | 415  | 80     | 212  |
| August    | 2,158            | 1,370 | 142    | 69   | 616              | 539   | 50     | 32   | 625              | 334  | 88     | 176  |
| September | 1,804            |       | 87     |      | 452              |       | 37     |      | 537              |      | 100    |      |
| October   | 239              |       | 141    |      | 891              |       | 89     |      | 481              |      | 18     |      |
| November  | 3,067            |       | 278    |      | 1,026            |       | 49     |      | 522              |      | 119    |      |
| December  | 2,347            |       | -86    |      | 771              |       | 111    |      | 510              |      | 139    |      |
|           | 22,625           |       | 1,140  |      | 8,412            |       | 709    |      | 5,092            |      | 995    |      |

\* Bengal, Orissa, Central  
Provinces.

† Mysore.

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

† Mysore

\* Mysore, Nizam's  
Dominions.

† Bengal, Bombay  
and Mysore.

| IRON AND STEEL GOODS             |                  |        |                                      | OIL CAKES |                                                                 |                  |                      | VEGETABLE OILS |                                             |     |                                          |       |        |      |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------|-------|--------|------|
|                                  | Import (In tons) |        | Export                               |           |                                                                 | Import (In tons) |                      | Export         |                                             |     | Import (In tons)                         |       | Export |      |
|                                  | 1939             | 1940   | 1939                                 | 1940      |                                                                 | 1939             | 1940                 | 1939           | 1940                                        |     | 1939                                     | 1940  | 1939   | 1940 |
| January                          | 6,783            | 10,150 | 2,571                                | 2,351     | 6,259                                                           | 1,593            | 90                   | 41             | 874                                         | 250 | 2,146                                    | 3,118 |        |      |
| February                         | 16,809           | 9,292  | 4,589                                | 4,843     | 4,033                                                           | 2,459            | 64                   | 2,459          | 787                                         | 353 | 2,523                                    | 3,632 |        |      |
| March                            | 10,124           | 8,991  | 5,477                                | 3,762     | 3,712                                                           | 3,572            | 34                   | 68             | 1,035                                       | 469 | 2,379                                    | 2,845 |        |      |
| April                            | 9,722            | 7,112  | 2,278                                | 3,098     | 4,312                                                           | 258              | 53                   | 94             | 824                                         | 878 | 2,193                                    | 2,659 |        |      |
| May                              | 9,712            | 7,699  | 1,770                                | 4,015     | 4,856                                                           | 2,304            | 104                  | 140            | 1,096                                       | 630 | 1,739                                    | 2,633 |        |      |
| June                             | 7,579            | 6,998  | 1,787                                | 2,988     | 4,121                                                           | 3,141            | 113                  | 218            | 685                                         | 218 | 1,169                                    | 1,873 |        |      |
| July                             | 9,694            | 9,441  | 2,967                                | 3,079     | 3,428                                                           | 3,470            | 68                   | 127            | 651                                         | 438 | 1,228                                    | 1,123 |        |      |
| August                           | 8,924            | 7,474  | 2,007                                | 2,688     | 2,716                                                           | 4,250            | 38                   | 120            | 405                                         | 333 | 1,201                                    | 1,269 |        |      |
| September                        | 10,441           |        | 3,189                                |           | 2,327                                                           |                  | 101                  |                | 445                                         |     | 1,737                                    |       |        |      |
| October                          | 7,107            |        | 2,859                                |           | 3,779                                                           |                  | 224                  |                | 14                                          |     | 1,169                                    |       |        |      |
| November                         | 6,448            |        | 2,034                                |           | 2,217                                                           |                  | 11                   |                | 359                                         |     | 1,600                                    |       |        |      |
| December                         | 9,092            |        | 1,500                                |           | 2,559                                                           |                  | 48                   |                | 460                                         |     | 3,055                                    |       |        |      |
|                                  | 113,438          |        | 30,014                               |           | 44,324                                                          |                  | 952                  |                | 7,641                                       |     | 60,22                                    |       |        |      |
| * Behar, Bengal, Mysore, Bombay. |                  |        | † Mysore, Bombay, Nizam's Dominions. |           | * Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Bombay, Central Provinces, Orissa. |                  | † Mysore and Bombay. |                | * Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Bombay, Behar. |     | † Bengal, Mysore, Orissa, Bombay, Behar. |       |        |      |

| CASTOR SEED                  |       |           |       | COTTON SEED                  |       |                      |      | GROUNDNUT                    |       |                   |        |        |
|------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|------------------------------|-------|----------------------|------|------------------------------|-------|-------------------|--------|--------|
| Import (In tons)             |       | Export    |       | Import (In tons)             |       | Export               |      | Import (In tons)             |       | Export            |        |        |
| 1939                         | 1940  | 1939      | 1940  | 1939                         | 1940  | 1939                 | 1940 | 1939                         | 1940  | 1939              | 1940   |        |
| January                      | 451   | 2,819     | Nil   | 90                           | 1,482 | 1,090                | 131  | 14                           | 5,027 | 1,886             | 1,347  | 2,494  |
| February                     | 1,248 | 8,304     | Nil   | 169                          | 533   | 972                  | 56   | 7                            | 3,113 | 1,730             | 12,155 | 7,888  |
| March                        | 1,419 | 5,414     | 42    | 104                          | 1,989 | 1,822                | 192  | 2,676                        | 3,222 | 2,217             | 5,854  | 99,390 |
| April                        | 1,144 | 4,036     | 16    | 131                          | 2,206 | 2,822                | 274  | 34                           | 2,794 | 3,132             | 4,017  | 35,707 |
| May                          | 1,176 | 2,202     | 18    | 88                           | 1,433 | 312                  | 115  | Nil                          | 108   | 1,960             | 5,716  | 6,818  |
| June                         | 765   | 4,303     | 18    | 12                           | 1,834 | 894                  | 48   | 4                            | 3,513 | 712               | 2,145  | 3,559  |
| July                         | 399   | 123       | 8     | —                            | 1,990 | 1,548                | 158  | 1                            | 2,114 | 303               | 2,809  | 2,660  |
| August                       | 416   | 173       |       | 123                          | 1,921 | 1,441                | 123  | 2                            | 678   | 365               | 3258   |        |
| September                    | 1,577 |           | 5,287 |                              | 2,848 |                      | 176  |                              | 56    |                   | 907    |        |
| October                      | 2,564 |           | 155   |                              | 1,724 |                      | 14   |                              | 71    |                   | 871    |        |
| November                     | 1,109 |           | 5     |                              | 1,333 |                      | 27   |                              | 4,775 |                   | 931    |        |
| December                     | 227   |           | 103   |                              | 1,999 |                      | 1278 |                              | 6,520 |                   | 15,184 |        |
| 12,498                       |       | 5,609     |       | 21,297                       |       | 2,596                |      | 31,995                       |       | 55,200            |        |        |
| * Nizam's Dominions, Orissa. |       | † Mysore. |       | * Bombay, Nizam's Dominions. |       | † Nizam's Dominions. |      | * Nizam's Dominions, Mysore. |       | † Bombay, Bengal. |        |        |

| RAPE AND MUSTARD     |       |        |      | GINGELLY SEED                                  |       |                      |      | SALT             |       |                                                         |       |       |
|----------------------|-------|--------|------|------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|------|------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Import (In tons)     |       | Export |      | Import (In tons)                               |       | Export               |      | Import (In tons) |       | Export                                                  |       |       |
| 1939                 | 1940  | 1939   | 1940 | 1939                                           | 1940  | 1939                 | 1940 | 1939             | 1940  | 1939                                                    | 1940  |       |
| January              | 261   | 354    | 7    | 283                                            | 2,439 | 1,053                | 1    | 17               | 1,123 | 284                                                     | 4,263 | 3,877 |
| February             | 1,013 | 1,181  | 581  | 730                                            | 2,808 | 3,669                | 4    | 77               | 827   | 1,906                                                   | 3,335 | 8,678 |
| March                | 561   | 613    | 337  | 55                                             | 1,404 | 1,272                | 1    | 74               | 1,789 | 1,272                                                   | 4,079 | 3,706 |
| April                | 228   | 509    | 308  | 16                                             | 1,776 | 1,427                | 8    | 3                | 2,709 | 2,140                                                   | 6,368 | 6,774 |
| May                  | 117   | 432    | 90   | 4                                              | 511   | 859                  | 9    | 7                | 2,743 | 2,769                                                   | 8,051 | 7,084 |
| June                 | 53    | 41     | 39   | Nil                                            | 528   | 517                  | Nil  | 2                | 275   | 42                                                      | 3,691 | 4,835 |
| July                 | 17    | 68     | 47   | 30                                             | 609   | 538                  | 9    | 1                | Nil   | 3                                                       | 2,627 | 3,679 |
| August               | 32    | 37     | 57   | 91                                             | 748   | 656                  | 1    | 4                | 4     | 1                                                       | 3,121 | 4,216 |
| September            | 22    |        | 127  |                                                | 1,329 |                      | 16   |                  | Nil   |                                                         | 4,465 |       |
| October              | 30    |        | 88   |                                                | 2,116 |                      | 2    |                  | 1     |                                                         | 5,187 |       |
| November             | 144   |        | 85   |                                                | 1,433 |                      | 32   |                  | 23    |                                                         | 5,619 |       |
| December             | 75    |        | 39   |                                                | 2,776 |                      | 80   |                  | 537   |                                                         | 6,975 |       |
| 25,558               |       | 1,809  |      | 18,482                                         |       | 159                  |      | 10,034           |       | 57,737                                                  |       |       |
| * Orissa and Bengal. |       |        |      | * Nizam's Dominions, Orissa, Central Provinces |       | † Mysore and Orissa. |      | * Bombay.        |       | † Orissa, Central Provinces, Nizam's Dominions, Mysore. |       |       |

| SUGAR—REFINED                         |                  |                                                      |        |                                              | JAGGERY AND MOLAS |                                                                     |        |             |       |                      |       |      |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------|-------|----------------------|-------|------|
|                                       | Import (In tons) |                                                      | Export |                                              |                   | Import (In tons)                                                    |        | Export      |       |                      |       |      |
|                                       | 1939             | 1940                                                 | 1939   | 1940                                         |                   | 1939                                                                | 1940   | 1939        | 1940  |                      |       |      |
| January                               | 5,720            | 4,098                                                | 677    | 289                                          | 263               | 161                                                                 | 3,085  | 321         | 70    | 122                  | 373   | 380  |
| February                              | 4,071            | 8,913                                                | 881    | 751                                          | 582               | 446                                                                 | 5,559  | 6,503       | 110   | 94                   | 321   | 257  |
| March                                 | 2,487            | 1,864                                                | 438    | 279                                          | 366               | 753                                                                 | 386    | 5,627       | 96    | 79                   | 321   | 314  |
| April                                 | 705              | 1,980                                                | 665    | 389                                          | 263               | 555                                                                 | 3,801  | 3,848       | 95    | 115                  | 383   | 315  |
| May                                   | 1,266            | 2,620                                                | 1,405  | 60                                           | 174               | 741                                                                 | 2,132  | 2,263       | 104   | 76                   | 419   | 361  |
| June                                  | 78               | 3,379                                                | 701    | 257                                          | 47                | 343                                                                 | 1,247  | 977         | 89    | 101                  | 367   | 342  |
| July                                  | 73               | 10,034                                               | 834    | 601                                          | 51                | 321                                                                 | 1,798  | 1,294       | 111   | 114                  | 334   | 320  |
| August                                | 827              | 2,381                                                | 118    | 2034                                         | 76                | 351                                                                 | 1,315  | 1,474       | 118   | 114                  | 411   | 1701 |
| September                             | 967              |                                                      | 458    |                                              | 106               |                                                                     | 1,407  |             | 146   |                      | 371   |      |
| October                               | 1,141            |                                                      | 914    |                                              | 95                |                                                                     | 1,452  |             | 102   |                      | 388   |      |
| November                              | 1,427            |                                                      | 610    |                                              | 45                |                                                                     | 889    |             | 126   |                      | 393   |      |
| December                              | 4,082            |                                                      | 300    |                                              | 103               |                                                                     | 1,869  |             | 145   |                      | 481   |      |
|                                       | 22,847           |                                                      | 8,005  |                                              | 2,177             |                                                                     | 24,944 |             | 1,317 |                      | 4,666 |      |
| * United Provinces, Behar,<br>Mysore. |                  | † Bombay,<br>Nizam's<br>Dominions<br>Mysore, Orissa. |        | * United<br>Provinces,<br>Mysore,<br>Punjab. |                   | † Bombay,<br>Nizam's<br>Dominions,<br>Mysore, Central<br>Provinces. |        | * Calcutta. |       | † Bombay,<br>Mysore. |       |      |

| RAW TOBACCO |                                                     |      |        |       | WOOD AND TIMBER                                                            |                  |       |           | RAW WOOL |                  |      |        |           |     |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------|--------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------|-----------|----------|------------------|------|--------|-----------|-----|
|             | Import (in tons)                                    |      | Export |       |                                                                            | Import (in tons) |       | Export    |          | Import (in tons) |      | Export |           |     |
|             | 1939                                                | 1940 | 1939   | 1940  |                                                                            | 1939             | 1940  | 1939      | 1940     | 1939             | 1940 | 1939   | 1940      |     |
| January     | ... 241                                             | 340  | 1,129  | 1,466 |                                                                            | 4,293            | 5,543 | 1,074     | 928      |                  | 16   | 36     | 66        | 140 |
| February    | ... 378                                             | 397  | 676    | 592   |                                                                            | 4,532            | 5,080 | 981       | 628      |                  | 30   | 83     | 74        | 205 |
| March       | ... 584                                             | 619  | 2,159  | 1,616 |                                                                            | 5,444            | 6,853 | 1,070     | 1,682    |                  | 50   | 54     | 44        | 159 |
| April       | ... 563                                             | 541  | 3,073  | 162   |                                                                            | 7,237            | 8,045 | 788       | 867      |                  | 71   | 35     | 92        | 137 |
| May         | ... 179                                             | 422  | 2,019  | 1,138 |                                                                            | 6,560            | 5,375 | 388       | 340      |                  | 113  | 24     | 162       | 36  |
| June        | ... 273                                             | 148  | 1,312  | 1,063 |                                                                            | 5,922            | 3,789 | 792       | 861      |                  | 60   | 6      | 116       | 71  |
| July        | ... 211                                             | 152  | 1,241  | 965   |                                                                            | 3,141            | 2,996 | 505       | 1,655    |                  | 58   | 16     | 68        | 162 |
| August      | ... 122                                             | 147  | 96     | 1,701 |                                                                            | 2,007            | 2,899 | 1,385     | 779      |                  | 85   | 23     | 112       | 193 |
| September   | ... 127                                             |      | 1,191  |       |                                                                            | 1,575            |       | 852       |          |                  | 76   |        | 167       |     |
| October     | ... 272                                             |      | 1,699  |       |                                                                            | 1,285            |       | 869       |          |                  | 43   |        | 82        |     |
| November    | ... 273                                             |      | 2,076  |       |                                                                            | 2,215            |       | 833       |          |                  | 9    |        | 83        |     |
| December    | ... 290                                             |      | 1,299  |       |                                                                            | 3,832            |       | 780       |          |                  | 18   |        | 92        |     |
|             | 3,518                                               |      | 17,975 |       |                                                                            | 48,050           |       | 10,322    |          |                  | 634  |        | 1,163     |     |
| * Mysore.   | † Mysore,<br>Bombay,<br>Calcutta, Orissa,<br>Behar. |      |        |       | * Orissa, Nizam's<br>Dominions,<br>Central<br>Provinces<br>Mysore, Bombay. |                  |       | † Mysore. |          | * Bombay.        |      |        | † Bombay. |     |

### Changes in the list of Companies in the month of August 1941, made by the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, Madras.

#### I. COMPANIES REGISTERED :

Kumbakonam Mercantile Agencies, Limited.  
Lakshmi Company, Limited.  
Narasaraopet Chit Fund Circulation Company, Limited.  
Nilgiri Gowder Bank, Limited.  
United India Provident Assurance Company Limited.  
South India Satsang Stores, Limited.  
Thallan Brothers, Limited.

Kundha Trading Company, Limited.  
Tamilnad Theatres, Limited.  
Indian Chamber of Commerce, Guntur.

#### II. COMPANIES DISSOLVED :

Mahajana Provident Insurance and Housing Society. Ltd.  
General Corporation, Limited.  
City Motor Company, Limited.  
Karaikudi Trading and Banking Society, Ltd.  
Coimbatore Mercantile Bank, Ltd.

#### III. COMPANIES THAT CHANGED THEIR NAMES :

—NIL—

## IRON AND HARDWARE

Galvanised Corrugated and Plain Sheets; Angles, Tees, Channels, R. S. Beams, Rounds and Square Bars, Flats, Fabrics, Galvanised Wires, Pipes, Fittings, Cements, Paints, Varnishes, Distempers, etc.

## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS

Motors, Pumps, Pump Sets, Switch Gear Accessories, Lamps, Fans, Cables, etc.

## STUDIO LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Spot Lights, Reflectors, Focussing Mirrors, Projection Lamps-available from ready stocks.

OUR MADRAS OFFICE ARE Sole Agents for

1. 'ASCU' Wood Preservative.
2. BLOOD-VITA - the very best blood purifier.
3. The New India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Fire, Marine and Life Assurances

IN SOUTH INDIA.

Enquire of

**SOUTH INDIA CORPORATION (Madras) LIMITED.**

Head Office: CHETTINAD

Branches:

80, SEMBUDOSS STREET, MADRAS  
CLOCK TOWER, TRICHINOPOLY  
KING GEORGE V ROAD, KARAIKUDI  
AVANASHI ROAD, COIMBATORE  
34, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA

Telegrams: "Goodwill" Madras  
" " "Flower" Trichinopoly  
" " "Lotus" Karaikudi  
" " "Flower" Coimbatore  
" " "Profit" Calcutta.

# Transport

## M. & S. M. RAILWAY RATES.

The attention of members is drawn to the following special rates recently introduced for wagon loads:

| Description of Goods. | STATIONS                                              |                                                                       | Rates<br>Rs. A. P. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                       | From                                                  | To                                                                    |                    |
| Biddies               | ... Gudiyattam                                        | Rohri (via Bezwada, Belharshah and New Delhi)                         | 6 9 8              |
|                       | do                                                    | Sukkur (via Bezwada, Belharshah, and New Delhi)                       | 6 9 10             |
| Cashewnuts            | ... Rajahmundry                                       | Cochin Hr. Terminus (via Madras and Jalarpet)                         | 1 11 2             |
|                       | do                                                    | Quilon (via Madras and Arkonam)                                       | 1 14 1             |
|                       | Vetapalemu                                            | Cochin Hr. Terminus (via Madras and Jalarpet)                         | 1 6 0              |
|                       | do                                                    | Quilon (via Madras and Arkonam)                                       | 1 8 10             |
| Chrome ore            | ... Via Bezwada (for traffic from Kondapalli)         | Mormugao Hr.                                                          | 0 7 6              |
|                       | Kadakola (via Harihar and Poona)                      | Via Dadar (for traffic to Andheri)                                    | 0 15 0             |
|                       | Kadakola                                              | Bombay (via Harihar and Poona)                                        | 0 14 0             |
|                       | do                                                    | Via Mormugao Hr. (for traffic to Bombay (via Harihar)                 | 0 9 10             |
| Copperas green        | ... Shalimar and via                                  | Madras and via (via Waltair)                                          | 1 4 0              |
| Cotton (raw)          | ... Bombay (via Raichur and Arkonam)                  | Via Jalarpet (for traffic to Sankaridrug)                             | 1 2 0              |
|                       | do                                                    | Via Jalarpet (for traffic to Salem Jn.)                               | 1 4 4              |
|                       | do                                                    | Via Jalarpet (for traffic to Salem Market)                            | 1 4 5              |
| Ginger dried          | ... Calicut                                           | Bombay (via Jalarpet Arkonam and Raichur)                             | 1 0 0              |
|                       | Tirur                                                 | do                                                                    | 1 0 0              |
| Mangoes               | ... Puttur                                            | Shalimar (via Madras and Waltair)                                     | 1 4 0              |
|                       | Walajah Road                                          | do                                                                    | 1 4 0              |
| Glassware             | ... Villivakkam                                       | Via Jalarpet (for traffic to S. I. Rly. B. G. Stations)               | 0 5 1              |
| Hides and skins       | ... Burhanpur                                         | Madras (via Belharshah and Bezwada)                                   | 2 5 1              |
|                       | Madras                                                | Shalimar and via (via Waltair)                                        | 1 0 0              |
| Iron or Steel         | ... Shalimar and via,                                 | Bhadravati (via Waltair and Bangalore City)                           | 1 1 10             |
|                       | Tatanagar                                             | Bhadravati (via Waltair, Madras and Bangalore City)                   | 1 1 2              |
| Leather               | ... Madras (via Bezwada and Belharshah)               | Via Cawnpore C. G. Shed (for traffic to Cawnpore Mill Sidings A & B.) | 3 3 3              |
|                       | Vaniyambadi                                           | Bombay (via Arkonam and Raichur)                                      | 1 10 6             |
| Meeches, safety       | ... Via Katpadi (for traffic from Sivakasi and Satur) | (Bagalkot)                                                            | 1 11 11            |
|                       |                                                       | (Bellary)                                                             | 1 2 3              |
|                       |                                                       | (Nandyal)                                                             | 1 6 1              |
| Mica powder           | ... Madras                                            | Via Howrah (for traffic to Bansabati (via Waltair))                   | 0 14 4             |

# Transport—(Continued)

| Description of Goods.                          | STATIONS                                              |                                                                  | Rates   |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
|                                                | From                                                  | To                                                               |         |
| Mica powder                                    | Nellore                                               | Via Howrah (for traffic to Bansabati (via Waltair))              | 0 14 0  |
| Ores common: Barytes                           | Betamcherla                                           | Benares Cant. (via Dronachellam Belharshah and Naini)            | 1 2 2   |
|                                                | Nandyal                                               | do                                                               | 1 2 2   |
|                                                | Rungapuram                                            | do                                                               | 1 2 2   |
|                                                | Muddanuru (via Raichur)                               | Via New Delhi (for traffic to Badami Bagh and Shahdara Jn.)      | 0 11 6  |
| Piecegoods:—Cotton, Woollen or Artificial Silk | Coimbatore                                            | New Delhi and via (via Jalarpet, Madras, Bezwada and Belharshah) | 3 13 2  |
| Slates in tiles or slabs                       | Markapur Road                                         | Mangalore (via Hindupur, Bangalore city and Jalarpet)            | 1 8 0   |
| Pepper                                         | Calicut                                               | Bombay (via Jalarpet, Arkonam and Raichur)                       | 1 0 0   |
|                                                | Tirur                                                 | do                                                               | 1 0 0   |
| Starch                                         | Trivandrum Central                                    | Bombay (via Arkonam and Raichur)                                 | 1 10 0  |
|                                                | do                                                    | Via Dadar (for traffic to Ahmedabad (via Arkonam and Raichur))   | 1 11 0  |
| Stationery                                     | Via Asansol (for traffic from Raniganj B.P.M. Siding) | Madras (via Waltair)                                             | 1 12 2  |
| Tiles common:—(roofing or flooring)            | Alwaye                                                | Yellamanchili (via Jalarpet and Madras)                          | 0 7 3   |
|                                                | Edakkolam                                             | Ongole (via Jalarpet and Madras)                                 | 0 6 10  |
|                                                | Kasaragod (via Jalarpet, Arkonam and Raichur)         | Ahmadnagar                                                       | 0 10 10 |
|                                                |                                                       | Devlali                                                          | 0 10 10 |
|                                                |                                                       | Kirkee                                                           | 0 10 0  |
|                                                |                                                       | Poona                                                            | 0 10 0  |
|                                                | Kasaragod                                             | Manmad (via Jalarpet, Arkonam and Raichur)                       | 0 10 10 |
|                                                | Mangalore                                             | do                                                               | 0 10 10 |
| Vegetable Ghee                                 | Shalimar and via                                      | Bezwada (via Waltair)                                            | 1 3 0   |
|                                                | do                                                    | Cocanada Port or Town (via Waltair)                              | 1 0 0   |
| Vegetable oils solidified                      | Shalimar and via                                      | Bezwada (via Waltair)                                            | 1 3 0   |
|                                                | do                                                    | Cocanada Port or Town (via Waltair)                              | 1 0 0   |

## TRANSPORT OF COAL

The Chief Commercial Superintendent S. I. Rly., has sent to us the following for information of the public:

"I have to inform you that during the period of five months from 1st December, 1941 to 30th April 1942, both inclusive, the existing "increase in freight charges on Coal, Coke and Patent fuel" will, wherever applicable, be enhanced to 20 per cent. A similar "increase in freight" charges on Coal, Coke and Patent fuel

operated last year from 1st November 1940 to 31st March, 1941.

"The special attention of all consumers of coal is drawn to the desirability of building up adequate advance stocks of coal between now and the 30th November, not only in their own interests, but also in order to relieve demands for transport during the period 1st December, 1941 to 30th April, 1942 which are likely to be exceptionally heavy, and thus assist the railways in providing wagons for national and essential war purpose."

# Banking, Insurance, and Finance

## Current and Time Deposits of Scheduled Banks in India and Burma (In Lakhs of Rupees)

| Month.    | Current Deposits. |        |        | Time Deposits. |        |        | Total. |        |        |
|-----------|-------------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|           | 1939              | 1940   | 1941   | 1939           | 1940   | 1941   | 1939   | 1940   | 1941   |
| January   | 12,893            | 14,563 | 178,01 | 108,50         | 10,842 | 10,188 | 23,743 | 25,405 | 27,989 |
| February  | 12,737            | 15,138 | 144,42 | 108,29         | 10,888 | 11,033 | 23,566 | 25,926 | 25,475 |
| March     | 13,066            | 15,037 | 180,99 | 107,29         | 10,888 | 10,463 | 23,795 | 25,925 | 28,562 |
| April     | 12,861            | 14,982 | 184,24 | 108,50         | 11,323 | 105,60 | 23,711 | 26,305 | 289,84 |
| May       | 12,949            | 14,542 | 187,89 | 108,96         | 11,213 | 106,30 | 23,845 | 25,755 | 294,19 |
| June      | 13,190            | 14,393 | 194,89 | 109,12         | 10,775 | 107,39 | 33,102 | 25,168 | 302,28 |
| July      | 14,074            | 15,348 | 198,31 | 107,39         | 10,660 | 108,99 | 24,813 | 26,008 | 307,30 |
| August    | 14,139            | 16,060 | 210,03 | 106,46         | 10,188 | 106,65 | 24,785 | 26,248 | 316,08 |
| September | 13,919            | 16,549 |        | 102,10         | 10,136 |        | 24,129 | 26,685 |        |
| October   | 14,081            | 17,011 |        | 99,75          | 10,067 |        | 24,056 | 27,078 |        |
| November  | 14,504            | 17,547 |        | 101,82         | 10,063 |        | 24,686 | 27,610 |        |
| December  | 14,657            | 17,887 |        | 104,76         | 10,044 |        | 25,133 | 27,931 |        |

## Madras Clearing House Returns (In Lakhs of Rupees)

| Year.   | Amount. | Year.   | Amount. | 1940          | 1941        |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|-------------|
| 1918—19 | 2,548   | 1928—29 | 6,573   | January ...   | 857 1026    |
| 1919—20 | 3,395   | 1929—30 | 8,219   | February ...  | 851 856     |
| 1920—21 | 7,579   | 1930—31 | 5,036   | March ...     | 1,444 1,003 |
| 1921—22 | 3,954   | 1931—32 | 4,397   | April ...     | 875 1,226   |
| 1922—23 | 4,513   | 1932—33 | 4,885   | May ...       | 1,127 964   |
| 1923—24 | 5,541   | 1933—34 | 5,319   | June ...      | 839 968     |
| 1924—25 | 5,596   | 1934—35 | 5,622   | July ...      | 721 1310    |
| 1925—26 | 5,680   | 1935—36 | 6,923   | August ...    | 479 981     |
| 1926—27 | 5,453   | 1936—37 | 9,139   | September ... | 781         |
| 1927—28 | 5,979   | 1937—38 | 10,405  | October ...   | 791         |
|         |         | 1938—39 | 12,748  | November ...  | 1,006       |
|         |         |         |         | December ...  | 957         |

## CURRENCY NOTES ISSUED IN INDIA AND BURMA

(In Crores of Rupees)

|           | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|
| January   | 204  | 213  | 293  | 254  | 261  |
| February  | 208  | 213  | 205  | 252  | 267  |
| March     | 208  | 214  | 207  | 253  | 269  |
| April     | 208  | 214  | 207  | 252  | 286  |
| May       | 207  | 214  | 207  | 257  | 281  |
| June      | 208  | 214  | 211  | 256  | 291  |
| July      | 212  | 213  | 214  | 264  | 293  |
| August    | 213  | 215  | 223  | 260  | 293  |
| September | 213  | 212  | 228  | 258  |      |
| October   | 214  | 209  | 248  | 256  |      |
| November  | 214  | 208  | 221  | 256  |      |
| December  | 214  | 206  | 253  | 225  |      |

## GOLD EXPORT FROM INDIA

In Rupees From 1931 up to March 1940

1,329,272,382

# Market Reports

**MADRÁS**  
(29-9-1941)

|                                                  | Rs. A. P.           |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Cotton Yarn—</b>                              |                     |
| 60's (5 lb. bundle)                              |                     |
| Coimbatore                                       | ... 9 12 0          |
| Kothari                                          | ... 9 14 6          |
| 40's (10 lb. bundle)                             |                     |
| Coimbatore Mills                                 | ... 13 0 0          |
| <b>Metals—</b>                                   |                     |
| Yellow Metal Sheets "Dittman" 500 lbs.           | 445 0 0             |
| Copper Sheets                                    | ... 420 0 0         |
| <b>Tanned Hides—</b>                             |                     |
| Bangalore—8 to 8½ per lb.                        | 0 13 3 to 0 13 6    |
| Up Countries                                     | 0 13 0 to 0 13 3    |
| Coasts—7 to 7½ lbs.                              | 0 13 3 to 0 13 6    |
| <b>Tanned Goat—</b>                              |                     |
| Good, per lb.                                    | ... 1 6 0 to 1 12 0 |
| Fair, "                                          | ... 1 4 0 to 1 8 0  |
| Common, "                                        | ... 1 2 0 to 1 5 0  |
| <b>Tanned Sheep—</b>                             |                     |
| Good, per lb.                                    | ... 1 4 0 to 1 6 0  |
| Fair, "                                          | ... 1 2 0 to 1 4 0  |
| Common, "                                        | ... 1 0 0 to 1 2 0  |
| <b>Oil Seeds—</b>                                |                     |
| Groundnuts, Machined (531 lbs.)                  | ... 31 0 0          |
| <b>Produce—</b>                                  |                     |
| Rice, Calcutta (Nagara) boiled (164 lbs.)        | 11 8 0              |
| Jaggery, 500 lbs. 1st quality                    | ... 27 0 0          |
| " " 2nd quality                                  | ... 24 0 0          |
| Horsegram, bag of 216 lbs.                       | ... 6 0 0           |
| Turmeric, baram of 500 lbs.                      | ... 42 0 0          |
| Pepper, Tellicherry (pure) 25 lbs.               | ... 3 12 0          |
| " Bydgi                                          | ... 5 12 0          |
| Ginger, Dry (Calicut) 500 lbs.                   | ... 165 0 0         |
| Tobacco leaf, Cigar & Chewing quality (500 lbs.) | ... 115 0 0         |
| " Snuff quality (500 lbs.)                       | ... 110 to 130      |
| Salt, bag of 2 maunds                            | ... 3 14 0          |
| Pure Ghee, tin of 37½ lbs.                       | ... 25 0 0          |

**BANGALORE**  
(6-10-1941)

(By The Mysore Chamber of Commerce)

Silk—The general tone of the market has not been encouraging. Demand has been poor and the rates hence declined.

|                                        | Rs. A. P.          | Rs. A. P. |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Sidlaghatta silk per seer of 26½ tolas | 6 4 0 to 6 8 0     |           |
| Closepet                               | 5 8 0 to 5 12 0    |           |
| Chickballapur                          | 5 14 0 to 6 2 0    |           |
| Kyalanur                               | 5 12 0 to 6 0 0    |           |
| Mudavadi                               | 5 4 0 to 5 8 0     |           |
| Channapatna                            | 4 8 0 to 4 12 0    |           |
| Kollegal per maund 1000 tolas          | 260 0 0 to 300 0 0 |           |
| Silk-waste " 28 lbs.                   | 6 12 0 to 7 4 0    |           |

**BOMBAY**  
(26-9-1941)

(By The Millowners' Association, Bombay)

## PIECE-GOODS.

|                                | inch. | yds. | lbs. per lb. | Rs. A. P.    |
|--------------------------------|-------|------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>Grey, Unbleached—</b>       |       |      |              |              |
| Longcloth (Standard Quality)   | 37    | 37½  | 9            | 1 3 2        |
| " (Fine Quality)               | 44    | 38   | 7½           | 2 0 6        |
| Shirtings                      | 35    | 38   | 9            | 1 3 0        |
| " (Vegetable Quality)          | 37    | 37½  | 9            | 1 2 4        |
| Leopard Cloth                  | 43    | 38   | 11½          | 1 3 0        |
| Dhoties (upto ¼" nakhi Border) | 32    | 9    | 1½           | 1 2 0        |
| " (Calcutta, ½" P. B.)         | 44    | 10   | 1½           | 1 8 6        |
| Drills                         | 29½   | 40   | 13½          | 1 2 6        |
| Domestics                      | 35    | 40   | 13½          | 1 1 2        |
| "                              | 35    | 40   | 12           | 1 1 6        |
| Salitra                        | 40    | 66   | 25           | 1 2 0        |
| Chadars                        | 50    | 6    | 2½           | 1 4 2        |
| <b>White, Bleached—</b>        |       |      |              |              |
| Longcloth                      | 34    | 40   | per piece    | 20 0 0       |
| Drill                          | 27    | 42   | "            | 15 9 9       |
| <b>Yarn—</b>                   |       |      |              |              |
| 4s (All Waste)                 | ...   | ...  | per lb.      | 0 6 6        |
| 6s ( " )                       | ...   | ...  | "            | 0 6 8        |
| 8s                             | ...   | ...  | "            | 0 9 4        |
| 10s                            | ...   | ...  | "            | 0 10 3       |
| 12s                            | ...   | ...  | "            | 0 10 7       |
| 16s                            | ...   | ...  | "            | 0 13 10      |
| 20s                            | ...   | ...  | "            | 0 15 2       |
| 24s                            | ...   | ...  | "            | 0 15 8       |
| 32s                            | ...   | ...  | "            | 1 6 0        |
| 40s                            | ...   | ...  | "            | (Not quoted) |
| 60s                            | ...   | ...  | "            | 2 4 2        |
| 80s                            | ...   | ...  | "            | 3 2 2        |

## TECHNO CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Head Office & Factory: CALICUT.

Established in 1930

**AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs 2,00,000**

Managing Director & Technical Chemist.

**P. B. KURUP, B.A., F.C.S.**

Manufacturers of Best Quality

- \* WASHING SOAPS
- \* TOILET SOAPS
- \* INDUSTRIAL SOAPS
- \* TEXTILE SOAPS
- \* INSECTICIDES, LARVICIDES
- \* INKS
- \* PAINTS
- \* POLISHES
- \* VARNISHES
- \* DISINFECTANTS

Suppliers to Corporation of Madras, M. & S. M. Ry. Co., Ltd.,  
Govt. Medical Stores, Hospitals etc.

Agents for Planting Districts:

**T. STANES & CO., LTD.,**  
**COIMBATORE.**

Madras Office:

Techno House, Cathedral P.O., Madras.

**P. M. KURUP M.A., B.L.**  
General Manager.

## M. & S. M. RAILWAY

You want to receive your goods quickly and Railways want to give you quick service. It is not possible for them to do so under present conditions unless wagons are kept on the move.

You can help yourself and others by promptly releasing or loading wagons.

**"KEEP THE WAGONS MOVING"**

## Japan and Her War Finance

By M. S. M.

Economics and Finance dominate the policies as well as the social life of nearly every country. Japan is no exception. Japan's difficulties, like those of most other countries, are economic rather than political. The politician, whether Left or Right, cannot be got to this. The Churches were blamed in the past for preaching contentment to a growing population which had no adequate food. In the modern world the politician has largely taken the place of the Churchman, and he preaches that revolution, if carried far enough, will provide adequate sustenance. Perhaps, if the guillotine worked hard enough there would be none of us left to need sustenance.

Meanwhile, the practical man realises that only capital and labour, working in some sort of harmony can provide raiment and shelter. The experience of the past generation clearly shows that the efforts of the politician whether in the East or in the West, tend to frustrate, those who are engaged in this essential enterprise, if man is to exist.

For more than two centuries Japan was content to be known as the "hermit kingdom." It was neither on her own initiative nor through any fault of hers that she entered into competition with the rest of the world. Forced to adopt methods for her own defence, she adopted them very efficiently. She developed largely from the "Samurai" powerful army. Her navy built from the basis of her fishing folk, under the famous Admiral Togo, proved itself one of the greatest fighting machines, ever created. Having adopted modern methods, agricultural as well as, industrial, her population grew rapidly.

Before actually entering upon the question of Finance, it is absolutely necessary to understand the peculiarities of the Sino-Japanese Conflict. Three and a half years have elapsed since war broke out. Major military operations, however, came to an end after the first year and a half when general Chiang Kaishek moved his headquarters to Chungking.

It is a war between two rivals, as is the war now raging in Europe, assuming the nature of a colonial campaign in which the interests of powers other than the two belligerents are affected. Secondly, construction and destruction works in the war zones have proceeded practically side by side. In the North

as well as Central China, constructive work in agriculture, mining and other industries was planned and executed as soon as the war had moved away from those quarters. Thirdly, industrial expansion in Japan proper and in Manchukuo developed considerably during the same period. As from the outset Japan had no intention of occupying the large expanse of territory now under her control, her war finance was not planned on a commensurate, strict and rigid basis at the beginning. With the progress of war, Japan's economy gradually adapted itself to firmer lines.

The Budget figures show increases of some 300 per cent in general and 500 per cent in war expenditure:

|         | Total<br>Expenditure<br>Mill. Yen | War<br>Expenditure<br>Mill. Yen |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1936-7  | 2,282                             | 1,065                           |
| 1937-8  | 5,510                             | 3,942                           |
| 1938-9  | 8,067                             | 6,133                           |
| 1939-40 | 8,874                             | 6,422                           |

Naturally, various taxation devices to meet the mounting war expenditure were introduced one after another; but the deficit created was largely financed by the issue of bonds. The government urged a policy of thrift upon the nation, aiming at an annual saving of 6000 million yen. Public response to the government's bond issues was readily forthcoming, the rate of subscription showing a sharp upward turn for the three years affected, i.e. 59.2 per cent in 1937; 87.5 in 1938 and 89.2 in 1939.

The country has made strides of progress in developing its staple industries to a remarkable extent. Evidence of this achievement is furnished by the figures of new capital issues and investments. With a progressive and ever expanding war finance programme, the government pay-roll naturally expanded also. The note circulation and bank deposits show corresponding increase.

War cannot be fought by finance alone. Japan has been able to draw largely upon the exceptionally heavy stocks of raw materials which had accumulated by the end of 1937, chiefly as the result of speculative purchases in the autumn of 1936. By the ingenious sparing use of such reserves they sufficed to meet war requirements upto the end of 1939, and need-

## Japan and her War Finance

less to say, under her war economy, Japan has encouraged her foreign trade in order to acquire the necessary foreign exchange. As Japan has to buy her raw materials she must sell the finished products cheaply. She has been accused of flooding the world market with cheap textiles. As her success in the production of some of the finest silk textiles shows, Japan is capable of catering to high-class requirements as well as to the poorest races in the world.

As reconstructive work in North China and the Five-Year Plan in Manchukuo were progressively carried out, Japan's trade with the Yen bloc countries showed an excess of exports, whilst, on the other hand, her trade with other countries produced an excess of imports. The Government has used every effort to balance the country's foreign trade, to obtain foreign exchange, and finally to plan new economic Zone in East Asia.

A feature which has been of considerable advantage to Japan is that she was able not only to maintain but actually to increase the volume of her agricultural production at the same time as she became rapidly industrialised. It can, therefore, be said that Japan has financed the war as well as reconstruction in Manchukuo and North China by means of the raw materials she had in hand, gold in stock and newly mined, and her foreign trade.

Now that the Nanking Government is established, with Prince Konoye as Prime Minister and Matsuoka for foreign affairs—the two politicians guiding the destinies of Japan—her finance is entering upon a phase of transition from war to peace which will entail a huge reconstruction programme.

It cannot be denied that the European war is causing inconvenience to Japan's economic life, chiefly through the trade and exchange control in the British Empire. Diminished

supplies of materials from abroad, together with their high prices, have naturally made it incumbent on Japan to introduce new plans for the adjustment of supply and demand to avoid any inflationary movement. The following are some of the principal measures for which the Japanese government has passed legislation to meet the exigencies of the Sino-Japanese Conflict:—

- (1) September, 1937—Control of investment.
- (2) April, 1938—National mobilisation.
- (3) September, 1939—restriction on wage & salary increases;
- (4) July, 1940—Control of manufacture & sale of luxuries.

It will thus be realised that economic restrictions have been imposed in Japan very slowly over a period of three and a half years in comparison with those adopted by Great Britain during the past fifteen months, proving that Japan's war is infinitesimally small in contrast and that her resources have been well maintained, in spite of commitments at home, in Manchukuo, and in China. The five-year industrial plan for Manchukuo completes Japan's principal programme, and as the various reconstruction schemes for North and Central China are proceeding satisfactorily it is reasonable to look forward to a period of rising productivity.

We cannot say whether Japan, as she is entangled in the tripartite agreement with Italy and Germany for the establishment of a New Order in the Asiatic for living space, will come out invigorated or perhaps, emasculated to stabilise her finances or undermine them as the case may be. There is no doubt that the strain on her financial system is stupendous. Added to it, the British economic blockade is bound to bear telling effect on it so as to damage its resiliency very seriously.

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF INDIA—1940 & 1939

| Commodities                          | January     | February    | March       | April       | May         | June        | July        | 7 months<br>Jan. to July<br>1940 | 7 months<br>Jan. to July<br>1939 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Jute:</b>                         |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |                                  |                                  |
| Twist and Yarn                       | 6,679       | 5,807       | 5,573       | 3,932       | 5,013       | 4,223       | 4,500       | 35,727                           | 30,742                           |
| Manufacturers                        | 382,726,362 | 348,597,949 | 370,468,083 | 346,226,395 | 388,952,456 | 318,605,958 | 331,908,120 | 2,074,759,323                    | 1,913,197,065                    |
| <b>Paper</b>                         | 125,636     | 122,547     | 127,978     | 125,289     | 140,536     | 146,183     | 148,034     | 936,203                          | 707,884                          |
| <b>Iron and Steel manufacturers:</b> |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |                                  |                                  |
| Pig-iron                             | 154,106     | 96,946      | 101,122     | 99,110      | 107,698     | 116,584     | 116,127     | 791,693                          | 1,073,4080                       |
| Iron casting and                     |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |                                  |                                  |
| Machines                             | 12,306      | 11,286      | 11,897      | 11,683      | 11,640      | 10,743      | 11,729      | 81,284                           | 65,029                           |
| Steel ingots                         | 102,049     | 95,376      | 109,129     | 94,598      | 103,032     | 100,266     | 104,804     | 709,254                          | 578,827                          |
| Semis                                | 90,075      | 74,469      | 86,043      | 75,241      | 82,278      | 76,984      | 81,618      | 566,708                          | 465,108                          |
| Finished steel                       | 67,098      | 63,159      | 75,430      | 72,311      | 72,102      | 69,612      | 71,558      | 491,270                          | 435,634                          |
| <b>Petrol</b>                        | 2,370,534   | 2,828,855   | 2,860,728   | 1,065,287   | 1,862,491   | 1,752,293   | 2,009,969   | 14,750,155                       | 9,215,838                        |
| <b>Kerosene oil</b>                  | 2,881,711   | 3,077,679   | 2,571,062   | 3,073,427   | 2,901,423   | 2,887,741   | 3,309,037   | 20,639,080                       | 15,075,58                        |
| <b>Sugar:</b>                        |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |                                  |                                  |
| Khaudasari sugar                     | 84,133      | 94,355      | 57,956      | 70,635      | 41,035      | 16,363      | 10,391      | 374,868                          | 15,652                           |
| Palmyra sugar                        | 18,361      | 26,706      | 15,941      | 8,603       | 4,153       | 19,980      | 54,509      | 149,253                          | 118,463                          |
| All other sugar                      | 5,284,381   | 5,194,983   | 5,343,447   | 3,731,102   | 1,064,985   | 164,863     | 76,973      | 20,860,734                       | 9,399,638                        |
| <b>Heavy chemicals:</b>              |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |                                  |                                  |
| Hydrochloric acid                    | 787         | 743         | 620         | 676         | 715         | 581         | 683         | 4805                             | 4,374                            |
| Nitric acid                          | 1,839       | 1,285       | 953         | 744         | 1,074       | 1,100       | 1,094       | 8,189                            | 7,767                            |
| Sulphuric acid                       | 58,745      | 50,941      | 59,814      | 57,312      | 59,592      | 57,908      | 64,893      | 409,205                          | 311,141                          |
| Alum                                 | 4,530       | 3,570       | 3,882       | 4,604       | 4,714       | 2,465       | 2,267       | 25,972                           | 14,214                           |
| Aluminium sulphate                   | 12,890      | 11,823      | 14,363      | 12,895      | 13,041      | 12,891      | 12,876      | 90,719                           | 69,822                           |
| Ammonium sulphate tons.              | 1,729       | 1,687       | 1,739       | 1,739       | 2,096       | 2,399       | 2,458       | 13,847                           | 11,312                           |
| Ferrous sulphate cwt.                | 1,888       | 3,039       | 4,138       | 3,191       | 3,829       | 4,298       | 2,476       | 24,739                           | 5,435                            |
| Magnesium sulphate                   | 6,522       | 6,667       | 6,666       | 6,480       | 5,589       | 5,109       | 4,893       | 41,896                           | 45,470                           |
| Sodium sulphate                      | 2,778       | 2,214       | 1,086       | 4,857       | 447         | 1,967       | 2,964       | 16,313                           | 8,330                            |
| <b>Cotton yarn:</b>                  |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |                                  |                                  |
| India including slate lbs.           | 107,435,825 | 100,428,407 | 80,048,805  | 90,434,732  | 109,146,712 | 102,788,621 | 109,186,810 | 699,469,912                      | 745,114,337                      |
| Madras                               | 14,197,456  | 13,769,203  | 14,957,868  | 15,110,800  | 16,305,312  | 15,681,744  | 16,753,436  | 106,775,869                      | 100,969,480                      |

# Proceedings of Public Bodies

## SOUTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

### PRICE CONTROL:

In reply to the Government of India's reference for the institution of price control on food, grains, cotton yarn, and manufactures, the Chamber has in the course of a lengthy communication pointed out that the rise in price of commodities has not assumed any such proportion as to warrant a system of control over prices. The agriculturists have been passing through difficult times for many years since 1929 and the war situation has brought some relief. The increase in prices, the Chamber has pointed out, is only based upon the law of supply and demand and is not unnatural. Proceeding the Chamber has remarked that the rise in prices is not due to profiteering by merchants but to other reasons such as want of sufficient supplies, increase in steamer freights, war risk insurance, increased marine insurance charges, increased postal and telegraphic charges, etc., which charges cannot be controlled by any local Government and therefore any system of control of prices by the local authority beyond being a source of harassment to the Commercial Community will not give any relief to the buyer as extraneous charges mentioned above cannot be controlled. There are other inherent difficulties in the proposal such as different varieties of the same commodity to control the price of each of which will be very difficult. With regard to cotton yarn and manufactures, the Chamber has pointed out that in the same count of yarn there are hundreds of different trade marks each of which commanding a different price so that the fixation of price for any count will not solve the problem. Similar is the case of cotton manufactures. Government have already taken measures to prevent profiteering by merchants through the Excess Profits Tax Act. In the circumstance the Chamber has pointed out that no case has arisen for arresting the natural rise in price of commodities.

### GROUNDNUT REBATE FUND:

A minimum price of 10 pounds per ton has been fixed by the Food Ministry for their requirements of groundnuts from India. But the actual price paid by the shippers to the agriculturists is much less than the Food Ministry's price so that the fixation of minimum

price was not of any help to the producer while the shippers profited at the expense of the producer. On representation to Government by commercial bodies, Government of India created a Fund called the Groundnut Rebate Fund to which the difference between the average price paid to the agriculturists and the Food Ministry's price was credited. The Provincial Government or the State concerned and the Central Government are also to contribute an equal amount to the Fund. The question of the use to which the Fund may be put in the best manner is engaging the attention of Government and the Chamber was invited to offer its views. The Chamber has pointed out that the Fund should be operated upon by the Central Government rather than giving it to be administered by Provincial Governments and that having regard to the miserable plight of cultivators no time should be lost for devising methods for the utilisation of the Fund or waiting for the contributions from the Local Governments. It was urged by the Chamber that distribution of the proceeds of the Fund should be on the basis of shipments from each port the total of such amounts from a province being taken up together for the benefit of the agriculturists and it should not be frittered away by giving rebates to agriculturists on the basis of area under the crop. The best method of utilising the Fund is to enlarge the internal demand for the commodity by the starting of a margarine factory which the Chamber has suggested is bound to take in large quantity of the crop. India is exporting large quantities of groundnut oil to Singapore, Malaya, Hongkong, and Burma. But the oil now shipped is not refined and if refining of oil is also done within the country the demand for such oil from those countries is bound to increase. Proceeding the Chamber has pointed out that foreign buyers demand certificates of analysis and therefore in the interests of Indian exporters facilities should be provided at the port of shipment for the issue of such certificates for which laboratories are required. These in the opinion of the Chamber will be best suited for the development of the groundnut trade within the country. The Chamber has also incidentally pointed out that owing to the delay between the announcement of the minimum

## Proceedings of Public Bodies

price and the establishment of the Fund, large sums of money have been pocketed by shippers.

### VISIT OF MR. CHUNILAL B. MEHTA:

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry came to Madras and visited the Chamber. In the absence of Kumararajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar, President of the Chamber, Khan Bahadur Adam Haji Mohamed Sait, Vice-President, welcomed the guest on arrival. After tea questions relating to the price control, goods in enemy vessels, import and export restrictions, etc., were discussed. Rao Bahadur C. Gopal Menon, in proposing a vote of thanks pointed out the necessity for holding the annual session of the Federation in different centres rather than having it always in Delhi.

**Goods in enemy vessels:** The Chamber has been making repeated representations to Government regarding goods in enemy vessels sheltered at the neutral ports. Government have now informed the Chamber that a test case was filed by the London Chamber of Commerce in the Court of Vascodigama. Judgment was delivered on one count whereby it has been recognised that the cargo owner has a right to take delivery of his cargo from enemy ships. But the decision of the Court on another count namely the question of the payment by the cargo owners of the port of refuge charges to the Captain of the enemy ships is still pending and until that point is decided no effective action to recover cargoes through the court is possible.

It is understood that Government of India have granted permission to a Calcutta firm on certain conditions to negotiate direct with the Captain of M. V. "Brauenfels" sheltered at Marmagao, for the recovery of its fully paid-for cargo. The progress in that case has been slow but if the Calcutta firm succeeds in obtaining release of its cargo it will then be possible for Government to consider the question of granting permission to other cargo owners to negotiate on similar terms for the release of cargoes that were fully paid-for before the commencement of hostilities.

### ELECTION TO THE S. I. RLY. LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

The Chamber has unanimously elected Mr. T. Ranganatha Mehta of Messrs. T. B. Mehta & Sons., to represent the Chamber on the

S. I. Rly., Local Advisory Committee for a term of two years. We offer our congratulations to Mr. Mehta.

### ELECTION TO THE SENATE OF THE ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY:

Mr. P. R. Nammalwar has been unanimously elected by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce to represent them on the Senate of the Annamalai University for a term of three years. Mr. Nammalwar is a member of the Magazine sub-committee and we are sincerely glad of his unanimous election.

### MADRAS PORT TRUST:

Government of India have accorded their sanction to the Madras Port Trust for their scheme of compensatory cost of living allowance to the Board's employees with effect from 1st August 1941.

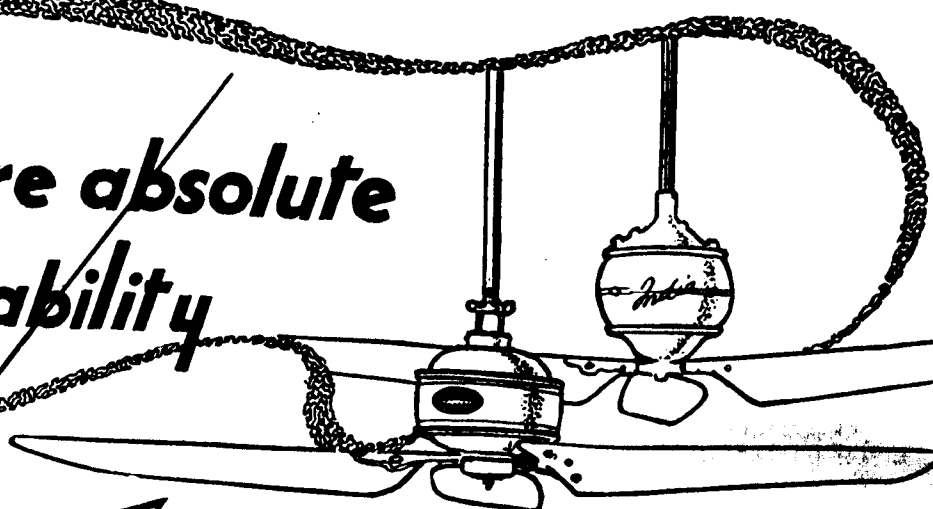
### FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY:

**Price control.** The Committee of the Federation have decided to write to Government that the rise in price of cotton piecegoods and yarn should and could be met by expanding the output of cotton piecegoods and yarn by allowing the mills to work an extra hour. The Committee have also suggested that the standard specifications of the Supply Department should be so adjusted as to bring into use larger quantity of short and fair staple cotton in the manufacture of these supplies. With regard to food grains, the Committee have suggested that rail and shipping facilities for the transport of food grains to different provinces should be given the first preference after meeting the military requirements.

### CONTROL OF EXPORTS OF BURMA RICE:

The Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has, in the course of a telegram addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, drawn his attention to the decision of Burma Government regarding control of export of next year's rice crop and its exclusive export under Governments' agency. The Federation has pointed out that such a decision would seriously disturb normal exporting interests of Indians in Burma. In view of the enormous extent of India's stake in rice producing and exporting interests, the Federation has urged

**Ensure absolute Reliability**



**INSTALL**

**INDIA and BHARAT**  
*Lans*

**THE INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS LTD**

12-A, Lingha Chetty Street, :: Post Box No. 232, :: Madras.

Time and experience has proved, beyond doubt, that INDIA-BHARAT are truly the National Products with a Rational Reputation, that could be depended upon to ensure absolute reliability, and you cannot do better than install them.

Government of India to represent strongly to Burma Government for clarification of the proposed control and to request them to defer taking precipitous action before Indian Commercial interests have had full opportunity to examine and express opinion on export control scheme.

The Committee have also appointed a sub-committee of three members to take all necessary steps to safeguard the interests of Indian merchants in the Burma rice trade.

#### AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY:

By another resolution the Federation has requested its representative attending the Industries Conference to bring forward the question of establishment of motor car industry, manufacture of power alcohol from molasses, and manufacture of liquid fuel from coal.

#### INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER, BOMBAY

##### INSURANCE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AGAINST WAR RISKS:

The Indian Merchants' Chamber have addressed a communication to the Government of India to give an opportunity to the commercial bodies in the country to express their views on their reported proposal to introduce compulsory insurance of immovable property against War risk by Government.

##### INDIANS STRANDED IN JAPAN:

Government of India have informed the Chamber that all possible steps are being taken to arrange for the evacuation of all British Indians who are anxious to leave Japan.

##### TRADE RELATION BETWEEN INDIA AND JAPAN:

The Chamber referring to the notification of the Government of India dated the 26th July 1941 in respect of trade relations with Japan has pointed out that the notification only clarified to a certain extent the operation of accounts between the two countries but there was no direction with regard to the commitments of Indian merchants having trade dealing with Japan. The Committee have pointed out that the implications arising out of the complete severance of the business relations with Japan would be of an involved nature and therefore have urged Government to clarify present situation with regard to trade relations with Japan.

#### REFUND OF IMPORT DUTY ON ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN AND ARTIFICIAL SILK PIECE-GOODS EXPORTED:

The Committee in the course of a communication to the Government of India have suggested that the import duty collected on imported artificial silk yarn used in the manufacture of artificial silk piece-goods exported should be refunded as goods manufactured out of such yarn and then exported out of the country had also to bear a duty at destination, thereby suffering double taxation. Government have however informed the Chamber that the question of granting a rebate of the duty had been deferred in view of the present international situation.

#### INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA:

**Price Control:** In the course of a lengthy representation to the Government of India on the proposal of the Government to institute price control, the committee of the Chamber has pointed out that heavy taxation and high prices go together. The Chamber says that it will be unfair to the mercantile community, if the Government levied heavy taxation on the one hand and try to curb the consequent tendency towards higher prices by imposing control of prices on the other. The Committee have therefore pointed out that if the Government wanted to control the tendency of prices to rise, they should, on the one hand reduce taxation, and on the other hand take steps for increasing the supply of goods instead of adopting restrictive measures of price control.

**Taxation Policy:** Anticipating some fresh form of direct taxation by the Government, the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has made a lengthy representation to the Government pointing out that all forms of taxes are mainly paid by the members of the mercantile community and that such taxes are being passed on by them to the consumers thereby resulting in direct taxation. There have been heavy doses of taxation in the last two years and the paying capacity of the tax payer has reached its maximum capacity. The increase in expenditure, the Committee has pointed out, is caused consequent on the war and whatever extra expenditure have been incurred in the present contingency should be mainly recovered from the United Kingdom, failing which additional expenditure on war measures should be

Proceedings of Public Bodies

met from borrowings rather than from measures of taxation. Incidentally the Chamber has drawn the attention of Government to the mounting expenditure due to increased salaries and points out the necessity of economising in Governments' expenditure. The need for a thorough investigation of the expenditure to infuse confidence in the public is also stressed. The rising cost of living without adequate returns dislocation of trade and business consequent on the war, the capacity of the people to bear fresh taxation the Chamber pointed out, have also to be taken into account before any fresh proposals for taxation are decided upon.

RICE AND GRAIN MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

BURMESE CONTROL OF RICE EXPORTS:

In the course of a memorandum to Government the Rice and Grain Merchants Association, Madras, has pointed out that such a control would prejudicially affect the trade relationship between Burma and the importers of Burmese rice in Madras who import more than one million tons of rice and rice products every year. It would further deprive the Burmese cultivator of his fair share of profit which he would otherwise get in a free market and affect Indian capital and labour which have contribut-

ed to the present prosperity of Burma. The Association has requested Government to consider all aspects of the question and to see that the order of the Burmese Government is withdrawn.

An important meeting of leading Indian Rice Merchants in India, Burma and Ceylon was held in Bombay on the 8th October 1941 at which the following resolutions were passed:

"This Conference is of opinion that it is entirely opposed to the Burma rice control scheme and earnestly appeals to the Burma Government not to proceed with it. The Conference assures the Burma rice controller and the Burma Government that the Indian merchants will be prepared consistent with the safeguarding of their interests to co-operate with the Burma Government in such measures as are considered necessary for improving the economic condition of the Burmese agriculturists. The scheme will gravely affect all interests connected with the Burma rice trade and strongly militate against the position of Indian merchants who have built up the rice trade at considerable sacrifices during the last half century or more between Burma and India and Burma and Ceylon."

Tender Notice

| Commodity                                                                                                | Tenders to be submitted to                   | Last day             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Textiles such as white, blue and khaki drill, alpaca longcloth, white twill, blue serge etc. for 1941-42 | Controller of Stores, M. & S. M. Ry.         | 11th November, 1941. |
| Pipes of 24" 7" and 6" sizes for Madras Municipal Water Works                                            | Commissioner, Madura Municipality            | 20th November, 1941. |
| Provisions and Stores for 1942 required by the Indian Refreshment Rooms                                  | The Chief Commercial Manager, M. & S. M. Ry. | 14th November, 1941  |

COMMERCIAL HOLIDAYS IN 1942

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 1942:--

| MONTH     | DATE | DAY       | HOLIDAY                               |
|-----------|------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| † January | 1    | Thursday  | New Year's Day.                       |
| "         | 13   | Tuesday   | } Pongal.                             |
| † "       | 14   | Wednesday |                                       |
| "         | 28   | Wednesday | Last day of Muharrum.                 |
| February  | 13   | Friday    | Mahasivarathri.                       |
| March     | 17   | Tuesday   | Telugu New Year's Day.                |
| † "       | 30   | Monday    | Meeladi Nabi.                         |
| † April   | 3    | Friday    | Good Friday.                          |
| "         | 4    | Saturday  | } Easter.                             |
| "         | 6    | Monday    |                                       |
| "         | 13   | Monday    | Tamil New Year's Day.                 |
| †* June   | ...  | ...       | King-Emperor's Birthday.              |
| July      | 1    | Wednesday | Half-yearly Closing of Bank Accounts. |
| August    | 26   | Wednesday | Avani Avittam.                        |
| September | 3    | Thursday  | Sri Jayanthi.                         |
| † "       | 14   | Monday    | Vinayakachathurthi.                   |
| † October | 9    | Friday    | Mahalaya Amavasai.                    |
| † "       | 12   | Monday    | Ramzan.                               |
| November  | 7    | Saturday  | Deepavali                             |
| December  | 18   | Friday    | Vaikunta Ekadasi.                     |
| † "       | 19   | Saturday  | Bakrid.                               |
| † "       | 25   | Friday    | Christmas Day.                        |
| "         | 26   | Saturday  | } Christmas.                          |
| "         | 28   | Monday    |                                       |
| "         | 29   | Tuesday   |                                       |
| "         | 31   | Thursday  | ...                                   |

\*The day will be notified in due course. †The Proposed Postal Holidays.  
The following Holiday falls on Sunday:—  
Ayudha Puja ... 18th October.

For TRAVEL

ROUND TOUR TICKETS

in 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes issued at 2/3 tariff fares for six standard itineraries in North India available for three months and ten itineraries in South India available for one month. Combined local and Foreign Round Tour Tickets also issued available for three months.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS

in 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes issued from principal stations on this Railway to Madras, C cchin, Trivandrum Central and Vice Versa

For details enquire at stations or write to the Chief Commercial Superintendent, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.  
(Incorporated in England)

JL  
X5m21, N3851  
N41.4.8-9

## Tea for Mill Labourers

Recent reports on the activities of the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board in connection with establishing tea stalls Mills and Factories under the "Co-operative Canteen System" show that wherever this system has been introduced it has proved to be a signal success. Tea, thus made available to mill labourers who can enjoy it at the moderate price of one pice per cup without leaving their work, has come as a boon to them, because they often need the stimulation of this gentle beverage to relieve the strain and monotony of work.

It has been fully established today that a cup of tea in the midst of a long spell of hard work relieves physical and mental fatigue. That this fact is being realised more and more by employers of labour in India is evident from the growing number of mill tea canteens which have been established in co-operation with the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board.

Referring to these activities of the Board, the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee, who were appointed by the Government of Bombay

to make an investigation into the conditions of the textile industry in that province, states:

"The Millowners' Association, Bombay, in collaboration with the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, formulated a scheme in 1939 for establishing mill-managed tea stalls in all mills in Bombay for the supply of good and cheap tea. It was reckoned that if the proposed scheme was worked on the basis of joint purchase of tea, milk and sugar by all mills, a five ounce cup of tea could be sold at a price of one pice and that this would permit of a fair margin of profit. It is reported that a number of mills have started their own tea shops as a result of these proposals."

This report contains an important recommendation to mill owners for considering the advisability of starting proper canteens for their workers. The recommendation reads:

"We are of opinion that mill restaurants, canteens and tea stalls should be run by co-operative societies of the employees or by the employers and they should be given over to

## News and Notes

### CEMENT:

The manufacture of Cement in India on a large scale was started in 1914 and since then the progress of the industry has been rapid. There are at present 20 companies in operation with a capacity of producing over a million tons annually. With the abundance of bauxite in India, there is likely to be an increasing production of aluminous rapid hardening cement. Indian cement is made in several grades and is of such a high quality that it has almost ousted imported cement.

### MICA:

India is the most leading producer of sheet mica, which is mined in Hazaribagh and Gaya districts in Bihar and Nellore in Madras and to a minor extent in other districts in Madras and in Touk State and Ajmere-Marwar in Rajaputana, about 80% coming from Bihar and most of the remainder from Nellore. This pre-eminence in the world's market is due largely to the excellent quality of the so called "Bengal Ruby" mica of Bihar and also to the great manual dexterity and cheapness of the aborigines mainly women and children, who trim and split the mica with crude soft iron sickles. So much is this the case that there is an appreciable import of block mica into India, to be re-exported in the form of splittings.

### PAPER:

The manufacture of pulp from Bamboo is almost exclusive to India. The quantity of bamboo available from surveyed areas in India now exceeds 600,000 tons against an estimate of 291,000 tons in 1930-31. After bamboo, grass is the second most indigenous material used in India. The species used for the making of pulp is "Sabai" grass which is grown mainly in the United Province, Bihar, Orissa and the Punjab.

### HEAVY CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES:

Considerable progress has been made in the development of the heavy chemical industry in India. Production of soda ash, synthetic ammonia, caustic soda, chlorine, bleaching powder and bichromates has begun. A factory for stabilised bleaching powder at Rishra, another at ... ash and a plant at Port Okha ... are expected to start production for a project of

manufacturing 10 tons sulphuric acid per day in Bombay has already been ordered and the factory is under erection.

### RICE TRADE IN INDIA:

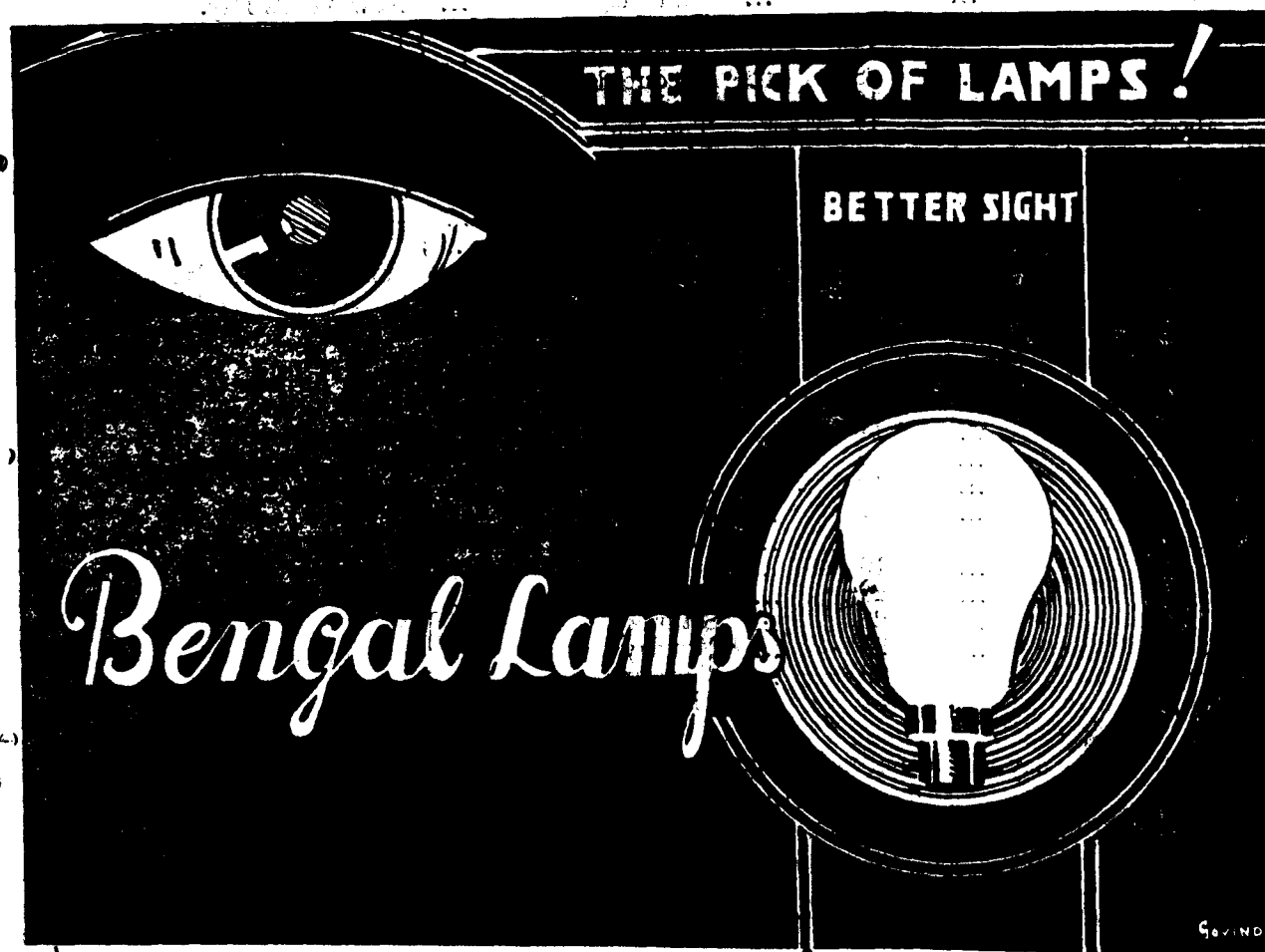
In the report of the Agricultural Marketing officer says that in point of acreage, production and total value rice is the largest single crop grown in India. The total area under this cereal is reported to be on an average of 75,260,000 acres annually, i.e., about 18% of the total cultivated area and about 36% of the entire acreage under food grains in this country. The crop is grown mainly in Bengal, Madras, Bihar, Orissa, Central Provinces and Assam. Of these Bengal ranks first with over 21,000,000 acres. The average production of rice between 1927-28 and 1936-37 is reported to be 29,000,000 tons. Of this 88% was produced in British India and 12% in Indian States. The acreage annual value of the crops estimated at Rs. 3-8-0 per maund is Rs. 276,000,000.

Under present conditions when the distribution of rice from assembling to the terminal markets or centres of consumption is mainly financed by wholesale merchants or commission agents, the Indian rice grower is a loser to the extent of Rs. 200,000,000, annually at a conservative estimate. Much of this vast sum could be returned to him by a proper system of financing and by a more direct participation in the marketing process by the grower himself. So says the Report of the Agricultural Marketing Officer.

### COTTON PRICES:

Seth Panmal Kesarichand Javeri, the retiring President of the Nagpur Chamber of Commerce, presiding over the 8th Annual Session of the Chamber made the suggestion that the new cotton that will be arriving in the market after Diwali should be purchased by the Government of India to save Indian cotton growers from ruin. As Japan, the biggest purchaser of Indian cotton, was out of the market, Government of India should arrange for its purchase and store it in its own godowns and then sell it to merchants and the Indian Textile Mills. He feared that if some such arrangements were not immediately made by Government the peasants' lot might be miserable.

The Burma Government has recently made arrangements for purchase of all cotton grown in Burma.



**THE PICK OF LAMPS!**

**BETTER SIGHT**

**Bengal Lamps**

# RELIEF TO HANDLOOM WEAVERS:

The increase in price of finished products has not kept pace with the increase in price of yarn and consequently the lot of the handloom weaver is becoming more and more deplorable. The Bengal Government is understood to be considering the question and in the meanwhile have adopted the following scheme in Dacca:—

"The Collector will select weavers who are in distress in consultation with village Co-operative Societies or Village Committees if any. He will then advance to each of the weavers bundles of yarn monthly or fortnightly as may be convenient, against the hypothecation of their looms and accessories, on a written agreement to manufacture cloth of a certain kind and to deliver the cloth to the Collector or his authorised agent within a specified time.

For the manufactured cloth the weavers will be paid wages at rates based on famine relief "test" rates and they will be given further advance of yarn on the same terms. The cloth received by the Collector will be sold by the Industries Department."

In Madras also the condition of weavers reported to be daily worsening and some relief measures will be most welcome to them at the present juncture.

# INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS ABROAD:

Mr. Ahuja, till recently, Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Italy has been appointed Indian Trade Commissioner in Canada. His headquarters will be at Toronto and is expected to open his office this month. Mr. Ahuja has left Bombay to take up his new appointment.

## ECONOMICAL WATER SUPPLY

Permanent "Hume Pipes" for Water Mains & Distribution System



### Advantages:

- Saving in the Pipe Cost.
- Longer Life and superior flow of water.
- Smaller bore of the pipe can be selected.
- Additional saving owing to smaller bore.
- Brass Ferrules can be fixed beforehand for house connections.
- Pipes are free from rust and tuberculation.
- Found more suitable in Salt Area and adverse soil conditions.
- Need not be sold as scrap; can be re-used elsewhere.
- Good scope for Local Industry.
- Excellent Tests and Testimonials—
- Hume Pipes for Distribution in India are working satisfactorily for the last seven years.

32 Factories All Over India.

**THE INDIAN HUME PIPE CO., LTD.**

Head Office: Construction House, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Branch: 9, Bishop Waller Avenue, Second Elliot Road, MYLAPORE, MADRAS

Telegram: "HUMPIPE" Madras.

Telephone



## INDIAN BANK, LIMITED

(Established in 1907)

Head Office: **MADRAS: NORTH BEACH ROAD.**

Local Offices:

ESPLANADE, TRIPPLICANE, MYLAPORE, THEAGARRYANAGAR, PURASAWALKAM, ROYAPETTAH, SOWCARPET.

Branches:

ADONI, ALLEPPEY, BANGALORE, BANGALORE Cantt., BEZWADA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANNANORE, COCHIN, COIMBATORE, COLOMBO, ERODE, GUNTUR, KARAIKUDI, KUMBakonam, MADURA, PUDUKOTTAH, QUILON, RANGOON, SALEM, SIVAGANGA, TIRUPPUR, TIRU-NELVELI, TIRUVARUR, TRICHUR, TRICHINOPOLY, TRIVANDRUM, TUTICORIN.

Sub-Offices:

GUDEVADA, TANUKU, TENALI, MARUTERU, DUGGIRALA, DHIMAVARAM, NARASARAOPET, PALAKOL, REPALLI, DEVAKOTTAH & UDUMALPET.

|                       |               |                                   |             |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Paid-up Capital       | Rs. 12,79,280 | Reserve Liability of Shareholders | 35,13,520   |
| Reserve & Other Funds | Rs. 19,18,060 | Deposits Excess                   | 6,80,26,387 |

London and New York Agents:

### NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Current, Fixed Deposit and Savings Bank Accounts opened. Government Paper and other Securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken. Interest and Dividends collected.

Three Year Cash Certificates issued at the issue price of Rs. 46-2-0 for every Rs. 50 which works out 2½% Compound interest.

A Special Feature of the Bank is its Safe Deposit Vault at its Head Office on the latest lines, which offers "Security with Economy."

All General Banking Business including Foreign Exchange transacted.

For Rules of Business and other particulars please apply to any Office.

**N. GOPALA IYER, Secretary.**

Edited and published by Mr. P. Raghavai Nair, B.A., F.C.S., at the Indian Chamber Buildings, 24/25, North Beach Road, Madras, and Printed by K. V. Venkatesan at the Madras Press, 16, Southdown Street, Madras.

# SOUTHERN INDIA COMMERCE

Vol. IV

SEPTEMBER 1941

## The Civilian Menace

30 JAN 1943

During the last two years the I. C. S. has made serious inroads into the spheres of action of either the Provincial services or of the non-officials. Probably it is the reaction to the Congress Ministries' campaign during their short regime to further the prospects of those two much maligned functionaries. But the reaction is more sweeping and violent than the action. It would probably take several years for any popular ministry to restore equilibrium and then make some improvement of balance in favour of the Provincial services and the non-officials.

The Indian Civil Servant is omniscient and omnipresent. Today he is a Magistrate, tomorrow a Munsiff, the day after a Director of Agriculture. He can be a Banker, or a High Court Judge, or a Trade Commissioner, and so on. Even supposing that the candidate chosen is the pick of the students, that he has some basic qualities which fit him into many a niche, it is rather an anomaly in these days of specialisation and functional aptitude.

One should have thought that at least trade, commerce and banking are safe from the advances of the I.C.S. Now we find a civilian not only in the saddle of the Governor of the Reserve Bank as well as of the Secretary of the Bank but he has another capture to his credit, that of the Deputy Governor. Banking has been from time immemorial in all climes and countries, the legitimate sphere of non-officials and one is apt to look aghast at the fate of the Reserve Bank of India. The I.C.S. can administer but it won't be banking and there has been more than one proof of the red tape and stereotyped outlook and complete lack of business instinct in the past relations between the Reserve Bank and the scheduled and non-scheduled banks of India. There is too much of the steam-rolling and too little of the parental fostering care.

The Indian Commercial Community has ceaselessly agitated for the businessman Trade

commissioner to look after India's business interests abroad. He has not only to bring buyers and sellers together, to introduce new commodities and cultivate a new market for Indian products, and advise Indian exporters on the competitive position and on changes in customs habits and tastes; he has not only to copy long-winded periodical reports of prices and trade figures, but he must become practically the local official agent of Indian shippers for his area, intervene in disputes between buyers and sellers, arbitrate and obtain the best price for the Indian exporter. All these ideas are foreign to the syllabus followed by the Government of India and that is why several Indian civilians and several customs officials are found among the Indian Trade commissioners abroad. And what is the worse the key post among them, that in London, is occupied by a sun-dried English knight fed on extension doles in his superannuation.

The merchant is piqued not only by these positions of trade and banking knocked down by the civilian serviceman. He is also much prejudiced by the positions of Directors of Agriculture and of Industries and of Cooperation falling into their hands. A special technical knowledge and a broad national outlook ought to be more in evidence than any knowledge of administrative technique. Now and again we find a civilian appointed Director of Agriculture or Director of Industries or joint Director of Industries. Today he may be deeply engaged in evolving new strains of paddy or the subsidisation of the dyeing industry and tomorrow he will find himself confronted with a wagon load of business account books for him to tackle as a commissioner of incometax; and the following day he will be looking after the working of the electric cranes and movement of goods wagons and the berthing of steamers as the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust. This Jack of all trades is the steel frame on which Mr. Lloyd George is perched over the boiling caldron of India.

225

JL

5 M 21, N 3851

N 41. 4.8.4

145196