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CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS	2	GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUÉS AND OTHER	
NOTES—		NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE— <i>contd.</i>	
Joint Stock Companies in Bengal	4	Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 : Maximum Retail Selling Price of Certain Specified Brands of Cigarettes	24
All-India First Sugarcane, First Groundnut and First Sesamum (<i>Til</i> or <i>finjili</i>) Forecasts, 1945-46	33	Colliery Control Order, 1944 : Amendment to Supply Depart- ment Notification, dated 14th July 1944	24
All-India Final Wheat Forecast, 1944-45	33	Maximum Prices for Cycle Tyres and Tubes	25
TRADE ENQUIRIES	4	Tyre Rationing Order, 1945 : Maximum Prices of Pneumatic Tyres or Tubes	25
WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON	5	Motor Spirit Rationing Order, 1941 : Amendment	27
REPORT ON THE PROSPECTS OF POST-WAR TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND CANADA	6	Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1945 : Amendments	27
MONTHLY REPORTS OF THE INDIA GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER, TORONTO, CANADA, ON NEW MARKETS WITH OPENINGS FOR INDIAN COMMODI- TIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1945	13	Plant Quarantine Regulations in Foreign Countries : Notice No. 3 of 1945	27
MONTHLY REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER, ALEXANDRIA, ON NEW MARKETS WITH OPENINGS FOR INDIAN COMMODI- TIES, MARCH AND APRIL 1945	15	Abolition of the Procedure of Issuing Two Types of Import Licences, "Provisional" and "Confirmed"	28
REVIEW OF THE QUALITY OF SUGAR MANUFACTURED IN INDIA BY CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES AND REFI- NERIES DURING THE SEASON 1944-45	15	Summary of Earnings for the Month of August 1945 and Working Expenses for the Month of July 1945 of Class I Railways—Budget Lines	28
MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL	21	Tonnage Lifted on Class I Railways	28
GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUÉS AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—		Wagon Loadings	28
Permission for the Export of Samples of Mica	21	COTTON MOVEMENTS CONTROL ORDER, 1945	29
Enemy Property (Custody and Registration) Order, 1939 : Amendment	21	PAPER CONTROL (PRODUCTION) ORDER, 1945	30
Central Excise Rules, 1944, to Apply to the Tribal Areas be- yond the Western and Northern Boundaries of the North- West Frontier Province	21	TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS—	
War Risks (Goods) Insurance (Termination) Ordinance, 1945, to Apply to British Baluchistan	21	British India :—	
Gur Control Order, 1943 : Delegation of Powers : Amend- ments	22	Sea Customs Act, 1878 : Certain Officers in the North-West Frontier Province Appointed to be Officers of Customs	32
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Amendment	22	Sea Customs Act, 1878 : Certain Powers Conferred on Cer- tain Customs Officers in the North-West Frontier Province	32
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Marking and Stamping of Certain Cloth and Yarn with Prices, etc., Amendment	22	Sea Customs Act, 1878 : Certain Customs Officers in the North-West Frontier Province required to Prevent Smuggling, etc.	32
Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1945 : Directions to Dealers regarding Disposal of Indian Woollen Goods other than Controlled Woollen Goods	22	Cancellation of Notification, dated 26th April 1941, regard- ing Prohibition on the Import of Cameras by Land across the Baluchistan Customs Frontiers	32
Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945 : Amendments	22, 23	Export Prohibitions : Amendment	32
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 : Sanctioned Addition to the Landed Cost of Reproducing (Theatre) Equipment including Sound and Projection Equipment, etc. : <i>Corrigendum</i>	23	Miscellaneous	32
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 : Maximum Prices within the Province of Bengal for Certain Specified Imported Wines and Liquors	23	WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS	32
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 : Maximum Prices for Certain Bicycles and Bicycle Parts : Amendment	24	CROP FORECAST—	
		All-India—	
		Jute	34
		SUMMARY OF CROP FORECASTS	35
		DATA OF TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY AND RAINFALL	36
		TENDER NOTICES	37
		COTTON PRESS RETURNS	41
		CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS FOR CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH AUGUST 1945	43
		RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA	44

(Continued on page 4.)

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MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS.

BANK RATE—

Wednesday evening Reserve Bank of India
3 per cent.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS—

The following Press *communiqué* dated, the 2nd October 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta:—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 2nd October 1945. The total amount offered was Rs. 6,22,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-9 per cent were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-14-6 per cent were allotted approximately 20 per cent. The total amount accepted was Rs. 2 crores, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-5-6 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 9th October 1945, at Bombay up to 11 a.m. (Standard Time) and up to the close of business on Monday, the 8th October 1945, at other centres. Successful tenderer should make payment on Friday, the 12th October 1945. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 28th September 1945, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,91,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT TREASURY BILLS—

The following Press *communiqué*, dated the 2nd October 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta:—

Tenders for Rs. 2,50,00,000 of three months' Government of Bengal Treasury Bills will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay and Calcutta, up to 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 10th October 1945.

Successful tenderers will be required to make payment and take up their bills on Friday, the 12th October 1945.

Other conditions are as usual.

ASSAM GOVERNMENT TREASURY BILLS—

The following Press *communiqué*, dated the 27th September 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta:—

Tenders for Rs. 1,50,00,000 of three months' Assam Government Treasury Bills were opened on Thursday, the 27th September 1945. The total amount offered was Rs. 2,75,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-6 per cent were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-14-3 were allotted approximately 67 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 1,50,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-6-8 per cent per annum.

SECURITY PRICES—

Calcutta, 3rd October—

Government Paper (3½ per cent)

London, 2nd October—

British Conversion (3½ per cent)

British War Loan (3½ per cent)

EXCHANGE—

2nd October—

Telegraphic Transfer

On New York D/D \$100=

London/New York

Selling. Buying.

Rs. 5½d. 1s. 6½d.

Rs. 332½ Rs. 329½

\$4-02½-4-03½

BULLION MARKET—

Gold—

Bombay, 1st October—

Gold (-999 fineness), per tola, spot Rs. 74-9; forward Rs. 74-9.

London, 21st September—

Gold, per fine oz. £8-12-3

Silver—

Bombay—

1st October—

Silver (-999 fineness), per 100 tolas, spot Rs. 133-4; forward Rs. 133-4.

Silver, Country, ready, per 100 tolas Rs. 132-12

London, 21st September—

Silver, spot, per fine oz. 25½d.

New York, 21st September—

Bar Silver, ready, per oz. 44½ cents.

STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS AS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 21ST SEPTEMBER 1945—

The following Press *communiqué*, dated the 29th September 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta:—

	Rs.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	645,55,78,000
2. Time Liabilities in India	254,22,33,000
3. Cash in India—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	31,04,01,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,44,82,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	67,62,000
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	106,11,46,000
5. Advances in India	249,91,95,000
6. Bills Discounted in India	13,32,55,000

Comparative Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

	21-9-45.	14-9-45.	22-9-44.	1-9-39.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	645,55,78	644,71,06	586,83,93	134,36,49
2. Time Liabilities in India	254,22,33	253,26,28	190,52,84	102,24,34
3. Total Cash in India	34,16,45	34,34,59	26,67,67	6,69,92
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	106,11,46	113,97,18	100,08,82	25,17,19
5. Advances in India	249,91,95	252,80,01	202,34,96	101,52,16
6. Bills discounted in India	13,32,55	13,67,47	9,04,43	3,57,29

MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS—contd.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 21st September 1945.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital Paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	18,35,41,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	29,79,000
Deposits:—		Subsidiary Coin	4,25,000
(a) Government:—		Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(1) Central Government of India	379,45,90,000	(a) Internal	...
(2) Government of Burma	1,00,08,000	(b) External	...
(3) Other Government Accounts	23,15,94,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	3,92,89,000
(b) Banks	105,97,96,000	Balances held abroad*	491,33,00,000
(c) Others	9,91,04,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	...
Bills Payable	2,14,15,000	Other Loans and Advances	...
Other Liabilities	8,88,36,000	Investments	20,29,80,000
		Other Assets	6,28,23,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	540,53,43,000	TOTAL ASSETS	540,53,43,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 21st September 1945.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	18,35,41,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion—		
Notes in circulation	1,143,74,26,000		(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000	
			(b) Held outside India	...	
			Sterling Securities	1,042,32,89,000	
Total Notes issued		1,162,09,67,000	Total of A		1,086,74,32,000
			B.—Rupee Coin		17,51,06,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		57,84,29,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper		...
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,162,09,67,000	TOTAL ASSETS		1,162,09,67,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 93-516 per cent.



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CONTENTS.

(Continued from page 1.)

PRICES AND TRADE MOVEMENTS—

Bone Meal	45
Cement	45
Coal	45
Coffee	45
Cotton—	
Raw	45
Piecegoods	46
Twist and Yarn	46
Hides and Skins—	
Raw	47
Tanned	47
Iron and Steel	47
Jute—	
Raw	47
Bags	48
Cloth	48
Oilcakes—	
Groundnut Cake	48
Oilseeds—	
Castor Seed	48
Coconuts	48
Copra	48
Cotton Seed	49
Gingelly (Sesamum) Seed	49
Groundnuts	49
Linseed	49
Rape and Mustard Seed	49
Oils (Vegetable)—	
Castor Oil	50
Coconut Oil	50
Groundnut Oil	50
Oils (Mineral)—	
Kerosene Oil	50
Petrol	50
Rice	50
Shellac	50
Sugar—	
Manufactured	50
Raw (Gur)	51
Tea	51
Wheat	51
Wool (Raw)	52
FREIGHTS	52
Business Notice	iv

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

The following trade enquiries have been received by the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, who will welcome replies to be addressed to him direct by any individual or firm interested.

Firms replying to these enquiries should furnish their bank references with their replies.

Replies to enquiries for more than one commodity should specify in which of them the respondent is interested.

INDIAN—

Corundum.

(II-84) A firm in Satna (Central India) desires to be put in touch with purchasers of Corundum in India.

Orris Root.

(II-85) A firm in Amritsar (Punjab) wishes to be put in touch with suppliers of Orris Root in India.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN BENGAL.

—During the month of June 1945, sixty-three new Joint Stock Companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 4,88,67,600 were registered in Bengal under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, as amended by Act XXII of 1936. The respective details are given below:—

	Rs.
1 Banking	20,00,000
1 Investment and Trust	1,00,000
1 Motor Traction, dealing and manufacturing	10,00,000
4 Printing, Publishing and Stationery	2,31,000
6 Chemicals and Allied Trades	11,31,000
2 Iron, Steel and Shipbuilding	52,00,000
4 Engineering	17,50,000
1 Tanneries and Leather Trade	1,00,000
1 Clay, Stone, Cement, Lime and other building and constructing materials	5,00,000
13 Agencies (including Managing Agent Companies)	2,74,800
16 Trading and Manufacturing—others	86,90,800
3 Cotton mills	1,35,00,000
2 Jute mills	30,00,000
1 Mills for wool, silk, hemp, etc.	1,00,000
1 Rice mills	5,00,000
1 Saw and Timber mills	5,00,000
1 Tea	1,00,000
2 Estate, Land and Building	1,01,00,000
2 Hotels, Theatres and Entertainments	1,00,000
TOTAL	4,88,67,600

Oct. 4, 1945.]

THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON.

RAINFALL, week ending 30th September.—Widespread and heavy in east Gujarat on 2 days; in Gujarat, Rajputana and east Punjab on 1 day; widespread with or without thundershowers in Konkan on 3 days; in Mysore, Chota Nagpur and north Madras coast on 2 days; and in west Central India, Assam, east Punjab, west United Provinces, Madras Deccan, south-east Madras, Orissa, Bengal and Bihar on 1 day; very heavy along east Punjab-Kumaon hills. Local or few showers with or without thunder elsewhere.

Crops. Madras, week ending 15th September.—Rainfall moderate in Vizagapatam, West Godavari, Chingleput, Madras, Trichinopoly, Malabar and South Kanara; fair in Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, South Arcot, North Arcot and Nilgiris; and light elsewhere. Sowing or transplantation of paddy in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madras and Malabar and of dry crops in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot, Madura and Ramnad proceeding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvesting of paddy in South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara in progress. Outturn reported generally fair to normal except in parts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Tanjore and Ramnad where poor. Bihar, week ending 24th September.—Rain fell everywhere. Fall heavy in Darbhanga and parts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Saharsa, Purnea, Santal Parganas and Ranchi and light to moderate elsewhere. Condition and prospects of standing crops, on the whole, fair. Transplanting of *aghani* paddy continued but progress retarded at places due to insufficient rain and flood. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops continued. Orissa, week ending 24th September.—Rainfall light to moderate at all places except at Jajpur, Puri, Khurda, Nawapara, Koraput and Nawrangpur where fall heavy. Weeding operation continues in Cuttack, Balasore and Sambalpur districts. Transplantation of winter paddy nearly over in Balasore district but continues in Cuttack and Koraput districts. Harvesting of autumn paddy continues in Cuttack, Balasore and Puri districts. Standing crops, including paddy and sugarcane, generally thriving. Some parts of area submerged with flood water likely to be affected in Puri district. Punjab, week ending 24th September.—Rain fell in parts of all reported districts (report from Hoshiarpur, Ferozepur and Sheikhupura not being available) except Lahore, Gujrat, Lyallpur, Multan, and Muzaffargarh (maximum in plains 10.95" at Rajaund, Karnal district, and minimum 0.04" at Mianwali). Condition of standing crops generally average to good. Cotton crop, especially American variety, affected by *tela* throughout Lyallpur district. Flood in Jamna river caused damage to standing crops in twelve villages of Ballabgarh *tahsil* of Gurgaon district. United Provinces, week ending 15th September.—Heavy and widespread rain throughout Province. Excessive rain in few areas reported. Preparation of fields for *rabi* crops continued where possible. Harvesting of early *kharif* crops going on. Condition and prospects of outturn of standing crops continued generally satisfactory. Central Provinces and Berar, week ending 21st September.—Weather generally clear in first half of week but mostly cloudy in second half, especially in south and west of Province. Light to fairly moderate showers received in all districts, except in parts of Raipur and Chanda districts where they were heavy. Torrential rain measuring 7.60" fell at Chanda on 21st and some damage apprehended in riverain villages of that district owing to floods. Weeding and intercultural operations in full swing. Except for stunted growth of crops, particularly cotton in low-lying and water-logged areas and on rich soils of Nagpur division, condition of standing crops, on the whole, good. Harvesting of minor *kharif* crops continued in parts of Mandla, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul,

Chhindwara and Balaghat districts. Preparation of land for *rabi* sowing in progress. Assam, dated 1st October.—Weather seasonable and its effects on crops fair. Prospects and outturn of crops fair. Sind, week ending 28th September.—No rain. Days and nights unusually cool. Cotton picking in Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts continued. Cotton crop severely attacked by red-leaf blight. Considerably reduced yield expected. Other *kharif* crops progressing satisfactorily. Flying locust swarms observed in Sukkur, Dadu and Karachi districts. Crop damaged one anna in rupee. Bombay, week ending 28th September.—Rains continuous and heavy in Gujarat and north Deccan but inadequate in east Deccan and Karnatak. Break in rains favourable in Konkan. Cultural operations suspended in Gujarat and north Deccan. Elsewhere weeding, interculturaling and harvesting of *kharif* crops continued. Cotton sowing continued in Karnatak. Harvesting of early paddy commenced in central Konkan. Rains needed in south Deccan, Karnatak, also up-Ghat tracts in Kanara in Konkan.

Cotton. Bombay, 26th September.—Forward cotton prices suffered further to some extent. After quiet opening, prices moved for long while within range of about Rs. 2, but during final stage showed distinctly easy tendency. Indian Cotton Contract Jarilla opened at Rs. 410 and numerous petty movements witnessed for major part of session between Rs. 409.4 and Rs. 411.4. Subsequently, rate after dropping to Rs. 407.8, finished at Rs. 409.

Jute. Calcutta, 29th September.—Idle and unchanged. Hessians quiet but steady. Maximum rates being quoted for all deliveries this year but no business reported. Heavies quiet with minimum of business passing. Ready "B. Twills" quoted at Rs. 66-12 (maximum).

Hides and Skins, Tanned. Madras, 27th September:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cow hides, per lb.	1 10 0 to	1 14 0
Sheep skins, per lb.	3 2 0 to	4 0 0
Goat skins, per lb.	2 12 0 to	3 0 0

Shellac. Calcutta, 28th September.—T. N. Rs. 71 per B. Maund. Wheat. Lyallpur, 20th September.—White, Rs. 8-12-6 per maund f.o.r.

Tea. Fourteenth Tea Sale, Calcutta, 25th and 26th September.—552 packages Green Tea at average price Re. 1-0-8, 16,052 packages other sorts at average price As. 12-9 and 16,058 packages Dust at average price As. 12-6 sold for consumption in India. Offerings larger than hitherto but quality now down to plain mid-season level. Market declined for most descriptions and lower tendency became more accentuated by end of sale. Broken grades declined by full 9 pies and medium and common Fannings by 1 anna. Well-made leaf grades and best quality Fannings continued firm. Offerings of Green Teas consisted of polished types and were in good demand at about steady rates. Market for Dusts generally ½ anna lower.

Reserve Bank Rate unchanged at 3 per cent.

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REPORT ON THE PROSPECTS OF POST-WAR TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND CANADA

BY

M. R. AHUJA, Esq.,

India Government Trade Commissioner, Toronto, Canada.

Economic Background.

BOTH India and Canada are primarily agricultural countries and although both are making great strides in industrial development, their respective natural resources and economic structures are different and non-competitive. As the following brief summary shows, both have something that the other needs but does not possess.

Even if in the course of time, with the expansion of indigenous industries, the domestic and political economy as at present existing in the two countries were to undergo substantial changes, it is extremely doubtful if these would ever lead to a serious clash in their trade with each other or in the world export markets. On the issue of Indian exports to Canada, India has little or nothing to fear from Canadian home products, at least so far as the existing lines of export are concerned. Canada's imports from India are almost wholly confined to raw agricultural and mineral products and nearly all these are non-competitive with Canadian domestic products. The real danger to some of these lines in the post-war period would come from sources of supply outside Canada, including those that had been temporarily cut off during the war.

In the field of agricultural and farm food products, Canada is a large producer and exporter of wheat, bacon and pork products, as well as eggs, processed milk and cheese. India is hardly self-sufficient in her wheat supply and definitely deficient in the other food products. As a matter of fact, exports of Canadian processed milk products to India have been steadily on the increase, and although no less than \$819,000 worth of such goods found their way into India during 1942, evidently this figure is largely comprised of requirements for the armed forces. The other more important food items exported from Canada to various destinations, including India, are oatmeal and rolled oats, as well as canned or preserved fish.

Indian cereals formerly imported fairly regularly into Canada were Patna rice, white peas, red and green lentils, and none of these commodities is cultivated locally. Except perhaps for small quantities of an inferior kind of turmeric, Canada does not produce any spices and although before the war she obtained her supplies from the West and East Indies as well as China and the U.S.A., Indian ginger, pepper, turmeric, curry powder, mustard, celery seeds and various kinds of other aromatic seeds have been imported during the past few years in increasingly large quantities.

India is a large producer and exporter of vegetable oils and oilseeds as well as nuts. Most of these commodities are not found in Canada and although efforts have recently been made to produce locally sufficient quantities of certain oilseeds, it is extremely doubtful if domestic production, even if considerably increased, would have much effect on Indian imports. The only oil producing crop grown in Canada in any quantity is flaxseed, although small quantities of soybeans, sunflower seed and rapeseed have recently been produced. Except perhaps for flaxseed, the cultivation of other oilseeds after the war is problematical. The principal vegetable oils imported from India into Canada are peanut oil and castor oil. No nuts of any description are produced in Canada in commercial quantities, while those imported from India are mainly peanuts, cashew nuts, walnuts and almonds.

Tea is the most important item of import from India and during 1942 it accounted for 36.5 per cent of the value of total imports. No tea or coffee is produced in Canada. Jute and jute products are the second most important item of import from India and during 1942 accounted for 29.4 per cent of the total imports by value. Indian cotton has also found its way into Canada where no natural textile fibre, except some flax fibre, is produced. Indian

coir and raw wool, suitable for the manufacture of carpets, imported into Canada are also not produced locally.

Canada is a large producer of forest products, particularly of pulp and paper, and these have regularly been exported to India although this trade has decreased considerably since 1940. The only forest product exported from India to Canada is lac of which none is produced locally. Indian bamboos have sometimes found their way into Canada but do not meet with competition from any similar indigenous product. A somewhat limited market also exists in Canada for Indian gums and resins as well as vegetable tanning materials, none of which is produced in this country.

Minerals found in the two countries also tell more or less a similar story, although some recent discoveries in Canada have unearthed one or two items of comparatively small importance that are largely produced in India. Generally speaking, Canada is a large producer of base metals such as nickel, zinc, copper and lead and these are either non-existent in India or found in comparatively small quantities. Canada is now producing 95 per cent of the combined nickel output of the United Nations while India has perhaps the world's largest deposits of high grade iron ore. The output of aluminium in Canada, from imported bauxite, has recently been greatly increased and is now six times the quantity produced in 1939. Although large deposits of bauxite are said to exist in India and much progress has lately been made towards the production of aluminium, it will perhaps be some time before India becomes self-sufficient in this product. Magnesium and tungsten have also been produced in Canada to meet her essential war requirements and it is doubtful if these are available in India in any commercial quantities. Canada has for a long time been one of the two main world sources of phlogopite or amber mica but recent discoveries have led to the development also of muscovite or white mica which was previously almost an Indian monopoly. Chrome ore and manganese oxide in fairly large quantities have lately been imported from India into Canada. No manganese deposits of commercial grade have been uncovered as yet in Canada. Low-grade deposits of chromite, mined during the first world war, have again been brought into production while a promising new find of this ore was made recently in the Province of Manitoba. It is, however, very doubtful if production of Canadian chromite would prove a paying commercial proposition after the war.

Indian raw hides and skins as well as leathers and undressed furs have regularly been imported into Canada. The principal kinds of leathers produced in Canada are cattle and horse hides and calf skins. Goat and sheep skins imported from India are not produced locally in commercial quantities. Despite a large domestic output of fur skins, Indian furs find a ready market in Canada as these are usually of a type that are largely non-competitive.

Apart from jute products, wool carpets and rugs, coir mats and matings, sports goods, brassware, woodwork, hand embroideries and laces are the only manufactured goods that have so far come from India to Canada and the trade in these articles, although fairly regular in peacetime, has never been on a large scale except perhaps the imports of wool carpets and rugs which reached their peak in 1940 and 1941. On the other hand, Canadian normal exports to India have always consisted almost entirely of manufactured goods and processed foods, with the largest item, motor cars and parts, accounting for approximately half the total exports. As in the case of trade in raw and natural products so also in the exchange of manufactured goods there does not exist, at least at present, any competition from locally produced goods either in Canada or in India.

Post-war Trade—Its Prospects and Possibilities.

I. CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM INDIA.

The following discussion on prospects and possibilities of post-war imports from India is almost entirely based on information specially collected from the trade. It relates to commodities already imported from India as well as those previously and at present obtained from other sources of supply. In order to retain and, if possible, increase normal imports, also to find a market for new commodities in the post-war trade, suggestions as to price, advertising, grading, quality and packing, etc., have been included wherever possible or necessary. These suggestions have primarily been received from leading Canadian merchants whose long experience of this market, both in Indian and other goods, deserves careful consideration.

Tea.—Canada is predominantly a tea-drinking country, its annual consumption normally averaging approximately 3½ lbs. per capita, an amount which is exceeded only by Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand. Of Canada's total annual imports of tea, 95 per cent is black tea, mostly from India and Ceylon.

Tea consumption was enjoying a steady up-trend in Canada until war conditions seriously affected supplies. Canada has always been an Empire-tea consuming country, Indian tea averaging almost 85 per cent and Ceylon tea averaging a little more than 30 per cent of total black tea imports.

Most of the green tea imported into Canada is consumed by the French Canadians, but for many years green tea imports have been steadily declining, with the French Canadian slowly developing a taste for black tea. Japan was the principal supplier of green tea to Canada, and since the outbreak of war with Japan, the green tea market in Canada has virtually ceased to exist.

It is contended by those tea packers who previously sold green tea to the French market that, since green tea became unavailable, the great majority of consumers have turned to black tea, with only a small percentage preferring coffee. It is the general opinion of experts in the trade that once a green-tea drinker develops a taste for black tea, he will seldom revert to green tea. It would seem, therefore, that if green tea is precluded from the Canadian market for another year or more, the market for black tea in Canada may automatically benefit by an additional demand of at least two million lbs. for French Canadian consumption.

There seems little doubt that tea has lost ground in Canada during rationing. Much will have to be done in post-war years, if tea is to regain the up-trend it was enjoying before supply conditions necessitated rationing. With the removal of rationing, the consumer will not immediately revert to his previous wasteful methods of brewing, nor to his former frequency of tea consumption.

Tea will also face severe competition from the advertising of coffee and soft drinks. Although soft drinks have been somewhat restricted during war time, a considerable degree of advertising has been maintained which has kept alive the desire and demand for such beverages.

Although advertising of proprietary brands of tea has continued to a modified extent during the war, more stress has been laid by some dealers on their coffees in view of the following facts:

- (a) The coffee supply situation has, at least until recently, been better than the tea supply situation.
- (b) The quality of coffee entering Canada is decidedly better than pre-war, while tea has sometimes suffered from staleness due to lack of shipping from the East, and unknown "marks" being distributed to the trade.
- (c) Under price ceilings and rationing, coffee can often be sold by dealers at a better ratio of profit than tea.

Indian tea occupies a very predominant place in India's trade with Canada and if it is to hold its own against coffee, as well as in

post-war competition from teas from other sources, a continuous and aggressive advertising campaign must be initiated at the earliest possible moment.

Coffee.—Consumption of coffee in Canada had steadily increased during the last 12 years, growing from about 20 million lbs. in 1930 to more than 45 million lbs. in 1942. This steady increase even under rationing of the commodity clearly indicates an extensive market, both actual and potential.

Except for small parcels of Mysore coffee sometimes received from London before the war, Indian coffee is practically unknown in Canada. Almost all coffee sold here comes from British East Africa or South and Central America, and with the improvement in its methods of preparation, is becoming increasingly popular. Enquiries show that Indian coffee from the point of view of quality and flavour is not considered unsuitable but efforts made to import same have failed mainly because of its higher price. Despite the British preferential rate of import duty enjoyed by Indian coffee, its landed price is invariably 4 to 5 cents more than the British East African or the best South and Central American coffees. It would seem, therefore, that in order to find a market in Canada, Indian coffee must be competitive in price.

Jute and Jute Products.—Jute and its principal products that are largely imported into Canada are almost an Indian monopoly, and jute fabrics, such as burlap, comprise most of the trade. Burlap is made into bags of various sizes in Canadian mills and these are almost entirely used for packing and transport of commodities. In recent years, due to short supply and to some extent increased costs, jute bags have often been substituted by cotton and paper bags which are now being used in considerable quantities. Although cotton bags are often preferred and buyers are willing to pay a premium on commodities packed in them, it is generally believed that as long as burlap remains considerably cheaper in price than cotton there can never be any question of competition between the two. Paper bags and paper products are, however, considered the chief competition mainly because of their much lower costs, although they are not found very satisfactory and have no salvage value.

In the opinion of the Canadian bag manufacturers who deal both in burlap and paper, burlap will again take its rightful place when business gets back to normal after the war. They do not expect any serious competition either from local substitutes or from other sources of supply, as long as Indian prices remain reasonable and steady. They are pleased with packing, grading and invoicing of goods imported from India and have, therefore, no suggestions to offer in these matters.

Indian jute webbing has recently been imported in small quantities and found very satisfactory. Various new uses for this commodity are being discovered and it is believed that increasing quantities may regularly be imported after the war. Before the outbreak of hostilities this webbing presumably came largely from Belgium, but it is understood that as long as the price of Indian webbing is competitive India has nothing to fear from post-war competition from Belgium or elsewhere.

For several years before the war, jute carpets of oriental designs manufactured in Belgium and Italy, found a ready sale in Canada. Efforts are said to have been made from time to time to obtain these carpets from India, but some small parcels eventually received were not found satisfactory. According to one importer, "These were not of the type produced in Italy or Belgium. They did not have the body and were more like scatter rugs for hot countries or for bungalows in the summer here. Besides, the jute rugs obtained from India were rather expensive." There is a fairly large demand for jute carpets in Canada and if looms of the right kind are employed in India, there seem good prospects of building up a large trade.

A good deal of the jute yarn and twine imported into Canada is used as backing in the manufacture of domestic carpets and to

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some extent also in the making of linoleum. During the war, as the yarn has been in short supply and therefore difficult to obtain, carpets and linoleum are said to have been made with paper twine as the backing. Enquiries reveal that this twine, which is made entirely from paper, is reported to have stood the tests very well and is being actually preferred to the jute twine previously used. It is understood that a similar feeling prevails in the industry in the United States. If it is true, and obviously it is so, jute may meet with very serious competition from paper, at least in the manufacture of carpets and linoleums. The only way to avoid this is evidently to try to make available to the industry as great a quantity of jute yarn as possible during wartime.

Nuts.—The important position that Indian nuts of all kinds have come to occupy in India's trade with Canada is evident. During 1942 Canada imported Indian nuts to the value of over two million dollars as compared with only three hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth in 1938. The market in Canada for nuts, particularly cashews, peanuts, walnuts and almonds, is not only actually very large, but has still greater potentialities. No nuts of any kind are produced locally in commercial quantities while the demand for peanut butter made from peanuts and all kinds of confections made with nuts, to which the public is so accustomed, is likely to grow still more after the war.

It is true that except perhaps for cashew nuts, the large unprecedented increase on imports of peanuts, walnuts and almonds during wartime is primarily because of the closing of other sources of supplies such as China, Italy, France and Spain. But it does not necessarily follow that when normal international trade is resumed, India must yield her existing strong hold on the market and therefore recede to her pre-war position of comparatively little importance. Indian nuts have fortunately built up a fairly good reputation in Canada and all possible efforts must now be made not only to retain the present level of exports from India but to increase same if possible.

In the post-war period the price will be a very important factor but equally important, if not more so, are questions relating to cleaning, grading, packing, etc., of Indian nuts which must be carefully looked into now. Complaints and suggestions in this matter, received from the trade, are summarized below. It is further pointed out that one of the chief difficulties in the development of trade in Indian nuts and other foodstuffs, is the long voyage through equatorial climates and it is therefore recommended that plans might be considered for the development of a regular fast steamship service from India to Canadian ports, particularly during the winter months.

Shelled Peanuts.—Much has been done in recent years to improve grading and packing of Indian shelled peanuts but a great deal more should be done so as to stand post-war competition. The grading in particular is still not up to the mark and nuts are often shipped regardless of the amount of infestation and rate of rancidity. The sizes usually marketable are Java type count about 70, 56/60, 54/56, 48/50, 40, 30/32 and 28/30 to the ounce. The Canadian requirements usually consist of the large or bold sizes, such as count 30/32 and 28/30. These sizes fetch higher prices and are principally used for salting purposes. It is not only necessary to stick to these standard counts but also to see that in each count the nuts are almost uniform in size.

Peanuts in Shell.—Indian peanuts in shell have not found such a ready sale as those shelled. This is because of the very poor grading, the smallness of the size and the poor condition of the shells. The shells are so brittle that they become scorched in the roasting before the kernels are properly roasted. Unless these hazards are removed, the prospects of the post-war trade in these nuts is rather poor.

Peanut Meal.—There are good prospects for creating a large and regular trade in this article and efforts are already being made

to import some meal from India. No Indian peanut meal seems to have come into Canada as yet and it is therefore premature to judge the reception it will eventually receive.

Shelled Walnuts.—Shipments of Indian walnut meats have shown very little segregation as to colour, light amber and dark being mixed together and sold as "light". These meats being sensitive to weather conditions, their proper preparation and suitable packing is very important. Both halves and pieces shipped separately from India contain quarters which lower the grade of the halves. Quarters by themselves can be sold at a higher price than pieces but naturally lower than halves. Much closer sorting should be done, both as to colour and size. The grading of Chinese meats is usually done separately in halves, quarters and pieces, although "small halves" are also sometimes shipped, for topping chocolate and other candies where a regular-sized half cannot be used. Colour is usually segregated into four classes: light, light amber, amber and dark amber, the prices declining for the darker colours. As regards packing, some method similar to that at present employed for Indian cashews has been suggested, namely, vacuum gas-infused tins.

Walnuts in Shells.—Very small quantities of Indian walnuts in shell have so far found their way into Canada. A large and regular trade could, however, easily be built up in the thin shell walnuts if properly graded and packed.

Almonds.—Canada's main peacetime sources of supply for almonds were Spain, Italy and Portugal. These countries have had long experience in growing, grading and packing both shelled and unshelled almonds. For the most part their prices are also more competitive than those of the Indian almonds, and further, their closer proximity to Canada, resulting in a much shorter ocean voyage, makes trading with these countries more desirable.

Shelled almonds from India should be graded into definite counts per ounce and all whole pieces, broken pieces, and twins taken out and sold separately. The objection buyers take to shipments from India is that in the majority of cases the almonds are ungraded and where some sort of grading has been done the nuts are not of uniform size. Other countries supplying this market, such as Spain, grade their nuts into the following standard sizes and mark the boxes with the number of crowns which indicate the grade:—

12/13 nuts per ounce	9 crowns.
14/15 " " "	8 "
16/17 " " "	7 "
19/20 " " "	6 "
21/22 " " "	5 "
23/25 " " "	4 "
30/34 " " "	3 "
36/42 " " "	2 "
44/48 " " "	1 "

The prices are lower as the sizes get smaller with the exception of the smallest which usually sell at a premium over the next smallest sizes as manufacturers prefer these in making sugared almonds and other confections. The general method of packing is in boxes containing 28 pounds net lined with a good quality white paper.

Very few Indian almonds in the shell have been imported into this country. But like walnuts in the shell there is also a fairly good market for almonds, provided they are properly graded and shipped in small 28 lb. bags and not in large unwieldy bags as in the past.

Pistachios.—No comments are available as hardly any Indian pistachios have been imported during recent years. It is, however, remarked that these are not as bold and bright as pistachios from other sources.

Filberts or Hazelnuts.—Like almonds and walnuts, there is a good field in Canada for hazelnuts. The size of these nuts most

used in Canada is a count 28/30 per ounce, and it is understood that Indian filberts are much smaller. It is, however, believed that even the smaller sizes can find a fairly good outlet, provided they are properly graded and are uniform as to size in each grade.

Vegetable Oils.—The principal vegetable oils imported from India are peanut oil and castor oil. It is believed that a fairly good and regular trade can be built up also in Indian cottonseed and coconut oils. There are, however, several drawbacks to trading with India, such as shipment other than in bulk and the inferior quality of the oils. The Canadian trade likes to buy in bulk, i.e., oil loaded into large tanks in vessels, whereas oil from India is only available in steel drums. It is suggested that tank storage and bulking facilities might well be established at the principal Indian ports.

The quality of the Indian peanut oil is not as good as of that previously imported from China and this must be improved if post-war trade is not to suffer. The Chinese peanut oil is said to be of fine colour and under 1 per cent free fatty acids (f.f.a.) while the Indian oil is over 2 per cent f.f.a. It is suggested that all possible means should be adopted to handle nuts quickly so that oil of good colour and flavour may be produced, low in f.f.a. as well as moisture impurities and unsaponifiable matter.

The castor oil imported into Canada is for both industrial and medicinal purposes. The consumption of medicinal castor oil is almost fractional as compared with requirements for industrial use. The only wartime competition that the Indian castor oil has so far met in Canada is from Brazil. The Brazilian industrial castor oil, until a few months ago, was not considered very suitable but its quality has of late been very much improved. Canada has recently been receiving regular shipments of Brazilian castor oil consisting of grades 1, 2 and 3, and as it seems to have now received the acceptance of manufacturers, it is feared that in all likelihood the Indian industrial castor oil will come up against definite and serious competition from this source in the post-war period. It has been suggested that every effort should be made by Indian manufacturers to install the latest and most economical type of machinery for the production of castor oil to enable not only renewed interest on the part of Canada, but to combat competition from Brazilian oil. It is complained that Indian manufacturers try to avoid furnishing any quality guarantee, such as the maximum acid and a maximum colour reading, which the buyer desires for his protection. Castor oil has increased in usage as a drying oil because of the absence of other drying oils, such as chinawood oil and oiticita oils and it is generally believed that the market for castor oil in Canada will greatly expand after the war.

Edible vegetable oils imported into Canada have been coconut oil, cottonseed oil, olive oil, peanut oil and soyabean oil. None of these oils in the past was imported from India, the principal suppliers having been the United Kingdom, Italy, the United States, Argentina, Brazil, China and France.

Non-edible vegetable oils imported into Canada include castor oil, coconut oil, crude cottonseed oil, essential oils, olive oil, palm oil, peanut oil, rape seed oil, sesame seed oil and soyabean oil. The leading suppliers of these oils were the United Kingdom, India, Straits Settlements, China, France, Netherlands East Indies, United States and the Philippine Islands. Imports of vegetable oils from India were small until 1940, 1941 and 1942 when they increased substantially. Oils imported from India were chiefly castor and peanut oil.

Crude peanut oil was imported into Canada from the United Kingdom, China, Japan, Netherlands and United States. In 1941 some of this oil also came from India, Hong Kong and Argentina. In 1942 India and Argentina were the sole suppliers of crude peanut oil to Canada.

Peanut oil for the manufacture of soaps and canning of fish was formerly imported from China and the United Kingdom. In

1941 about half of Canada's imports of this type of peanut oil came from India and the other half from China, while in 1942 India was the sole supplier.

Skins and Wool.—Indian goat and sheep skins meet with little or no competition and should continue to find a ready sale in Canada. However, complaints are sometimes made with regard to the quality of the skins shipped and it is strongly recommended that a system of grading under official supervision should be introduced. The skins after being properly graded and marked should carry an official certificate specifying the standard of each consignment.

There are good prospects of India-made leather gloves finding a steady market in Canada provided suitable steps are taken for their manufacture according to specifications. A trial order for gloves negotiated with a North Indian manufacturer is understood to have already gone through and, if approved, may lead to regular business in the post-war period.

The bulk of Indian wool imported into Canada is used for making carpets, rugs and other coarse fabrics. Competition from similar wools from other world sources is not considered so great but the progress that is being made with synthetic fibres as substitutes for carpet wools, may perhaps develop into serious competition after the war. The packing of Indian wool is considered satisfactory, although some greater care seems necessary in the marking of bales. However, some form of Government standardization of Indian wools which would introduce grading and cleaning is very strongly recommended.

The leading exporters of raw and unmanufactured wool to Canada are New Zealand and Australia. Other suppliers are the United Kingdom, United States, Argentina, British South Africa, Ireland and Uruguay.

Lentils, Pulses and Spices.—There is a large market in Canada for various Indian lentils, pulses, whole peas, spices, etc. Although some of these commodities have been finding their way from India into this country, the trade is capable of expansion by thorough study of its requirements in quality, cleaning, grading, packing, etc. The present standard package of 2½ maunds in gunny bags used for Indian produce is considered unwieldy and defective. It would facilitate handling and distribution if peas, pulses and lentils were packed in 100 pound or 112 pound sacks. Thorough cleaning and elimination before packing of all extraneous matters, such as dirt, twigs, stones, etc., is very necessary. More often than not offers from India are turned down when similar offers are available from countries where greater care is taken in making up shipments. The loss in transit by weevil and other pests is said to be more in the case of Indian produce than for similar products shipped from as far away as Australia. A number of importers and brokers strongly favour some form of sterilization before shipment of all food products, such as beans, peas, lentils, dried fruit, nuts, nut meats, etc. They allege that the loss in transit due to infestation is far greater than the cost of fumigation at the source by present modern low cost methods.

Whole peas, red split lentils and green lentils have so far been imported from India but it is believed that the other numerous varieties of lentils and pulses found in India may also find a suitable market.

It is rather surprising that in spite of India producing a large number of spices, only a handful of them have been imported into Canada. Efforts should be made to not only increase the export of such items as ginger, pepper and turmeric that are already being imported from India, but to try to ship also some of the Indian spices that are not yet well-known in this market, such as cumin, anise, celery seed, coriander seed, cinnamon, dill seed, cloves, mace, nutmeg, etc.

Lac.—India is Canada's chief supplier of lac, although large quantities are also imported through the United States and smaller quantities from the United Kingdom.

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It is extremely difficult to foresee the trend of trade in Indian lac after the war. During the past year or so several substitutes have been developed and are now on the market. These are rather varied in nature but are obtained from synthetic resins and are sold largely to the hat and button trades.

Mica, Chrome Ore and Manganese Oxide.—Indian chrome ore and manganese oxide were not imported into Canada before the war and during the war large deposits of muscovite or white mica, which was previously almost an Indian monopoly, have been discovered in Canada.

Before the war, Canada obtained most of her chrome ore from British South Africa and the U. S. A., and her chief source of supply for manganese oxide was the Gold Coast. There seems no reason why India should not succeed in retaining at least a part of this market after the war. Indian chrome ore and manganese oxide are said to have been found quite satisfactory by Canadian consumers and it would be as well to take advantage of the wartime requirements in the post-war period. Some shipments of manganese oxide also found their way here from Brazil during 1942 and competition from this source after the war may be particularly keen.

As regards Indian muscovite mica, although at the time when Canadian deposits of this mica were first discovered it was feared that the domestic output might develop into a serious threat to India as the chief source of supply, information later on gathered would indicate that the situation is not so alarming. The opinion in Canadian mica mining circles confirms the view that the output of domestic mica is never likely to be sufficiently large to seriously affect the Indian trade. It is believed that high-class mica as used for precision punched condenser films, etc., may perhaps be produced locally in increasing quantities, but the trimmings and splittings which form the bulk requirements of the trade will continue to be imported from India. Muscovite mica produced in Canada during 1942 was only estimated to be 606,837 pounds valued at \$ 41,204.

Carpets, Rugs, Nundahs, Druggets, Mats and Matting.—All kinds of Indian floor coverings find a ready and large sale in Canada. Due to wartime regulations their import has been greatly restricted, although the demand is very high. Leading Departmental Stores all across the country are anxiously waiting to place large orders as soon as conditions revert to normal. Although some wool carpets and broadlooms are made locally and hand-made carpets and rugs were previously imported from Belgium, China, Persia and Turkey, the Indian wool carpets and rugs met with little or no serious competition. The demand for Indian floor coverings of all kinds was increasing yearly when the war intervened and it is generally believed that there would be quite a boom in this trade in the post-war period. The following comments recently made by two leading Canadian Departmental Stores suitably sum up the position:

- (1) "We have experienced an increased demand yearly for all these lines, when they were available. There has been no competition that we have found in other markets for these types of goods. The reasonable prices have been the main factor in selling this merchandise."
- (2) "In connection with rugs woven in India, these have recently become a very important factor in the operation of our Rug Departments. Arrangements have been made through our oldest supplier to manufacture a carefully selected range of several qualities, colours, patterns, etc., covering the inexpensive, medium-priced and higher-priced lines. It is hoped these will be available when shipping opens up. Possibly some of these rugs will be procurable before the war is terminated."

The only other suggestions offered by the trade for improving business in Indian rugs and carpets are that new and better colours and designs should be constantly developed with particular atten-

tion given to Canadian requirements; and that rugs of sizes 6' x 9' and up should be packed individually instead of in large bales.

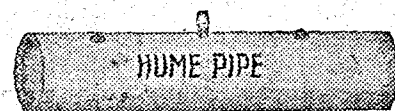
Raw Cotton and Cotton Textiles.—Indian cotton is imported into Canada only in comparatively small quantities. Although the quantities imported during 1941 and 1942 were about double the imports during previous years, it is doubtful if this actually indicates a trend towards larger imports in the future.

Canada's chief source of supply for raw and unmanufactured cotton is the United States. However, in 1941 and 1942, when imports from India were doubled, very large quantities of cotton were also imported into Canada from Brazil. In 1941 imports from Brazil were even larger than those from the U. S. A.

Before the war some Indian-made goods found their way into Canada but in 1940 and 1941 sizable shipments of Canadian textiles were actually sent to India. No raw cotton is produced in Canada and although there already exists in the country a large and flourishing cotton textile industry, the domestic manufactures are far from enough to meet the country's total requirements. The leading suppliers of cotton products to Canada are the United States and the United Kingdom. Before the war some cotton goods were imported in fairly substantial quantities from Japan, Belgium, India, China, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland but since the war imports from enemy countries have entirely stopped while imports from others have been drastically reduced.

Judging by enquiries received from importers as well as Departmental Stores, it would appear that some types of Indian cotton textiles that came into Canada before the war, found much favour in this country and large and regular business in these lines, as well as others, may be possible after the war. It is confidently expected that the Indian textile industry will easily succeed in capturing Japan's pre-war share of business in Canada, if not more. Canadian importers with long experience of the textile trade and possessing knowledge also of goods turned out by Indian mills, are of the opinion that in the post-war period a large business in Indian textiles can be built up in this market. Apart from summer suitings, shirtings, sheetings, towels, handkerchiefs, etc., there are good prospects of doing business also in ready-made goods, such as table cloths, curtains, covers, pillow slips, sheets, children's frocks, etc. In addition some business in Indian laces and embroideries as well as hosiery and undergarments may also be possible. There is a large demand for samples and quotations of Indian textiles of all kinds and some samples for counter-sampling have already been forwarded to India.

Sports Goods.—Some shipments of Indian sports goods, particularly football covers and bladders, tennis and badminton racquets, nets and balls, have regularly been made to Canada. Unfortunately, due largely to the somewhat unbusinesslike methods evidently prevalent among the Indian manufacturers, this market does not seem to have been properly tackled. A much larger and steadier business in Indian sports goods can definitely be assured if more heed is paid to the requirements of this market; the quality and packing of goods is improved; and the present system of unfair competition in prices and that of selling direct to consumers at the same price as to the importers and agents, is eliminated. Some Sialkot firms are in the habit of sending their catalogues unsolicited to any address they may come across and others send out travellers who, regardless of the interest of the Indian trade, go about booking small and sundry orders at cut-throat prices, most of which are never filled or only partly in accordance with contracts. Such practices create a bad name for the trade in general and must be discouraged. It must be impressed on the manufacturers that the English style of goods, to which they are apparently accustomed, do not sell freely on this continent. Canadian requirements must be carefully studied and goods manufactured according to specifications as laid down by the importers or the buyers. Footballs, tennis and badminton racquets are the three main items from the



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line of Indian sports goods that sell best in Canada and all these three differ in shape, weight, size, style and finish from those made in India for local consumption or for export to Great Britain and the continent of Europe. Goods are usually poorly packed and better protection in packing is very desirable.

Brassware, Woodwork and Handicrafts.—Indian arts and crafts were regularly imported into Canada before the war. Their turnover in terms of money may not be so large but their value in publicity and propaganda is perhaps much greater than usually considered. Most of these goods are very much appreciated but some have received unfavourable comments. The following observations on some of the items, made by a leading Departmental Store, deserve careful consideration :

Hand-made Lace Doy-lies, Oblongs and Scarves.	The demand for these items was limited due to the fact they are made so fine and flimsy. It is our opinion they would be much more suitable for this market if made heavier.
All-over Embroidered Knitting Bags with hand-carved wooden handles.	The handles had a tendency to warp, which restricted the sale. The range of sizes, although quite suitable for this market, is limited and additional sizes might be added.
Carved Wooden Handles for making Bags.	Same comments as above in regard to warping.
Teakwood Tables and Chests.	Our experience with these items was most unsatisfactory. There was considerable warping and we therefore discontinued these lines.
Hand-made Sewing Baskets of Grass or Straw.	Sizes suitable for the Canadian market require more careful study. Suggest samples of suitable sizes and shapes be sent from here. Some suppliers stamp "Made in India" on the lid of the basket. This is an undesirable feature also. Stamping should be done on the bottom of the basket.

There is no doubt that as soon as conditions permit, the various lines of handicrafts already known to this market, will again begin to come in. However, with a little more care in the use of material and colours, variety of designs and packing, this business can be easily further enlarged and expanded. In addition to the lines already imported from India, enquiries also exist for the following :—

1. Horn and Bone articles.
2. Nizamabad and Khurja pottery.
3. Artificial jewellery.
4. Silverware.
5. Gold and silver embroidered shoes and slippers.
6. Stone and marble articles.
7. Ivory and Sandalwood articles.
8. Lacquerware and papier mâché.

2. CANADIAN EXPORTS OF INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND FACTORY EQUIPMENT TO INDIA.

Before the war the only items of machinery, millwork and factory equipment of Canadian manufacture that found their way into India were some electrical machinery, paper mill machinery, industrial belting and perhaps some agricultural equipment and implements. During the war some wooden mechanical parts, such as bobbins and spools, for use in the textile industry, metal working machinery and machine tools, woodworking machinery and miscellaneous items of industrial equipment have also been exported to India, some on private account and others for use in war plants. Recently an order for the supply of Canadian made locomotives for use on the Indian Railways was also placed through the Indian

Supply Mission and it is understood that a number of these locomotives have already been shipped to India including a good supply of spare parts, etc.

Canada manufactures today quite a variety of machinery and industrial equipment and there seem fairly good prospects of these being exported to India in increasing quantities after the war. The principal types of plant and factory equipment which might become available from Canada for export to India after the war are the following :—

- (a) Dairy equipment, including combined butter workers and churns; cream separators (various sizes, both hand and power driven); and automatic and hand can seaming machines, etc.
- (b) Wood-working machinery, including sawmill equipment.
- (c) Metal-working machinery, including lathes, planers, presses, etc.
- (d) Shoe machinery.
- (e) Heavy industrial equipment, including pulp and paper equipment, roadmaking equipment; textile machinery; canning machinery; rolling mill equipment; mining machinery; plastics machinery; boilers and other combustion equipment; pumps, fans and compressors; bakery machinery elevators; electric furnaces; marine diesel engines.
- (f) Hydro-electric equipment including complete installations: generators; transformers; hydraulic turbines, motors etc.
- (g) Agricultural equipment.

Canada is a fairly large manufacturer of all kinds of agricultural machinery and equipment and has an excellent and experienced service in this field. With the introduction in India of modern methods of agriculture, as time goes on, the Canadian equipment and experience may very well play an important part in India's agricultural development. The more important items manufactured in Canada which may also be usefully employed in India are the following :—

(a) Ploughs.

A very complete range of walking ploughs is manufactured. Some of these were developed for such trades in South America and South and East Africa where large quantities are sold every year. This type of plough is comparatively low in price and is suitable for more primitive farming conditions.

Several styles of gang ploughs are available, both in the walking and riding types. For special conditions, such as heavy clay soil or stony land, the use of disc ploughs is preferred. These are available in several types, sizes and weights, both in animal draft and tractor drawn.

Tractor mouldboard ploughs are supplied in various sizes and weights. The strongest is equipped with a "constant height" power lift. This means that the plough is always raised to its maximum height out of the ground when raised by means of the power lift. This device prevents trailing trash at the headlands, etc.

The lighter type is an adjustable beam plough. This plough can be narrowed down so as to cut 8" at each bottom, or widened out to cut 12". Any of the tractor mouldboard ploughs can be equipped with any standard type of tractor plough bottom.

(b) Tillage Machines.

These include a wide range of harrows in both spike tooth and spring tooth types and field cultivators of various types, including spring tooth and stiff tooth, to meet any soil or crop conditions.

For row crop work, there is a variety of cultivators in either the foot-operated type or the pivot-axle type.

GUEST, KEEN, WILLIAMS, LTD.

Agents for Turton Bros. & Matthews, Ltd.

TWIST DRILLS—MILLING CUTTERS—TOOL STEEL.

CALCUTTA

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MADRAS

NEW DELHI

One-Way Discs.—An implement that has come into prominence in recent years is the one-way disc. This machine has been of great benefit to the dryer sections of Western Canada where dry farming methods are of necessity practised. The one-way disc mixes stubble and trash within the top few inches of the soil instead of burying it as is done with the plough. In this condition, the land is less susceptible to erosion by wind. This is particularly noticeable where straw from a reaper thresher or combine is disced into the soil.

The use of the one-way disc in districts where there is plentiful rainfall is also of considerable help in eradicating weeds, such as twitch grass and sow-thistle. These weeds have long runner roots which, even though cut through, will grow again if left in moist ground. When thrown on the surface soil, however, they quickly wither and dry up in the sun.

Disc Harrows.—A complete line of disc harrows, from the small 4' machine equipped with shafts for 1-horse to the large 21' tractor machine, is available. Disc harrows in the tandem style both for animal and tractor operation can also be supplied.

(c) Seeding Equipment.

Seed drills range from 11 run with 2-horse hitch to the 28 run 14' tractor drill. These can be supplied with shoes, single discs or double discs and some of them can be supplied to distribute fertilizer at the same time seeding is done.

Seed boxes are also available for the one-way discs so that seeding and cultivating may be done in one operation, as some farmers in the dry areas prefer to disturb the soil as little as possible.

(d) Harvesting Equipment.

Binders in both the horse-drawn and tractor-operated types have been well and favourably known for a good many years. The tractor binder is operated through an extension power-take-off shaft connecting it directly to the tractor.

The most satisfactory method of harvesting is perhaps by the use of the combine. This machine is now the accepted method of harvesting in practically every country of the world where much grain is grown. The chief advantage of the combine, or as it is sometimes called, the reaper thresher, is the low harvest costs and the saving in manpower.

Combines are manufactured in sizes ranging from 4½' to 16'. These are available in the power-take-off type as well as engine-driven and self-propelled models. The self-propelled type of machine does exceptionally good work in harvesting rice and also sunflowers. In some districts due to weedy crop conditions, it is advisable to swath the grain and later when it has cured, to thresh it by means of a combine equipped with a pick-up attachment.

(e) Tractors.

At the present time, tractor production has been restricted due to war conditions. However, under ordinary conditions, large and small tractors which give a wide range in power requirements are available with either rubber tyre equipment or steel wheels, and most of them can be furnished in the row crop type or the standard 4-wheel type.

The row crop tractors have a power lift attachment that can be applied on special order. This raises or lowers the special cultivators used with them for working in row crops.

Conclusions and Suggestions.

From an analysis of the information contained in the previous chapters the outstanding conclusions that emerge are summarized below:—

1. The economic background of both Canada and India is mainly agricultural and although both countries are being rapidly industrialized, it will be a long time before their basic economic structure is greatly changed.

2. The natural resources of the two countries are generally non-competitive and their exports are not likely to lead to any serious competition between them either in their respective internal or external markets.

3. Competition against India's trade with Canada will principally come from other sources of supply outside Canada and in order to maintain her trade in the post-war period, India must try to keep this market well supplied in wartime and at the same time take immediate steps to improve her goods and their grading, packing, etc., without unduly upsetting the price level.

4. The balance of trade between India and Canada prior to the outbreak of hostilities, was invariably overwhelmingly in favour of India but as a result of wartime conditions—involving heavy shipments from Canada of war materials and the curtailment of shipments from India of non-essential goods—this picture has been completely reversed. However, this situation is evidently not likely to continue for long and as the war comes to an end, the trade balances will, in all probability, swing back to a position very much similar to that existing before the war.

5. Canadian exports to India of machinery, factory equipment, etc., and of some manufactured goods are likely to increase in the post-war period, but if India is able to retain her present hold on this market, particularly if she succeeds in maintaining her exports in lines which she has enlarged and expanded during wartime, also captures at least a part of Japan's pre-war trade in manufactured goods with this country, the net balance of trade between the two countries will probably still continue very much in favour of India.

6. Although no information is yet forthcoming regarding priorities or other controls that may be applied to exports of machinery and millwork of Canadian origin, it is perhaps fairly clear already that as Canada is anxious and desirous of seeking export markets both for her machinery and manufactured products, no undue difficulty is likely to be experienced for their purchase by India.

But however rosy the post-war prospects of India's trade with Canada may appear, these are certainly not going to be realized without serious and sustained efforts on the part of India—both inside the country as well as outside. Mention has already been made of the steps that should be taken in India to improve quality and kind of shipments. Judging by reports reaching this office it is evident that the necessity for post-war planning in India with particular reference to export markets, is also receiving attention.

MONTHLY REPORTS OF THE INDIA GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER, TORONTO, CANADA, ON NEW MARKETS WITH OPENINGS FOR INDIAN COMMODITIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1945.

I.—Report for January.

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners all over the world are to be given instructions "to lend all the assistance they can to people in other countries wishing to export goods to Canada", and a special import division to implement these instructions will be established in the Department of Trade and Commerce, according to the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce. This is a new departure from a policy which has long been held by Canada's foreign trade service of concentrating solely on selling Canadian goods abroad. Although this new situation will apply to commodities from all countries, it is primarily aimed at developing a two-way trade with the United Kingdom by increasing Canadian imports from that country.

According to a review of the wartime growth of Canada's Merchant Marine by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Canada, which entered the war with 40 ocean-going merchant vessels, will have six or seven times that number at the end of the war and will be high in the ranks of world maritime nations.

The problem of finding adequate export markets after the war for the disposal of Canada's products is occupying the attention of the authorities, and an initial application of the provisions of the Export Credits Insurance Act has been made to enable Russia to place in Canada substantial orders for manufactured goods. Full details of the transaction will not be available until further negotiations in regard to larger deals and long-term credit arrangements between the two countries, which are now proceeding, have been completed. It is understood, however, that the first guarantee of credit given by the Government under the Act was chiefly in connection with sales of electrical equipment, mostly of the power-producing type.

The recession in business operations in evidence for about twelve months was continued in January when the index of the Physical Volume of Business (1935-39=100) receded to 228.8 from 233.0 in December.

The general wholesale Price Index (1926=100) recorded a small increase of 0.3 points to 102.8 in January.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost of living index (1935-39=100) remained unchanged at 118.6 between January 2nd and February 1st, 1945. Increases in the foods and home furnishings and services sub-groups were balanced by declines in the fuel and light and clothing sections. For foods a gain of 0.4 to 120.6 was due to higher prices for fresh vegetables and certain fruits and meats which outweighed continued weakness in eggs.

Industrial employment showed a marked contraction at the beginning of January, when the 15,042 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a personnel of 1,834,450 as compared with 1,888,411 at December 1st, a reduction of 53,961, or 2.9 per cent. The recession at January 1st was on a scale greater than in any other winter since 1938, with the exception of 1940. The percentage loss, however, was rather smaller than the average in the years prior to the outbreak of war. The decline was in conformity with the movement invariably indicated at the year-end holiday season in the period since 1920. The general index number of employment (1926=100) declined from 185.7 at December 1st to 180.4 at January 1st. On the corresponding date of last year it was 185.7. Communications, retail trade, local transportation, railway construction and maintenance and logging afforded more employment at January

1st than at December 1st; the improvement in trade was seasonal, while that in the other groups was contrary to the usual trend at the time of year. Manufacturing, mining, steam railway and water transportation, building and highway construction and maintenance and services, on the other hand, showed seasonal curtailment.

TRADE ENQUIRIES AND OPENINGS.

The more important written trade enquiries received and dealt with during the month of January are summarized below:—

Cottons, Lace, Silks, Carpets and other Textile Products.—A Toronto firm asked to be put in touch with Indian suppliers of the above-named products. A list of names and addresses of Indian companies dealing in these articles was supplied and the enquiry was forwarded to India for circulation among other suitable firms.

Cotton Piece-goods and Silks.—An enquiry was received from a Montreal importer for information regarding post-war trade in cotton piece-goods and silks from India. The firm was supplied with a list of names and addresses of Indian exporters of these products and the enquiry forwarded to India for further action.

Cotton Piece-goods.—A Toronto company requested names of Indian firms exporting cotton piece-goods. A list of names and addresses was supplied and the enquiry forwarded to India for further attention.

Leather.—An enquiry was received from a Toronto firm interested in importing leather from India, especially shoe kid. A list of Indian exporters of this commodity was given to the Company, and the enquiry was sent to India for further circulation among other firms.

Raw Materials, Cotton Textiles, Silks, Rubber and Rubber Products, Wooden Safety Matches, etc.—Information regarding post-war imports from India of the above-named products was requested by a Toronto company. A list of names and addresses of Indian exporters of these goods was supplied to the Toronto firm and the enquiry forwarded to India for further attention.

Cotton Piece-goods, Cotton, Cotton Waste and Carpet Wools.—A Toronto firm requested names of Indian cotton mills and suppliers of cotton piece-goods, cotton and cotton waste with whom they could make connections for post-war trade. The same firm also wished to get in touch with a supplier in Madras of Tibet and other Far East carpet wools. The firm was furnished with names of Indian suppliers of these products and details of their enquiry forwarded to India for further circulation.

Neutralized White Lambskins and Sheepskins.—A Toronto regalia manufacturer informed this office that he would be interested in the import from India of neutralized white lambskins or sheepskins for use in the manufacture of regalia. A request was forwarded to India for names of suppliers of such skins.

Peanut Meal.—A Montreal company asked for information regarding imports of peanut meal from India. A request was forwarded to India for up-to-date information on this point.

Fibre, Yarn, Fibre Goods and Spices.—An Alleppey manufacturer of fibre, yarn and fibre goods and exporter of spices asked this office to register the name of his firm as a supplier of these products. A list of Canadian importers was supplied to the Indian firm, and their name was registered in the records of this office.

Carpets and Rugs.—A Bhadohi manufacturer and exporter of carpets and rugs requested assistance in establishing connections with firms in Canada. A list of Canadian importers of carpets and rugs was forwarded to the Bhadohi manufacturer.

Lace.—The names and addresses of a number of Canadian firms interested in the import of lace were sent, upon request, to a Narsapur lace manufacturer.

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Sports Goods.—A Lahore firm asked for a list of Canadian firms interested in the import of sports goods. A list of such firms was forwarded to the Lahore enquirer.

Wool, Furs, Hides, Skins, etc.—A request for names of Canadian firms importing wool, furs, hides, skins, etc., was received from a Lyallpur exporter. A list of names of Canadian importers was supplied to the Indian firm.

Zinc.—A Bombay manufacturer of batteries requested the names of Canadian zinc smelters in a position to supply zinc spelter suitable for rolling in sheets. Names of zinc producers and dealers in Canada were given to the Indian manufacturer.

Steam Coal.—A Bhadohi carpet manufacturer asked for the assistance of this office in getting supplies of steam coal in India to be used in operating their dye-house. The request of the Indian firm was referred to the Commerce Department, Government of India, for such action as may be deemed fit.

II.—Report for February.

TRADE ENQUIRIES AND OPENINGS.

The more important written trade enquiries received and dealt with during the month of February are summarized as follows :—

Seeds.—A Vancouver firm asked for assistance in making connections with Indian exporters of seeds, such as Red Rapeseed, Nigerseed and other Birdseeds. A list of names and addresses of Indian firms was supplied and the enquiry was forwarded to India for further circulation among other suitable firms.

Sports Goods, Woodware, Lace Goods, Cotton Goods, etc.—A Toronto importer requested names of Indian suppliers of the above-named products in order that he might open negotiations for post-war trade. A list of names was furnished and the enquiry forwarded to India for further circulation.

Nuts and other Food Products.—A Vancouver firm asked for names of responsible Indian shippers of nuts, both shelled and unshelled, and other food products. A list of names was supplied and the enquiry was forwarded to India for further necessary action.

Precious, Semi-precious and Imitation Stones.—A Montreal jewellery firm enquired regarding the import of precious, semi-precious and imitation stones from India. A list of Indian exporters of such stones was given to the Montreal firm and their enquiry forwarded to India for further circulation.

Straw Insoles.—A Windsor businessman forwarded a sample straw insole to this office, which was formerly obtained from Japan. He enquired whether similar insoles could be supplied from India and stated that he could use a large quantity if they were available. The sample insole was forwarded to India with the request that enquiries might be made.

Cashew Nuts.—A Vancouver firm requested names of Indian suppliers of cashew nuts. A list of names was supplied and the

enquiry was forwarded to India for further circulation among other suitable firms likely to be interested.

Indian Cotton Mills.—A Toronto importer asked to be supplied with names of Indian cotton mills. A list of names was furnished and the enquiry was forwarded to India.

Rugs.—A Montreal company requested assistance in establishing connections with Indian exporters of rugs. A list of names was supplied and the enquiry was forwarded to India for further circulation.

III.—Report for March.

TRADE ENQUIRIES AND OPENINGS.

The more important written trade enquiries received and dealt with during the month of March are summarized as follows :—

Cotton Textiles.—A Vancouver company enquired about the import of cotton textile items from India. A list of names of Indian exporters was supplied and the enquiry was forwarded to India for further action.

Jute Twine, Burlap, Indian Coke and Foundry Moulding Sand.—A Vancouver firm informed this office that they were interested in the import of the above-named products from India. Names of suppliers of jute twine and burlap were furnished and a request was forwarded to India for names of exporters of coke and foundry moulding sand.

Feathers for use in Fishing Fly Tying.—An enquiry was received from a Hamilton manufacturer regarding the import from India of feathers that might be used in the tying of fishing flies. A request was forwarded to India for information as to whether suitable feathers could be supplied.

Mica Plate.—A Toronto manufacturer enquired regarding a source of supply in India for mica plate that would meet certain specifications. A sample of the type of mica plate required was forwarded to India for circulation among firms that might be in a position to supply the Toronto firm.

Vegetable Oils, Oil Seeds, Vegetable Meals and Hides and Skins.—A Vancouver importing firm asked for names of Indian exporters of the above-named products. A list of names was supplied and the enquiry was forwarded to India for further circulation among other suitable firms.

Pig Iron, Hessian Cloth, Jute Bags and Hop Cloth.—A Vancouver company expressed interest in the import from India of pig iron, hessian cloth, jute bags and hop cloth. A list of names of Indian exporters of these products was furnished and the enquiry was forwarded to India for further circulation.

Sports Goods.—A Toronto firm informed this office that they were interested in Indian sports goods. A list of names of Indian suppliers was given to the Toronto company and their enquiry was forwarded to India for further necessary action.

Sports Goods.—A Kitchener businessman enquired regarding the import of sports goods from India. He was supplied with a list of names of Indian exporters and his enquiry was forwarded to India for further circulation.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER, ALEXANDRIA, ON NEW MARKETS WITH OPENINGS FOR INDIAN COM- MODITIES, MARCH AND APRIL 1945.

THERE is a sustained demand for all kinds of articles, particularly in the Egyptian market. The importers are fully aware of the difficulties though, and know full well that yet for some time to come there is no chance of relaxations of the control on trade. The number of enquiries, therefore, is no index of the potentialities of the market. Most of these are from merchants trying to negotiate for the post-war period in order to settle preliminaries beforehand.

Trade Enquiries.

Enquiries received from different countries during March and April 1945 were as follows :—

ENQUIRIES FOR MARCH.

Egypt.—Cotton piecegoods and yarns, cotton blankets, hosiery, carpets and rugs, timber, coconut oil and shirtings.

Palestine.—Spices, chemicals, shellac, coffee, jute twine, hemp, cotton piecegoods and castor oil.

Iran.—Raw hides.

Bahrain.—Hosiery, leather goods, pharmaceuticals, sports goods, curios and toilet requisites.

ENQUIRIES FOR APRIL.

Egypt.—Cotton piecegoods, poplins, hosiery, pharmaceutical products, toilet requisites, ironmongery, toys, provisions, jute manufactures, cotton, rice, pepper (black), shellac, leather goods, hessians, castor oil, linseed oil, chemicals, coconut oil, tea, coffee, timber, silk piecegoods, woollen piecegoods, nutmegs, paraffin wax, hides and sodium bichromate.

Palestine.—Heating micanite, sports goods and helmets.

Syria.—Cotton piecegoods and yarns, tea, pepper (black), spices and sugar.

Bahrain.—Hosiery, dry fruits, leather goods, cutlery, crockery, provisions, sugar, cotton piecegoods, rice, tea and coffee.

REVIEW OF THE QUALITY OF SUGAR MANUFACTURED IN INDIA BY CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES AND REFINERIES DURING THE SEASON 1944-45

BY

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I.—Introduction.

THIS review is based on information supplied by the Central Sugar Factories and Refineries in India on the production of sugar of different grades manufactured by them during the season 1944-45.

Out of 166 Central Sugar Factories and Refineries existing in India, 144 factories are reported to have worked during the season and 128 factories have supplied information for this review. The provincial distribution of these factories is as follows :—

Group.	Territory covered.	Number of Factories.			
		Existing in 1944-45.	Working in 1944-45.	Reporting in 1944-45.	Reporting in 1943-44.
A.	Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Sindh.	8	4	3	3
B.	West United Provinces	25	24	22	14
C.	Central United Provinces.	22	15	14	10
D.	East United Provinces	30	29	29	25
E.	Bihar and Orissa	31	29	28	24
F.	Bengal, South India, Central India.	50	43	32	25
TOTAL		166	144	128	101

II.—Production of Sugar corresponding to Different Standard Qualities.

The production of the various grades of sugar (both in tons and per cent total production) for the season 1944-45 is shown in Table I, along with figures for the last season for comparison.

(i) **Colour.**—It will be seen from the table that the production this season of I.S.S. No. 28 has remained practically the same as in the last season. The production of I.S.S. No. 27 is, however, about 58.5 per cent of the total sugar manufactured as against 49 per cent in the previous year. The production of I.S.S. No. 26 has also remained practically the same as that of last year. There is an appreciable decrease in production of I.S.S. grades 25 to 21. There has been no production of sugar of colour grades 20 and 19. As in the previous year the bulk of production has been in the superior colour grades, viz., 28, 27, 26 and 25, colour 27 and 26 forming the major proportion of it.

(ii) **Grain Size.**—There has been a marked increase in the production of sugar of grain sizes D and G as compared to the last year's production of these grain sizes. The above increase has been balanced mostly by the decreased production of grain E and slight decrease in all the remaining grain sizes, viz., A, B, C and F. There was no production of sugar of grain size AAA. Like last year the bulk of the production in grain size was of the standards C, D, E and F.

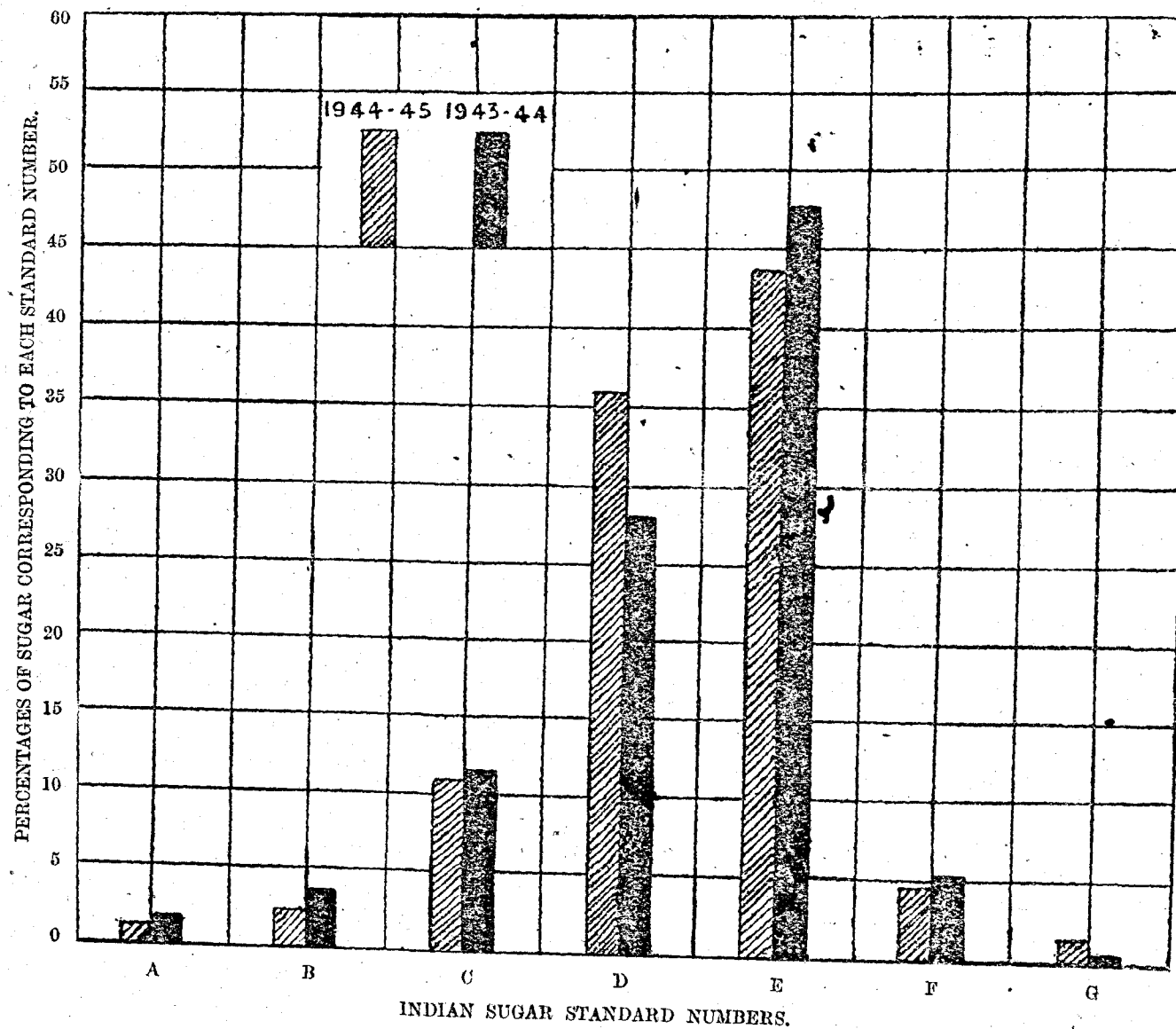
Crushed Sugar.—The production of crushed sugar as a whole has considerably decreased this year as compared to last year. The production of I.S.S. 13 has decreased while that of I.S.S. 12 has increased over that of the last year. There was no production of crushed sugar of colours 10, 9 and 8.

Ungraded Sugar.—The percentage of ungraded sugar is much less this year than in the previous year.

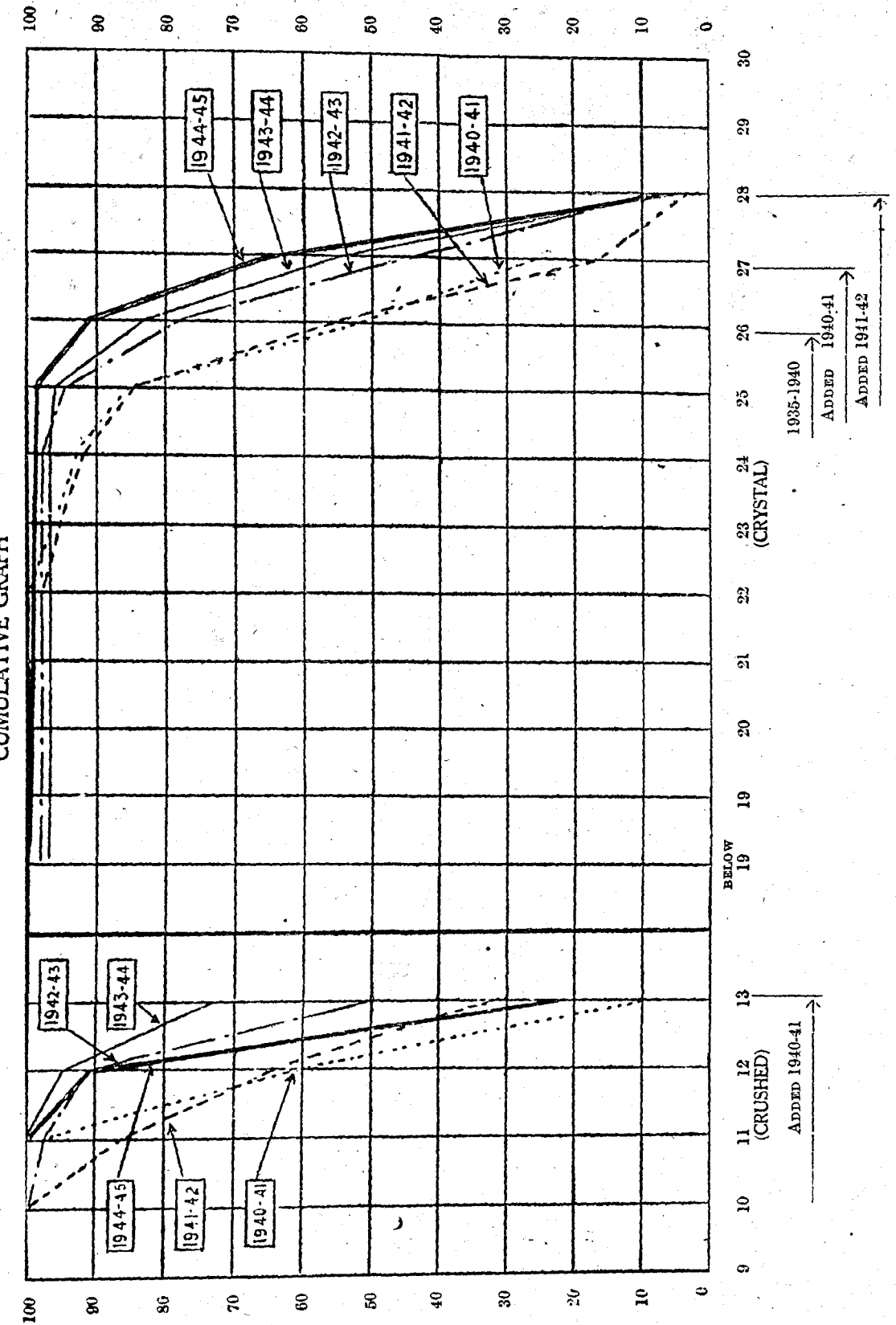
The data given in Table I are illustrated in the Graphs A, B, C and D.

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GRAPH—"B", FOR GRAIN SIZE.



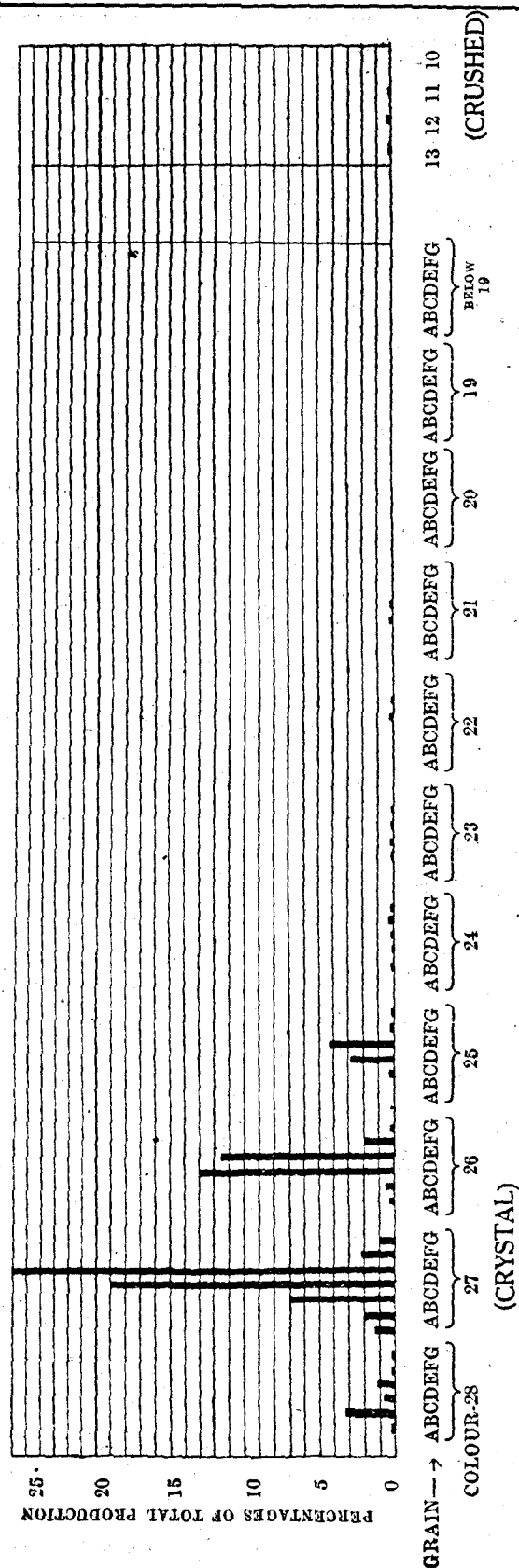
Graph representing Percentage of Sugar corresponding to different Standard Qualities for the Years 1943-44 and 1944-45 in respect of **GRAIN SIZE**.

GRAPH—"C".
CUMULATIVE GRAPH

PERCENTAGES OF SUGAR EQUAL TO AND ABOVE RESPECTIVE COLOUR STANDARD NUMBERS.

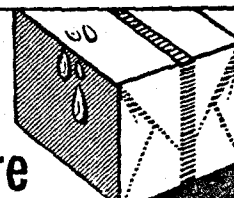
Improvement in Colour of Indian Sugars as shown by Rising Percentages of Sugar equal to and above respective Colour Standard Numbers.

GRAPH—"D".



Graph showing Percentage Production of Sugar corresponding to the Different Standard Qualities in the Season 1944-45.
(Based on Total Production of 128 Factories only.)

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MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL.

Indian Market Report.

Calcutta, 1st October —

Quotations for Linseed Oil —

Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Raw) Rs. 32-8-0
per md. loose.

Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Boiled) Rs. 35-8-0
per md. loose.

Summary of Market Conditions.—Firm conditions have prevailed in the linseed market during the week with prices well maintained. Arrivals from the producing areas have been reaching this centre on a small though steady scale. While deliveries have continued against former contracts some ready quantities have also been available locally, and have been readily purchased by the local exporting firms. Forward transactions have been very scarce and interest has been lacking from both buyers and sellers who, owing to the present uncertain conditions of export from Bihar, have preferred to trade in actual goods only. The weekly turnover has been fair.

Bombay, 26th September —

Quotation for Linseed Oil —

Linseed Oil Rs. 11-8-0
per quarter.

Estimated Stocks of Linseed —

Bombay, 30th June 600 tons.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUES AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

PERMISSION FOR THE EXPORT OF SAMPLES OF MICA—

It is notified for general information that the export of samples of mica for purposes of resumption of private trade is now permitted freely. The prior sanction of the Joint Mica Mission is no longer necessary.

ENEMY PROPERTY (CUSTODY AND REGISTRATION) ORDER, 1939: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 78(2)-E.T.(A)/45, dated the 22nd September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1), read with sub-rule (3A), of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amend-

ment shall be made in the Enemy Property (Custody and Registration) Order, 1939*, namely:—

In sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 4 of the said Order—

(i) after the words "individual enemy" the words "or an enemy" shall be inserted, and

(ii) after the word "family" the words "provided that in the case of an enemy subject expenditure may be incurred if the individual concerned or his family is resident" shall be inserted.

CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944, TO APPLY TO THE TRIBAL AREAS BEYOND THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN BOUNDARIES OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—

The following Notification (No. 224-F., dated the 17th September 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the External Affairs Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct that the Central Excise Rules, 1944†, shall apply to the tribal areas beyond the western and northern boundaries of the North-West Frontier Province, in so far as the same may be applicable, and subject to any amendments to which it is for the time being subject in British India:

Provided that all references in the said Rules to British India shall, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, be construed as references to the said tribal areas:

Provided further that any Court or authority may construe the provisions of the said Act with such modifications not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court or authority.

WAR RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE (TERMINATION) ORDINANCE, 1945, TO APPLY TO BRITISH BALUCHISTAN—

The following Notification (No. 24-W., dated the 18th September 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the External Affairs Department:—

In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 95 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in his discretion is pleased to direct that the War Risks (Goods) Insurance (Termination) Ordinance, 1945 (Ordinance No. XXXIV of 1945)‡, shall apply to British Baluchistan.

* See the notice in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 26th October 1939, page 278.
† See the notice in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 9th March 1944, page 267.
‡ See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 27th September 1945, page 524.

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B. 2877 W8. 15-2-46.



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B. 2757-W. 9-4-46.

GUR CONTROL ORDER, 1943: DELEGATION OF POWERS: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. 1-G(3)/45, dated the 5th September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Food :—

In pursuance of sub-clause (a) of clause 2 of the Gur Control Order, 1943, I, Vishnu Sahay, Gur Controller for India, hereby direct that the following amendments shall be made in the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Food, No. 11-SC(17)/43, dated the 21st September* and 18th November 1943†, namely :—

In the schedules annexed to the said notifications, in column 2 against item 4, for the words "Additional Deputy Secretary, Civil Supplies Department, United Provinces" the words "Deputy Secretary, Civil Supplies Department, United Provinces" shall be substituted.

V. SAHAY, Gur Contrl.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. TB(3)/3/45, dated the 22nd September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945‡ :—

In the said Order, after clause 11, the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"11A. Save in accordance with a special or general permission of the Textile Commissioner and subject to such restrictions as he may prescribe no manufacturer shall manufacture any article of clothing or any other article from cloth.

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to a manufacturer who does not have in his possession 25 powerlooms or more, or is engaged solely in any process ancillary to the manufacture of cloth."

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: MARKING AND STAMPING OF CERTAIN CLOTH AND YARN WITH PRICES, ETC.: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(2)92/45, dated the 22nd September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by sub-clause (c) of clause 10 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945,

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 7th October 1943, page 13.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 2nd December 1943, page 235.
‡ See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 2nd August 1945, pages 178-81.

I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. 34-Tex. A.(15)2/43, dated the 31st December 1943*, namely :—

In Schedule AAA to the said Notification in item I Cloth, after sub-item 7D, the following shall be added, namely :—

"E. Printing charges above said are inclusive of any charges in respect of bleaching or scouring of the cloth which may be necessary preparatory to the printing. Where bleached or scoured cloth is printed and the cloth is not scoured or bleached by the processor preparatory to printing, the maximum printing charges shall be the charges above said reduced by 6 pies per yard."

M. K. VELLODI, Textile Commr.

INDIAN WOOLLEN GOODS (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: DIRECTIONS TO DEALERS REGARDING DISPOSAL OF INDIAN WOOLLEN GOODS OTHER THAN CONTROLLED WOOLLEN GOODS—

The following Notification [No. IS/W(3)-(iv), dated the 22nd September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In pursuance of clause 11 of the Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1945‡, the Central Government is pleased to direct that all dealers shall dispose of all Indian Woollen Goods, other than Controlled Woollen Goods not manufactured and marked according to directions issued to the manufacturers in pursuance of clause 3 of the Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1945‡, within three months of the date of issue of this Notification.

CONSUMER GOODS (CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. 198(147)-AP(A)/45, dated the 22nd September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945‡, namely :—

In the Schedule annexed to the said Order, the entries "1. Wines, spirits and liquors" and "4. Toilet requisites" shall be omitted.

* See the extract from the Notification published in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 10th February 1944, pages 135-36.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 20th September 1945, pages 468-70.
‡ See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 2nd August 1945, pages 183-85.



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B. 2858 W. 25-7-46.

CONSUMER GOODS (CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 198(154)-AP(A)/45, dated the 22nd September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945* :—

In the said Order—

In Clause 5-A, for the words "An officer holding the appointment of Controller of Civil Supplies under a Provincial Government, or an officer of a Provincial Government not below the rank of a District Magistrate," the words "An officer of a Provincial Government" shall be substituted.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: SANCTIONED ADDITION TO THE LANDED COST OF REPRODUCING (THEATRE) EQUIPMENT INCLUDING SOUND AND PROJECTION EQUIPMENT, ETC.: CORRIGENDUM—

The following Notification [No. 22(193)-AP(A)/44, dated the 22nd September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

Corrigendum.—In column 2 of the Schedule annexed to the notification of the Controller General of Civil Supplies, No. 1/2(82)/45-CG (CS), dated the 24th July 1945‡, published on page 1202 of the Gazette of India, dated the 8th September 1945, Part I—Section 1, for the figure "35" occurring against item No. 1 substitute the figure "85."

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: MAXIMUM PRICES WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL FOR CERTAIN SPECIFIED IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS—

The following Notification [No. 22(50)-AP(A)/44, dated the 22nd September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1943), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. 22(50)-AP(A)/44, dated the 21st July 1945‡, in its application to the Province of Bengal, the Central Government is pleased to fix as follows the maximum prices which may be charged within the Province of Bengal by a dealer in respect of imported wines and liquors specified in the Schedule below :

Provided that the maximum price which a dealer at a hill station in Bengal specified in Schedule II annexed to the notification of the

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 2nd August 1945, pages 183-85.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 20th September 1945, page 463.
‡ See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 2nd August 1945, page 172.

Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. F. 22(101)-AP/44, dated the 10th June 1944*, may charge in respect of wines and liquors, may exceed the maximum price thereof by 3 per cent :

Provided further that the notification shall not apply to special qualities such as old liqueurs, old brandies and old wines, etc.

SCHEDULE.

Description.	Importers' issue price to dealers per case. In bottles or flasks of			Maximum retail selling price. Per bottle or flask of		
	1 Qt.	1 Pint.	½ Pint.	1 Qt.	1 Pint.	½ Pint.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1. Whiskies—						
(i) Whisky	182 0	188 0	212 0	18 14	9 11	5 6
(ii) Liqueur Whisky	202 0	208 0	232 0	20 14	10 11	5 14
2. Brandies—						
(i) South African and Australian Brandy.	174 8	180 0	204 8	17 14	9 3	5 2
(ii) Cyprus Brandy	207 0	..	..	20 14	..	..
(iii) Portuguese Brandy (Litre).	278 0	..	..	27 12 (Litre)	..	..
3. Gins—						
(i) English, South African, Australian and Canadian Gins.	165 4	171 4	195 4	16 14	8 11	4 14
(ii) Cyprus Gin	207 0	..	..	20 14	..	..
4. Vermouths—						
(i) South African or Australian Vermouth.	82 0	88 0	112 0	9 14	5 3	3 2
(ii) Ditto	105 0 (Litre)	..	..	12 12 (Litre)	..	..
(iii) Cyprus Vermouth.	..	..	..	12 14	6 11	3 12
5. Wines—						
(i) South African and Australian Wines	88 8	94 8	118 8	10 6	5 7	3 4
(ii) Cyprus Wines	122 0	..	..	12 14	..	..
(iii) Portuguese Wines	126 12	..	..	13 14	..	..
6. Beers—						
(i) Australian Beer	56 0	51 0	69 0	1 12	1 0	0 10
(ii) South American Beer.	..	..	..	3 0	1 10	0 15
(iii) American Beer	..	..	..	3 12	1 4	0 12
7. Sherry from Spain	..	..	..	13 6	6 15	3 14
8. Portuguese Champagne.	194 0	..	..	20 14	..	..
9. South African Creme de Menthe.	146 4	..	..	17 14	..	..
10. South African Cherry Brandy.	146 4	..	..	17 14	..	..

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 22nd June 1944, pages 335-36.

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B. 2535 W. 30-11-45.



Explanation:—For the purpose of this Notification—

I. 1 Case of Beer contains:—

- (i) 48 Quart Bottles,
- (ii) 72 Pint Bottles, and
- (iii) 144 Half Pint Bottles.

II. 1 Case of Wines, Spirits or Liquors, other than Beers, contains:—

- (i) 12 Quart Bottles,
- (ii) 12 Litre Bottles,
- (iii) 24 Flasks or Pint Bottles, and
- (iv) 48 Half Flasks or $\frac{1}{2}$ Pint Bottles.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: MAXIMUM PRICES FOR CERTAIN BICYCLES AND BICYCLE PARTS: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(73)/45-CG(CS), dated the 22nd September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1943), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. 1/2(68)/44-CG(CS), dated the 19th August 1944*, namely:—

In the Schedule appended to the said notification, after Item No. 9 'Norman Cycle', the following entries shall be inserted in columns 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively, namely:—

SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4	5
9-A	Cycles of other makes of which the maximum price is not specified, or assembled from parts of different makes (excluding Hind and Hindustan Cycles).	1	Rs. 84	Rs. 100

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: MAXIMUM RETAIL SELLING PRICE OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED BRANDS OF CIGARETTES—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(99)/45-CG(CS), dated the 22nd September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1943), and in partial modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. F.22(26)-CS(c)/43, dated the 2nd December 1943*, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the maximum price which a dealer may charge in respect of any article specified in column 2 of the Schedule appended hereto, shall be as specified in the corresponding entry in column 3 of that Schedule:

Provided that where a dealer has paid any provincial or local tax in respect of such cigarettes, the subject matter of the sale, he may make an additional charge not exceeding the amount so paid, or as the case may be, the proportionate part thereof.

Schedule.

Serial No.	Name and description of the article.	Maximum retail selling price.
1	2	3
1	Churchman's No. 1 Cigarettes (in tins of 50).	Rs. 2-10-0 per 50 inclusive of the container.
2	State Express No. 555 Cigarettes (in tins of 50).	Rs. 2-10-0 per 50 inclusive of the container.

COLLIERY CONTROL ORDER, 1944: AMENDMENT TO SUPPLY DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION, DATED 14TH JULY 1944—

The following Notification (No. 1546, dated the 18th September 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1944, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Supply, No. 953, dated the 14th July 1944, namely:—

In the said notification, in part (b) of item 1, after the entry—

“Hard Coke—from Bye-product Large Rubble Rs. 24-0-0”
ovens if the ash or Smithy
content exceeds over $\frac{1}{2}$ ”
22 per cent, but
does not exceed
30 per cent.

the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“Hard Coke—from Kulti Coke Large Rubble Rs. 22-0-0”
Ovens of Messrs. or Smithy
Indian Iron & over $\frac{1}{2}$ ”
Steel Co., Ltd., if
the ash content
exceeds 22 per
cent.

* In this connection see the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 30th December 1943, page 358.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 31st August 1944, pages 253-54.

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B. 2884 WE. 8-3-46.

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR CYCLE TYRES AND TUBES—

The following Notification (No. SS/135, dated the 25th September 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following order:—

1. No person shall sell cycle tyres and tubes at prices higher than those specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

2. The Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Supply No. SS/135, dated the 29th April 1944*, is hereby repealed: provided that anything done under any of the provisions of that Notification shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provisions of this Order.

3. This Order and the annexed Schedule shall be displayed prominently on the premises of all persons offering cycle tyres or tubes for sale.

SCHEDULE.

Maximum Prices for Cycle Tyres and Tubes.

		Covers.				Tubes.	
		SIZES.		PRICES.			
1	2	Wired-on.	Beaded Edge.	Wired-on each.	Beaded Edge each.	Each.	
		3	4	5	6		
				Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
1. Dunlop Fort	28×1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	6 0	..	..		
2. Bates Dunlop	24×1 $\frac{3}{8}$						
3. Firestone	26×1 $\frac{3}{8}$						
High Speed.	24×1 $\frac{1}{2}$						
4. Goodyear Hy.	26×1 $\frac{1}{2}$	28×1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 12	5 10	2 9		
Duty AWT.	28×1 $\frac{1}{2}$	28×1 $\frac{5}{8}$					
5. India Super	26×1 $\frac{1}{2}$	28×1 $\frac{1}{2}$					
6. Firestone Sentinel.	28×1 $\frac{1}{2}$	28×1 $\frac{1}{2}$					
7. All other brands.							

1. Dunlop Cambridge.					
2. Goodyear Pathfinder.					
3. India Signal	28×1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	3 10	..	..
4. Dunlop Cruiser.					
5. Goodyear Marathon.					

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 18th May 1944, page 101-02.

SCHEDULE—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Dunlop War Grade.	24×1 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	..	..	..
2. Firestone War Grade.	26×1 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	..	..	..
3. Goodyear War Grade.	24×1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	2 5
4. India War Grade.	28×1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
5. All other brands War Grade.	26×1 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..
1. Royal Durbur	28×1 $\frac{1}{2}$	28×1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2	4 0	..
2. Takat	..	..	..	..	..
3. Sterling	..	..	..	..	..
Dunlop Cruiser	26×1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	5 8	..	2 7
Dunlop Junior	12×1 $\frac{3}{8}$ 14×1 $\frac{3}{8}$ 16×1 $\frac{3}{8}$ 18×1 $\frac{3}{8}$ 20×1 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	5 8	..	3 0
Dunlop Balloon	26×2 O.S. (fits 26×1 $\frac{1}{2}$ rim) 26×2-00 (fits 1755 mm. rim)	..	10 8	..	4 14
Dunlop Carrier	20×1 $\frac{1}{2}$	26×1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 0	15 0	5 8
Dunlop Clipper	26×1 $\frac{1}{2}$	26×2×1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..
Carrier.	26×2×1 $\frac{1}{2}$	26×2×1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..

TYRE RATIONING ORDER, 1945: MAXIMUM PRICES OF PNEUMATIC TYRES OR TUBES—

The following Notification (No. SS/63(14), dated the 25th September 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following order:—

1. No person shall sell pneumatic tyres or tubes at prices higher than those specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

2. The Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Supply No. SS/63(14), dated the 29th April 1944*, is hereby repealed: provided that anything done under any of the provisions of that Notification shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provisions of this Order.

3. This Order and the annexed Schedule shall be displayed prominently at the premises of all suppliers recognised for the purpose of the Tyre Rationing Order, 1945.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 18th May 1944, pages 102-03.



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B. 2776 W. 11-4-46.

SCHEDULE I.

	Motor Tyres.	Motor Tubes.	
Sizes.	1. Dunlop 'Fort'. 2. Firestone 'Deluxe' Champion. 3. Goodyear 'Deluxe' Heavy Duty. 4. India 'Super'. 5. Michelin.	1. Dunlop 'Triple' Stud and 'Freighter'. 2. Firestone 'Champion' 'Standard'. 3. Goodyear 'Regular' R. I. 4. India 'Sterling'. 5. Michelin.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4-00/4-25-15.	66 0 0	54 4 0	..	7 12 0
5-00-15.	79 8 0	66 12 0	..	10 0 0
5-50-15.	91 0 0	76 12 0	..	11 4 0
6-50-15.	..	85 12 0	..	12 8 0
7-00-15.	110 4 0	94 0 0	..	12 8 0
7-50-15.	148 4 0	124 4 0	..	15 0 0
4-00-16.	..	54 4 0	..	7 12 0
4-50-16.	65 8 0	55 4 0	..	9 12 0
4-75-16.	67 12 0	57 12 0	48 8 0	9 12 0
5-00-16.	70 12 0	59 8 0	50 12 0	10 0 0
5-25-16.	75 12 0	63 8 0	54 4 0	10 0 0
5-50-16.	84 0 0	70 12 0	60 4 0	10 4 0
5-75-16.	90 4 0	76 4 0	64 12 0	10 4 0
6-00-16.	96 4 0	80 12 0	68 8 0	10 12 0
6-25-16.	101 12 0	85 12 0	75 8 0	10 12 0
6-50-16.	107 12 0	91 0 0	75 8 0	11 0 0
7-00-16.	120 0 0	101 0 0	..	11 0 0
7-50-16.	132 8 0	111 4 0	..	14 8 0
4-00-17.	50 12 0	42 8 0	..	7 12 0
4-25-17.	..	43 12 0	..	9 12 0
4-50-17.	60 8 0	51 8 0	43 12 0	9 12 0
4-75/5-00-17.	72 12 0	61 12 0	..	10 12 0
5-25/5-50-17.	92 0 0	77 4 0	66 4 0	11 0 0
6-00/6-50-17.	98 0 0	..	..	11 0 0
7-00-17.	144 8 0	..	..	14 8 0
4-00-18.	52 0 0	44 4 0	..	7 12 0
4-50/4-75/	..	..	..	..
5-00-18.	67 8 0	57 0 0	48 4 0	10 12 0
5-25/5-50-18.	85 12 0	72 0 0	61 0 0	10 12 0

SCHEDULE I—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
6-00/6-50-18.	101 12 0	..	..	11 0 0
7-00-18.	152 8 0	..	..	14 8 0
3-50-19.	43 12 0	37 4 0	32 0 0	7 12 0
4-00-19.	54 0 0	45 12 0	38 12 0	7 12 0
4-50/4-75/	..	..	..	..
5-00-19.	70 12 0	59 8 0	51 0 0	10 12 0
5-25/5-50-19.	94 0 0	79 12 0	67 12 0	11 0 0
6-00/6-50-19.	107 8 0	..	..	11 0 0
7-00-19.	156 0 0	..	..	14 8 0
4-50/4-75/	..	..	..	..
5-00-20.	74 0 0	62 8 0	53 12 0	10 12 0
5-25/5-50-20.	99 0 0	83 8 0	70 12 0	10 12 0
6-00/6-50-20.	117 8 0	..	..	10 12 0
7-00-20.	159 8 0	..	..	14 8 0
4-50-21.	70 12 0	59 8 0	51 0 0	10 12 0
4-75/5-00-21.	81 4 0	68 0 0	59 0 0	10 12 0
5-25-21.	92 0 0	77 0 0	66 4 0	10 12 0
6-00-21.	110 4 0	..	..	10 12 0
7-00-21.	162 8 0	..	..	14 8 0
30x34 B. E.	..	..	53 8 0	8 8 0
30x34 S. S.	..	..	55 12 0	8 8 0
730x130 B. E.	..	75 8 0	..	12 8 0

Motor Cycle Tyres.

Motor Cycle Tubes.

1. Dunlop Fort.	1. Dunlop 'Dunlop'.	1. Dunlop.
2. Firestone Universal.	2. Firestone 'High Speed'.	2. Firestone.
3. Goodyear H. S. H.	3. Goodyear 'Regular'.	3. Goodyear.
4. Dunlop 'Extra Heavy'.	4. Goodyear 'Regular'.	4. Goodyear.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2-50-19.	32 4 0	28 4 0
3-00-19.	35 12 0	31 4 0
3-25-19.	41 0 0	35 12 0
2-25-21 (26x2-25 Motorette).	..	25 4 0
2-75-21.	36 12 0	30 4 0
2-25-21 (26x2-25 Beaded Edge).	..	..
26x2.	26 12 0	..
26x2 1/2x2 1/2.	35 0 0	32 4 0
26x3.	35 0 0	33 0 0

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SCHEDULE II.

	GIANT TYRES.	GIANT TUBES.	
	1. Dunlop 'R.H.S.'. 2. Firestone 'High Speed' 'Heavy Duty'. 3. Good-year 'Heavy Duty'. A.W.T. 'Good year' 'Heavy Duty' 'Hi-Miler'. 4. India 'Super Heavy Service'. 5. Michelin.	1. Dunlop 'Freighter' 'Heavy Duty'. 2. Firestone 'Standard' 'Heavy Duty'. 3. Good-year 'Heavy Duty'. R. I. 'Heavy Duty'. 4. India 'Signal Heavy Duty'. 5. Michelin.	Cross Country Type.
Sizes.	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
High Pressure			
32x4-1/2.	111 12 0	..	15 0 0
33x4-1/2.	115 8 0	..	15 0 0
23x5.	140 0 0	..	15 4 0
30x5.	136 0 0	116 12 0	15 8 0
32x5.	143 8 0	..	16 0 0
25x6.	188 4 0	..	18 4 0
27x6.	195 8 0	..	19 12 0
32x6.	208 0 0	176 8 0	21 4 0
36x6.	273 12 0	233 0 0	25 4 0
32x6-1/2.	262 12 0	..	25 8 0
18x7.	114 4 0	..	24 8 0
32x7.	262 0 0	..	25 8 0
34x7.	262 12 0	236 4 0	25 8 0
38x7.	322 8 0	..	30 12 0
36x8.	460 0 0	..	38 0 0
40x8.	515 8 0	..	46 4 0
38x9.	661 4 0	..	56 12 0
Low Pressure			
8-25-10.	260 0 0	..	24 12 0
9-00-13.	223 12 0	..	28 0 0
10-50-13.	470 12 0	..	46 8 0
9-00-16.	358 12 0	..	32 12 0
10-50-16.	496 4 0	..	48 12 0
13-50-16.	1,061 12 0	..	90 8 0
6-00-17.	131 12 0	..	18 4 0
7-00-17 6-ply.	160 0 0	..	18 4 0
7-00-17 8-ply.	180 12 0	..	18 4 0
7-50-17.	231 4 0	..	18 4 0
7-00-18.	197 0 0	..	18 4 0
7-50-18.	240 12 0	..	25 8 0
8-25-18.	310 8 0	..	33 0 0
9-00-18.	330 12 0	..	35 8 0
9-75-18.	500 8 0	..	47 8 0
10-50-18.	571 0 0	..	51 8 0
6-00-20.	114 12 0	98 0 0	15 8 0
6-50-20 EX.HY.	136 0 0	..	15 8 0
7-00-20.	176 8 0	..	17 12 0
7-50-20.	208 0 0	..	25 8 0
7-50-20 EX.HY.	262 12 0	..	25 8 0
8-25-20.	314 8 0	266 12 0	37 0 0
9-00-20.	335 0 0	285 12 0	38 0 0
9-75-20.	520 8 0	442 0 0	51 4 0
10-50-20/11-00-20.	600 12 0	..	630 12 0
11-25-20.	711 0 0	..	74 4 0
12-00-20.	821 4 0	..	74 4 0
12-75-20.	1,012 12 0	..	88 4 0
13-50-20.	1,157 0 0	..	108 4 0
9-00-22.	356 12 0	..	40 4 0
9-00-24.	469 4 0	..	46 4 0
10-50-24.	649 4 0	..	59 12 0

SCHEDULE II—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Extra Low Pressure				
7-00-15.	120 8 0	..	..	16 0 0
7-50-15 6-ply.	157 12 0	..	..	23 4 0
7-50-15 8-ply.	173 4 0	..	..	23 4 0
6-00-16.	99 4 0	..	104 8 0	13 0 0
6-50-16.	115 8 0	..	..	13 0 0
7-00-16.	146 4 0	..	..	18 4 0
7-50-16.	160 0 0	..	168 0 0	18 4 0
7-50-16 EX.HY.	172 8 0	..	..	18 4 0

MOTOR SPIRIT RATIONING ORDER, 1941: AMENDMENT—

A further amendment which is to be made in the Motor Spirit Rationing Order, 1941*, with effect from the 1st February 1946, has been published in Part I (Section 1) of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 22nd September 1945, under Notification No. 20-PR(9)/44, dated the 19th September 1945, of the Government of India in the War Transport Department.

CIVIL MOTOR CARS CONTROL ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENTS—

Further amendments to the Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1945 (see the notice in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 26th July 1945, page 142), have been published in Part I (Section 1) of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 22nd September 1945, under Notification No. 9-LV(16)/45, dated the 22nd September 1945, of the Government of India in the War Transport Department.

PLANT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES
NOTICE NO. 3 OF 1945—

The following Quarantine Regulations have been received in the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Those interested are advised to apply to the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi:—

1. Service and Regulatory Announcements, July to September 1944, issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

2. White-fringed Beetle Quarantine (Quarantine No. 72), issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

3. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—479, Supplement No. 1, Revised, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

* See the notice in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 7th August 1941, page 353.

ABOLITION OF THE PROCEDURE OF ISSUING TWO TYPES OF IMPORT LICENCES, "PROVISIONAL" AND "CONFIRMED"

The following Notice has been issued by the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi :—

It has been decided to abolish the procedure of issuing two types of licences, provisional and confirmed, and of issuing licences first as "Provisional" and subsequently confirming them on receipt of fuller details regarding name and address of supplier, etc., from the licence-holder. In future only one type of licence will be issued which will not be marked either "Provisional" or "Confirmed". Importers should, however, as far as possible furnish the names and addresses of suppliers, manufacturers and shippers at the time of submitting applications for licences to the respective licensing authorities.

2. Holders of provisional licences are informed that they need not have their licences confirmed from now on. Provisional licences need not therefore be forwarded to the licensing authorities for confirmation. They will be valid for purposes of both clearance and remittances.

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1945 AND WORKING EXPENSES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1945 OF CLASS I RAILWAYS—BUDGET LINES—

The total approximate gross earnings of the Budget lines for the month of August 1945 amount to Rs. 17.67 crores, i.e., Rs. 46 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding month of the previous year and Rs. 4.26 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding month of 1943-44. Compared with the last year, coaching earnings decreased by about Rs. 65 lakhs and goods earnings increased by about Rs. 14 lakhs during the month.

The decrease under coaching earnings is mainly due to less military specials, short distance passengers, other coaching and parcel traffic. Earnings from goods showed a general increase in all commodities, except in the case of oil seeds, metals and general goods. Coal and Military stores showed increases of about Rs. 12 and Rs. 10 lakhs, respectively.

The total approximate gross earnings from 1st April to 31st August 1945, amount to Rs. 94.70 crores and are more by Rs. 8.32 crores when compared with the actuals for the same period of last year and more by Rs. 21.54 crores in comparison with the corresponding period of 1943-44. Details are as follows :—

Railways.	Up to 31st August 1943.	Up to 31st August 1944.	Up to 31st August 1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year as compared with previous year.
	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)
B. & A.	6.68	10.34	13.94	+3.60
B. N.	6.88	7.13	8.21	+1.11
B. B. & C. I.	8.02	8.32	8.88	+56
E. I.	13.52	16.83	19.03	+2.20
G. I. P.	12.16	13.91	13.20	-71
M. & S. M.	5.64	6.37	7.71	+1.34
N. W.	13.17	15.51	14.74	-77
Oudh & Tirhut	2.70	2.73	3.24	+51
S. I.	4.04	4.84	5.29	+45
Other Railways	35	40	43	+3
TOTAL	78.16	66.88	94.70	+8.32

During the month, the number of wagons loaded with goods traffic increased by 8.89 per cent on the broad gauge and 9.97 per cent on the metre gauge as compared with 1944. From 1st April to 31st August 1945, the number of wagons loaded increased by 7.02 per cent on the broad gauge and 18.0 per cent on the metre gauge. The details are given under "Wagon Loadings" below.

Working expenses.—The approximate ordinary working expenses, including suspense but excluding appropriation to and from the depreciation reserve fund, of Budget lines from 1st April to 31st July 1945 are more by Rs. 5.55 lakhs than the actuals for the same period of last year. The increase is on all railways.

TONNAGE LIFTED ON CLASS I RAILWAYS—

Comparisons of Figures of 'Tonnage Lifted' on Class I Railways.

(a) Number of Tons lifted during the month of August :—

	1944.	1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945 over 1944.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	5,632,454	5,864,530	+4.12
Metre gauge	1,484,700	1,652,904	+11.3

(b) Number of Tons lifted from 1st April to 31st August :—

	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	28,551,433	29,773,307	+4.28
Metre gauge	7,842,744	8,987,195	+14.6

WAGON LOADINGS—

Comparisons of Figures of Wagon Loadings on Class I Railways.

(a) Number of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded during the month of August :—

	1944.	1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945 over 1944.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	355,295	386,893	+8.89
Metre gauge	201,625	221,720	+9.97

(b) Total number of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded from 1st April to 31st August :—

	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	1,829,812	1,958,229	+7.02
Metre gauge	1,021,221	1,203,131	+18.0



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B. 2590 W. 4-11-45.

(c) Details of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded on broad and metre gauges and the total from 1st April to 31st August :—

Items.	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
			Per cent.
I.—Broad Gauge.			
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	380,795	405,296	+6.43
(ii) Grains and pulses	138,444	143,081	+3.35
(iii) Oilseeds	37,488	37,452	-0.10
(iv) Cotton	26,479	27,816	+5.05
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	167,643	184,818	+10.3
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	948,312	1,025,395	+8.13
(vii) Home line stores and materials	130,751	134,371	+2.77
* (viii) Coal for home line on B. N., E.I. & G. I. P. Railways.	73,940	70,778	-4.28
II.—Metre Gauge.			
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	50,903	68,788	+35.1
(ii) Grains and pulses	117,689	117,175	-0.44
(iii) Oilseeds	32,283	35,478	+9.90
(iv) Cotton	17,823	19,752	+10.8
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	120,883	132,212	+9.37
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	607,734	738,807	+21.6
(vii) Home line stores and materials	73,906	92,919	+25.7
III.—Total (Broad and Metre Gauges).			
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	431,698	474,084	+9.82
(ii) Grains and pulses	256,133	260,256	+1.61
(iii) Oilseeds	69,771	72,930	+4.52
(iv) Cotton	44,302	47,568	+7.37
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	288,426	317,030	+9.92
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	1,556,046	1,764,202	+13.4
(vii) Home line stores and materials	204,657	227,290	+11.1

* Included in item (vii).

COTTON MOVEMENTS CONTROL ORDER, 1945.

The following Notification (No. 3-TC/45, dated the 22nd September 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order :—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Cotton Movements Control Order, 1945.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

(3) The Cotton Movements Control Order, 1942*, is hereby repealed :

Provided that anything done under any provision of that Order shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provision of this Order.

2. In this Order, "Cotton" means every kind of unmanufactured cotton, whether ginned or unginned.

3. No person shall offer cotton for transport by rail or cause any consignment of cotton to be transported by rail, except under and in accordance with the terms of—

(a) a general permit notified by the Central Government in this behalf; or

(b) a special permit issued in Part III of the Form appended to this Order by—

(i) the Regional Controller of Priorities, Bombay, or

(ii) the Executive Officer or the Deputy Executive Officer of the Cotton Movements Panel before the 15th September 1943, or

(iii) the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of the Cotton Movements Committee, Bombay, on or after the 15th September 1943.

4. Applications for special permits shall be made in quadruplicate in the Form appended to this Order.

5. Any person carrying on an undertaking shall on being required so to do furnish to the Chairman or the Secretary of the Cotton Movements Committee, Bombay, returns in such form or forms as that officer may direct relating to that person's dealing in cotton.

6. The Chairman or the Secretary of the Cotton Movements Committee, Bombay, may with a view to secure compliance with the provisions of this Order—

(a) require any person to furnish such information in his possession relating to any undertaking carried on by him or any other person as the said Chairman or the Secretary may demand ;

(b) inspect or cause to be inspected any books or documents belonging to, or under the control of any person carrying on an undertaking ;

(c) enter and inspect any premises.

7. Nothing in this Order shall permit any movement of cotton prohibited by or under the Government of India Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), or any other law for the time being in force.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 3rd December 1942, pages 395-96.

FORM.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER, BOMBAY, COTTON MOVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

Application for Special Permit under the Cotton Movements Control Order, 1945.

To

The Secretary,

Cotton Movements Committee,

Sudama House, Witter Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Sir,

Kindly issue a special permit under the Cotton Movements Control Order, 1945, for the transport by rail of cotton details of which are given below :—

PART I.

1. Name of consignor.
2. Postal address of consignor.
3. Telegraphic address of consignor.
4. Name of consignee.
5. Address of consignee.
6. Number of bales.
7. Total weight in maunds.
8. Quality of cotton. (Place of origin, also approx. grade and staple must be stated.)
9. Station of despatch.
10. Destination station.
11. State reasons why special permission requested.
12. If cotton is for export, state country, export licence No. if any, and export licensing authority. If import recommendation received from Government of importing country, give details.
13. If cotton is for merchants' stocks, state quantity in bales of same quality already held.

PART II.

(Items 14 to 17 must be filled in when the consignee is a mill.)

14. Consignee's total stock in bales of all cotton.
 15. Consignee's total stock in bales of the quality of cotton in respect of which application is made.
 16. Consignee's monthly consumption in bales from item 14.
 17. Consignee's monthly consumption in bales from item 15.
- All details given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Place.....

Date.....

Signature of applicant.

Instructions to Applicant.

1. Four copies of the application must be submitted.
2. No application should be made for transport of cotton covered by a general permit. All general permits are notified in the Gazette.

3. The special permit will become valid only after it has been signed by the officer granting it.

4. It is an offence punishable under the Defence of India Rules to furnish false information.

PART III.

(Not to be filled in by applicant.)

SPECIAL PERMIT

under

The Cotton Movements Control Order, 1945,

is hereby granted to the consignor named in the application on the reverse to transport by rail.....bales of cotton of the quality specified in the said application from to

Signature and designation of officer granting permit.

BOMBAY,

Dated the

194 .

PAPER CONTROL (PRODUCTION) ORDER, 1945.

THE following Notification (No. SS/285, dated the 14th September 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following order :—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Paper Control (Production) Order, 1945.
- (2) It extends to the whole of British India.
- (3) It shall come into force at once.
- (4) The Paper Control (Production) Order, 1944*, is hereby repealed; provided that anything due under any provision of that order shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provision of this Order.
2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :—

(a) "Director" means the Director of Paper, Directorate General of Supply, and includes any other officer authorised in this behalf by the Central Government;

(b) "manufacturer" means any person who manufactures paper in a factory within the meaning of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934);

(c) "paper" includes all varieties (whether homogeneous or laminated and whether coated or uncoated) of paper, paperboard, pulpboard, wallboard, fibreboard, strawboard, process board, and other similar materials which are manufactured wholly or mainly either from vegetable fibres or pulp thereof or both from such fibres and such pulp.

3. Every manufacturer who is not a manufacturer on the date of commencement of this order shall apply for registration to the Director in the Form appended to this Order within one month of the date on which he begins to manufacture paper.

4. (1) No manufacturer shall manufacture paper of a variety or description not specified in the Schedule hereto annexed without the permission in writing of the Director.

(2) If any question arises whether any paper manufactured by a manufacturer is of a variety or description specified in the Schedule

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 17th August 1944, pages 201-02.

and, if so, of what variety or description, the question shall be referred to the Director whose decision thereon shall be final.

5. The Director may issue to any manufacturer such directions relating to the manufacture of paper as may be deemed necessary and the manufacturer shall comply with such directions.

6. Any manufacturer, on being required to do so by the Director, shall submit such returns or other information regarding stocks, manufacture and disposal of paper in such form as he may direct.

7. The Director may, with a view to securing compliance with this Order :—

(a) require any person to give any information in his possession with respect to any business carried on by that or any other person;

(b) inspect, or cause to be inspected, any books or other documents belonging to or under the control of any manufacturer;

(c) enter and search, or authorize any officer to enter and search, any premises.

8. No person shall, with intent to evade the provisions of this Order, refuse to give any information lawfully demanded from him under clause 6 or clause 7, or conceal, destroy or mutilate any books or other documents in his possession or under his control.

9. Any Court trying any contravention of this Order may, without prejudice to any sentence which it may pass, direct that any paper in respect of which it is satisfied that the order has been contravened shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

FORM.

(See clause 3.)

Application for Registration as a Manufacturer of Paper under the Paper Control (Production) Order, 1945.

(To be submitted to the Director of Paper, Directorate General of Supply, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.)

1. Name of firm.
2. Full Address of Registered Head Office.
3. Telegraphic Address.
4. Full Address of mill or mills.
5. Is the firm registered under :—
(a) Indian Companies Act.
(b) Indian Partnership Act.
6. Total quantity of paper produced in tons during—
1st April 1941 to 31st March 1942.
1st April 1942 to 31st March 1943.
1st April 1943 to 31st March 1944.
1st April 1944 to 31st March 1945.

NOTE.—A copy of the latest available balance sheet and annual report should be enclosed with this application.

I/We certify that the contents of this application are true to the best of my/our knowledge and belief.

Date

Signature of the applicant(s).

THE SCHEDULE.

(See clause 4.)

I. Writing and Printing (Except Newsprint) Papers.

(a) Bleached, white or cream wove or laid, watermarked or unwatermarked, machine finished (M. F.) or machine glazed (M. G.) semi-bleached or buff in substances of Demy 14 lbs. 500's and upwards.

(b) As in (a) above, but in substances below Demy 14 lbs. 500's with a minimum of Demy 12 lbs. 500's.

(c) Unbleached, wove or laid, watermarked or unwater marked, machine finished (M. F.) or machine glazed (M. G.) in substances of Demy 14 lbs. 500's.

(d) As in (c) above, but in substances of Demy 14 lbs. 500's with a minimum of Demy 12 lbs. 500's.

(e) Ordinary badami wove or laid, watermarked or unwatermarked, machine finished (M. F.) or machine glazed (M. G.) in substances of Demy 14 lbs. 500's and upwards.

(f) As in (e) above, but in substances below Demy 14 lbs. 500's with a minimum of Demy 12 lbs. 500's.

The varieties for (a) to (d) above are :—

Printing, Poster, Litho, Map Litho, Imitation Art, Antique, Ferro Prussiate Base, Account Book, Ahmedabadi, Duplicator, Drawing Cartridge, Offset Cartridge, Cream Laid, White Laid, Cream Wove, Legal Blue Superior Badami, Math Box.

The qualities for (a) to (d) above are :—

(1) Supercalendered and water finished or, for rag qualities only, Parchment finished.

(2) Coloured.

(3) 10 to 25 per cent Rag furnish.

(4) 26 to 50 per cent Rag furnish.

(5) 51 to 75 per cent Rag furnish.

(6) 76 to 100 per cent Rag furnish.

(7) Embossed or Decorated.

II. Wrapping Papers—

(a) Brown wrapping and brown cartridge minimum substance Demy 18 lbs. 500's.

(b) Machine finished (M. F.) or machine glazed (M. G.) ribbed or plain kraft or imitation kraft paper in substances of 22×29 30 lbs. 480's and upwards.

(c) As in (b) above but in substances below 22×29 30 lbs. 480's with a minimum of 22×29 26 lbs. 480's.

III. Cover Papers—

(a) Bleached.

(b) Unbleached.

(c) Manilla for Casing.

(d) Manilla for Envelopes.

The qualities for (a) to (d) above are :—

1. Supercalendered or waterfinished.

2. Embossed or decorated.

3. Coloured.

IV. Special Thin Qualities in Substances Below Demy 10 lbs. 500's.

(a) Toilet paper cut to small sizes.

(b) Air mail.

(c) Manifold.

V. Blotting—

(a) Bleached.

(b) Unbleached.

(c) Coloured.

VI. Boards (Solid, Paste or Combination)—

(a) Bleached, Semi-bleached or unbleached cardboards.

(b) Bleached or unbleached pulpboards and millboards.

(c) Bleached or unbleached Manilla boards.

(d) Bleached or unbleached pasteboards.

(e) Duplex and Triplex Boards.

(f) Ticket boards.

(g) Grey boards.

(h) Straw boards.

(i) Corrugated boards.

The qualities for (a) to (h) above are :—

1. Coloured.

2. Supercalendered or waterfinished.

3. Waterproofed.

4. Corrugated and Silicated.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878: CERTAIN OFFICERS IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE APPOINTED TO BE OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.

The following Notification (No. 20-Customs, dated the 15th September 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues):—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in Council is pleased, with the consent of the Government of the North-West Frontier Province, to appoint the following officers under section 6 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), to be officers of Customs for the jurisdictions indicated against each and to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, by the second-mentioned Act on such officers, namely:—

(1) The City Magistrate and Assistant Commissioner, Saddar, Peshawar (local limits of Peshawar District).

(2) The Assistant Commissioner, Hangu (local limits of Kohat District).

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878: CERTAIN POWERS CONFERRED ON CERTAIN CUSTOMS OFFICERS IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

The following Notification (No. 21-Customs, dated the 15th September 1945) has been issued by the Central Board of Revenue:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to section 182 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue confers on the City Magistrate and Assistant Commissioner, Saddar, Peshawar, and the Assistant Commissioner, Hangu, being officers of customs, the powers indicated in clause (a) of the said section.

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878: CERTAIN CUSTOMS OFFICERS IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE REQUIRED TO PREVENT SMUGGLING, ETC.

The following Notification (No. 22-Customs, dated the 15th September 1945) has been issued by the Central Board of Revenue:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue makes the following rule, namely:—

The City Magistrate and Assistant Commissioner, Saddar, Peshawar, and the Assistant Commissioner, Hangu, being officers of Customs, are required to prevent smuggling and are authorised to exercise within their respective jurisdictions all the powers conferred by Chapter XVII of the aforesaid Act.

CANCELLATION OF NOTIFICATION, DATED 26TH APRIL 1941, REGARDING PROHIBITION ON THE IMPORT OF CAMERAS BY LAND ACROSS THE BALUCHISTAN CUSTOMS FRONTIERS.

The following Notification (No. 23-Customs, dated the 22nd September 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues):—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government is pleased to cancel the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) No. 35-Customs, dated the 26th April 1941*.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 1st May 1941, page 310.

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS: AMENDMENT.

The following Notification [No. 91-C.W.(1)/44, dated the 22nd September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 25th day of September 1945, the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 91-C.W.(1)/44, dated the 29th January 1944 (republished under Notification No. 91-C.W.(1)/44, dated the 26th August 1944)*, namely:—

In the said notification, in entry (iii), after the word "Ratnagiri" the words "and south of Karachi" shall be inserted.

—:—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Details of changes in Customs Regulations, etc., are published regularly in the *Board of Trade Journal*. The particulars are too lengthy for publication here, but the headings of the items and the dates on which they appeared in the *Journal* are given for purposes of reference:—

11th August 1945.

ANTIGUA.—Customs Tariff Modification.

AUSTRALIA.—Tariff Decisions.

JAMAICA.—Duty Free Entry of Hotel Equipment.

18th August 1945.

BOLIVIA.—Warehousing Charges Modified and Period for Storing Goods in Customs Houses Reduced.

EIRE.—Suspension of Certain Import Duties. Reduced Rates of Import Duties.

ETHIOPIA.—Import by Parcel Post.

URUGUAY.—Certain Giant Tyres Exempt from Customs Duties.

—o—

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

26th September.

The weather is generally seasonable. The prospects of the standing crops are satisfactory everywhere, except in some west Bengal districts where they are reported to be not so good as yet. The paddy crop is improving with the rains. The transplantation of *aman* seedlings is complete. Jute is still being harvested. Cultivation for *rabi* crops has begun at places.

ASSAM.

1st October.

The weather is seasonable and its effects on the crops are fair. The prospects and the outturn of crops are fair.

BIHAR.

25th September.

During the week under report no rainfall returns were received from the sub-divisions of Khagaria and Chatra. As regards the rest of the Province, there was rain everywhere. The fall was heavy in Darbhanga and in parts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Sarar, Muzaffarpur, Saharsa, Purnea, the Santal Parganas and Ranchi, and light to moderate elsewhere. The condition and the prospects of the standing crops were, on the whole, fair. Transplanting of *aghani* paddy continued but the progress was retarded at places due to insufficient rain and flood. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops continued

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 31st August 1944, pages 261-67.

BOMBAY.

29th September.

During the week there were continuous heavy rains in Gujarat and the north Deccan, but the rainfall was inadequate in the east Deccan and the Karnatak. The break in the rains is favourable in the Konkan. Cultural operations are suspended in Gujarat and the north Deccan. Elsewhere weeding, interculturing and harvesting of early *kharif* crops continued. Sowing of *rabi jowar* is progressing in favoured localities in the Deccan and the Karnatak. Sowing of cotton continued in the Karnatak. Harvesting of early paddy has commenced in the central Konkan. Rains are needed in the south Deccan, the Karnatak and also in the up-Ghat tracts of Kanara in the Konkan.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

21st September.

The weather was generally clear in the first half of the week but became mostly cloudy in the second half, especially in the south and west of the Province. Light to fairly moderate showers of rain were received in all districts, except in parts of the Raipur and Chanda districts where they were heavy. Torrential rain measuring 7.60" fell at Chanda on the 21st. It is apprehended that some damage may be caused to crops in the riverain villages of the Chanda district owing to floods. Sowing of *jagni* was in progress in parts of the Chhindwara district and that of late *juar* in the Chanda and Warora *taluk*s (Chanda). Sowing of *rabi til* at places in the Bhandara district has started. Weeding and intercultural operations were in full swing. Except for the stunted growth of crops, particularly cotton and *juar* in the low-lying and water-logged areas and on rich soils of the Nagpur division, the condition of the standing crops is, on the whole, good. Harvesting of minor *kharif* crops, such as early *kutki*, maize, *urad* and *mung*, continued in parts of the Mandla, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara and Balaghat districts. Harvesting of groundnut commenced in a few places in the Buldana district. Preparation of land for *rabi* sowing was in progress.

MADRAS.

15th September.

During the week under review rainfall was moderate in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Chingleput, Madras, Trichinopoly, Malabar and South Kanara; fair in Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, South Arcot, North Arcot and the Nilgiris; and light elsewhere. Water supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah; South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely. Sowing or transplantation of paddy in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Malabar and of dry crops in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot, Madura and Ramnad is proceeding. The standing crops are generally fair. Harvesting of paddy in South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara; of *ragi* in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot and the Nilgiris; and of groundnut in South Arcot and Ramnad continued. The outturn is reported to be generally fair to normal, except in parts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Tanjore and Ramnad where it is poor.

ORISSA.

24th September.

During the week under report the rainfall was light to moderate at all places except at Jajpur, Puri, Khurda, Nawapara, Koraput and Nowrangpur, where the fall was heavy. The report from the

Ganjam district has not been received. Weeding operation continues in the Cuttack, Balasore and Sambalpur districts. Transplantation of winter paddy is nearly over in the Balasore district, but continues in the Cuttack and Koraput districts. Harvesting of autumn paddy continues in the Cuttack, Balasore and Puri districts. The standing crops, such as paddy, *ragi*, sugarcane, *arhar*, groundnut, greengram, redgram, sesamum and maize, are generally thriving. Some parts of the area submerged with flood water are likely to be affected in the Puri district.

PUNJAB.

24th September.

Rain fell in parts of all the reporting districts except Lahore, Gujrat, Lyallpur, Multan and Muzaffargarh (maximum in plains 10.95" at Rajaund, Karnal district, and minimum 0.04" at Mianwali). The condition of the standing crops is generally average to good. The cotton crop, especially the American variety, has been affected by *tela* throughout the Lyallpur district. Flood in the Jamna river has caused damage to the standing crops in twelve villages of the Ballabgarh *taluk* of the Gurgaon district.

SIND.

29th September.

There was no rain during the week. Picking of cotton in the Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts continued. The cotton crop has been severely attacked by red-leaf blight. A considerably reduced yield is expected. Other *kharif* crops are progressing satisfactorily. Flying locust swarms have been observed in the Sukkur, Dadu and Karachi districts. The crop has been damaged to the extent of one anna in the rupee.

UNITED PROVINCES.

15th September.

There was heavy and widespread rain throughout the Province during the week under report. Reports of excessive rain have been received from a few areas. Preparation of fields for *rabi* continued where rainfall conditions made this possible. Harvesting of early *kharif* crops is going on. The condition of the standing crops and the prospects of outturn continued to be generally satisfactory.

GENERAL WEATHER SUMMARY.

During the week ended Tuesday last very heavy rain occurred along the east Punjab-Kumaon hills on one day. Widespread rain occurred in Bihar and Chota Nagpur on two days and in Bengal, the east United Provinces, west United Provinces, the Konkan, Mysore, Orissa, south-east Madras and along the north Madras coast on one day. Widespread thundershowers also occurred in Mysore and the Madras Deccan and along the north Madras coast on one day. At the end of the week fairly widespread rain occurred in the hills and the submontane regions of the United Provinces. Local or a few falls occurred elsewhere on some days.

ALL-INDIA FIRST SUGARCANE, FIRST GROUNDNUT AND FIRST SESAMUM (TIL OR JINJILI) FORECASTS, 1945-46.

—The estimates of the above forecasts will be exhibited at the main street door of the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, at 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 6th October 1945, at 12 noon (Indian Standard Time).

ALL-INDIA FINAL WHEAT FORECAST, 1944-45.

—The above forecast estimates will be exhibited at the main street door of the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, at 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 6th October 1945, at 12 noon (Indian Standard Time).

CROP FORECAST.

(ALL-INDIA)

FINAL FORECAST OF THE JUTE CROP, 1945.

The following is taken from the Final Forecast of this year's Jute crop in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam and the Indian States of Cooch Behar and Tripura, issued by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal :—

Consolidated Statement for Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam and the Indian States of Cooch Behar and Tripura.

Area.—The revised area of jute in the three other Provinces, two Indian States and the area in Bengal as checked under section 14 of the Jute Regulation Act is 2,408,940 acres, an increase of 304,985 acres as compared with the Final Review for 1944-45 season.

Yield.—It is estimated that the crop will yield 7,165,535 bales of jute, an increase of 962,330 bales as compared with the last year's outturn.

The consolidated returns are as follows :—

Province and State.	Area in acres.		Yield in bales of 400 lbs. each.		Yield in bales per acre.	
	1944.	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.	1945.
Bengal	1,694,355	2,017,710	5,531,450	6,303,550	3.26	3.12
	Estimated by the Governments concerned.					
Cooch Behar	10,500	21,330	34,080	37,910	1.75	1.77
Tripura	10,000	10,000	20,000	25,000	2	2.5
Bihar	162,900	158,900	244,700*	234,500*	1.5	1.47
Orissa	23,900	19,999	48,975	42,875	2.05	2.2
Assam	193,300	181,100	324,000	520,700	1.67	2.87
TOTAL	2,103,955	2,408,940	6,209,205	7,165,535	2.95	2.97

*Including Nepal.

BENGAL.

[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1943-44, the areas under jute in the Province of Bengal and the Indian States of Cooch Behar and Tripura to which this forecast relates, represent some 81.3 and 1.5 per cent, respectively, to the total area under jute in India.]

Season.—Occasional droughts and a weak monsoon hampered the full performance of the crop in general. The crop in North and East Bengal has, on the whole, done fairly well, but the drought seriously affected the crop in some West Bengal tracts where steeping water is also reported to be insufficient.

Area.—The area under jute of 2,017,710 acres is the licensed area after elimination of the lands for which licenses were issued but which were not actually sown as disclosed on an examination of the jute lands under section 14 of the Jute Regulation Act.

Outturn.—As in the previous years, the percentage figures are calculated on the basis of the Divisional normals which remain as follows :—

	Bales per acre.
Dacca and Chittagong Divisions	3.7
Rajshahi Division	3.5
Presidency and Burdwan Divisions	3.2

The total yield of the crop is estimated at 6,303,550 bales of 400 lbs. each for the Province.

BIHAR.

[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1943-44, the area under jute to which the Bihar forecast relates, has represented some 7.2 per cent of the total area under jute in India.]

Area.—The final returns of the jute-growing districts in the Province show that the area under jute is 158,900 acres as compared with 162,900 acres last year. The decrease in area is mainly due, as already stated in the preliminary forecast, to greater areas having been put under food crops in Purnea.

Weather condition.—In March rainfall was very deficient and below the normal in all the jute districts. In April, however, rainfall was above the normal everywhere. In May also rainfall was above the normal except in the district of Bhagalpur and the Santal Parganas. Rainfall in June and July again was deficient and below the normal everywhere.

Outturn.—This deficient rainfall has the adverse effect of reducing the outturn of the crop to 39 per cent in the most important jute-growing district of Purnea. The outturns in Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Saharsa and the Santal Parganas, however, remain at 85, 65, 59, 65, 69 and 67 per cent, respectively, of the normal.

Accordingly, the Director of Agriculture, Bihar, estimates that the outturn this year will be 42 per cent of the normal as in the last year. Taking the normal outturn to be 3½ bales per acre the gross outturn of the crop from 158,900 acres is estimated at 220,000 bales as compared with 230,200 bales last year. Adding 14,500 bales to this as probable imports from Nepal, the forecast figure for Bihar comes to 234,500 bales.

ORISSA.

[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1943-44, the area under jute in the territory to which this forecast relates, represents about 0.7 per cent of the total area under jute in India.]

Area.—The crop is mainly grown in district Cuttack. In other two districts, Balasore and Puri, it is cultivated to a small extent. The total area sown is estimated at 19,900 acres against 23,900 acres in the preceding year.

Character of the season.—The weather was favourable everywhere except in district Cuttack where it was not so at the time of sowing due to want of seasonable rainfall. The condition of the crop, on the whole, was fair.

Outturn.—The total outturn of the Province is estimated at 66 per cent of the normal against 63 per cent in the preceding year. On the basis of the 3½ bales as the standard yield per acre the gross yield of the Province this year comes to 43,876 bales against 48,974 bales in the preceding year.

ASSAM.

[Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1943-44, the area under jute in Assam to which this forecast relates, has represented some 9.0 per cent of the total area under jute in British India.]

Character of the season.—As already stated in the preliminary forecast, the weather was generally favourable in the beginning but subsequently heavy and continuous rainfall checked the growth of the crop to some extent. The recent flood also caused considerable damage in almost all the districts.

Area sown.—The total area under the crop as estimated by the Deputy Commissioners, comes to 181,100 acres against last year's actual area of 193,300 acres and 183,400 acres shown in the preliminary forecast of this year. The area reported in the preliminary forecast has been revised in all the districts except Darrang and the Garo Hills.

Outturn.—The average outturn per acre has been estimated to be 87 per cent of the normal against 51 per cent (revised on the basis of actual area) of last year. On the basis of the normal yield of 3.3 bales of 400 lbs. each per acre the total production of the Province is 520,700 bales against 324,000 bales (revised on the basis of actual area) of last year or an increase of 38 per cent.

SUMMARY OF CROP FORECASTS.

The following is a summary of the Jute forecast relating to the season 1945-46 :—

Crop and Forecast	Tracts comprised in the figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them	Estimated Area	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1944-45	Estimated Outturn	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1944-45	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jute—Final.	Practically all Jute-growing tracts	Acres 2,409,000	114	Acres 2,104,000	7,166,000 bales (b)	115	6,203,000 bales (b)	Oct. 4, 1945.

The following is a summary of the latest forecasts for the season 1944-45 for crops for which forecasts have not yet been made in the current season :—

Crop and Forecast	Tracts comprised in the figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them	Estimated Area	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1943-44	Estimated Outturn	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1943-44	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres		Acres				
Castorseed	Practically all castor-growing tracts	1,453,000	94	1,543,000	130,000 tons	93	140,000 tons	June 28, 1945.
Groundnut—Final.	Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, United Provinces, Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda (about 99 per cent of the total groundnut area of India).	9,841,000	100.3	9,808,000	3,560,000 tons	93	3,823,000 tons	July 5, 1945.
Rape and Mustard—Final (c).	United Provinces, Punjab, Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Sindh, North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, Bombay, Delhi, Alwar, Baroda and Hyderabad (94 per cent of the total rape and mustard area of India).	5,827,000	109	5,364,000	1,069,000 tons	116	921,000 tons	July 26, 1945.
Linseed—Final (c).	Central Provinces and Berar, United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, Kotaht and Bhopal (a little over 93 per cent of the total linseed area of India).	3,461,000	98	3,533,000	391,000 tons	103	381,000 tons	July 26, 1945.
Sugarcane—Final.	United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay, Madras, North-West Frontier Province, Assam, Orissa, Central Provinces and Berar, Sindh, Delhi, Mysore, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Baroda and Jaora (90 per cent of the total sugarcane area of India).	4,134,000	98	4,234,000	5,422,000 tons	93	5,848,000 tons	Aug. 9, 1945.
Cotton—Final (c).	All cotton-growing tracts	14,803,000	70	21,056,000	3,543,000 bales	67	5,259,000 bales	Aug. 23, 1945.
Sesamum—Supplementary.	United Provinces, Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Ajmer-Merwara, Sindh, Hyderabad, Kotaht, Bhopal and Baroda (a little over 86 per cent of the total sesamum area of India).	3,970,000	89	4,449,000	393,000 tons	88	447,000 tons	Aug. 30, 1945.
Wheat—Fourth (c).	Punjab, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Sindh, Bihar, North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Orissa, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore (a little over 98 per cent of the total wheat area of India).	85,410,000	105	33,740,000	10,405,000 tons	105	9,690,000 tons	Sept. 6, 1945.
Rice—Final.	Bengal, Madras, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, United Provinces, Assam, Orissa, Bombay, Sindh, Punjab, Coorg, Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Bhopal (97 per cent of the total rice area of India).	80,754,000	99.6	81,117,000	27,122,000 tons	88	30,664,000 tons	Sept. 27, 1945.

* Issued by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

† Including Indian States.

‡ In Rajputana.

§ In Central India.

(a) Not yet available. (b) Includes figures for Nepal. (c) The detailed report will appear in the Indian Trade Journal later.

DATA OF TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY AND RAINFALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, THE 2ND OCTOBER 1945.

STATION.	TEMPERATURE (MEAN OF MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM).		HUMIDITY (PERCENT- AGE OF MOISTURE FOR SATURATION).	RAINFALL.													
	Actual.	Departure from normal.		Actual.	Departure from normal.	Total during week.	Total since 1st June.	Departure of latter from normal.									
ASAM	Dibrugarh	82	+12	80	+1	2.3	77.0	+4.9	BOMBAY.								
	Tezpur	83	+12	86	0	0.3	46.1	—	Gujarat	Bhuj	82	-1	89	+16	0	15.1	+4.1
	Dhubri	81	0	92	+5	2.1	94.9	+15.4		Deesa	82	-3	75	0	0	18.4	-1.5
	Shillong	68	+1	78	-1	2.7	24.1	+17.6		Ahmedabad	82	-3	91	+14	0	80.3	—
	Silchar	83	+1	80	+2	2.1	102.3	+20.0		Rajkot	80	-3	96	+11	0	31.5	+6.8
BANGAL	Chittagong	83	+1	85	-1	1.2	72.4	-2.5		Veraval	79	-1	97	+14	0	30.9	+19.0
	Dacca	84	+1	83	0	2.0	47.0	—	Konkan	Bombay	81	0	90	+2	0.2	80.9	+19.0
	Narayanganj	84	+1	85	-1	3.7	44.4	-4.3		Honavar	79	—	95	+7	5.1	127.2	—
	Mymensingh	83	+1	84	-1	1.8	83.9	+18.9		Malegaon	78	-2	82	+6	0	14.4	—
	Jalpaiguri	89	+2	91	+2	2.9	98.3	-2.2	Bombay, Deccan	Ahmednagar	78	+1	85	+7	0	12.2	—
	Darjeeling	82	+3	98	+7	4.5	87.9	—		Poona	78	+1	88	+3	0	19.6	-1.8
	Berhampore	82	+1	83	-1	1.2	34.6	-8.8		Bijapur	80	+1	80	+1	2.0	11.0	-3.7
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Calcutta	85	+2	91	+5	4.6	32.6	-14.8	CENTRAL INDIA.	Belgaum	74	+1	95	+5	0.3	38.7	—
Orissa	Patna	83	0	88	+2	5.9	57.8	+13.2	Central India, West	Neemuch	78	-2	88	+12	0	33.6	+6.5
	Cuttack	85	0	87	+5	1.7	39.5	—		Indore	77	-2	90	+10	0	36.7	+6.4
	Sambalpur	82	-1	93	+11	3.6	53.0	—	Central India, East	Sutna	81	0	87	+8	0.1	36.5	-3.1
Chota Nagpur	Chaitanya	82	+1	88	+0	0.3	24.7	—	CENTRAL PROVINCES.								
	Ranchi	77	0	89	+10	3.7	42.8	-4.2	Berar	Akola	81	0	87	+11	0	28.0	+0.9
Elber	Dumka	79	+2	87	+10	3.2	41.2	-1.7		Sangor	77	-2	82	+6	0.1	51.1	+9.8
	Patna	85	+2	87	+4	2.1	29.6	-12.6	Central Provinces, West	Jubbulpore	80	0	84	+5	0.1	56.6	+6.9
	Naya Dumka	84	+2	88	+5	5.1	48.7	—		Seoni	77	-1	81	+5	0.3	57.4	+10.4
UNITED PROVINCES.	Gorakhpur	82	-1	86	+5	2.9	38.7	-4.7	Central Provinces, East	Nagpur	83	+1	76	+3	0	49.5	+6.6
United Provinces, East.	Allahabad	83	0	81	+2	0.4	27.1	-7.3		Chanda	82	+1	83	+3	0	47.7	+1.6
	Bahraich	83	-1	80	+8	3.2	40.4	—		Raipur	82	+1	75	-2	0.3	49.5	—
	Lucknow	81	-2	91	+13	1.4	31.9	-2.1	HYDERABAD.	Jagdalpur (Daxar)	76	-2	87	+2	1.2	52.3	+3.3
United Provinces, West.	Jhansi	81	-3	83	+13	0.1	28.2	-5.1		Nizamabad	80	-1	81	+1	0.5	32.3	-3.0
	Agra	82	-3	88	+18	0.1	27.7	+3.9	Hyderabad, North	Gulbarga	85	+4	70	-10	0.6	18.8	-5.6
	Bareilly	81	-1	89	+9	4.0	53.6	—	Hyderabad, South	Hyderabad	80	0	84	+6	0.1	24.4	—
PUNJAB.	Delhi	80	-3	87	+10	1.9	28.6	+3.3		Raichur	82	+1	79	+1	1.3	20.6	-4.6
Punjab, East and North.	Meerut	79	-7	89	+27	1.9	24.2	-12.8	MYSORE	Bangalore	76	0	90	+4	1.9	15.4	-4.6
	Ambala	77	-5	93	+23	8.0	3.6	—		Mercara	68	0	67	+3	2.6	94.1	-10.0
	Lahore	77	-0	95	+30	0.9	12.7	—	MADRAS	Cochin	79	-2	87	-1	1.0	69.5	-5.2
	Rawalpindi	75	-4	88	+30	0.4	29.0	—	Malabar	Trivandrum	81	+2	84	-1	0.1	28.7	-0.6
Punjab, South-West	Multan	83	-4	77	+7	0	1.5	—	Madras, South-East	Pamban	85	+1	81	+1	0.4	0.5	-2.3
KASHMIR	Srinagar	62	-1	89	0	0.1	3.1	—		Negapatam	84	0	82	+5	2.6	8.8	-2.0
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.	Peshawar	77	-3	63	+4	1.5	5.3	—		Coimbatore	80	0	83	-2	0.2	2.2	-3.2
	Dera Ismail Khan	80	-5	72	+3	0	0.3	—		Cuddalore	85	+2	90	+9	1.4	15.1	—
IND	Jacobabad	86	-2	74	+2	0	5.6	+3.3		Salem	83	0	82	+1	1.7	12.5	-8.3
	Karachi	81	0	89	+2	0	6.6	—	Madras, Deccan	Madras	82	-2	86	+6	1.6	16.4	+0.5
RAJPUTANA.	Bikaner	84	-3	80	+15	0	13.6	-4.1		Cuddapah	82	-3	81	+7	2.8	—	—
Rajputana, West.	Jodhpur	83	-2	78	+12	0	20.4	+8.3	Madras North.	Bellary	82	0	75	+1	1.7	6.8	-4.9
	Ajmer	80	-2	69	+10	0.1	17.4	—		Nellore	84	-1	85	+9	2.8	10.9	—
Rajputana, East.	Jaipur	78	-5	78	+17	0.1	27.8	+5.1		Masulipatam	83	-1	93	+10	1.3	19.5	—
	Kolar	82	-3	79	+16	0.1	45.3	+19.6	ORISSA.	Vizagapatam	83	0	79	0	2.4	17.7	-3.8
									Orissa Coast	Gopalpur	83	-1	86	+3	5.5	22.5	-5.8

(a) Mean or total for 6 days.
(b) " " " " " "
(c) " " " " " "
(d) Total for " " " "

(e) Total for 122 days.
(f) " " " " " "
(g) " " " " " "
(h) " " " " " "

RADONS FOR QUALITY

made to B.S.S. specification and approved by I.S.D. Mfrs. of—Ammeters, Voltmeters, Milliamper, Millivolt & Galvano Meters (Soft Iron, Moving Coil & H.W. types), TRANSFORMERS up to 150 K.V. & X-Ray Equipments.

Research Dept.—Unique of its kind.

RADON HOUSE, 89, KALIGHAT ROAD, CALCUTTA. Ph.—South 1896.

B. 2784 W.S. 18-10-45.

TENDER NOTICES.

[Notices for this section should be sent to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, in time to reach him not later than Tuesday in each week, the day on which the Journal goes to Press].

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (MAIN SECRETARIAT).

Standard Specifications and Drawings.

Indian Stores Department Standard Specifications, referred to in Invitations to Tenders issued by the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, the Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta, the Director, Munitions Production, Bombay, the Director, Munitions Production, Lahore, the Controllers of Supplies, Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, Madras and Cawnpore and the Director General, Ship-Building and Repairs (Purchase Branch), Bombay, are priced publications and can be had on payment from :—

1. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, P-18, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.
2. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Feltham House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
3. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Sunlight Building, The Mall, Lahore.
4. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Bandukwala Building, adjoining Messrs. Volkart Bros., No. 4, McLeod Road, Karachi.
5. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Anandabawan, No. 8, Ritherdon Road, Vepery, Madras.
6. The Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.
7. The High Commissioner for India, Publications Branch, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

The price of each Standard Specification is eight annas or 9d. Postage (7 annas if sent by inland registered post and 4 annas if sent by ordinary post) will be charged extra on Specifications sent by post from places other than the office of the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.

N.B.—I.S.D. Standard Drawings are only available for certain P. & T. Department, Hardware articles and Textile Stores. Copies of drawings for P. & T. Department and Hardware articles are available only from the Office of the Controller General of Inspection (Civil Wing), M.G.O. Branch, G.H.Q. (I), Block No. 2, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, and that of Textile Stores from the Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on payment.

A charge of Re. 1 per copy is made for drawings of a size 42×28 inches or over and eight annas per copy below that size (postage extra).

Tender Drawings other than those mentioned above may be obtained on prepayment, at the rate as above from :—

- (i) The Controller General of Inspection (Civil Wing), M.G.O. Branch, G.H.Q. (I), Block No. 2, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
- (ii) The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- (iii) The Chief Inspector Engineering, Avenue House, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta.

All remittances towards the cost and Postal charges of I.S.D. Standard Specifications or Drawings should be made in advance by Money Order only. Postal Stamps or Postal Orders are not acceptable.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (DISPOSALS),
2, FAIRLIE PLACE, CALCUTTA.

Tenders for the Sale of Military Salvage and Scrap and Surplus Stores.

The Controller of Supplies (Disposals) wishes to inform the public that copies of all tenders for the sale of Military Salvage and Scrap as well as Surplus Stores will be on view on the Notice Board of his Office at 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. The public who are interested in purchasing such stores may see the Notice Board regularly and obtain copies of the tender forms in which they are interested direct from the Office.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF FOOD (DIVISION III), NEW DELHI.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF DIRECTOR OF PURCHASE.

Tender No. P-735.—Supply of Cardamom, Coriander, etc.

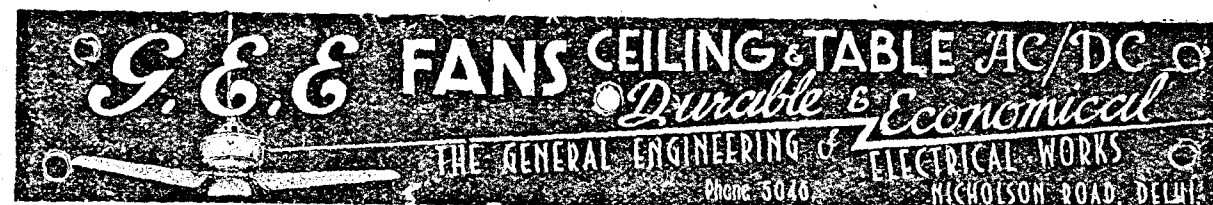
The Chief Director of Purchase, Department of Food (Division III), New Delhi, invites tenders for the following quantities of stores conforming to R. I. A. S. C. Specification or where this does not apply of good quality in single sound B Twill trade bags for

FOR SANITARY AND DRAINAGE INSTALLATIONS.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

BOMBAY & MADRAS.

B. 2644 W. 31-12-45.



B. 2693 W. 17-2-46.

delivery in October to the nearest Deputy Director of Food Inspection of the area from which this supply is arranged:—

Store.	Quantity.
Cardamom	1,232 lbs.
Coriander	138½ tons.
Cumin	2 tons-1,568 lbs.
Fennugreek	13 tons.
Ginger	1 ton-168 lbs.
Chillies	24 tons-840 lbs.
Turmeric	36 tons-672 lbs.

Price of tender form is Rs. 10 per set and is not refundable and the forms are not transferable. These may be obtained from the Assistant Secretary (E-II), Food Department (Div. III), New Delhi. Payment should be made to the Assistant Secretary in cash or by Money Order quoting tender number and remitter's full address on the coupon in the case of Money Orders.

Applicants not already on the list of approved contractors maintained by the Food Department must state in their applications for tender forms the names of their Bankers.

Tender forms will be sold up to the 10th October 1945.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Supply of Sand for Asphaltum, etc.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for.....". For specifications and tender forms please apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

- (1) Laying Sewer in the 20 ft. road between Bompas Road and Lake Road.
- (2) Supply and delivery of Sand for Asphaltum for the period of one year commencing from 1st October 1945 to 30th September 1946.
- (3) Supply and delivery of 2" to 3" gauge Trap Basalt or other equally hard tough stone ballast for asphaltum pavement of roads during the period of one year from 1st October 1945 to 30th September 1946.
- (4) Supply and delivery of Bearing Springs, Drawbar Hooks and Springs Volute for wagons required for the maintenance of refuse wagons of Corporation Railway during 1945-46.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on the 24th October and for 3 and 4 on the 25th October 1945. The rates quoted in the tenders are to hold good for 3 months.

T. C. C. RADIO CONDENSERS

FOR TERMS OF SUPPLY ON INDENT BASIS

APPLY TO SOLE AGENTS:

JOST'S ENGINEERING COMPANY LTD.,

P. O. Box 243
BOMBAY.

P. O. Box 64
CALCUTTA.

B. 2687 W. 11-1-46.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Supply and Delivery of Whole Gram and Crushed Oats.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted below, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for.....". For specifications and tender forms please apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

Supply and delivery of Whole Gram and Crushed Oats at the different Municipal Gowkhanas for ten months commencing from the 1st August 1945 to the 31st May 1946.

Tenders for the above will be opened on the 24th October 1945. The rate quoted in the tender is to hold good for 3 months.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Supply of Miscellaneous Stores.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Controller of Stores, Bombay Port Trust, at his office at Clarke Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay No. 10, up to 1 p.m. (N.S.T.) on Wednesday, the 7th November 1945, for the supply, during the calendar year 1946, of Miscellaneous Stores, viz., Lubricants, Iron Castings, Firewood, Glass Sheets, Carbide of Calcium, Mineral Turpentine, Linseed Oils, Coir and Manila or Sisal Ropes, Cotton Waste, Vellapine and other Timbers.

Full conditions and particulars are embodied in the forms of tender and schedule, which may be obtained from the Office of the Controller of Stores at Rs. 5 per copy.

Tender forms will not be sent per V. P.P.

BENGAL AND ASSAM RAILWAY.

Supply of Lamps, Oil, etc.

The General Manager, B. & A. Railway, Calcutta, invites tenders for 300 Nos. Lamp, oil, wick burning, Kerosene, Buffer, Cast Iron, Engine, with Burners and Reservoirs, complete, against Tender No. GM/A1/446/K of 45 to be opened at 11 a.m. on the 25th October 1945.

Necessary tender documents can be had from the Stores' Information Bureau, No. 3, Koilaghat Street, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 3 each set, which is not refundable.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Annual Contract Item Costing over Rs. 8,000.

Supply of Bedsteads, Iron.

Sealed tenders are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's office, East Indian Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, on the 22nd October 1945, at 12 noon:—

Tender No. SP/E/185/Gb8.—For supply of Bedsteads, Iron, with spring mattress and mosquito poles, complete 6'-6" x 3'-0" ordinary.

Tender forms with full particulars can be had from the office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta, and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

Firms outside Calcutta may, however, remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by Money Order. No refund is permissible after payment.

Tenders delivered by hand should be presented to the General Manager's office for registration and then put into the Tender Box outside the Deputy General Manager's (Works) room by the tenderer or his representative.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Item Costing over Rs. 8,000.

Supply of Wooden Handles.

Sealed tenders are invited and will be received in the General Manager's office, East Indian Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, up to 12 noon on the 15th November 1945:—

Tender No. S/SP/B/14/Ga.—For the supply of Handles, Wooden, of sizes.

Tender forms and full particulars can be had from the Controller of Stores' office on payment of the undernoted charges to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, and on production of his receipt when applying for the same:—

Tender form at Rs. 2 per copy, D.C.M.E. Lillooah's Drg. No. 13867 at Re. 1-8-0 per copy, C.E.'s Drg. No. D. 1902-33, 1903-33 and 1904-33 at Re. 1 per copy.

No refund of these is permissible after payment.

Firms outside Calcutta may, however, remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by Money Order.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's office and then put into the Tender Box outside the Deputy General Manager's (Works) room by the tenderer or his representative.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

Sale of Tanks for Petrol Refuelling.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following stores, available at 302, Maintenance Unit, R.A.F., Allahabad:—

Nomenclature.—Tanks for Petrol Refuelling.

Description.—Consisting of a tank 3' in height by 2'-6" and 4'-6" long with a filter tray on top and one rotary pump with delivery hose on each side. The tank is mounted on wheels.

Quantity.—65 Nos.

The goods will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of the contract laid down in Form Con. 117, which can be seen at the offices of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposals Branch) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi and Lahore and the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

The stores can be inspected at site on permits to be issued by the Director of Disposals, New Delhi, on request.

Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR-379/FER" should be accompanied by a deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 50 only deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

Tenders should reach the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on the 28th October 1945.

Offers should remain open for acceptance up to the 15th November 1945.

Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed by the 15th December 1945.

Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

Rates should be quoted for each.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

Sale of Magnesium Powder.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following stores available at the places shown against them:—

Store.	Quantity.	Location.
Magnesium Powder Grade 'O'.	1,365 lbs.	Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.
Magnesium Powder Grade III.	18,748 "	Ditto.
Magnesium Powder Grade IV.	27,380 "	Ditto.
Magnesium Powder Grade IV.	38,100 "	Ordnance Factory, Khamaria, Jubbulpore.
Magnesium Powder Grade V.	20,214 "	Ditto.

THE WATER SUPPLY SPECIALISTS LTD.

MISSION ROW EXTENSION

POST BOX 424

CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR MYERS HAND & POWER PUMPS, CYLINDERS, SPRAY PUMPS, PUMP JACKS, STOVER ENGINES & WINDMILLS, RIFE HYDRAULIC RAMS, ETC.

—LET US QUOTE FOR YOUR PUMP REQUIREMENTS—

B. 2913 WS. 28-3-46.

2. The stores were purchased to Government Specifications but they will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of contract laid down in Form Con. 117, which can be seen at the offices of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposals Branch) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore and Karachi and the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

3. Samples can be seen at any of the offices mentioned in para. 2 above. The stores can be inspected at site on permits to be issued by the Director of Disposals, New Delhi, on request.

4. Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR-2018/CHM" should be accompanied by a deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 200, deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. Tenders should reach the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on the 30th October 1945.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance up to the 15th November 1945.

7. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed by the 30th November 1945.

8. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

9. Rates should be quoted separately per lb. for each item.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

Sale of Drugs and Chemicals.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following stores, available at Army Medical Stores Depot, Raipur and Bombay:—

Drugs, such as:—

- Acid Phenyl Cinchoninicum B. P.
- Injection Iron, Arsenic and Strychnine.
- Tab. Tinc. Warburg.
- Mistura Inhalent.
- Iodine Powder in tubes.
- Injectio Quinine Dihydrochlor in 5 cc. amp., etc., etc.

General Chemicals (Not up to pharmacopœial standard), such as:—

- Liquidum Iodi Fortis.
- Salol.
- Capsicum.
- Tab. Iodici, etc., etc.

2. The goods will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of the contract laid down in Form Con. 117, which can be seen at the offices of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposals Branch) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi and Lahore and the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

3. The full lists of these stores along with the quantities available can be seen at the offices mentioned in para. 2 above. The stores can be inspected at site on permits to be issued by the Director of Disposals, New Delhi, on request.

4. Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR-65/MED" should be accompanied by a deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 200 deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. Tenders should reach the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on the 30th October 1945.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance up to the 15th November 1945.

7. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed by the 30th November 1945.

8. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

9. Rates should be quoted separately for each item.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE, UNITED PROVINCES.

STORES PURCHASE SECTION.

Tender Notice No. 2.—Supply of Gunny Bags and Sutli.

Sealed tenders will be received up to noon of the 17th October 1945, by the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Stores Purchase Section, Cawnpore, for the supply of the articles noted below. The tenders will be opened at noon on the 18th October 1945.

Intending tenderers may obtain from the Assistant Stores Purchase Officer, Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore, copies of tender forms and tender notice giving full particulars on payment of Rs. 8 which may be paid in cash at the office or remitted by Money Order.

Tenderers, whose names are not on the Stores Purchase Section list of approved contractors, must forward with their applications for tender form and tender notice, certificates from their Bankers as to their financial standing and from the Civil Authorities (such as the Director of Industries) of their Province.

Names of Articles.

Approximate Quantity.

- L.P.T. Bags, 26½"×44"—2½ lb. weigh . . . 88,500 Nos.
- H. Cee Bags, 28"×40" . . . 1,200 "
- B.T. Bags, 26½"×44"—2½ lb. weigh . . . 75,000 "
- (a) D.W. Bags, 28"×40" . . . 1,500 "
- (b) D.W. Bags, 10"×16" . . . 800 "
- Sutli (3 ply) . . . 204 maunds.

COTTON PRESS RETURNS.

I.—Statement of Cotton pressed in British India for the week ending the 21st September 1945.

[Section 5(2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1945.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Province and Division or Block	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED		Districts included in the block
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year	
Bombay—					
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay.	1,290	490	3,161	2,157	Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay.
2. Gujarat	..	..	4	11	Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat.
3. North Deccan	..	..	277	..	West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik.
4. East Deccan	1,367	806	3,116	3,076	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country	825	4,541	2,167	13,448	Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara.
Total for the Province excluding the Konkan and Port	2,192	5,347	5,564	16,535	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in the Konkan and Port block is mainly re-pressed cotton or cotton waste.
Sind—					
The Province of Sind	..	..	..	..	All districts in the Province.
Bengal—					
The Province of Bengal	105	293	318	484	All districts in the Province.
United Provinces—					
1. Upper Doab	..	..	..	..	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab	..	..	..	..	Muttra, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah.
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand	..	..	..	..	Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
4. Rohilkhand	..	..	..	..	Hardi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Naini Tal, Almora, Garhwal.
5. Rest of the Province	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partabgarh.
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
Punjab—					
1. Ambala	..	..	..	..	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala.
2. Jullundur	..	..	..	..	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana.
3. Lahore	..	..	..	513	Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura.
4. Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock.
5. Multan	..	..	..	271	Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan.
6. Ferozepore	..	..	..	333	Sitola, Ferozepore, Mianwali.
TOTAL	..	..	..	1,117	
Central Provinces—					
1. Jabulpore	..	..	..	..	Jabulpore, Saugor.
2. Nerbudda	..	..	..	..	Hoshangabad.
3. Nimar	..	..	..	..	Nimar.
4. Nagpur	..	..	..	..	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat, Bhandara.
5. Satpura	..	..	..	..	Chhindwara, Betul, Mandla.
6. Chhatisgarh	..	..	..	..	Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur.
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
Berar—					
Berar	..	..	..	..	Akola, Amraoti, Buldana, Yeotmal.
Assam—					
The Province of Assam	(a)	62	..	142	All districts in the Province.
Ajmer-Merwara—					
Ajmer-Merwara	..	1	43	2	The whole of Ajmer-Merwara.
Madras—					
Madras*	2,878	7,421	7,692	22,691	The whole of the Province.
GRAND TOTAL	5,175	13,124	13,617	40,971	

NOTE.—There are no cotton pressing factories in Delhi, Bihar, Orissa and North-West Frontier Province.

* For details see Statement III.

(a) Return not yet received.

COTTON PRESS RETURNS—contd.

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 21st September 1945.

1 State	2 No. OF BALES PRESSED		4 No. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Hyderabad	(a)	358	..	2,770
Baroda	..	..	..	..
Mysore	(a)	639	..	1,908
Gwalior	(a)	202	..	202
Punjab States—				
Bahawalpur	..	..	..	..
Nabha	..	..	..	..
Jind	..	..	..	..
Faridkot	..	..	..	..
Patiala	..	..	..	..
Malerkotla	..	..	..	..
Khairpur	..	..	..	..
TOTAL PUNJAB STATES	..	..	..	..
Rajputana States—				
Mewar	..	..	..	..
Bikaner	..	..	..	..
Jodhpur	..	..	..	..
Tonk	..	..	..	..
Jaipur	..	..	..	..
Jhalawar	..	..	..	..
Shahpura	..	..	..	..
Kishangarh	..	..	..	..
Kotah	..	..	..	..
Bundi	..	..	..	..
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	..	..	..	..
Central India States—				
Indore	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	..	..	..	..
Narsingarh	..	..	..	..
Alipura	..	..	..	..
Jaora	..	..	..	..
Ratlam	..	..	..	..
Dhar	..	..	..	..
Barwani	..	..	..	..
Jhabua	..	..	..	..
Dewas, J. B.	..	..	..	..
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES.	..	..	..	..

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 21st September 1945—contd.

1 State	2 No. OF BALES PRESSED		4 No. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
BOMBAY STATES—				
Western India States Agency—				
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..
Junagadh	..	..	..	..
Dhrangadhra	..	..	..	..
Morvi	..	..	..	..
Cutch	..	..	..	..
Nawanagar	(a)	211	..	259
Wadhwan	..	..	..	..
Gondal	..	..	..	..
Wankaner	..	..	..	..
Porbandar	..	..	..	..
Limbdi	..	..	..	..
Radhaspur	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	..	..	..	..
Manawadar	..	..	..	..
Jasdan	..	..	..	..
Sardargarh	..	..	..	..
Mull	..	..	..	..
Sayla	..	..	..	..
Eastern Kathiawar Agency (Wadhwan Civil Station).	..	..	..	..
Idar	..	..	..	..
Katosan	..	..	..	..
Lakhtar	..	..	..	..
Palitana	..	..	..	..
Maliya	..	..	..	..
Gujarat States Agency—				
Rajpipla	..	..	..	..
Chhota Udepur	..	..	..	..
Cambay	..	..	..	..
Sachin	..	..	..	..
Balasior	..	..	..	..
Pandu Mewas—				
Vaktapur	..	..	..	..
Gothda	..	..	..	..
Deccan States Agency—				
Kolhapur	..	..	..	120
Jamkhandi	(a)	61	..	103
Sangli	..	..	..	..
Mudhol	(a)	234	..	524
Miraj	..	..	..	..
Savner	(a)	..	..	30
TOTAL BOMBAY STATES	..	..	..	1,126
GRAND TOTAL	..	1,705	..	6,008

(a) Statement not yet received.

III.—Statement of Cotton pressed in the Province of Madras for the week ending the 21st September 1945.

1 Variety of Cotton	2 No. OF BALES PRESSED		4 No. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st February 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Tinnevelles	33	462	(a) 45,501	53,133
Salems	..	754	..	4,946
Cambodias	766	3,478	66,994	90,714
Northerns and Westerns	2,023	2,481	(b) 151,355	53,004
Cocanadas	56	240	9,444	9,407
TOTAL	2,878	7,421	273,294	211,204

(a) Includes 97 bales not reported before.

(b) " 542 " " " " "

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS FOR CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES* FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH AUGUST 1945.

(Issued by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, India, under the Sugar Production Rules, 1935.)

CONSOLIDATED FORTNIGHTLY STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS (For Central Sugar Factories)

For the Fortnight ending the 15th August 1945.

On the basis of returns received from factories under the Sugar Production Rules, 1935, the following statements have been compiled, showing the production and stocks of sugar by groups:—

GROUPING OF FACTORIES.

Group Symbol.	Estimated No. of Factories operating in the Group.		No. of Factories in the Group from which returns have been received.		Territories covered.
	Current Season†	Corresponding Fortnight Previous Season†	Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight Previous Season.	
A	4	5	4	3	Kashmir, N.-W.P., Punjab and Sind : Kashmir.—Jammu, N.-W.P.P.—Mardan. Punjab.—Lahore, Shahpur, Gujranwala, Ambala and Jullundur. Sind.—Nawabshah. (Including Indian States.) West United Provinces.—Dehra Dur, Sahaspur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Meerut, Nainital, Rampur, Etah and Moradabad. (Including Indian States.) Central United Provinces.—Bareilly, Pilibhit, Kheri, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Hardoi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Gonda and Allahabad. (Including States.) Eastern United Provinces.—Barabanki, Bahraich, Jaunpur, Basti and Gorakhpur. (Including States.) Bihar : North Bihar.—Champaran, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea. South Bihar.—Bhagalpur, Shababad, Patna and Gaya. (Including Indian States.) Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Orissa, Assam (including States) and Central India States.
B	24	24	22	18	
C	16	18	12	16	
D	20	30	27	30	
E	20	31	23	29	
F	28	43	34	30	
TOTAL	140	151	122	126	

NOTE.—The percentage cane-crushing capacity of these 122 factories is estimated at 86 as against 88 for the 126 factories during the corresponding fortnight of the previous season.

* These statements relate to Central Sugar Factories only and not to all sugar factories. For the definition of "Central Sugar Factory" and "Sugar Factory" please see Rule 2 of the Sugar Production Rules, 1935. For complete figures of sugar production, please see the "Monthly Statistics of Production of Certain Selected Industries of India".

† Based on returns for the Final Forecast of the Production of Sugar directly from Cane during 1944-45.

‡ Based on returns for the Final Forecast of the Production of Sugar directly from Cane during 1943-44.

Consolidated Fortnightly Statement of Sugar Production and Stocks (by Groups) for the Fortnight ending the 15th August 1945. REPORT NO. XIX (SEASON 1944-45).

A.—Stocks.

Group Symbol.	Opening Stock.		Closing Stock.	
	Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.	Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A	126,768	257,211	106,891	220,293
B	1,422,825	2,628,113	1,150,314	2,475,529
C	1,469,077	3,221,239	1,204,535	3,000,425
D	1,421,965	2,799,452	1,072,940	2,584,913
E	1,587,318	2,312,568	1,339,292	2,111,694
F	1,495,287	1,855,268	1,321,409	1,668,983
TOTAL	7,523,210	13,073,851	6,186,351	12,061,237

B.—Production.

Group Symbol.	Production during the Fortnight (Current Year).						Total Production.	
	Crystal.			Crushed.			Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.
	No. I.	No. II.	No. III.	No. I.	No. II.	No. III.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

C.—Despatches.

Group Symbol.	Despatches.			Total for Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.
	During the Current Fortnight.			
	Crystal.	Crushed.	Total.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A	19,877	..	19,877	36,948
B	272,511	..	272,511	152,614
C	261,572	..	261,572	220,814
D	937,676	1,349	939,025	214,539
E	256,311	712	257,023	201,474
F	172,729	1,349	174,078	186,225
TOTAL	1,333,679	3,210	1,336,889	1,012,614

RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA.

DISTRICT AVERAGES.

FOR CONSUMPTION IN INDIA.

Districts.	SEASON 1945-1946.			SEASON 1944-1945.			SEASON 1944-1945.		
	Sold in Sale No. 14, 25th and 26th September.		Average Price per lb.	Sold to Sale No. 14, 26th September 1945.		Average Price per lb.	Sold to Sale No. 15, 20th September 1944.		Average Price per lb.
	Packages.	Rs. A. P.		Packages.	Rs. A. P.		Packages.	Rs. A. P.	
Assam	5,537	0 13 6	59,584	0 14 11	39,435	0 10 7	174,630	0 11 2	174,630
Cachar	449	0 11 7	3,744	0 12 1	2,230	0 7 6	14,031	0 10 0	14,031
Sylhet	1,709	0 11 8	15,075	0 12 0	10,429	0 7 6	49,383	0 8 6	49,383
Darjeeling	562	0 15 0	11,161	1 3 11	8,075	1 1 0	22,867	1 1 4	22,867
Dooars	7,566	0 12 5	62,376	0 13 4	56,949	0 9 3	154,729	0 9 8	154,729
Terai	109	0 12 1	1,930	0 12 5	2,154	0 7 9	14,801	0 9 11	14,801
Tripura	120	0 8 5	442	0 9 11	342	0 5 6	6,477	0 7 2	6,477
Chittagong	..	..	185	0 12 4	36	0 5 7	3,510	0 8 5	3,510
All other places	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	0 4 7	14
Green Tea	16,052	0 12 9	154,497	0 14 3	119,650	0 10 0	440,462	0 10 6	440,462
	552	1 0 8	5,084	1 1 6	4,509	1 0 2	22,777	0 13 10	22,777
TOTAL	16,604	0 12 11	159,581	0 14 4	124,159	0 10 3	463,239	0 10 8	463,239
Dust.	16,658	0 12 6	159,818	0 14 9	104,048	0 11 4	399,382	0 11 11	399,382

(The above do not include Second-hand Tea, Damaged Tea and Dust.)

OCT. 4, 1945.]

THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

45

PRICES^(a) AND TRADE MOVEMENTS.

(NOTE.—The trade figures are compiled from corrected shipping bills received during the week of report.)

BONE MEAL—

Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 1st October—

(1) 2nd steamed	Rs. 200
(2) 2nd unsteamed	Rs. 190
(3) 1st	Rs. 190

CEMENT—

Market Quotations—

*Calcutta, 28th September—

Indian, f.o.r. Calcutta (Full wagon load of 16½ to 23 tons) Rs. 68-12 per ton.

†London—

Portland (6 ton loads and upwards), per ton 19th June, 3rd July.
51s. 0d.† 57s. 0d.†

COAL—

Market Quotations—

*Calcutta, 28th September—

Per ton F. O. R.

(1) Selected Jheria "A"	Rs. 13-5
(2) Selected Jheria "B"	Rs. 12-5
(3) Jheria (Grade I)	Rs. 11-7
(4) Deshergarh	Rs. 13-5
(5) Ponati	Rs. 13-5
(6) Raneejung Kajora class (Grade I)	Rs. 11-7

§Bombay, 28th September—

Ready per ton.

(1) Deshergarh (Selected Grade "A") f.o.r.	Rs. 13-5
(2) Jheria (Selected Grade "A") f.o.r.	Rs. 13-5
(3) Jheria (Grade I) f.o.r.	Rs. 11-7
(4) Central Provinces (1st class) Hirdagarh f.o.r.	Rs. 14-1

||Bombay—

Prices during fortnight ending 15th October—

Per ton.

Railborne Coal (Trimmed into Bunkers)	Rs. 39-12
Seaborne Coal (" " ")	Rs. 61-0

¶Karachi, 26th September—

First Class Bengal (Trimmed into Bunkers), per ton Rs. 69-9 (Seaborne).

COFFEE—

Market Quotations—

**Coimbatore—

15th September—

Per cwt.

(1) Plantation "A"	Rs. 138
(2) " PB	Rs. 151
(3) Arabica Cherry Flats	Rs. 112 to Rs. 114
(4) Robusta " " "	Rs. 90 to Rs. 92

22nd September—

(1) Plantation "A"	Rs. 139
(2) " PB	Rs. 152
(3) Arabica Cherry Flats	Rs. 115
(4) Robusta " " "	Rs. 94

(a) Production and stocks of certain commodities are also given.

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† The Economist.

‡ Plus 7 sh. per ton net paper bags, jute sacks charged 1s. 9d., credited 1s. 6d. on return.

§ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

|| Supplied by the Secretary, Bombay Coal Allocation Committee.

¶ Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

** Supplied by the Indian Coffee Board.

COTTON (RAW)—

(a) Arrivals—

(i) During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In bales*.)

	1945.	1944.
Imports into—		
Bombay by rail and sea (coastwise)†	7,921	11,878
Karachi by rail	3,774	7,594
Madras by rail and sea	3,041	2,156
Tuticorin by rail and sea	997	..
Calcutta by rail and river	711	627

(ii) From 1st September, 1944, to 31st May, 1945, and corresponding period of 1943-44 :—

(In thousands of bales*.)

	1944-45.	1943-44.
Into Bombay ‡	1,543	1,536

(iii) Imports by sea during the three months ending May, 1945 (into all British Indian ports) :—

(In thousands of bales*.)

	Mar., 1945.	April, 1945.	May, 1945.	Sept., 1944 to May, 1945.
Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	20	19	61	257
East Africa §	1	21	13	116
United States - of America	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	..	1	..	1
TOTAL, 1945	21	41	74	374
" 1944	2	74	69	309
" 1943	72	71	32	360

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In bales*.)

	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta	..	..
" Bombay	3,136	1,131
" Karachi	..	..
" Madras	..	..
" Tuticorin	..	..

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† The East India Cotton Association's Report for the week ending 23rd August, 1945.

‡ The East India Cotton Association's Report for the week ending 31st May, 1945.

§ Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda Protectorate.

COTTON (RAW)—contd.

(b) Exports—contd.

(ii) From 1st September, 1944, to 2nd June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1943-44:—

	(In thousands of bales *.)	
	1944-45.	1943-44.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta	2	7
" Bombay	35	42
" Karachi	210	209
" Madras	2	..
" Tuticorin	..	..

(iii) During the three months ending May, 1945 (from all British Indian ports):—

	(In thousands of bales *.)			
	Mar., 1945.	April, 1945.	May, 1945.	Sept., 1944 to May, 1945.
United Kingdom	..	22	49	144
U.S.A.	13	9	13	66
Australia	..	9	..	14
Other Countries	2	2	18	27
TOTAL, 1945	15	42	80	251
" 1944	28	43	29	245
" 1943	21	26	44	117

(c) Market Quotations—

† Bombay, 28th September—

Indian Cotton Contract, per candy of 784 lbs. . Rs. 409 (Jan. '46).

Production.—The total production of cotton for 1944-45 is estimated at 3,543,000 bales (400 lbs. each), as compared with 5,259,000 bales, the final estimate of 1943-44.

COTTON PIECEGOODS—

(a) Despatches by rail—

(i) During week ending 25th August, 1945:—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	..	220	220
Bombay	..	2,148	2,148
Karachi	..	103	103
Madras	..	465	465

(ii) From 1st January to 2nd June, 1945:—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	..	2,661	2,661
Bombay	67	36,377	36,444
Karachi	..	1,658	1,658
Madras	1	5,166	5,167

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

COTTON PIECEGOODS—contd.

(b) Imports by sea—

(i) During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of yards.)					
	GREY.		WHITE.		OTHER KINDS.	
	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.
Into British India—						
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	2	..
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—

* Bombay, 31st September—

Grey unbleached—

	Rs. A. P.	
(1) Longcloth (Standard Quality) 37"×37½ yds. of 9 lbs. . per lb.	..	..
(2) Domestic 35"×40 yds. of 12 lbs. . "	..	..
(3) Chaddars 50"×6 yds. of 2½ lbs. . "	..	..
(4) Dhoties (up to ½" nakhi border) 32"×9 yds. of 1½ lbs. . "	1	8 3
(5) Dhoties (Calcutta, ½" P.B.) 44"×10 yds. of 1½ lbs. . "	..	..
† Manchester, 17th August—		
Price Index of cloth	228	
(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)		

COTTON TWIST AND YARN—

(a) Despatches by rail—

(i) During week ending 25th August, 1945:—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Calcutta	..	320	320
Bombay	..	9,733	9,733
Karachi	..	215	215
Madras	..	1,000	1,000

(ii) From 1st January to 2nd June, 1945:—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Calcutta	1,560	21,923	23,483
Bombay	427	129,420	129,847
Karachi	..	4,594	4,594
Madras	200	37,440	37,640

(b) Imports by sea—

(i) During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Into—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Madras	..	..

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.

† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

COTTON TWIST AND YARN—contd.

(c) Market Quotations—

* Bombay, 21st September—

	Rs. A. P.	
(1) Yarn, No. 10½s, per lb.	0	12 10
(2) Yarn, No. 20s, "	1	1 0

† Manchester, 17th August—

Price index of American yarn	219
" " " Egyptian "	202
(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)	

(d) Exports (Indian-made)—

(i) During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea from—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	45	14
Madras	..	..

HIDES AND SKINS (RAW)—

Market Quotations—

Cow Hides—

† Calcutta, 28th September—

(1) Agras (North-Western)	Rs. . . to Rs. . .	} per 20 lbs.
(2) Darbhanga	Rs. . . " Rs. . .	
(3) Patnas	Rs. . . " Rs. . .	
(4) Salted cows, Daceas	Rs. 16-0 " Rs. 17-0	

Buffalo Hides—

† Calcutta, 28th September—

(1) Arsenic, Framed	Rs. . . to Rs. . .	} per 20 lbs.
(2) " Commons	Rs. 15-0 " Rs. 16-0	

Goat Skins—

† Calcutta, 28th September—

(1) Good Quality per 100 pieces	Rs. 170 to Rs. 190
(2) Ordinary Quality " 100 "	Rs. 125 " Rs. 140

HIDES AND SKINS (TANNED)—

Market Quotations—

† Madras, 27th September—

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Tanned—				
(1) Cow hides, per lb.	1	10 0	to	1 14 0
(2) Buff hides "	..	..	"	..
(3) Sheep skins "	3	2 0	"	4 0 0
(4) Goat skins "	2	12 0	"	3 0 0

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.

† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

‡ Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

§ Quotations supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras, and represent the lowest and highest values for average "all round parcels" of bark tanned hides and skins of each category sold in the open market inclusive of all grades and selections.

IRON AND STEEL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 28th September—

Pig Iron—		
Foundry No. 1 per ton F.O.R. Calcutta		Rs. 104
" No. 2 " " "		Rs. 102
" No. 3 " " "		Rs. 100
" No. 4 " " "		Rs. 98

† London—

	19th June.	3rd July.
Pig, Cleveland No. 3, per ton	£6 8s. 0d.	£7 3s. 0d.
Steel, rails, heavy	£14 10s. 6d.	£14 10s. 6d.

JUTE (RAW)—

(a) Arrivals—

(i) During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	62	62
Arrivals into mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer 	72	59
TOTAL	134	121

(ii) From 1st July, 1944, to 2nd June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1943-44:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1944-45.	1943-44.
Into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	2,690	2,444
Into the mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer 	3,358	2,647
TOTAL	6,048	5,091

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	6	4

(ii) From 1st July, 1944, to 2nd June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1943-44:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1944-45.	1943-44.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	853	922

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† The Economist.

‡ Bale=400 lbs.

§ By Calcutta is meant the Calcutta Trade Block consisting of the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks.

|| Imports into mills by boat and cart are not recorded.

JUTE (RAW)—contd.**(b) Exports—contd.**

(iii) During the three months ending May, 1945 (from all British Indian ports):—

(In thousands of bales.)*

	Mar., 1945.	April, 1945.	May, 1945.	July, 1944 to May, 1945.
United Kingdom	60	60	28	545
United States of America	10	6	15	149
Brazil	..	..	..	49
Australia	2	1	..	14
Other Countries	..	63	44	168
TOTAL, 1945	72	130	87	925
" 1944	62	80	54	898
" 1943	72	94	70	1,251

(c) Market Quotations—

† Calcutta, 28th September—

(1) European Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-4

(2) Indian Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0

Calcutta, 2nd October—

(1) First, per bale (400 lbs.) (Rs. 76-0 †)

(2) Lightnings " " (Rs. 79-0 †)

(Rs. 71-0 †)

(Rs. 74-0 †)

London, 20th & 27th September—

Daisce C. & F., per ton £39 5s. 0d.

Production.—The total outturn of jute in season 1945 is now estimated at 7,166,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 6,203,000 bales in 1944 (including imports from Nepal).**JUTE BAGS—****(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	150	9,867
Hessian	250	2,611

(ii) From 1st January to 2nd June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	102,716	92,685
Hessian	30,490	52,204

(b) Market Quotations—

† Calcutta, 28th September—

B. Twills 2½ lbs. 44×26½", 6×8", per 100 bags Rs. 66-12 (Ready).

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Exports.

§ Mills.

JUTE CLOTH—**(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	71	90
Hessian	1,451	23,075

(ii) From 1st January to 2nd June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	9,590	6,585
Hessian	509,699	625,431

(b) Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 28th September—

	Rs. A. P.
(1) Hessian cloth, 8 oz., 40" 9×10 per 100 yds.	22 2 0 (Ready).
(2) Hessian cloth, 10½ oz., 40" 11×12 per 100 yds.	29 0 0 (Ready).

OILCAKES—**GROUNDNUT CAKE—****Market Quotations—**

Calcutta, 1st October—

Groundnut Cake, per md. Rs. 5-0

OILSEEDS—**CASTOR SEED—****Market Quotations—**

† Bombay, 28th September—

Small Hyderabad quality F. A., per cwt. Rs. 15-8†

London, 20th & 27th September—

Castorseed (Bombay), per ton £. s. d. 32 17 6

COCONUTS—**Market Quotations—**

§ Cochin, 22nd September—

Coconuts, per 1,000 Rs. 95

COPRA—**Market Quotations—**

§ Cochin, 22nd September—

Fair average quality, per candy of 654 lbs. Rs. 212-8

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Nominal.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

§ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.

OILSEEDS—contd.**COTTON SEED—****(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
From Bombay to Foreign Ports	..	..

(b) Market Quotations—

* Bombay, 31st August—

Cotton seed, per Indian Md. Rs. 5-10-7

GINGELLY (SESAMUM) SEED—**Market Quotations—**

† Bombay, 30th August—

(1) White, Bold, 85%, per cwt.	Rs. 35-0
(2) Mixed, 80%, per cwt.	Rs. ..

GROUNDNUTS—**Market Quotations—**

† Madras, 27th September—

Machine decorticated, per candy of 500 lbs. Rs. A. P. 71 9 0

† Bombay, 28th September—

Bombay, Bold, per cwt. Rs. 16-2 (n).

London, 20th & 27th September—

Groundnuts (Indian) West Coast, per ton £ s. d. 34 10 0

LINSEED—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	458	889
Bombay, by rail and sea	..	1,306
Karachi, by rail and river	95	..
Vizagapatam, by rail	..	..

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	50
Bombay	1,550	1,500
Karachi	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..

* Price-Current Return furnished fortnightly by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

‡ Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.

(n) Nominal.

OILSEEDS—concl.**LINSEED—contd.****(c) Market Quotations—**

* Bombay, 28th September—

	Rs. A.
(1) Bold, per cwt.	18 4 (n).
(2) Small seed, per cwt.	18 0 (n).

† Calcutta, 28th September—

Small grain, 5% refraction (with new single bags), per Ind. md. Rs. 12-10 (Ready).

* London—

	20th Sept. £ s. d.	27th Sept. £ s. d.
Linseed, Bombay, per ton	36 5 0	36 10 0

RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	214	1,792
Bombay, by rail and sea	71	..
Karachi, by rail and river	794	715

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	3
Bombay	..	..
Karachi	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—

† Karachi, 26th September—

Per candy (including bags) of 8 mds., i.e. 656 lbs. (approximately).

	Rs. A.
(1) Toria, 9% admixture	117 0
(2) Toria, 3% admixture	..

* Bombay, 29th June—

(1) Brown, Cawnpore, per cwt.	Rs. 18-0 (n).
(2) Yellow, " " " "	23-0 (n).

London, 20th & 27th September—

Rape seed, Toria, per ton £. s. d. 38 10 0

* Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

(n) Nominal.

OILS (VEGETABLE)—**CASTOR OIL—****Market Quotations—*** *Calcutta, 28th September—*

	Per maund f.o.b.
	Rs. A. P.
(1) No. 1 Fine Pale	48 0 0
(2) Liverpool, good seconds	47 8 0
(3) " " thirds	46 6 0

† *Madras—*

	20th Sept.	27th Sept.
Castor Oil, per candy of 500 lbs.	Rs. 175	Rs. 172

COCONUT OIL—**Market Quotations—**‡ *Cochin, 22nd September—*

Cocunut oil—Fair average quality, per candy (654 lbs.).	Rs. 305-8 Ready.
	Rs. 309 One month.

GROUNDNUT OIL—**Market Quotations—**§ *Madras, 29th September—*

Groundnut oil, per candy of 500 lbs.	Rs. 165 Ready.
--------------------------------------	----------------

OILS (MINERAL)—**KEROSENE OIL—****Market Quotations—*** *Calcutta, 28th September—*

	Rs. A. P.
Kerosene (Superior), per tin of 4 gallons	{ 4 11 9 1/2
	{ 4 14 9 1/2
Kerosene (Inferior) " " " "	{ 4 8 0 1/2

PETROL—**Market Quotations—*** *Calcutta, 28th September—*

	Rs. A. P.
Petrol, per Imperial-gallon	2 0 0 ** car-pump.

RICE (not in husk)—

(a) (i) During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)
	1945. 1944.
Arrivals into—	
Calcutta by rail, river and sea	289 4,099

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.
 † Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.
 ‡ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.
 § Supplied by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.
 || Ex-godown.
 ¶ When delivered at dealers' premises.
 ** Inclusive of Provincial Sales Tax.

RICE (not in husk)—contd.

During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)
	1945. 1944.
Exports to foreign countries from—	
Calcutta	
Chittagong	
Bombay	
Karachi	
Madras	

(ii) From 1st January to 2nd June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)
	1945. 1944.
Arrivals into—	
Calcutta by rail, river and sea	198,357 137,372

From 1st January to 2nd June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)
	1945. 1944.
Exports to foreign countries—	
From Calcutta	14,182 28

(b) Market Quotations—* *Calcutta, 28th September—*

(1) Seeta, No. 1 per B. maund	.. †
(2) Ballam, No. 1 per B. maund	.. †
(3) Kalma, No. 1 (mill cleaned) per B. maund	.. †

SHELLAC—**Market Quotations—*** *Calcutta, 28th September—*

T. N. per B. maund	Rs. 71
------------------------------	--------

† *London, 20th & 27th September—*

T. N. Orange, per cwt.	£ s. d. 9 17 6
--------------------------------	-------------------

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—**(a) Despatches—**

During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	Refined and unrefined.	(In cwt.)
	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta by rail, river and sea	500	1,126
" Bombay by rail	570	..
" Karachi " "	318	..

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Being a rationed article, no quotations are available. With effect from the 3rd September 1945, Rice is being supplied by the Government at the following rates :—

	Price ex-Govt. godowns, per maund (including bags) payable by retailers to Govt.
'A' grade Rice	Rs. 23-12-0
'B' grade Rice	Rs. 13-12-0
'C' grade Rice	Rs. 8-12-0

OCT. 4, 1945.]

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—contd.**(b) Imports by sea—**

During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	Java.	Mauri-tius.	Refined. (In cwt.)	Other Europe. Countries.	TOTAL.
Imports into—					
Calcutta					
Bombay					
Karachi					
Madras					
TOTAL, 1945					
" 1944					

(c) Market Quotations—* *Cawnpore, 22nd September—*

	1945. •	1944.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Indian Factory Made—		
First Crystal, per md., ex-factory	{ 16 1 6 to 16 12 6	{ 14 11 6 to 15 6 0
Bahampur, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 8 0	15 1 0
Basti, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 6 0	14 15 0
Marhowrah, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 12 6	15 5 6
Pilibhit, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 5 0	14 14 0
Rosa, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 7 6	15 0 6

(d) Stocks*

	(In bags, 10 bags=1 ton.)
† Calcutta (30th June '45)	25,653 (1st July '44) 29,425
Bombay	33,500 (20th June ") 58,000
Karachi	10,028 (22nd " ") 40,180
Madras	44,548 (1st July ") 13,772

SUGAR, RAW (GUR)—

* Prices (per maund) during week ending 22nd September—

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.

Refining—

(1) Siwa Bazar	
(2) Nellikuppam	

Eating—

(3) Madras	11 2 8 13
(4) Ahmednagar	12 5 16 2
(5) Lyallpur	12 0 8 10
(6) Muzaffarnagar	10 12 7 8
(7) Meerut	.. 8 4
(8) Bhagalpur (second quality)	9 4 7 8
(9) Dacca (best quality)	25 0 30 0

* Supplied by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore.
 † Kidderpore Docks only.

TEA—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)
	1945. 1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta by rail, river and sea	15,275 11,636

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)
	1945. 1944.
Exports by sea—	
From Calcutta	976 3,086
" Chittagong	

(ii) During the three months ending May, 1945 (from all British Indian ports)* :—

	(In-thousands of lbs.)			
	Mar., 1945.	April, 1945.	May, 1945.	July, 1944 to May, 1945.
United Kingdom .	13,495	7,697	5,270	233,099
Iraq	..	..	24	3,524
Iran	13	..	137	10,074
Canada	..	440	..	35,200
United States of America	380	725	..	44,123
Australia	2,534	111	553	12,906
Other Countries .	773	2,330	396	20,415
TOTAL, 1945 .	17,195	11,303	6,380	359,341
" 1944 .	38,854	24,003	27,546	370,035
" 1943 .	25,235	24,990	25,140	346,879

(c) Market Quotations—* *Calcutta, 25th & 26th September—*

	Rs. A. P.
† Sale Average—	
For tea sold for consumption in India, per lb.	0 12 11

WHEAT—**(a) Imports and Exports—**

(i) During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)
	1945. 1944.
Imports into—	
Indian†. Foreign.	Indian†. Foreign.
Calcutta	1,876 19,867 3,334 1
Bombay	 864 ..
Karachi	23 .. 4,342 ..

* Relating to tea, black.

† See also page 44.

‡ In the case of Calcutta and Karachi, the figures present the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay, by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

WHEAT—contd.

(a) Imports and Exports—contd.

During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—			
Calcutta	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..

During week ending 25th August, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—			
From Karachi	..	760	..

(ii) From 1st April to 2nd June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
		Indian*. Foreign.	Indian*. Foreign.
Imports into—			
Calcutta	..	641 49,262	20,566 14,498
Bombay	..	..	22,492 ..
Karachi	..	29,663 ..	63,668 ..

From 1st April to 2nd June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—			
Calcutta	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..

From 1st April to 2nd June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—			
From Karachi	..	2,496	10,145

(b) Market Quotations—

† Bombay, 31st August—

Wheat, per Ind. Md. Rs. 118

Karachi, 23th September—

Punjab White, 5 per cent barley, 3 per cent dirt, 30 per cent red (per candy of 8 mds., i.e., 656 lbs. approximately) ‡

* In the case of Calcutta and Karachi the figures represent the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

† Prices Current Return furnished fortnightly by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

‡ Being a rationed article, no wholesale quotations at Karachi are available, the retail price being As. 4 per seer or Rs. 10 per maund.

WHEAT—concl.

(b) Market Quotations—contd.

Lyallpur, 27th September—

White wheat (1½ per cent dirt, 2 per cent barley), per md., f.o.r. Lyallpur Rs. 9-0-6

Production.—The total production of wheat for 1944-45 is estimated at 10,405,000 tons, as against 9,690,000 tons in 1943-44.

WOOL (RAW)—

Market Quotations—

* Karachi, 26th September—

Kandhar (cleaned) Indian quality Rs. 82
Per md. (82 lbs.)

FREIGHTS.

† Calcutta, 23th September—

	Jute (50 c. ft.) Plus 15%	Linseed (20 cwt.) Surcharge.
	s. d.	s. d.
London \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)
Liverpool \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)
Dundee \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)
Glasgow \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)

† Bombay, 28th September—

	s. d.
Cotton (40 c. ft.)—	
United Kingdom ports	102 0
Antwerp	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..
Trieste, Venice	..
Seed (16 cwt. and over)—	
Linseed, Rape, etc.—	
United Kingdom ports	92 0
Antwerp	..
Marseilles	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..
Trieste, Venice	..
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)—	
Cotton, etc.—	
United Kingdom ports	89 0
Marseilles	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..
Groundnuts—	
United Kingdom ports	98 0

* Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

\$ Less 10% rebate not exceeding 5s. per ton.

(n) Nominal.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS	54	GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUE'S AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—contd.	
NOTES—		Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942 : Discharge of Certain Functions of a Provincial Government in the Chief Commissioners' Provinces other than British Baluchistan	66
Samples for Display in the Show Room of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in East Africa, Mombasa	56	Coffee Market Expansion Rules, 1940 : Amendment	67
TRADE ENQUIRIES	56	Footwear Control Order, 1945 : Amendments	67
WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON	57	Cotton Grading and Marking Rules, 1939 : Draft Amendments	67
RESUMPTION OF TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND FRANCE, ITALY AND BELGIUM	58	Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1945 : Revised Maximum Prices of Vegetable Oil Products	67
ARTICLES FOR WHICH ENQUIRIES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER, ALEXANDRIA, FROM THE MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES	61	Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, to Apply to Certain Tribal Areas subject to Certain Modifications, etc.	68
MONTHLY REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER, ALEXANDRIA, ON NEW MARKETS WITH OPENINGS FOR INDIAN COMMODITIES, MAY 1945	62	Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944 : Maximum Retail Sale Prices of Spare Parts Manufactured by (1) 'Cole Hersee & Co., U. S. A.', (2) 'Budd Wheel Company, U. S. A.', and (3) 'Do-Ray Lamp Co. Inc., U. S. A.'	68
TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, 1939	62	Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944 : Maximum Retail Sale Prices of Locally Manufactured or Rebuilt Batteries	68
MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL	62	Agar Control Order, 1942, Cancelled	68
BOOKS OF REFERENCE—		Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941 : Revised Maximum Prices of Iron and Steel : Amendments	69
Publications received	62	Railway Earnings	69
GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUE'S AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—		Wagon Loadings	69
Resumption of Private Trade with Luxembourg	63	Tonnage Lifted on Class I Railways	70
Enemy Trading and Enemy Property Regulations : Status of Belligerent European Countries	63	Revalidation of Import Licences	70
Enemy Trading : Commercial and Financial Dealings Permitted with the Enemy Firm of the Engineering and Research, Ltd., Bombay	63	Registration of Claims for Compensation	70
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 : Sanctioned Addition to the Landed Cost of Imported Portable Typewriters	63	JUTE INDUSTRY ESSENTIAL STORES CONTROL ORDER, 1945	71
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 : All Dealers in Certain Specified Articles in the Fort and Harbour, Mandvi and Bhuleshwar Wards of Bombay to Mark Selling Price on Each Such Article Exposed for Sale : Amendments	63	TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS—	
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 : Sanctioned Addition to the Landed Cost of Imported Sanitary Fittings	63	British India : Indian Customs Tariff Guide (Third Edition) : Correction List No. 19, Slip No. 1	72
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 : Revised Maximum Selling Prices of Certain Specified Electric Bulbs	64	Kenya and Uganda : Customs Notice to Importers (No. 11 of 1945) : War Risk Insurance Surcharges	72
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Wholesale Price of Certain Specified Cloth : Delegation of Powers	65	WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS	72
Textile Industry (Control of Production) Order, 1945 : Submission of True and Accurate Return relating to the Production of Cloth and Yarn	65	CROP FORECASTS—	
Cotton Cloth (Control of Printing) Order, 1945 : Exemption of every Exporter, Export Wholesaler, and Printer from Certain Specified Restrictions under the Order	66	All-India—	
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Marking and Stamping of Certain Cloth and Yarn with Prices, etc. : Amendment	66	Sugarcane, Groundnut, Sesamum and Wheat	73
		SUMMARY OF CROP FORECASTS	74
		DATA OF TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY AND RAINFALL	75
		TENDER NOTICES	76
		COTTON PRESSING FACTORIES IN AJMER-MERWARA FOR THE SEASON 1945-46	79
		COTTON PRESS RETURNS	80, 82
		UNPRESSED COTTON RETURNS	84
		CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON (PRESSED AND UNPRESSED) IN MILLS IN INDIA	84
		RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA	85
		INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA BY GROUPS OF ARTICLES	86

(Continued on page 56.)

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B. 2680 W. 21-1-46.

1-2, Victoria Road, Mazagon, Bombay, 10.

Telegraphic Address :
"TEAKTIMBER"
Bombay.

MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS.

BANK RATE—

Wednesday evening Reserve Bank of India
3 per cent.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS—

The following Press communiqué, dated the 9th October 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta :—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 9th October 1945. The total amount offered was Rs. 6,01,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-9 per cent were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-14-6 per cent were allotted approximately 9 per cent. The total amount accepted was Rs. 2 crores, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 99-14-6 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received at all centres on Wednesday, the 17th October 1945, up to 11 a.m. (Standard Time). Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 19th October 1945. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 5th October 1945, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 4,41,75,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

SECURITY PRICES—

Calcutta, 10th October—

Government Paper (3½ per cent) Rs. 102-5-0

London, 8th October—

British Conversion (3½ per cent) 106

British War Loan (3½ per cent) 104½

EXCHANGE—

9th October—

Telegraphic Transfer Selling. Buying.

On New York D/D \$100= 1s. 5½d. 1s. 6½d.

London/New York Rs. 332½ Rs. 320½

£4-02½-4-03½

BULLION MARKET—

Gold—

Bombay, 8th October—

Gold (-999 fineness), per tola, spot Rs. 74-9; forward Rs. 74-8.

London, 4th October—

Gold, per fine oz. £8-12-3

BULLION MARKET—contd.

Silver—

Bombay—

8th October—

Silver (-999 fineness), per 100 tolas, spot Rs. 130-8; forward Rs. 130-8.

Silver, Country, ready, per 100 tolas Rs. 126

London, 4th October—

Silver, spot, per fine oz. 44d.

New York, 4th October—

Bar Silver, ready, per oz. 71-11 cents.

STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS AS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 28TH SEPTEMBER 1945—

The following Press communiqué, dated the 6th October 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta :—

	Rs.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	644,79,10,000
2. Time Liabilities in India	256,71,29,000
3. Cash in India—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	30,56,66,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,49,32,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	69,69,000
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	111,16,65,000
5. Advances in India	243,79,47,000
6. Bills Discounted in India	12,86,83,000

Comparative Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

	28-9-45.	21-9-45.	29-9-44.	1-9-39.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	644,79,10	645,55,78	587,80,50	134,36,49
2. Time Liabilities in India	256,71,29	254,22,33	190,88,74	102,24,34
3. Total Cash in India	33,75,87	34,16,45	27,57,26	6,69,92
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	111,16,65	106,11,46	94,71,75	25,17,19
5. Advances in India	246,79,47	249,91,95	204,60,18	101,52,16
6. Bills discounted in India	12,86,83	13,32,55	9,03,11	3,57,29

MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS—contd.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 28th September 1945.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital Paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	20,90,32,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	31,47,000
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin	4,33,000
(a) Government :—		Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
1) Central Government of India	383,44,16,000	(a) Internal	...
2) Government of Burma	95,32,000	(b) External	...
(3) Other Government Accounts	23,42,00,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	3,61,91,000
(b) Banks	111,13,16,000	Balances held abroad*	493,48,46,000
(c) Others	10,16,73,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	...
Bills Payable	2,44,07,000	Other Loans and Advances	...
Other Liabilities	7,88,53,000	Investments	20,84,12,000
		Other Assets	5,22,36,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	549,43,97,000	TOTAL ASSETS	549,43,97,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 28th September 1945.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	20,90,32,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion—		
Notes in circulation	1,141,83,57,000		(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000	
Total Notes issued		1,162,73,89,000	(b) Held outside India	...	
			Sterling Securities	1,042,32,89,000	
			Total of A		1,086,74,32,000
			B.—Rupee Coin		18,15,28,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		57,84,29,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper		...
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,162,73,89,000	TOTAL ASSETS		1,162,73,89,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 93-464 per cent.

Maximum Breeze **INDIA FANS** **Minimum Cost**

INDIA D. C. ROHTAS D. C. RANJIT A. C. ON I. S. D., FOR THE LAST 20 YRS.
BHARAT A. C. TARA D. C. & A. C. Factories :—25, South Road, Entally, CALCUTTA.
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60% SAVING IN CURRENT **INDIA FANS** **ABOUT A QUARTER MILLION FANS IN SERVICE IN INDIA AND ABROAD**

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B. 2746 W. 21-3-46.

Branches : MADRAS, BOMBAY, DELHI, LAHORE, CANNPORE.

CONTENTS.

(Continued from page 53)

PRICES AND TRADE MOVEMENTS—

Bone Meal	87
Cement	87
Coal	87
Coffee	87
Cotton—	
Raw	87
Piecegoods	88
Twist and Yarn	88
Hides and Skins—	
Raw	89
Tanned	89
Iron and Steel	89
Jute—	
Raw	89
Bags	90
Cloth	90
Oilcakes—	
Groundnut Cake	90
Oilseeds—	
Castor Seed	90
Coconuts	90
Copra	90
Cotton Seed	91
Gingelly (Sesamum) Seed	91
Groundnuts	91
Linseed	91
Rape and Mustard Seed	91
Oils (Vegetable)—	
Castor Oil	92
Coconut Oil	92
Groundnut Oil	92
Oils (Mineral)—	
Kerosene Oil	92
Petrol	92
Rice	92
Shellac	92
Sugar—	
Manufactured	92
Raw (Gur)	93
Tea	93
Wheat	93
Wool (Raw)	94
FREIGHTS	94
GRAPHS SHOWING THE TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1945	95-100
Business Notice	iv

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

The following trade enquiries have been received by the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, who will welcome replies to be addressed to him direct by any individual or firm interested.

Firms replying to these enquiries should furnish their bank references with their replies.

Replies to enquiries for more than one commodity should specify in which of them the respondent is interested.

INDIAN—

Graphite.

(II-66) A firm in Ajmer (Rajputana) enquires for purchasers of Graphite in India.

FOREIGN—

Gut Fishing Lines.

(II-67) A firm in Melbourne (Australia) desires to be put in touch with exporters in India of Gut Lines and Imitation Gut Lines for fishing.

SAMPLES FOR DISPLAY IN THE SHOW ROOM OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER IN EAST AFRICA, MOMBASA.

—With the end of war in Europe and in the Pacific the exporters and manufacturers in Europe and America are likely to make vigorous efforts to regain the markets in East Africa which were temporarily lost to them during the war. In order that India does not lag behind in her efforts to retain a fair share of the trade with East Africa in the post-war period, the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Mombasa, should be in possession of fresh samples of Indian products to enable his office to re-organise its commercial publicity programme on a wider scale. A Show Room is attached to that Office where samples of Indian products are in constant display to importers and traders at that end. That office also organises from time to time special displays and exhibitions in important trade centres there. Experience has shown that this form of publicity has had a very stimulating effect on the Indo-East African trade. Manufacturers in India who are interested in the East African market are, therefore, advised to send direct to the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Africa House, Kilindini Road, Mombasa, Kenya, a complete range of samples of their products. The samples should be supplied, free of cost, and all incidental expenses should be borne by the senders. They will be admitted free of import duty in Mombasa. If possible, wholesale price quotations for the products should be marked on each sample sent. The samples of piecegoods should be in lengths of one or two yards each suitable for display in exhibitions.

WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON.

RAINFALL, week ending 7th October.—Widespread with or without thunder in Bihar, east United Provinces, Assam and south Bengal on 1 day and fairly widespread in hills and submontane regions of United Provinces and Assam on 1 day. Local or few showers with or without thunder elsewhere.

South-west monsoon retreating from north Bay of Bengal and North-east monsoon conditions setting in.

Crops. Madras, week ending 22nd September.—Rainfall heavy in Vizagapatam and South Kanara; moderate in East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and Malabar; fair in Guntur, Chingleput, South Arcot and Nilgiris; and light elsewhere. Sowing or transplantation of paddy in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Malabar and of dry crops in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot and Ramnad proceeding. Standing crops generally fair, except in parts of Province. Harvesting of paddy in South Arcot, Chittoor, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara in progress. Outturn reported generally fair to normal, except in parts of North Arcot and Tanjore where poor.

Bihar, week ending 1st October.—Rain fell everywhere except Bihar, Bhagalpur and Madhipura. Fall moderate in Chatra and Dhalbhum and light elsewhere. Condition and prospects of standing crops, on the whole, fair. Transplanting of aghani paddy continued but its progress retarded at places due to want of rain. Harvesting of bhadoi crops continued. Orissa, week ending 1st October.—Rainfall light to moderate at all places, except at Phulbani, where fall heavy. Transplantation of winter paddy continues in Cuttack, Ganjam and Koraput districts and its weeding in progress in Cuttack, Puri and Sambalpur districts. Harvesting of autumn paddy commenced in Cuttack and Puri districts but completed in Ganjam district. Standing crops, including paddy and sugarcane, generally thriving. Some portion of autumn and winter paddy area submerged with flood water likely to be affected in Puri district. Outturn of paddy might be affected in Sambalpur district by weeds which could not be fully uprooted due to inadequate rain in July and August.

Punjab, week ending 1st October.—Rain fell in parts of all districts except Lyallpur and Multan (maximum 18.05" at Nawanshahr, Jullundur district, and minimum 0.05" at Montgomery). Condition of standing crops generally average to good. Some damage to crops reported by excessive rains in Ambala, Ludhiana and Ferozepore districts and by floods in riverain tracts of Ferozepore and Sheikhupura districts. Cotton crops, especially American variety, affected by tela throughout Lyallpur district. United Provinces, week ending 22nd September.—Rainfall general and widespread throughout Province. Stray reports of damage from floods to standing crops in low-lying areas received. Harvesting of kharif crops continued. Condition of standing crops so far generally satisfactory. Prospects of outturn, although favourable so far, dependent on character of season in immediate future. Central Provinces and Berar, week ending 28th September.—Weather became generally clear and warm in latter half of week. Depression, which moved in westerly direction from Nagpur and Chanda districts on 21st, gave heavy and widespread rain in Berar and in Nimar district on 22nd September last. Akola recorded 9.09", Aniraoi 8.47", Buldana 8.20" and Yeotmal 4.00" of rain on that date. Rainfall in rest of Province light to fairly moderate. Standing kharif crops, on the whole, in good condition and present break beneficial to them. Weeding and intercultural operations continued. Harvesting of early paddy in Jubbulpore and Mandla districts commenced. Preparation of land for rabi sowing in full swing. Bombay, week ending 5th October.—Light and irregular showers in parts of Deccan and Kanara. Elsewhere rainfall absent. Fair weather conditions

improving standing crops in Gujarat and north Deccan. Seasonal conditions favourable in north Konkan. Weeding and intercultural continue. Harvesting of early kharif crops progressing in Deccan and Kanara. Paddy crop suffering in west Deccan. Harvesting of early paddy progressing in Konkan. Rabi sowing continued in favoured areas in Kanara and same delayed in east Deccan due to inadequate rains. Rain badly needed in Deccan and Kanara and also up-Ghat tracts of Kanara in Konkan. Sind, week ending 5th October.—Light showers reported in some places. Days and nights cool. Cotton picking progressing. Red-leaf blight and boll-worm attack continued. Low yield expected. Harvesting of paddy commenced. Flying locust swarms visited Dadu. No damage reported. Bengal, week ending 26th September.—Weather condition generally seasonable. Prospects of standing crops satisfactory everywhere except in some west Bengal districts where they are reported not so good as yet. Paddy crop improving with rains. Transplantation of aman seedlings complete. Jute still being harvested. Cultivation for rabi crops begun at places. Assam, dated 8th October.—Weather seasonable and its effects on crops fair. Prospects and outturn of crops fair to good.

Cotton. Bombay, 4th October.—Forward prices continued to hover within narrow range. Indian Cotton Contract January opened at Rs. 409; after touching Rs. 408-8, improved to Rs. 409-12 and finally closed at Rs. 409-8.

Jute. Calcutta, 6th October.—Idle and unchanged. Hessians continued very quiet and prices for forward deliveries being discounted by bazar sellers. Maximum rates being quoted for all deliveries this year. Heavies also easier all round. Ready "B. Twills" quoted at Rs. 66.

Hides and Skins, Tanned. Madras, 4th October:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cow hides, per lb.	1 10 0 to	1 14 0
Sheep skins, per lb.	3 2 0 to	4 0 0
Goat skins, per lb.	2 12 0 to	3 0 0

Shellac. Calcutta, 5th October.—T.N. Rs. 71 per B. Maund. Wheat. Lyallpur, 27th September.—White Rs. 9-0-6 per maund f.o.r.

Tea. Fifteenth Tea Sale, Calcutta, 2nd and 3rd October.—613 packages Green Tea at average price As. 15-0, 12,928 packages other sorts at average price As. 12-3 and 13,471 packages Dust at average price As. 12-8 sold for consumption in India. Market showed further decline, rates for broken grades being lower, by 6 to 9 pies and those of Fannings by 9 pies to 1 anna. Broken Orange Pekoes in some cases steadier but usually eased by 3 to 6 pies. Well-made leaf grades and Orange Fannings with tip unchanged in price. Steadier tone prevailed for better types of Green Teas but irregular and stalky types showed downward tendency. Market for Dusts irregular with prices firm to occasionally 3 pies dearer. Best sorts very firm.

Reserve Bank Rate unchanged at 3 per cent.

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SHEIKH ROAD, C.P.O. SQUARE, THE MALL, LAHORE.

RESUMPTION OF TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND FRANCE, ITALY AND BELGIUM.

It has been announced that commercial and financial dealings with persons and concerns in France and Belgium are now permitted subject to export, import and financial regulations in force in British India or in those countries. It is expected that trading with Italy on private account will also be permitted shortly. At present, however, business correspondence with that country is restricted to the ascertaining of facts and the exchange of information.

Names of commercial concerns in Italy and France as well as in certain neutral countries in Europe which, it is understood, would be in a position to take up business with India, are given below :—

Italy.

BOOKS—

Libreria Internazionale Enrico Hoepli—Galleria Piazza Colonna, Roma.

BRYER PIPES—

Fabbrica Italian Pipe Radica—Pontedera (Pisa).

CITRIC ACID—

Arenella Soc. It. per l'Industria—Via Cardinal Massaia 189, Palermo (Sicily).
Ditta G. A. Bosurgi—Messina.

CORKS—

Ditta De Angelis—Via Basento 21 Roma.

LADIES HOSIERY—

Calzificio Goffredo Passigli—Via Gaetano Milanesi 22, Florence.

MACHINES FOR PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES—

Societa Anonima Nebiolo—Via Poli 29, Roma.

MERCURY—

Societa Anonima Monte Amiata—Via Regina Elena 47, Roma.
Stabilimento Minerario del Sielo S.A.—Via Guido d'Arezzo 32, Roma.
S. I. A. Mercurio—Via Guido d'Arezzo 401, Roma.

POSTCARDS, PRINTS, ARTISTIC PHOTOS—

S. A. Alinari—Via dei Condotti 20A, Roma.
Anderson, S. A.—Piazza di Spagna 5, Roma.
Ernesto Richter—Via Nazionale 185, Roma.

JUNIPER BERRIES—

Fratelli Carapelli S. A.—Via dei Pescioni 12, Firenze.
Torquato Fabbi e Figli—Asciano (Siena).
Ditta Guido Romagnani—Arezzo.

SULPHUR—

Bombrini, Parodi e Delfini—Corso Umberto I, 267, Roma.

WINES—

Cantine Ricasoli—Broglio in Chianti (Siena).
Martini e Rossi S. A. (Vermouth)—Via Principe Amedeo 150, Roma.

TARTARIC ACID—

L'Appula S. A. Industrie Chimiche Italiana—Barletta (Bari).

ESSENTIAL OILS AND ESSENCES—

"AREBELLA" Soc. It. per l'industria dell'acido citrico e affini—Via Cardinal Massaia 189, Palermo (Sicily).
Baller—Viale S. Martino 8, Messina (Sicily).
Bosurgi S. A.—Messina (Sicily).
Amasso Bergamotto—Reggio Calabria.
Paolo Vilardi—Reggio Calabria.

WINES AND VERMOUTH—

C. B. Carpano—Corso Vittorio Emanuel 64, Torino.
Cenzano Francesco & Co.—Via XXIV Maggio 7, Torino.
F. Lli Cora—Via Bertola 11, Torino.
F. Lli Gancia—Canelli (Asti).
Martini & Rossi—Corso Vittorio Emanuele 42, Torino.
Casa Vinicola Barone Ricasoli—Via Maggio 7, Firenze.
I. L. Ruffino S. A.—Chianti Ruffini—Via Corsica 12, Brescia.
Marcello Cirillo—Cernigola—(Bari).

SILK THREADS AND SILK SHREDS—

Riccardi & Lorenzo Banfi S. A.—Via Brera 9, Milano.
S. A. Pietro Gavazzi—Via Solferino 1, Milano.
Sete Cucirino Riunite S. A.—Via Monterosa 15, Milano.
S. A. Filatura e Torcitura Seta Bergamasca—Via Solferino 7, Milano.
S. A. Torcitura do Borgomanero—Via Solferino, 19, Milano.

SILKS—

S. A. Gutermann—Perosa Argentina (Torino).
S. A. Filatura Cascami di Seta—Via S. Valeria 1, Milano.
S. A. Industriale Serica—Via Cusani 14, Milano.
S. A. Tessitura Della Seta Testa & Co.—Romentino (Novara).
S. A. Magnoni & Tedeschi—Corso Re Umberto 5 Bis, Torino.
Tessiture Seriche Bernasconi S. A.—Cernobbio (Como).
S. A. Seterie Ravasi—Piazza Vittorio 2, Como.
Manifattura Tosi S. A.—Corso XX Settembre 23, Busto Arsizio (Varese).

FELT HATS—

Borsalino Giuseppe & Figlio S. A.—Alessandria.
S. A. Barbisio & Co.—Sagliano Micca (Vercelli).

STRAW HATS—

Bruno Margioni O.—Via S. Galliano 78-80, Firenze.
Giulio Corti & F. Loo-Signa (Firenze).
F. Lli Andrei—Via P. Nenciolini 4, Lastra a Signa (Firenze).

CAPS—

M. Becchio & Co.—Via Guastalla 7 Bis, Torino.
Pellizzoni & Riva—Via Edison 8, Monza (Milano).
Indri Giuseppe fu Giovanni—Via Niccolo Tommaso 5, Padova.
I.P.A.—Montappone (Ascoli Piceno).

ANTIQUES—

Ugo Jandolo—(Auctions) Via Regina Elena, Palazzo Barberini, Roma.
Adams & Co., Ltd. Export—Via Romana 30, Firenze.
Galleria Sangiorgio di Giorgio Sangiorgio, Via Ripetta 117, Roma.

ARTISTIC BRONZES—

Catella F. Lli Ditta do Catella Oreste—Corso Montevicchio 27 Torino.
S. A. Antonio Frilli—Via dei Fossi 4 C.P. 157, Firenze.
S.A.G. Giocchetti & Co.—Via Tiburtina 140, Roma.
Giovanni Ascione & Figlio—Torre Del Greco, Napoli.
Dinelli Figli—Pietrasanta (Lucca).
Umberto Matteoni—Pietrasanta (Lucca).

Oct. 11, 1945.]

ARTISTIC OBJECTS IN GENERAL—

Corradini Cav. Alessandro—Via Rialto 27, Bologna.
Bruno Bearzi—Fonderia artistica fiorentina—Via Manfredo Fanti 13, Firenze.
Fausti & Martini—Via dei Renai 4, Firenze.
R. Schenk & Co.—Piazza (Vittorio Emanuele 1, Firenze).
Casa D'arte F. Lli Paoletti—Via Serragli 13, Firenze.

BUTTONS—

Societa' Commissionaria Di Importazione e di Esportazione—Via S. Vittorio 39, Milano.
Bottonificio Italiano Giovanni Finazzi di Bergamo.

TOYS—

S.A. Lenci—Via Cassini 7, Torino.
"A.L.M.A."—Via E. Crotti 5, Cremona.
Ind. Naz Giocattoli Automatici Padova "Ingap"—Via Bassanello 24, Padova.
Raffaele Giordani—Via dell'Arca 52, Bologna.

MERCURY—

Soc. An. Mineraria Argus—Via Romagnosi 3, Milano.
Stab. Mineraria Del S. Iele S.A.—Piazza Carlo Alberto 1, Livorno.
Monte Amiata—Via Regina Elena 47, Roma.
S.I.A.M. Soc. It. An Mercurio—Via Guido d'Arezzo 401, Roma.

RAW MARBLE AND ALABASTER—

Soc. Gen. Marmi E Pietre D'Italia—Via Cavour 45, Carrara.
Soc. An. Marmo Nero D'Italia—Via Vitt. Ghislandi 57, Bergamo.
Cav. Cesare Magnani—Aversa (Carrara).
Montecatini Soc. Industria Mineraria e Chimica—Via Principe Umberto 18, Milano.

FINISHED MARBLE AND ALABASTER—

Silvio Berengan—Piazzetta Grimaldi 5/7 rossi, Genova.
S.A. Marmi Artistici & Bronzi Antonio Frilli—Via dei Fossi 4, Firenze.
Umberto Bacci—Querceta (Lucca).

NON-METALLIC MINERALS—

Soc. Gen. Marmi e Pietre D'Italia—Via Cavour 45, Carrara.
Montecatini—Via Principe Umberto 18, Milano.
Soc. Marmifera Italiana Henaux—Querceta Di Serravezza (Lucca).

SULPHUR—

Unione Raffinerie Siciliane S.A.—Catania.
Enti Zolfi Siciliani—Palermo.
Montecatini—Via Principe Umberto 18, Milano.

INORGANIC CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—

F. Lli Lavo—Galleria Mazzini 3/3, Genova.
Montecatini—Via Principe Umberto 18, Milano.

ORGANIC CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—

Montecatini—Via Principe Umberto 18, Milano.

MEDICAL PRODUCTS AND SPECIALITIES—

Istituto Biologico Chemioterapico Torinese—Via Crescentino 25, Torino.
S.S. Carlo Erba—Via Imbonati 24, Milano.

MEDICAL PRODUCTS AND SPECIALITIES—*contd.*

Dr. Zambelletti S.A.—Via Linneo 12/14, Milano.
Istituto Nazionale Medico Sironi—Via Casilina 125, Roma.

NATURAL COLOURING MATERIALS—

Kasser Meyer & Co.—Via Bagnetti 5, Leghorn.
Cave di Terra di Siena Delle Mazzarelli Rotellini D'Antonio—Siena.
Zanke A. & Figli—Via Trento 8, Trieste.

DRIED FRUIT—

Misberna S.A.—Via Calefatti 6, Bari.
Lagiola Luigi—Via P. Amedeo 82 A, Bari.
Matrolonardo Giuseppe Figli S.A.—Bari.
Ladisa & Co.—Bari.
Rubino F. Lli di Filippo—Triggiano.
Besana Emilio & Co.—Corso Umberto 1, 22, Napoli.
Petranga Santo & F.—Catania.
Ritter J.—Catania.
Miceli Aini & Co.—Catania.
Boccadifusco Giovanni—Siracusa.
Nastasi Lorenzo—Avola.
Jun Mario—Palermo.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AGENTS—

Ferrari & Gugghenheim—Via S. Giacomo 29, Napoli.
S.A.C.I.E.R. Soc. Anonima Commissionaria Importazione e Esportazione Rappresentanze—Via Crescenzo 2, Roma.
S.A. Samarengo—Piazza Corridoni 8, Genova.
Soc. Commissionaria di Importazione e di Esportazione—Via S. Vittorio 39, Milano.

FINISHED AND SEMI-FINISHED BRIAR WOOD PIPES—

Ditta Arnaldo Sabbadini—Via Castelfidardo 34, Rome.
Sala (Societa Anonima Lavorazione Abbozzi—Castelnuovo Valle (Salerno).
Sulfare and Gulli—Reggio Calabria.
Wassmuth—Via Cairolo, Livorno.
Fabbrica Italiana Pipe Radica—Pontedera (Pisa).

MACHINERY FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ALIMENTARY PASTES (SPAGHETTI, ETC.)—

S.A.I.M.A.—Via Enrico Toti 5, Genova.
S/A Off. Mecc. Enrico Battaglion—Via Simone Mayr 12, Bergamo.
Roberto Meli—Via B.G. Moroni 85, Bergamo.
S/A Luigi Baroni—Ripa Ticinese 99, Milano.
Dott. Ing. M. & G. Braibanti—Galleria del Corso 2, Milano.
Soc. It. F. Lli Buhler—Via Goldoni 17, Milano.
Moriondo & C.—Via Soperga 16, Milano.
Francesco Costa—Via C. Bracci 5/7, Bologna.
Costruz. Mecc. A. & C. Rossi—Via Trieste 5, Parma.
Reggiane Off. Mecc. It S/A—Via Ramazzini 27, Reggio Emilia.
Costruz. Mecc. Gaetano Cantini—Via Sebastiano Ciampi, Pistoia.
S.A. Costruz. Mecc. & Fonderia Vincenzo Soriento & Figli—Salerno.
Amenduni & Co., Via Napoli 266, Bari.
F. Lli Biriaco di Giuseppe—Via Compafranco 44, Catania.

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B. 2586 W. 20-10-45.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER, ALEXANDRIA, ON NEW MARKETS WITH OPENINGS FOR INDIAN COMMO- DITIES, MAY 1945.

The importers are naturally anxious to obtain goods from abroad. Increasing quantities of certain lines arrived here but were not sufficient to meet the requirements of the consumers. There is a widespread impression around here that with her rapid and extensive industrialisation, India must be in a position to supply most of the requirements of this area. Many of the enquiries are, however, for the post-war trade, as the importers realize that there is no likelihood of their obtaining supplies from India at the present moment. It is, therefore, suggested that the exporters in India handle these enquiries in such a way that the interest of the importers here is maintained till actual transactions become possible.

TRADE ENQUIRIES AND OPENINGS.

The following enquiries were received during May 1945 :—

Egypt.—Cotton piecegoods, woollen piecegoods, rayon piecegoods, dried apricots, tamarind, pig iron, iron and steel castings, pipes (steel), pipes (sanitary), water tanks and tiles.

Sudan.—Cair ropes, canvas, iron anchors and cotton sailcloth.

Palestine.—Cotton piecegoods, haberdashery, toys, stationery, paper, linseed oil and castor oil.

Syria.—Jute manufactures, cotton (raw) and spices.

Iraq.—Cotton piecegoods, glassware, chinaware, hosiery, oils (general), jute manufactures, blankets, underwears, towels, safety matches, building materials, graphite and iron and steel.

TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, 1939.

In continuation of the statement published in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 28th September 1944 (page 376), the following final statement showing the imports of Raw Cotton into the United Kingdom from India and of Cotton Piecegoods into India from the United Kingdom, is published for general information with reference to Article 10 of the United Kingdom—India Trade Agreement, 1939 :—

Net imports of raw cotton into the United Kingdom from India during the 'Cotton Year' ending 31st December 1944	Bales of 392 lbs. 276,607
Gross Imports of cotton piecegoods into India from the United Kingdom during the period 1st April 1944 to 31st March 1945	Yards. 5,940,077
Re-exports of cotton piecegoods of United Kingdom origin from India during the same period	62,649
Net Imports of cotton piecegoods into India from the United Kingdom during the 'Cotton Piecegoods Year' ending 31st March 1945	5,877,428

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MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL.

Indian Market Report.

Calcutta, 8th October—

Quotations for Linseed Oil—

Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Raw) Rs. 32-0-0
per md. loose.

Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Boiled) Rs. 35-0-0
per md. loose.

Summary of Market Conditions.—Prices in the linseed market have remained firm throughout the week with a steady undertone. Arrivals to this centre have continued on a small scale in fulfilment of earlier contracts. Neither buyers nor sellers are desirous of making any forward commitments owing to the uncertainty still prevailing regarding exports from Bihar. Trading has been very restricted mainly in ready goods.

Bombay, 5th October—

Quotation for Linseed Oil—

Linseed Oil Rs. 11-4-0
per quarter.

[N. B.—No stock figures are available.]

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The following publications have been received and may be seen in the Commercial Library attached to the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

Indian Publications—

Indian Central Cotton Committee Technological Laboratory.—
Technological Bulletin, Series A, No. 61 (October 1944):
Technological Reports on Trade Varieties of Indian Cottons, 1944,
by Nazir Ahmad, O.B.E., Ph.D., F. Inst. P., Director, Technological
Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay (price Re. 1-8); Technological
Bulletin, Series A, No. 62 (November 1944): Technological Reports
on Standard Indian Cottons, 1944, by Nazir Ahmad, O.B.E., Ph.D.
F. Inst. P., Director, Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay
(price Re. 1-8); Technological Bulletin, Series B, No. 33 (April
1944): The Bleaching of Cellulose in Linters, by Dr. L. Thoria
Dr. Ing. (Germany) (price Re. 1).

Oct. 11, 1945.]

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63



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GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUE'S AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

RESUMPTION OF PRIVATE TRADE WITH LUXEMBOURG—

The following Press communiqué, dated the 14th September 1945, has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce :—

Luxembourg is no longer enemy territory under the Defence of India Rules. Persons and concerns in India can now carry on private trade with persons and concerns in Luxembourg subject to the existing export, import, financial and postal regulations in force in this country.

ENEMY TRADING AND ENEMY PROPERTY REGULATIONS: STATUS OF BELLIGERENT EUROPEAN COUNTRIES—

The following Press communiqué, dated the 22nd September 1945, has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce :—

The Central Government has issued a notification* under the Defence of India Rules declaring belligerent countries in Europe, namely Germany including Austria and Memel, Italy (including Sicily and other Islands under her sovereignty) and Albania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Finland and Roumania as enemy territories for purposes of Enemy Trading and Enemy Property regulations. It is accordingly an offence under the said Rules to carry on any commercial, financial or other intercourse or dealings with persons and concerns in those countries. Business correspondence restricted to ascertaining facts and exchanging information is, however, permissible with these countries excepting Germany including Austria and Memel, Hungary and Albania.

ENEMY TRADING: COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DEALINGS PERMITTED WITH THE ENEMY FIRM OF THE ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH, LTD., BOMBAY—

The following Notification [No. 93(25)-E.T.(A)/45, dated the 29th September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce :—

With reference to sub-rules (1) and (3) of rule 104 of the Defence of India Rules, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 93(14)-E.T.(A)/43, dated the 16th October 1943†, the Central Government is pleased—

(1) to permit all persons to have commercial and financial dealings with the enemy firm of The Engineering & Research, Ltd., Bombay, and

(2) to direct that the trading activities of the said firm shall be confined to countries within the British Empire and the United States of America.

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 27th September 1945, page 51.
† See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 28th October 1943, page 81.



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B. 2810 WS. 20-12-45.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: SANCTIONED ADDITION TO THE LANDED COST OF IMPORTED PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(101)/45-CG(CS), dated the 14th September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

It is hereby notified for public information that in pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance XXXV of 1943), and for the purpose of determining, under clause (b) of the said sub-section, the maximum retail sale price of any imported portable typewriter, I have sanctioned the addition to the landed cost thereof, of a sum representing 75 per cent of that landed cost.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: ALL DEALERS IN CERTAIN SPECIFIED ARTICLES IN THE FORT AND HARBOUR, MANDVI AND BHULESHWAR WARDS OF BOMBAY TO MARK SELLING PRICE ON EACH SUCH ARTICLE EXPOSED FOR SALE: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(104)/45-CG(CS), dated the 19th September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1A) of Section 11 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance XXXV of 1943), I hereby direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Controller General's Notification No. 1/2(60)/45-CG(CS), dated the 12th June 1945*, namely :—

In the said notification—
(1) In clause (1) after the words "or Gujarathi" the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided that where the article is sold in bundles or boxes or packets, the marking may be made on the bundle, or box, or packet, as the case may be; and if owing to the size or material of any article it is impracticable to make any marking thereon, the marking may be made on a paper label pasted on the article".

(2) In clause (2) after the words "the alphabetical order" the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to any dealer to whom an exemption therefrom is granted in writing by the Controller General".

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: SANCTIONED ADDITION TO THE LANDED COST OF IMPORTED SANITARY FITTINGS—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(107)/45-CG(CS), dated the 29th September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

Whereas it has been reported to me by dealers carrying on business in imported sanitary fittings that, in respect of sales of

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 12th July 1945, pages 53-54.

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B. 2757 W. 9-4-46.

such articles made by them, the addition to the landed cost allowed by the normal trade practice in force on the 31st August 1939, exceeded 20 per cent thereof:

In pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance XXXV of 1943), and with reference to clause (b) of that sub-section, I hereby sanction the addition of 70 per cent to the landed cost of the article for the purpose of determining the maximum price.

Provided that where the article is sold to a dealer the seller shall allow a discount of not less than 20 per cent of the specified price.

Provided further that the seller may charge, in addition to the price, the actual packing charges not exceeding 10 per cent of that price.

Provided further that, where the article is delivered elsewhere than at a port, the seller may also add to the maximum price a sum equal to the actual freight from the nearest port to the place of sale and the octroi duty actually paid in respect of that article.

Provided further that where the article is sold by a dealer carrying on business at a hill station specified in Schedule II annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies No. F. 22(101)-AP/44, dated the 10th June 1944*, the seller may make an additional charge of 5 per cent. of the price of the article.

C. C. DESAI,
Controller General of Civil Supplies.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: REVISED MAXIMUM SELLING PRICES OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED ELECTRIC BULBS—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(92)/45-CG(CS), dated the 29th September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1943), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the maximum price which a producer or dealer may charge in respect of any electric bulb of the size and type specified in columns 2 and 3 of the Schedule hereto appended, shall be—

(1) In the case of Elmi locally produced lamps, viz., Cosmos,

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 22nd June 1944, pages 335-36.

Crompton, Mazda, Osram, Phillips, Royal, Ediswan, and Siemens, at the rates specified in the corresponding entry in—

(a) column 4 of the Schedule where the bulbs are sold by the producer to any dealer; and

(b) column 5 where the bulbs are sold retail:

(2) In the case of any bulb imported from the U. K. or a bulb made in India other than of the make specified in clause (1) above at the rates specified in the corresponding entry in—

(a) column 6 of the Schedule where the bulbs are sold by the importer or producer to any dealer; and

(b) column 7 where the bulbs are sold retail.

Provided that where the sale is made by a wholesale dealer to a retail dealer, the maximum price chargeable shall be the maximum retail price specified in column 5 or column 7, as the case may be, reduced by 15 per cent.

Provided secondly that the seller may add to the maximum price an amount equivalent to the amount of the sales tax, terminal tax or other local cess or tax actually paid by him in respect of such bulb or as the case may be the proportionate part thereof.

Provided thirdly that a dealer carrying on business at a hill station specified in Schedule II annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. F. 22 (101)-AP/44, dated the 10th June 1944*, may make an additional charge not exceeding 5 per cent of the maximum price specified above.

Provided fourthly, that this notification shall come into force in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. 1/2(27)/45-CG(CS), dated the 23rd April 1945†, with effect from 1st November 1945 in relation to all sales other than retail sales and 15th November 1945 in relation to retail sales.

Explanation 1.—The prices specified in columns 4 and 6 are prices F.O.R. by goods train any railway station in India at the buyer's option.

Explanation 2.—The prices specified in the Schedule apply only in relation to general lighting service type lamps of the standard voltage ranging from 110 to 120 volts and 220 to 250 volts having clear or inside frosted (pearl) glass bulbs, and are not applicable to coloured lamps of non-standard voltages with special finish or manufactured specially to meet the purchaser's particular requirements.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 22nd June 1944, pages 335-36.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 3rd May 1945, page 137.

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SCHEDULE.

Maximum Selling Price.

Serial No.	Size.	Type.	Maximum Selling Price.			
			Product's issue price to dealers per dozen pieces.	Maximum retail price per piece.	Imported or Producer's issue price to dealers per dozen pieces.	Maximum retail price per piece.
			R.S. A. P.	R.S. A. P.	R.S. A. P.	R.S. A. P.
1	5 Watt	Vacuum	..	..	14 1 0	1 9 0
2	10 "	"	..	..	12 6 0	1 6 0
3	15 "	"	9 2 0	1 0 0	11 14 6	1 5 0
4	20 "	"	10 6 0	1 2 0	11 14 6	1 5 0
5	25 "	"	9 2 0	1 0 0	11 14 6	1 5 0
6	30 "	"	11 4 0	1 4 0	11 14 6	1 5 0
7	40 "	"	9 13 0	1 1 0	12 12 0	1 7 0
8	50 "	"	..	..	14 1 0	1 9 0
9	60 "	"	9 13 0	1 1 0	14 1 0	1 9 0
10	80 "	Gasfilled	..	..	15 3 0	1 11 0
11	40 "	"	10 14 0	1 2 0	14 4 0	1 9 0
12	60 "	"	11 12 0	1 4 0	15 5 3	1 11 0
13	75 "	"	14 13 0	1 11 0	19 0 6	2 2 0
14	100 "	"	16 6 0	1 14 0	21 9 0	2 6 0
15	150 "	"	28 14 0	3 3 0	38 8 3	4 4 0
16	200 "	"	43 10 0	4 14 0	57 10 6	6 7 0
17	300 "	"	60 0 1	6 10 0	79 10 3	8 14 0

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: WHOLESALE PRICE OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED CLOTH: DELEGATION OF POWERS—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(29)/45, dated the 17th September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 21 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby authorise each of the officers specified in column 1 of the Table below to discharge on my behalf the function under clause 10(b) of the said Order to specify the maximum wholesale prices of cloth in relation to sales referred to in clause (3) of my Notification No. T.C. (17)/45, dated the 1st February 1945*, being sales made by dealers carrying on business within the territories specified in the corresponding entry number in column 2 of the said Table.

TABLE.

1	2
1. Provincial Textile Controller, Bombay.	Province of Bombay
2. Provincial Textile Commissioner, Madras.	Province of Madras
3. Assistant Director of Civil Supplies (Cloth) and Under Secretary to Government, Supplies and Transport Departments, Lahore.	The Punjab Province
4. Director of Civil Supplies, Sind, Karachi.	Province of Sind
5. Provincial Textile Controller, United Provinces, Cawnpore.	United Provinces
6. Cloth Controller, Bihar, Patna.	Province of Bihar
7. Director General of Consumer Goods Bengal, Calcutta.	Province of Bengal
8. Provincial Textile and Yarn Commissioner, C. P. and Berar, Nagpur.	Central Provinces and Berar
9. Additional Secretary to the Government of Assam, L.S.G. (Industries) Department, Shillong.	Province of Assam
10. Provincial Textile Commissioner, Peshawar.	North-West Frontier Province
11. Controller of Supply and Transport, Orissa, Cuttack.	Province of Orissa
12. Director of Civil Supplies, Quetta.	Province of British Baluchistan
13. Yarn Commissioner, Ajmer.	Province of Ajmer-Merwara
14. Director of Civil Supplies, Delhi.	Province of Delhi
15. Assistant Commissioner, Mercara.	Province of Coorg

TEXTILE INDUSTRY (CONTROL OF PRODUCTION) ORDER, 1945: SUBMISSION OF TRUE AND ACCURATE RETURN RELATING TO THE PRODUCTION OF CLOTH AND YARN—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(30)/45, dated the 29th September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause all of the Textile Industry (Control of Production) Order, 1945, I hereby

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 8th February 1945, page 137.

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TRADE MARK
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direct every producer to submit to the Textile Commissioner, CY(PR) Section, Shahibag House, Ballard Estate, Bombay:—

(1) on or before the 30th September 1945, a true and accurate return relating to his production of cloth and yarn for each of the months of June, July and August 1945, in the form appended hereto;

(2) on or before the 15th October 1945, and on the 15th day of every succeeding month a true and accurate return relating to his production of cloth and yarn for the preceding month in said Form.

FORM CY(PR)MP.

Return for the month of 194

NAME OF MILL REGIONAL AREA

Texmark No. Total days (with shift or shifts) worked.

I—YARN.

Counts spun—Single & Folded Production in lbs. in each count

Total yarn produced in lbs.

II—CLOTH.

Utility Section Non-Utility Section Total

- No. of sorts
- Total Production in yards
- Total production in lbs.
- Production in yards of dhoties
- Production in yards in sarees
- Average pick worked during the month.
- Average pick fixed under Rationalisation Programme with the Panel Member.
- Total production in yards in same month last year.
- Total production in lbs. in same month last year.

NOTE.—Defence service materials should be included in the non-Utility range while Standard Cloth should be included in the Utility Range.

III—PROCESSING.

- Total number of yards printed.....
- Total quantity of cloth dyed (in lbs.).....
- Total number of yards bleached (for sale in bleached condition).....Lbs.....Bleached.

Date Signature

COTTON CLOTH (CONTROL OF PRINTING) ORDER, 1945: EXEMPTION OF EVERY EXPORTER, EXPORT WHOLESALE, AND PRINTER FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED RESTRICTIONS UNDER THE ORDER—

The following Notification No. T.C.(31)/45, dated the 17th September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 11 of the Cotton Cloth (Control of Printing) Order, 1945, I hereby exempt every exporter, export wholesaler, and printer from the restrictions specified in clause 9 of the said Order in so far as these restrictions apply in relation to cloth for export.

2. Nothing in this permission shall be construed as authorising any exporter, export wholesaler or printer to print or cause to be printed—

- any cloth other than cloth for export; and
- any cloth in contravention of any clause of the Order other than clause 9.

3. For the purpose of this Permission—

(i) "export wholesaler" means a dealer holding a licence granted by the Textile Commissioner under clause 2A of the Cloth and Yarn (Export Control) Order, 1945; and

(ii) "cloth for export" means cloth intended for export—

- held by an exporter against a valid quota licence or an export quota for the purpose of export; and
- purchased and held by an export wholesaler in pursuance of his licence for purposes of sale to an exporter.

M. K. VELLODI, Textile Commr.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: MARKING AND STAMPING OF CERTAIN CLOTH AND YARN WITH PRICES, ETC.: AMENDMENT—

A further amendment to Notification No. 34.Tex.A(15)2/43, dated the 31st December 1943, of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies (an extract from which appeared in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 10th February 1944, pages 135-36), has been published in Part I (Section 1) of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 29th September 1945, under Notification No. T.C.(2)93/45, dated the 29th September 1945, of that Department.

COFFEE MARKET EXPANSION ACT, 1942: DISCHARGE OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS OF A PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT IN THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS' PROVINCES OTHER THAN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN—

The following Notification [No. 55(27)-F.P./45, dated the 29th September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 94 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the functions of a Provincial Government under sub-section (2) of section 40 of the Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942 (VII of 1942)*, shall, in the Chief Commissioners' Provinces other than British Baluchistan, be discharged by the Chief Commissioners.

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 12th March 1942, pages 657-63.

Trade enquiries are invited for:—
Zinc, Electrolytic Zinc, Copper Sheets, Copper Nickel Sheets, Copper Wire, Steel Sheets, Iron Sheets, Phosphor Bronze, Aluminium Sheets and Tubing, Duraluminium Sheets and Mercury, Checker Brand Pharmaceutical Products and Specialities, Soldering Fluids and Pastes, Tinning and Soldering Compounds, Screw plugs, Case Hardening Compounds, Brazing and Welding Compounds and Sulphonated Castor Oil, Disinfectants and Water Softening and Boiler Descaling Compounds of finest quality.

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COFFEE MARKET EXPANSION RULES, 1940: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 55(28)-F.P./45, dated the 29th September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48 of the Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942 (VII of 1942), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Coffee Market Expansion Rules, 1940*, namely:—

In rule 5 of the said Rules, sub-rule (a) shall be renumbered as sub-rule (a) (i) and after the sub-rule as so renumbered the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"(ii) power to check the composition of blends manufactured by different roasters and to issue certificates to them indicating the composition and to inspect himself, or to authorise his subordinate officers to inspect any roasting establishment and to examine accounts and records of any such establishment and to collect samples of blends for inspection."

FOOTWEAR CONTROL ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENTS—

Further amendments to the Footwear Control Order, 1945 (see the notice in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 22nd February 1945, page 198), have been published in Part I (Section 1) of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 29th September 1945, under Notification No. 1(1)F/45, dated the 14th September 1945, of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies.

COTTON GRADING AND MARKING RULES, 1939: DRAFT AMENDMENTS—

The draft of certain amendments to the Cotton Grading and Marking Rules, 1939†, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937), has been published in Part I (Section 1) of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 29th September 1945, under Notification No. F. 18-3/45-A, dated the 17th September 1945, of the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th November 1945, and any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

* See the notice in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 2nd January 1941, page 7.

† See the notice in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 30th November 1939, page 717.

VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTS CONTROL ORDER, 1945: REVISED MAXIMUM PRICES OF VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTS—

The following Notification [No. 6-VP(2)/45, dated the 22nd September 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Food:—

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by sub-clause (1) of clause 6 of the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1945, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Food No. 6-VP(2)/45, dated the 23rd June 1945*, I hereby fix as follows the maximum prices at which vegetable oil products may be sold with effect from 1st October 1945:—

Locality of sale.	Maximum price per lb. net of vegetable oil product.		
	When sold by producer or producer's distributing agent in large packs.	When sold by any other person.	
		In large packs.	Loose in small quantities.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Bombay town and suburbs	0 8 6	0 9 3	0 10 0
2. Bombay Province (excluding Bombay town and suburbs), Madras, the Central Provinces and Berar, Coorg and Panth-Piploda	0 9 0	0 9 9	0 10 6
3. The Punjab, the United Provinces, the North-Western Frontier Province, Bihar, Sind, Baluchistan, Delhi and Ajmer	0 9 6	0 10 3	0 11 0
4. Bengal, Assam and Orissa	0 9 9	0 10 6	0 11 3

NOTE.—"Large packs" are packs (in producer's original sealed container) containing not less than 35 lbs. net of the product.

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 5th July 1945, page 7.

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II

Description.	Maximum price per pack of vegetable oil products when sold in small packs.	
	Wholesale.	Retail.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Packs containing 10 lbs.	7 4 0	7 10 0
" " 9 lbs.	6 10 0	6 15 6
" " 5 lbs.	3 13 9	4 1 0
" " 3 lbs.	2 8 6	2 10 6
" " 2 lbs.	1 9 6	1 11 0
" " 1 lb.	0 13 0	0 13 9

NOTE.—The maximum prices specified above under I and II are inclusive of freight, but exclusive of octroi, terminal tax and other similar local taxes and also of sales tax.

When any such tax is paid whether by the Manufacturer, his distributing agent, a wholesaler or a retailer the maximum price as fixed above in respect of any transaction may be increased by an amount equal to the total of the taxes so paid at or before that transaction, and may after the increase be rounded off to the nearest price.

V. SAHAY,
Vegetable Oil Products Controller.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945. TO APPLY TO CERTAIN TRIBAL AREAS, SUBJECT TO CERTAIN MODIFICATIONS, ETC.—

The following Notification (No. 27-W., dated the 26th September 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the External Affairs Department :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, as applied to the tribal areas specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the External Affairs Department Nos. 6-W and 27-W, dated the 14th February* and the 6th June 1944†, respectively, the Central Government is pleased to apply the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, to the said areas subject to any amendments to which it is for the time being subject in British India and to the following modifications, namely :—

- (1) Clauses 4 to 9 shall be omitted.
- (2) In clauses 10 and 11, the words, brackets and figures "Subject to the provisions of sub-clause (3) of clause 9" shall be omitted.
- (3) The proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 13 shall be omitted.
- (4) References to the Provincial Government shall be construed as references to the Agent to the Governor-General exercising jurisdiction in the said areas.

(5) Any Court or authority may construe the provisions of the said Order with such modifications not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before that Court or authority.

SCHEDULE.

1. Such of the Baluch tribal areas beyond the western border of the Dera Ghazi Khan District of the Punjab as are not included in the Baluchistan tribal areas.

2. Tribal areas beyond the western and northern boundaries of the North-West Frontier Province.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 2nd March 1944, page 234.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 22nd June 1944, page 333.

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D. 2886 W. 31-8-46.

IRON AND STEEL (CONTROL OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1941: REVISED MAXIMUM PRICES OF IRON AND STEEL: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification (No. SEC. I/P-7, dated the 26th September 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply :—

The following notification issued by the Iron and Steel Controller under clause 11B of the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941, is published for general information :—

Amendment.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (1) of clause 11B of the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941, the Controller is pleased to notify the following amendments to the Notification No. SEC. I/P. 4, dated 23rd June 1945*, viz. :—

(i) In the Schedule of Base prices against Base Price item No 19, delete the words "for purposes other than Re-rolling."

(ii) For the whole of "Part V—For sales to Secondary Producers from Main Producers" under the General Conditions attached to the Schedule of Base Prices, substitute the following :—

"Part V—Special Conditions for sales to Secondary Producers from Main Producers."

A Secondary Producer is entitled to purchase Tinbar for the production of Tinplate, Terneplate or Blackplate at Rs. 188 per ton f.o.r his Works Siding."

2. These amendments will have effect from the 1st October 1945.

E. G. SPOONER,
and Steel Controller.

RAILWAY EARNINGS—

Approximate Earnings of Period.—The total approximate gross earnings of the Budget lines for the period (10 days) ending 10th September 1945 (16th period) amounted to Rs. 5,23 lakhs. This is :—

(a) Rs. 15 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year, and

(b) Rs. 58 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1943-44.

Cumulative Earnings from the Beginning of the Financial Year.—The total approximate gross earnings from 1st April to 10th September 1945 amount to Rs. 100.74 crores. This is :—

(a) Rs. 8.98 crores more than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year, and

(b) Rs. 22.93 crores more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1943-44.

The following are the up-to-date approximate gross earnings of

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 12th July 1945, page 31.

Budget lines from 1st April 1945 as compared with the actuals for the corresponding period of the two previous years :—

Railways.	Up to 10th Sept. 1943.	Up to 10th Sept. 1944.	Up to 10th Sept. 1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year as compared with previous year.
	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)
B. & A.	7.14	11.15	14.42	+3.27
B. N.	7.32	7.75	8.68	+93
B. B. & C. I.	8.40	8.84	9.36	+53
E. I.	14.41	17.88	20.37	+2.49
G. I. P.	12.92	14.70	14.36	—34
M. & S. M.	6.01	6.81	8.27	+1.46
N. W.	13.94	16.12	15.80	—32
Oudh & Tirhut	2.85	2.92	3.40	+48
S. I.	4.36	5.17	5.63	+46
Other Railways	37	42	45	+3
TOTAL	77.81	91.76	1,00.74	+8.98

WAGON LOADINGS—

Comparisons of Figures of Wagon Loadings on Class I Railways.

(a) Number of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded during the period (10 days) ending 10th September :—

	1944.	1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945 over 1944.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	122,251	121,242	—0.83
Metre gauge	63,814	65,466	+2.59

(b) Total number of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded from 1st April to 10th September :—

	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	1,952,344	2,080,218	+6.55
Metre gauge	1,085,227	1,271,990	+17.2



B. 2823 W. 15-3-46.

ESSENTIAL OILS AND ESSENCES

Like : Oil of Ginger, Zeodary and Essences of Orange, Ginger, etc.

TECHNO CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED.

CALICUT.



R. 2500 W. 4-11-45.

(c) Details of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded on broad and metre gauges and the total loading on both gauges from 1st April to 10th September :—

Items.	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
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I.—Broad Gauge.

Per cent.

(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	407,329	433,701	+6.47
(ii) Grains and pulses	146,500	151,096	+3.35
(iii) Oil seeds	40,154	39,443	-1.77
(iv) Cotton	27,020	28,947	+3.68
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	180,021	196,764	+9.30
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	1,010,810	1,087,416	+7.58
(vii) Home line stores and materials	139,910	142,851	+2.10
(viii) Coal for home line on B. N., E. E., and G. I. P. Railways.	78,001	75,304	-4.19

II.—Metre Gauge.

(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	54,395	73,015	+34.2
(ii) Grains and pulses	123,763	122,937	-0.67
(iii) Oil seeds	34,008	38,149	+10.2
(iv) Cotton	19,075	20,707	+8.66
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	128,575	141,046	+9.70
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	645,846	777,716	+24.4
(vii) Home line stores and materials	78,067	98,120	+24.3

III.—Total (Broad and Metre Gauges).

(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	461,724	506,716	+9.74
(ii) Grains and pulses	269,963	274,033	+1.51
(iii) Oil seeds	74,760	77,592	+3.70
(iv) Cotton	46,095	49,654	+7.66
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	308,596	337,810	+9.47
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	1,656,656	1,865,132	+12.6
(vii) Home line stores and materials	218,877	240,971	+10.1

* Included in item (vii).

TONNAGE LIFTED ON CLASS I RAILWAYS—

—Comparisons of Figures of 'Tonnage Lifted' on Class I Railways.

(a) Number of Tons lifted during the period (10 days) ending 10th September :—

	1944.	1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945 over 1944.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	1,909,599	1,872,051	-1.97
Metre gauge	482,124	405,778	-15.83

(b) Number of Tons lifted from 1st April to 10th September :—

	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	30,461,032	31,645,358	+3.89
Metre gauge	8,324,868	9,482,973	+13.9

REVALIDATION OF IMPORT LICENCES—

The following Notice has been issued by the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi :—

It has been decided to revalidate automatically all licences issued for import of goods other than foodstuffs from countries in the sterling area which are valid for shipment in July—December 1945 to cover shipments up to 30th June 1946. In respect of countries outside the sterling area licences for imports of goods other than foodstuffs will be automatically revalidated to cover shipments up to the 30th June 1946, only if initially granted to cover shipments in January—June 1945 or July—December 1945.

2. Licences for imports of foodstuffs will be automatically revalidated to cover shipments up to the 30th June 1946, only if initially granted during July—December 1945.

3. The validity of all other import licences will terminate at the conclusion of the current period, unless individually revalidated on application made before the 1st January 1946 to the licensing authority concerned stating the grounds on which revalidation is desired.

REGISTRATION OF CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION—

The following Press communiqué, dated the 26th September 1945, has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce :—

In a Press communiqué issued in November 1939 the Government of India announced that claims in respect of property in enemy territories, non-Empire territories which had been occupied by the enemy and Andamans and Nicobar Islands were registrable with the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. The Government of India have now decided that the claims in respect of compensation for loss of, or damage done to, such properties should also be registered by that officer. All concerned are advised to send detailed particulars in so far as they may be available (in triplicate) of their claims together with copies (in triplicate) of relevant documents to that officer.

Oct. 11, 1945.]

JUTE INDUSTRY ESSENTIAL STORES CONTROL ORDER, 1945.

The following Notification (No. SS/226, dated the 24th September 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following order :—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Jute Industry Essential Stores Control Order, 1945.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

(3) The Jute Industry Essential Stores Control Order, 1943*, is hereby repealed; provided that anything done under any of the provisions of that Order shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provisions of this order.

2. This Order applies to the following articles of essential stores for the jute industry :—

1. Bobbin & Bobbin Ends.
2. Planetree Rollers.
3. Shuttles and Shuttle parts.
4. Gill Pins.
5. Gill Rivets.
6. Swells.
7. Swell Springs.
8. Lay Box Backs.
9. Spool Centres.
10. Jute Cutting Knives.
11. Spiral Sewing Machine Needles.
12. Martingale Strapping.
13. Camb Straps.
14. Picking Straps & Tuggers.
15. Pickers.
16. Cotton Listing.
17. Cotton Twine for Listing Sewing.
18. Cork Covers.
19. Sliver Cans.
20. Plaiding Cloth.
21. Card Pins.

3. No person shall sell, or otherwise dispose of, or purchase or otherwise acquire any article to which this Order applies, except—

(a) under and in accordance with the terms of a licence, in the form appended to this Order, granted by the Controller of Supplies, Bengal Circle, Calcutta, Deputy Controller of Supplies, Bengal Circle, Calcutta, or any officer officiating in either of this capacity, or such other Officer as may be appointed in this behalf by the Central Government; or

(b) in pursuance of a direction given under clause 5 of this Order.

4. All persons desiring to purchase or otherwise acquire any article to which this Order applies, may apply in triplicate in the form appended to this Order to the Controller of Supplies, Bengal Circle, Calcutta.

5. Any person, on being directed by the Controller of Supplies, Bengal Circle, Calcutta, Deputy Controller of Supplies, Bengal Circle, Calcutta, or any officer officiating in either of this capacity or any Officer appointed in this behalf by the Central Government to sell or otherwise dispose of any article to which this Order applies to a particular person, shall comply with such direction.

6. Any person, on being required so to do by the Controller of Supplies, Bengal Circle, Calcutta, Deputy Controller of Supplies, Bengal Circle, Calcutta, or any officer officiating in either of this capacity, or such other Officer as may be appointed in this behalf by the Central Government, shall submit a return in such form as the Controller, Deputy Controller or that other officer may prescribe

giving details of articles to which this order applies in his stock or on order.

7. The Controller of Supplies, Bengal Circle, Calcutta, Deputy Controller of Supplies, Bengal Circle, Calcutta, or any officer officiating in either of this capacity or such other Officer as may be appointed in this behalf by the Central Government, may, if he has reason to believe that any person has contravened, is contravening, or is likely to contravene, any of the provisions of this Order—

(a) require any person to give such information in his possession with respect to any business carried on by that or any other person as he may demand.

(b) inspect or cause to be inspected any books or documents belonging to, or under the control of, any person,

(c) enter and search, or authorise a police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to enter and search, any premises.

8. If any person with intent to evade the provisions of this Order refuses to give any information lawfully demanded from him under paragraph 7 or conceals, destroys, mutilates or defaces any book or other document, he shall be deemed to have contravened the provisions of this Order.

9. *Forfeiture of Stores.*—If any person contravenes the provisions of this order, any court trying such contravention, may, in addition to any punishment to which it may sentence him, direct that the article/s in respect of which the contravention has been committed shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

PART 1.—FORM OF APPLICATION FROM AND LICENCE TO A JUTE MILL FOR PERMISSION TO PURCHASE OR OTHERWISE ACQUIRE ANY OF THE JUTE INDUSTRY'S ESSENTIAL STORES LISTED OVERLEAF.

[To be sent in triplicate to the Controller of Supplies, Bengal Circle, Royal Exchange, Calcutta, together with three copies of the orders on the supplying firm for the stores required.]

Name and address of Mill or Factory for which stores are required :—

We hereby certify that the particulars given overleaf are correct and that the stores, if released, will be used in the Mill named above, and not sold or otherwise disposed of.

Signature of Mill Manager.

Date.....

Signature of Managing Agent (if any).

Date.....

PART 2.—FOR THE USE OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Licence No. _____ Date _____

Item.	Quantity.	Sale price.

I hereby sanction the sale of the quantities of stores shown above.

Controller of Supplies,
Bengal Circle, Calcutta

Date.....

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 21st October 1943, pages 61-62.

PHONE HOWRAH 532 & 565

BUY Perfect and Dependable Machine Tools, Weighbridges & Weighers

MAKERS :—

THE INDIA MACHINERY CO., LTD.

DASSNAGAR, HOWRAH

GRAM ATILAWABRIZ HOWRAH

B. 2893 W. 14-9-46.

PART 3.—LIST OF JUTE INDUSTRY'S ESSENTIAL STORES.

Item.	Units.	Quantity applied for in terms of units in previous column. (Three copies of actual order placed showing the price to be charged must be attached.)	Present stock at mill and what it represents in monthly consumption (based on 54 hour week).
1	2	3	4
1. Bobbin & Bobbin Ends	Gross		
2. Planetree Rollers	"		
3. Shuttles	Pce.		
" Box End	"		
" Springs and	"		
" Drag springs.	"		
" Tips and Covers	"		
4. Gill Pins	Gross		
5. Gill Rivets	1,000		
6. Swells	Gross		
7. Swell Springs	Pce.		
8. Lay Box Backs	Gross		
9. Spool Centres	"		
10. Jute Cutting Knives	Pce.		
11. Spiral Sewing Machine.	"		
Needles.	"		
12. Martingale Strapping	lbs.		
13. Camb Straps	"		
14. Picking Straps & Tug-gers.	"		
15. Pickers	Pce.		
16. Cotton Listing	Gross yds.		
17. Cotton Twine for Listing Sewing.	lbs.		
18. Cork Covers	Pce.		
19. Silver Cans	"		
20. Plaiding Cloth	Yds.		
21. Card Pins	1,000		

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

INDIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF GUIDE (THIRD EDITION): CORRECTION LIST No. 19, SLIP No. 1.

The following Amendment Slip to the "Indian Customs Tariff Guide" (Third Edition) has been issued by the Central Board of Revenue under date of 21st September 1945:—

Correction List No. 19, Slip No. 1.

Insert* the following entries on pages 17 and 19:—

Ceramic colours	87	C. B. R. C. No. 694-Cus. 1/45 of 21st September 1945."
Colours, ceramic	87	C. B. R. C. No. 694-Cus. 1/45 of 21st September 1945."

KENYA AND UGANDA.

CUSTOMS NOTICE TO IMPORTERS (No. 11 of 1945): WAR RISK INSURANCE SURCHARGES.

The following is an extract from Notice No. 11 of 1945:—
Customs Notice to Importers No. 9* of 1945 is amended as follows:—

(a) Delete:

India—

East of Cape Comorin.

West of Cape Comorin.

(h) Insert:

India—

East and West Coasts

5 per cent.

(Effective from 16th August 1945.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Mumbai, 27th August 1945.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

3rd October.

The weather is generally seasonable. The prospects of the standing crops are, on the whole, fair. Recent rains have improved prospects. Transplantation of *aman* is complete. Cultivation of land for *rabi* crops is in progress in some parts of the Province.

ASSAM.

8th October.

The weather is seasonable and its effects on the crops are fair. The prospects and the outturn of crops are fair to good.

BIHAR.

2nd October.

During the week under report no rainfall returns were received from the sub-divisions of Dinapur, Chapra, Sitamarhi, Khagaria, Banka and Supul. As regards the rest of the Province, there was rain everywhere, except in Bihar, Bhagalpur and Madhipura. The fall was moderate in Chatra and Dhalbhum and light elsewhere. The condition and the prospects of the standing crops were, on the whole, fair. Transplanting of *aghani* paddy continued but the progress was retarded at places due to want of rain. Harvesting of *bhadai* crops continued.

BOMBAY.

6th October.

During the week there were light and irregular showers in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak. Elsewhere there was no rain. Fair weather conditions are improving the standing crops in Gujarat and the north Deccan. Seasonal conditions are favourable in the north Konkan. Weeding and intercultural operations continue. Harvesting of early *kharif* crops is progressing in the Deccan and the Karnatak. The paddy crops are suffering in the west Deccan. Harvesting of early paddy is progressing in the Konkan. *Rabi* sowing continued in favoured areas in the Karnatak but it was delayed in the east Deccan due to inadequate rains. Rains are badly needed in the Deccan and the Karnatak and also in the up-Ghat tracts of Kanara in the Konkan.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

28th September.

The weather became generally clear and warm in the latter half of the week. A depression, which moved in the westerly direction from the Nagpur and Chanda districts on the 21st, gave heavy and widespread rain in Berar and in the Nimar districts on the 22nd

* Published in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 23rd August 1945, page 307.

SIND.

6th October.

Light showers of rain were reported from some places. Picking of cotton is progressing. Red-leaf blight and boll-worm attack continued. Low yields are expected. Harvesting of paddy has commenced. *Bajri* and *jowar* are in the grain-formation stage. Flying locust swarms visited the Dadu district, but no damage is reported.

UNITED PROVINCES.

22nd September.

During the week under report there was general and widespread rain throughout the Province. Stray reports of damage from floods to the standing crops in low-lying areas have been received. Harvesting of *kharif* crops continued. The condition of the standing crops has so far been generally satisfactory. The prospects of the outturn, although favourable so far, are dependent on the character of the season in the immediate future.

GENERAL WEATHER SUMMARY.

During the week ended Tuesday last the South-west monsoon was reported to be retreating from the north Bay of Bengal and North-east monsoon conditions were setting in. Widespread thundershowers occurred in Malabar on two days and in Assam and south Bengal on one day. Fairly widespread rain also occurred in Assam on one day. Local rain or a few thundershowers occurred in various parts of the country on some days.

CROP FORECASTS.

(ALL-INDIA)

SUMMARY OF ALL-INDIA FIRST SUGARCANE, FIRST GROUND-NUT AND FIRST SESAMUM (TIL OR JINJIL) FORECASTS, 1945-46.

(Calcutta, 6th October 1945.)

	1945-46.	1944-45 (Corresponding)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Remarks.
SUGARCANE— Area	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.	
	3,920,000*	3,961,000*	—1	The forecast relates to information generally up to the end of July 1945. The present condition of the crop is reported to be good on the whole.
GROUNDNUT— Area	3,199,000	2,863,000*	+12	The forecasts relate generally to information up to the end of July or the beginning of August 1945. The condition of both the crops is reported to be fairly good on the whole.
SESAMUM (Til or Jinjil)— Area	1,487,000	1,714,000*	—13	

* Revised.

SUMMARY OF ALL-INDIA FINAL WHEAT FORECAST, 1944-45.

(Calcutta, 6th October 1945.)

	1944-45.	1943-44.	Increase (+).
WHEAT—			Per cent.
Area (acres)	35,709,000	33,961,000	+5
Yield (tons)	10,458,000	9,741,000	+7

September. Akola recorded 9-09", Amraoti 8-47", Buldana 8-20" and Yeotmal 4-00" of rain on that date. Consequently the rivers in Berar were in spate. Rainfall in the rest of the Province was light to fairly moderate. Enquiries to ascertain the extent of damage done to crops in the riverain tracts of the Chanda and Akola districts were in progress; but reports received so far indicate that the damage was slight. Standing *kharif* crops are, on the whole, in good condition and the present break is beneficial to them. Weeding and intercultural operations continued. Harvesting of early *kutki*, maize and *kharif* pulses was in progress in the northern and plateau districts and in Balaghat and Buldana. Harvesting of groundnut in the Nimar, Chhindwara and Nagpur districts and of early paddy in the Jubbulpore and Mandla districts commenced. Preparation of land for *rabi* sowing was in full swing. Sowing of gram, masur and peas in the Mandla district, of *rabi jwar* and *til* in Chanda and of *til* in Bhandara has started.

MADRAS.

22nd September.

During the week under review rainfall was heavy in Vizagapatam and South Kanara; moderate in East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and Malabar; fair in Guntur, Chingleput, South Arcot and the Nilgiris; and light elsewhere. Water supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely. Sowing or transplantation of paddy in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Malabar and of dry crops in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot and Ramnad is proceeding. The standing crops are generally fair, except in parts. Harvesting of paddy in South Arcot, Chittoor, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara; of *rabi* in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot and the Nilgiris; and of maize in Cuddapah and North Arcot continued. The outturn is reported to be generally fair to normal, except in parts of North Arcot and Tanjore where it is poor.

ORISSA.

1st October.

During the week under report the rainfall was light to moderate at all places, except at Phulbani where the fall was heavy. The report from the Balasore district has not been received. Transplantation of winter paddy continued in the Cuttack, Ganjam and Koraput districts. Weeding of winter paddy is in progress in the Cuttack, Puri and Sambalpur districts. Harvesting of autumn paddy and *rabi* has commenced in the Cuttack and Puri districts and has been completed in the Ganjam district. The standing crops, such as paddy, *rabi*, sugarcane, *arhar*, groundnut, wheat, redgram, sesamum and blackgram, are generally thriving. Some portions of the autumn and winter paddy area submerged with flood water are likely to be affected in the Puri district. Due to inadequate rain in July and August, weeds in the paddy field could not be fully uprooted; it is expected that the outturn might be affected thereby in the Sambalpur district.

PUNJAB.

1st October.

Rain fell in parts of all the reporting districts except Lyallpur and Multan (maximum 18-05" at Nawanshahr, Jullundur district, and minimum 0-05" at Montgomery). The condition of the standing crops is generally average to good. Some damage to crops is reported to have been caused by excessive rains in the Ambala, Ludhiana and Ferozepore districts and by floods in the riverain tracts of the Ferozepore and Sheikhupura districts. The cotton crop, especially the American variety, has been affected by *tele* throughout the Lyallpur district.

SUMMARY OF CROP FORECASTS.

The following is a summary of crop forecasts relating to the season 1945-46 :-

Crop and Forecast	Tracts comprised in the figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them	Estimated Area	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1944-45	Estimated Outturn	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1944-45	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jute— Final	Practically all Jute-growing tracts	Acres 2,490,000	114	Acres 2,104,000	7,160,000 bales (b)	115	6,203,000 bales (b)	Oct. 4, 1945.
Groundnut— First (c)	Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda (97 per cent of the total groundnut area of India).	3,199,000	112	3,841,000	(a)	..	3,560,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Sugarcane— First (c)	United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay, Madras, North-West Frontier Province, Assam, Orissa, Central Provinces and Berar, Sind, Delhi, Mysore, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Baroda and Jaora (96 per cent of the total sugarcane area of India).	3,920,000	99	4,134,000	(a)	..	5,422,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Sesamum— First (c)	United Provinces, Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Ajmer-Merwara, Sind, Hyderabad, Kotah, Bhopal and Baroda (a little over 89 per cent of the total sesamum area of India).	1,487,000	87	3,970,000	(a)	..	393,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.

The following is a summary of the latest forecasts for the season 1944-45 for crops for which forecasts have not yet been made in the current season :-

Crop and Forecast	Tracts comprised in the figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them	Estimated Area	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1943-44	Estimated Outturn	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1943-44	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres		Acres				
Castorseed	Practically all castor-growing tracts	1,453,000	94	1,543,000	130,000 tons	93	140,000 tons	June 23, 1945.
Rape and Mustard— Final (c)	United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, Assam, Sind, North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, Bombay, Delhi, Alwar, Baroda and Hyderabad (94 per cent of the total rape and mustard area of India).	5,827,000	109	5,364,000	1,089,000 tons	116	921,000 tons	July 26, 1945.
Linseed— Final (c)	Central Provinces and Berar, United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, Kotah and Bhopal (a little over 93 per cent of the total linseed area of India).	3,461,000	98	3,553,000	391,000 tons	103	381,000 tons	July 26, 1945.
Cotton— Final (c)	All cotton-growing tracts	14,893,000	70	21,080,000	3,543,000 bales	67	5,250,000 bales	Aug. 23, 1945.
Rice— Final	Bengal, Madras, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, United Provinces, Assam, Orissa, Bombay, Sind, Punjab, Coorg, Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Bhopal (97 per cent of the total rice area of India).	80,754,000	99.8	81,117,000	27,122,000 tons	83	30,064,000 tons	Sept. 27, 1945.
Wheat— Final (c)	Punjab, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Sind, Bihar, North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Orissa, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore (a little over 93 per cent of the total wheat area of India).	35,709,000	105	33,961,000	10,453,000 tons	107	9,741,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.

* Issued by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal. † Including Indian States. ‡ In Rajputana. § In Central India.
(a) Not yet available. (b) Includes figures for Nepal. (c) The detailed report will appear in the Indian Trade Journal later.

DATA OF TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY AND RAINFALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, THE 9TH OCTOBER 1945.

STATION.	TEMPERATURE (MEAN OF MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM).		HUMIDITY (PERCENT- AGE OF AMOUNT FOR SATURATION).		RAINFALL.			STATION.	TEMPERATURE (MEAN OF MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM).		HUMIDITY (PERCENT- AGE OF AMOUNT FOR SATURATION).		RAINFALL.			
	Actual.	Departure from normal.	Actual.	Departure from normal.	Total during week.	Total since 1st June.	Departure of latter from normal.		Actual.	Departure from normal.	Actual.	Departure from normal.	Total during week.	Total since 1st June.	Departure of latter from normal.	
ASSAM	Dibrugarh	78	0	91	+5	6.3	83.3	+9.0	BOMBAY.							
	Tezpur	82	+2	91	+6	1.1	47.2	—	Gujarat	Bhuj	83	+2	85	+19	0.1	
	Dhubri	81	+1	84	—1	0.9	85.7	+15.1		Deesa	81	+2	73	+8	0	
	Shillong	66	+1	86	+10	0.9	75.0	+16.0		Ahmedabad	85	+1	80	—3	0	
	Silchar	90	—1	93	+8	3.4	105.5	+27.5		Rajkot	82	+1	91	+11	0.1	
BENGAL	Chittagong	82	+1	84	—1	3.0	75.4	—1.3	Konkan	Veraval	79	+2	93	+21	0	
	Barisal	83	+1	80	—1	2.8	49.8	—		Bombay	82	0	88	+6	0	
	Narayanganj	84	+1	80	+1	0	44.4	—5.5		Honavar	79	—	90	+5	0	
	Mymensingh	83	+1	83	—1	0.8	84.7	+18.4		Bombay, Deccan	Malegaon	80	+1	78	+7	0.5
	Jalpaiguri	81	+1	92	+5	3.6	101.9	—0.2			Ahmednagar	79	+1	85	+14	0.4
	Darjeeling	61	+3	97	+8	0	87.9	—			Poona	80	+1	87	+4	0.1
	Berhampore	85	+2	75	—6	0.6	35.1	—9.3			Bijapur	81	+2	70	—11	0.4
	Calcutta	84	+2	89	+5	0.1	32.7	—15.8	CENTRAL INDIA.	Belgaum	75	0	86	+11	0	
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Balasore	89	0	82	—2	2.2	59.9	+14.3	Central India, West	Neemuch	80	0	79	+16	0	
Orissa	Cuttack	85	+1	79	—2	0	59.5	—		Indore	79	+1	87	+20	0.3	
	Sambalpur	82	0	85	+3	0	53.0	—	Central India, East	Sutna	77	—3	81	+8	0	
CHOTA NAGPUR	Chelbasa	81	—1	82	+2	3.1	27.8	—	CENTRAL PROVINCES.							
	Ranchi	76	—1	69	—6	0	42.8	—4.8	Berar	Akola	84	+3	83	+16	0	
	Darbhauga	85	+1	83	+8	1.3	42.5	—1.2		Saugor	78	0	63	—2	0	
	Patna	83	+1	76	+3	0	29.6	—13.3	Central Provinces, West.	Jubbulpore	70	+1	74	—2	0	
	Naya Dumka	83	+2	79	0	0.4	49.1	—		Seoni	78	+1	67	—1	0	
UNITED PROVINCES.	Gorakhpur	81	—1	81	+2	0.1	33.9	—0.2		Nagpur	83	+2	69	+3	0	
United Provinces, East.	Allahabad	81	—1	74	0	0	27.1	—8.1	Central Provinces, East.	Chanda	81	0	73	—4	0	
	Bahraich	80	—2	84	+7	0.4	46.7	—		Raipur	82	+1	69	—5	0	
	Lucknow	80	—1	82	+5	0	31.9	—2.6	HYDERABAD.	Jagdalpur (Bastar)	75	—3	81	—2	0	
UNITED PROVINCES, West.	Jhansi	81	—3	63	+4	0	28.2	—5.3			(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		
	Agra	80	—3	75	+16	0	27.7	+3.7	Hyderabad, North	Nizamabad	80	0	77	+3	0	
	Bareilly	79	—2	75	—2	0	53.6	—	Hyderabad, South	Gulbarga	83	+2	58	—14	0	
PUNJAB.	Delhi	79	—3	60	—3	0	26.6	+3.7		Hyderabad	80	0	75	—5	0	
Punjab, East and North.	Hissar	80	—3	70	+12	0	24.2	+12.7	MYNORE							
	Ambala	79	—1	76	+12	0	36.0	—		Raichur	83	+1	66	—8	0	
	Lahore	79	—1	90	+30	0	12.7	—		Bangalore	76	+1	82	—3	0	
	Rawalpindi	75	0	76	+18	0	29.0	—	MADRAS.	Mercara	70	+1	92	0	0.4	
Punjab, South-West	Multan	82	—3	61	—5	0	1.5	—	Malabar	Cochin	80	—1	85	0	0.7	
KASHMIR	Srinagar	62	+2	87	—3	0	3.1	—		Tiruvandrum	82	+3	82	—5	1.3	
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.	Peshawar	77	+1	66	+9	0	5.3	—	Madras, South-East	Pamban	85	+1	85	+5	0	
	Dera Ismail Khan	80	—1	65	+1	0	0.8	—		Negapatam	84	+1	77	—3	0.1	
SIND	Jacobabad	83	—1	73	+15	0	5.6	+3.3		Coimbatore	81	+1	83	—1	1.5	
	Karachi	81	—1	89	+4	0	6.0	—		Cuddalore	82	+1	92	+9	1.7	
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		Salem	83	+1	84	+3	2.1	
RAJPUTANA.	Bikaner	83	—3	58	+3	0	13.6	—		Madras	83	+1	83	+3	1.0	
Rajputana, West	Jodhpur	82	—2	56	—1	0	20.4	+3.2	Madras, Deccan	Cuddapah	85	0	69	—6	0.5	
	Ajmer	80	—1	53	+1	0	17.4	—		Bellary	83	+2	72	—2	0.1	
	Jaipur	79	—3	59	+9	0	27.8	+6.0		Nellore	87	+3	78	0	0	
	Kotah	81	—1	70	+15	0	45.3	+19.4	Madras, Coast,	Masulipatam	85	+1	93	0	0	
											(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		
										Vizagapatam	84	+1	72	—5	0	
									ORISSA.							
									Orissa Coast	Gopalpur	83	+1	81	0	0	

(a) Mean or Total for 6 days.
(b) " " " " " " " "
(c) Total for " 130 "

(c) Total for 120 days.
(d) " " " " " " " "
(e) " " " " " " " "
(f) " " " " " " " "

RADONS FOR QUALITY

made to B.S.S. specification and approved by I.S.D. Mfrs. of—Ammeters, Voltmeters, Milliamper, Millivolt & Galvano Meters (Soft Iron, Moving Coil & H.W. types).
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B. 2784 W.S. 18-10-45.

TENDER NOTICES.

[Notices for this section should be sent to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, in time to reach him not later than Tuesday in each week, the day on which the Journal goes to Press].

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
(MAIN SECRETARIAT.)

Standard Specifications and Drawings.

Indian Stores Department Standard Specifications, referred to in Invitations to Tenders issued by the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, the Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta, the Director, Munitions Production, Bombay, the Director, Munitions Production, Lahore, the Controllers of Supplies, Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, Madras and Cawnpore and the Director General, Ship-Building and Repairs (Purchase Branch), Bombay, are priced publications and can be had on payment from:—

1. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, P-18, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.
2. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Feltham House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
3. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Sunlight Building, The Mall, Lahore.
4. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Bandukwala Building, adjoining Messrs. Volkart Bros., No. 4, McLeod Road, Karachi.
5. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Anandabawan, No. 8, Ritherdon Road, Vepery, Madras.
6. The Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.
7. The High Commissioner for India, Publications Branch, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

The price of each Standard Specification is eight annas or 9d. Postage (7 annas if sent by inland registered post and 4 annas if sent by ordinary post) will be charged extra on Specifications sent by post from places other than the office of the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.

N.B.—I.S.D. Standard Drawings are only available for certain P. & T. Department, Hardware articles and Textile Stores. Copies of drawings for P. & T. Department and Hardware articles are available only from the Office of the Controller General of Inspection (Civil Wing), M.G.O. Branch, G.H.Q. (I), Block No. 2, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, and that of Textile Stores from the Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on payment.

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227, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

A charge of Re. 1 per copy is made for drawings of a size 42x28 inches or over and eight annas per copy below that size (postage extra).

Tender Drawings other than those mentioned above may be obtained on prepayment, at the rate as above from:—

- (i) The Controller General of Inspection (Civil Wing), M.G.O. Branch, G.H.Q. (I), Block No. 2, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
- (ii) The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- (iii) The Chief Inspector Engineering, Avenue House, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta.

All remittances towards the cost and Postal charges of I.S.D. Standard Specifications or Drawings should be made in advance by Money Order only. Postal Stamps or Postal Orders are not acceptable.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (MUNITIONS),
CALCUTTA.

Supply of Utensils, Cooking, I. T. Large Sets Degchies.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta, invites Tender No. P/MP/58980/F/R-14 to reach him on or before the 31st October 1945 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at 8, Esplanade East, at Rs. 10 (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting tender number, full name and address of the remitter), for Utensils, Cooking, I.T. Large Sets Degchies, 29" without Lids—9,000 (Nos.).

Applicants not already on the approved list of Supply Department Contractors must give their Banker's reference on applications for tender forms. Firms already black-listed by the Supply Department are not eligible for copies of tender forms which will not be supplied to them.

Tender forms are also obtainable from the offices of the Directorate, Munitions Production, Bombay/Lahore, the Controller of Supplies, Cawnpore, and from the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, on payment of tender fee direct to them.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MUNITIONS PRODUCTION,
CALCUTTA.

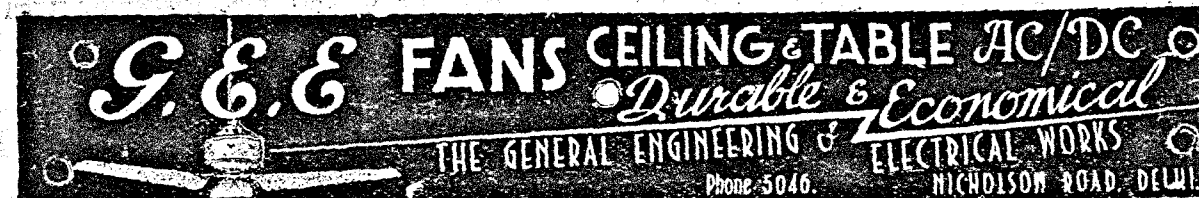
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (MUNITIONS).

Supply of Portable Concrete Mixers.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta, invites tenders for the stores detailed below:—

Tender No. P/MP-126393/C-13.

- Portable 10/7 cu. ft. Concrete Mixer complete with engine as per S/R No. 361/C & 362/C to be issued with the tender 21 Nos.
Spares for two years' normal working for each mixer 21 sets.



B. 2693 W. 17-2-46.

Price of tender forms, etc., is Rs. 8 per set and is not refundable and the forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by Money Order, quoting tender number and remitter's full address on the coupon in the case of Money Orders.

Tenders will be received up to the 6th November 1945.

Applicants not already on the list of approved contractors maintained by the Chief Administrative Officer, Purchase Branch, Department of Supply, must state in their applications for tender forms the name of their Bankers.

Tender forms are available for sale in the offices of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta, D.M.P., Lahore/Bombay, the Controller of Supplies, Madras/Karachi, and the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, and may be obtained by the tenderers on payment of tender fees direct to them.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Supply of Stone Ballast.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of a minimum quantity of 14 lakhs cubic feet of 1½" Stone Ballast over a period of one year from the 1st January 1946 to the 31st December 1946 from the Railway quarry at Bandhua station, and will be received by the Senior Superintendent, Way and Works, E. I. Railway, Asansol, up to 11 hours on the 20th November 1945.

Tender forms may be obtained on any day, excluding Sundays and holidays, from the office of the Divisional Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Asansol, on payment of Rs. 5 only, which sum will not be refunded. Tender forms will be sold up to 12 noon on the 19th November 1945. No tender will be considered if not made on the prescribed form.

Earnest money amounting to Rs. 1,000 for each lakh of ballast tendered for must be deposited with the Treasurer, E. I. Railway, Calcutta, or the Divisional Cashier, E. I. Railway, Asansol, in cash only. Receipts granted for cash deposits must be attached to tenders and the numbers of receipts must also be entered in the Tender Forms (SRC/E.1114/1-E.I.). Earnest money may also be offered in the form of guaranteed cheques on approved banks and those should be submitted along with the tenders. Earnest money deposits in any other form will not be accepted.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Tender No. 212-S/2/19 (Code Word "CRDCH").—Supply of Brushes, Tool Sash No. 10.

Tenders are invited, on a rupee basis, for purchase of the above. Tenders must reach the office of the Controller of Stores, Headquarters Office, North Western Railway, Empress Road, Lahore, by 14-00 hours on Monday, the 29th October 1945, and will be opened at 11-00 hours on the following working day. Tenders are to be submitted on forms which can be obtained from the office of the Controller of Stores, North Western Railway, Lahore (where any other relative documents can be seen), at Re. 1 each (Re. 1-8-0 if to be posted).

Tenders will not be sold after 12-00 hours on the day fixed for their receipt.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

Sale of Tanks for Petrol Refuelling.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following stores, available at 302, Maintenance Unit, R.A.F., Allahabad:—

Nomenclature.—Tanks for Petrol Refuelling.

Description.—Consisting of a tank 3' in height by 2'6" and 4'6" long with a filter tray on top and one rotary pump with delivery hose on each side. The tank is mounted on wheels.

Quantity.—65 Nos.

The goods will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the condition of the contract laid down in Form Con. 117, which can be seen at the offices of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposals Branch) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi and Lahore and the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

The stores can be inspected at site on permits to be issued by the Director of Disposals, New Delhi, on request.

Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR-879/FER" should be accompanied by a deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 50 only deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

Tenders should reach the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on the 28th October 1945.

Offers should remain open for acceptance up to the 15th November 1945.

Delivery of the stores will be on-site and removal should be completed by the 15th December 1945.

Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

Rates should be quoted for each.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

Sale of Magnesium Powder.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following stores, available at the places shown against them:—

Store.	Quantity.	Location.
Magnesium Powder Grade 'O'	1,306 lbs.	Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.
Magnesium Powder Grade III	18,748 "	Ditto.
Magnesium Powder Grade IV	27,380 "	Ditto.
Magnesium Powder Grade IV	38,100 "	Ordnance Factory, Khamaria, Jabalpur.
Magnesium Powder Grade V	20,214 "	Ditto.

T. C. C. RADIO CONDENSERS

FOR TERMS OF SUPPLY ON INDENT BASIS

APPLY TO SOLE AGENTS:

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BOMBAY.

P. O. Box 64
CALCUTTA.

B. 2867 W. 11-1-46.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (DISPOSALS BRANCH),
STRAND HOUSE, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

Sale of Complete Empty Bodies of Smoke Generator.

Tenders are invited for purchase and removal of the following materials lying at the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee:—

Item No.	Nomenclature.	Quantity.	Condition.
1	Complete Empty Bodies of Smoke Generator.	10,000 Nos.	Good.

Description of Stores.—The unit consists of 3 components made of tin sheets. There is an outer casing 3-3/8" dia. x 7/8" deep. Loosely fitting into this is another casing 1" deep with perforated sides, and a hole in the centre. Finally there is a disc 3 1/2" dia. used as a lid. The unit can be very easily refabricated to make a small tin.

The materials will be sold without any guarantee as to their condition or quantity and subject to conditions of Contract Con. 117 (copy obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Queen's Road, Bombay).

Samples of the materials can be inspected in the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Bombay, or they can be viewed at site by previous appointment with stockholder, viz., the Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

Offers in tenderers' own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. CS/MPD/3671 due on the 12th October 1945" should reach the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Bombay, not later than 4 p.m. on the 12th October 1945. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 200 deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Bombay, under Head of Account "Revenue Deposits". The deposit is refundable to unsuccessful tenderers.

Offers should remain open for acceptance up to the 30th October 1945. Delivery should be completed ex-site within fifteen days of receipt of acceptance of offer. No assistance will be offered in obtaining transport facilities, railway wagons, etc.

Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rates should be quoted per 100 Nos.

The office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Bombay, is at liberty to reject all or any portion of offers received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (DISPOSALS),
"STRAND HOUSE", BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

Sale of Grummets Projectile Sets Double.

Tenders are invited for purchase and removal of the following materials lying at Ammunition Depot, Jubbulpore:—

Item No.	Nomenclature.	Quantity.	Condition.
1.	225 Grummets Projectile sets double.	7,150 Nos.	Serviceable.
2.	226 Ditto	23,614 "	Ditto.

2. The stores were purchased to Government Specifications but they will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of contract laid down in Form Con. 117, which can be seen at the offices of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposals Branch) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore and Karachi and the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

3. Samples can be seen at any of the offices mentioned in para. 2 above. The stores can be inspected at site on permits to be issued by the Director of Disposals, New Delhi, on request.

4. Offers in tenderers' own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR-2018/CHM" should be accompanied by a deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 200 deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. Tenders should reach the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on the 30th October 1945.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance up to the 15th November 1945.

7. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed by the 30th November 1945.

8. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

9. Rates should be quoted separately per lb. for each item.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

Sale of Drugs and Chemicals.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following stores, available at Army Medical Stores Depot, Raipur and Bombay:—

Drugs, such as:—

(a) Acid Phenyl Cinchoninum B.P.

(b) Injection Iron, Arsenic and Strychnine.

(c) Tab. Tine. Warburg.

(d) Mistura Inhalent.

(e) Iodine Powder in tubes.

(f) Injectio Quinine Dihydrochlor in 5 cc. amp., etc., etc.
General Chemicals (Not up to pharmacopoeial standard), such as:—

(a) Liquidum Iodi Fortis.

(b) Salol.

(c) Capsicum.

(d) Tab. Iodine, etc., etc.

2. The goods will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of the contract laid down in Form Con. 117, which can be seen at the offices of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposals Branch) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi and Lahore and the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

3. The full lists of these stores along with the quantities available can be seen at the offices mentioned in para. 2 above. The stores can be inspected at site on permits to be issued by the Director of Disposals, New Delhi, on request.

4. Offers in tenderers' own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR-65/MED" should be accompanied by a deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 200 deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. Tenders should reach the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on the 30th October 1945.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance up to the 15th November 1945.

7. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed by the 30th November 1945.

8. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

9. Rates should be quoted separately for each item.

OCT. 11, 1945.]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (DISPOSALS BRANCH),
MADRAS.Auction Sale in the South India Circle for October 1945 under
Instructions from the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Madras.

By Messrs. Murray & Co., Mount Road, Madras.

Place.	Date.	Time.
Salvage Transit Depot, Palani .	10-10-45	11 a.m.
Salvage Transit Depot, Trichinopoly	18-10-45	11 a.m.
Br. H. & S. Factory, Mount Road, Madras.	18-10-45	3 p.m.
Salvage Sub-Depot, Teynampet	23-10-45	10 a.m.
Ordnance Clothing Factory, Mount Road, Madras.	24-10-45	11 a.m.
M.T.B. Depot, Avadi	25-10-45	11 a.m.

By Messrs. Frank Abraham, 15F., St. Marks Road, Bangalore.

Place.	Date.	Time.
M.T.B. Depot, Agram	13-10-45	11 a.m.
Salvage Sub-Depot, Whitefield .	30-10-45	11 a.m.
Salvage Transit Depot, Ulsoor .	31-10-45	11 a.m.

COTTON PRESSING FACTORIES IN AJMER-MERWARA FOR THE SEASON 1945-46.

Serial No. allotted to Factory.	Sub-division.	Name of Factory and Owners.
1 J	Ajmer	Hydraulic Cotton Press; Rai Bahadur Seth Champalal Ramswarup of Beawar.
2 J	Kekri	Kekri Press Company, Ltd., Kekri; West Patent Press Company, Ltd., Etawah.
3 J	Do.	Shatrunjaya Manik Factory; Rajkumar Sardar Singh of Shahpura.
4 J	Do.	The Ajmer-Merwara Cotton Press Company, Kekri; S. Ramrichpal Sriya of Ajmer Kesho-das Pansari of Bombay, Baghmatal son of Chand Mal, Ajmer and Munib Bhanwarlal Kasliwal of Kekri having equal shares.
5 J	Do.	Haraoti Cotton Press Company, Ltd.; Rai Bahadur Seth Champalal Ramswarup of Beawar.
6 J	Beawar	(Deleted as the Press has ceased working.)
7 J	Do.	Holme Cotton Factory, Bari; Thakur Narain Singh of Masuda.
8 J	Do.	The West Patent Press Co., Ltd., Beawar; The West Patent Press Co., Ltd., Aligarh.
9 J	Do.	New Cotton Press, Beawar; Deokaran Das Ram Kumar, Beawar.
10 J	Do.	Hydraulic Cotton Press, Beawar; Rai Bahadur Seth Champalal Ramswarup of Beawar.
11 J		(Deleted as the Press has ceased working.)
12 J		(Deleted as the Press has been sold and taken away to Hansi.)
13 J	Beawar	Khim Raj Rathie Press, Beawar; Khinv Raj Rathie Press, Beawar.
14 J	Do.	Rajputana Cotton Press Co., Ltd., Beawar; Rajputana Cotton Press Co., Ltd., Beawar.
15 J		(Deleted as the Press came into liquidation and sold.)
16 J	Beawar	Maha Laxmi Press, Mills Co., Ltd.; The Maha Laxmi Mills, Beawar.
17 J		(Deleted as the Press has ceased working.)

THE WATER SUPPLY SPECIALISTS LTD.

MISSION ROW EXTENSION

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SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR MYERS HAND & POWER PUMPS, CYLINDERS, SPRAY PUMPS, PUMP JACKS,
STOVER ENGINES & WINDMILLS, RIFE HYDRAULIC RAMS, ETC.

—LET US QUOTE FOR YOUR PUMP REQUIREMENTS—

COTTON PRESS RETURNS.

I.—Statement of Cotton pressed in British India for the week ending the 28th September 1945.

[Section 5(2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1945.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Province and Division or Block	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED		Districts included in the block
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year	
Bombay—					
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay.	1,901	493	5,002	2,650	Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay.
2. Gujarat.	14	9	18	20	Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat.
3. North Deccan.	262	..	539	..	West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik.
4. East Deccan.	1,572	817	4,688	3,893	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1,728	4,375	3,895	17,823	Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara.
Total for the Province excluding the Konkan and Port.	3,576	5,291	9,140	21,736	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in the Konkan and Port block is mainly re-pressed cotton or cotton waste.
Sind—					
The Province of Sind.	(a)	..	550	..	All districts in the Province.
Bengal—					
The Province of Bengal.	93	273	411	757	All districts in the Province.
United Provinces—					
1. Upper Doab.	..	..	..	..	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab.	..	..	..	..	Muttra, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mathura, Etawah.
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand.	..	..	..	..	Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
4. Rohilkhand.	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Naini Tal, Almora, Garhwal.
5. Rest of the Province.	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partabgarh.
TOTAL.	..	..	..	..	
Punjab—					
1. Ambala.	..	..	(b) 30	..	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala.
2. Jullundur.	..	..	..	..	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana.
3. Lahore.	..	..	..	513	Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura.
4. Rawalpindi.	..	..	..	..	Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock.
5. Multan.	..	..	..	271	Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan.
6. Ferozepore.	60	156	60	489	Simsa, Ferozepore, Mianwali.
TOTAL.	60	156	90	1,273	
Central Provinces—					
1. Jabulpore.	..	..	..	..	Jabulpore, Saugor.
2. Nerbudda.	..	..	..	..	Hoshangabad.
3. Nimar.	..	..	..	..	Nimar.
4. Nagpur.	..	..	..	..	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat, Bhundara.
5. Satpura.	..	..	..	..	Chhindwara, Betul, Mandla.
6. Chhatisgarh.	..	..	..	..	Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur.
TOTAL.	..	..	..	..	
Bihar—					
Bihar.	..	..	..	..	Akola, Anraoti, Buldana, Yeotmal.
Assam—					
The Province of Assam.	(a)	..	..	142	All districts in the Province.
Ajmer-Merwara—					
Ajmer-Merwara.	..	..	43	2	The whole of Ajmer-Merwara.
Madras—					
Madras*.	3,753	3,455	11,445	26,146	The whole of the Province.
GRAND TOTAL.	7,482	9,085	21,679	50,056	

NOTE.—There are no cotton pressing factories in Delhi, Bihar, Orissa and North-West Frontier Province.

* For details see Statement III.

(a) Return not yet received.

(b) Not reported before.

COTTON PRESS RETURNS—contd.

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 28th September 1945.

1	2	3	4	5
State	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Hyderabad.	(a)	1,575	..	4,345
Baroda.	..	..	..	..
Mysore.	(a)	526	..	2,434
Gwalior.	(a)	450	..	652
Punjab States—				
Bahawalpur.	..	..	..	..
Nabha.	..	..	..	..
Jind.	..	..	..	..
Faridkot.	..	..	..	..
Patiala.	..	..	..	..
Malerkotla.	..	..	..	..
Khairpur.	..	..	..	..
TOTAL PUNJAB STATES.	..	..	..	..
Rajputana States—				
Mewar.	..	..	..	..
Bikaner.	..	..	..	..
Jodhpur.	..	..	..	..
Tonk.	..	..	..	..
Jaipur.	..	..	..	..
Jhalawar.	..	..	..	..
Shahpura.	..	..	..	..
Kishangarh.	..	..	..	..
Kotah.	..	..	..	..
Bundi.	..	..	..	..
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES.	..	..	..	..
Central India States—				
Indore.	..	..	..	..
Bhopal.	..	..	..	..
Narsingarh.	..	..	..	..
Alipura.	..	..	..	..
Jaora.	..	..	..	..
Ratlam.	..	..	..	..
Dhar.	..	..	..	..
Barwani.	..	..	..	..
Jhabua.	..	..	..	..
Dewas, J. B.	..	..	..	..
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES.	..	..	..	..

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 28th September 1945—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
State	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
BOMBAY STATES—				
Western India States Agency—				
Bhavnagar.	..	..	..	..
Junagadh.	..	..	..	..
Dhrangadhra.	..	..	..	..
Morvi.	..	..	..	..
Cutch.	..	..	..	..
Nawanagar.	(a)	..	..	250
Wadhwan.	..	..	..	..
Gondal.	..	..	..	..
Wankaner.	..	..	..	..
Porbandar.	..	..	..	..
Limdi.	..	..	..	..
Radhapur.	..	..	..	..
Rajkot.	..	..	..	..
Manawadar.	..	..	..	..
Jasdan.	..	..	..	..
Sardargarh.	..	..	..	..
Mull.	..	..	..	..
Sayla.	..	..	..	..
Eastern Kathiawar Agency (Wadhwan Civil Station).	..	..	..	..
Idar.	..	..	..	..
Katosan.	..	..	..	..
Lakhtar.	..	..	..	..
Palitana.	..	..	..	..
Maliya.	..	..	..	..
Gujarat States Agency—				
Rajpipla.	..	..	..	..
Chhota Udepur.	..	..	..	..
Cambay.	..	..	..	..
Sachin.	..	..	..	..
Balasinar.	..	..	..	..
Pandu Mewas—				
Vaktapur.	..	..	..	..
Gotlida.	..	..	..	..
Deccan States Agency—				
Kolhapur.	..	..	..	120
Jamkhandi.	(a)	..	..	193
Sangli.	..	..	..	..
Mudhol.	(a)	..	..	524
Miraj.	..	..	..	..
Savarnur.	(a)	..	..	30
TOTAL BOMBAY STATES.	..	..	..	1,126
GRAND TOTAL.	..	2,551	..	8,557

(a) Statement not yet received.

III.—Statement of Cotton pressed in the Province of Madras for the week ending the 28th September 1945.

1	2	3	4	5
Variety of Cotton	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st February 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Tinnevelly.	312	60	45,813	53,202
Salem.	..	264	..	5,216
Cambodias.	372	1,545	67,366	92,259
Northern and Western.	2,858	1,482	154,213	54,486
Cocanadas.	211	95	9,655	9,502
TOTAL.	3,753	3,455	277,047	214,659

COTTON PRESS RETURNS, 1944-45.

The following tables show the quantity of cotton pressed, expressed in bales of 400 lbs. each, in British India and Indian States, as far as reported, during the period from 1st September, 1944, up to the last Friday (i.e., 27th) of July, 1945, with comparative figures for the corresponding period of the last season :—

I.—BRITISH INDIA.

Province and Division or Block.	QUANTITY OF COTTON PRESSED (EXPRESSED IN BALES OF 400 LBS. EACH).		Districts included in the block.
	From 1st September, 1944, up to the last Friday (i.e., 27th) of July, 1945.	During the corresponding period of last season.	
BOMBAY—			
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay	31,027	19,540	Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay.
2. Gujarat	138,249	436,792	Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach and Surat.
3. North Deccan	40,184	197,436	West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik.
4. East Deccan	60,268	24,663	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country	153,106	96,227	Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara.
Total for the Province excluding the Konkan and Port	401,097	755,118	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in the Konkan and Port block is mainly re-pressed cotton or cotton waste.
SIND—			
The Province of Sind	436,424	537,106	All districts in the Province.
BENGAL—			
The Province of Bengal	6,620	7,010	All districts in the Province.
UNITED PROVINCES—			
1. Upper Doab	(a) 3,801	18,373	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab	1,342	5,728	Muttra, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand	309	1,812	Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
4. Rohilkhand	..	1,314	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budau, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garhwal.
5. Rest of the Province	..	..	Mitrapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partabgarh.
TOTAL	5,452	26,727	
PUNJAB—			
1. Ambala	54,400	39,750	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala.
2. Jullundur	10,351	17,809	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
3. Lahore	93,345	68,050	Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Sheikhupura.
4. Rawalpindi	100,834	101,375	Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Attock.
5. Multan	602,606	632,527	Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan.
6. Ferozepore	80,781	59,582	Srinia, Ferozepore and Mianwali.
TOTAL	951,317	919,611	
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
1. Jubbulpore	..	..	Jubbulpore and Sangor.
2. Nerbudda	192	1,763	Hoshangabad.
3. Nimar	23,532	59,992	Nimar.
4. Nagpur	64,326	100,305	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
5. Satpura	80	593	Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
6. Chhatisgarh	..	..	Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur.
TOTAL	88,130	162,563	
BERAR—			
Berar	322,196	600,782	Akola, Amraoti, Buidana and Ycotmal.
ASSAM—			
The Province of Assam	3,150	1,255	All districts in the Province.
AJMER-MERWARA—			
Ajmer-Merwara	11,614	7,969	The whole of Ajmer-Merwara.
MADRAS—			
Madras	339,779	210,701	The whole of the Province.
GRAND TOTAL	2,568,779	3,228,842	

(a) Under reference.

COTTON PRESS RETURNS—contd.

II.—INDIAN STATES.

State	QUANTITY OF COTTON PRESSED (EXPRESSED IN BALES OF 400 LBS. EACH).		State	QUANTITY OF COTTON PRESSED (EXPRESSED IN BALES OF 400 LBS. EACH).	
	From 1st September, 1944, up to the last Friday (i.e., 27th) of July, 1945.	During the corresponding period of last season.		From 1st September, 1944, up to the last Friday (i.e., 27th) of July, 1945.	During the corresponding period of last season.
Hyderabad	269,650*	277,456	BOMBAY STATES—		
Barode	105,943	273,815	Western India States Agency—		
Mysore	24,270	16,248	Bhavnagar	11,876	22,627
Gwalior	30,958	73,104	Junagadh	24,497	29,341
			Dhrangadhra	22,232	21,859
Punjab States—			Morvi	13,114	19,317
Bahawalpur	151,605	167,639	Cutch	1,563	1,085
Nabha	27,019	31,487	Nawanagar	3,387	4,106
Jind	8,326	8,174	Wadhwan	25,088	23,280
Faridkot	7,598	12,376	Gondal	..	..
Patiala	105,258	87,166	Wankaner	680	2,124
Malerkotla	4,442	8,606	Porbandar	13,125	17,631
Khalapur	2,836	6,076	Limbdi	3,913	14,488
			Radhanpur	7,937	15,304
TOTAL PUNJAB STATES	306,984	321,524	Rajkot	..	95
Rajputana States—			Manawadar	24,516	16,397
Mewar	40,761	41,885	Jaadan	633	2,333
Blkaner	10,928	14,673	Sardargarh	..	..
Jodhpur	1,034	463	Mull	..	..
Tonk	2,726	4,435	Sayla	3,107	3,295
Jaipur	551	..	Eastern Kathiawar Agency	3,792	11,629
Jhalawar	..	8,876	(Wadhwan Civil Station).	4,505	14,320
Shahpura	1,597	1,130	Idar	..	..
Kishangarh	..	235	Katosan	690	2,890
Kotah	1,360	1,832	Lakhtar	4,734	6,619
Bandi	..	55	Palitana	..	3,176
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	58,952	73,589	Maliya	1,547	3,066
Central India States—			Gujarat States Agency—		
Indore	34,054	116,742	Rajppla	22,850	48,411
Bhopal	..	..	Chhota Udepur	9,680	18,112
Narsingarh	..	..	Camday	..	1,271
Alipura	..	..	Sachin	..	..
Jaora	3,269	4,656	Balaahor	4,497	6,453
Ratlam	5,287	7,722	Pandu Mewas—		
Dhar	11,196	26,261	Vaktapur	2,934	7,879
Barwanl	6,866	18,443	Gothda	6,002	12,868
Jhabua	2,904	8,224	Deccan States Agency—		
Dewas, J. B.	..	310	Kolhapur	228	249
			Jamkhandl	4,543	2,876
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	63,576	182,358	Sangli	114	1,333
			Mudhol	1,771	2,109
			Miraj	..	..
			Savanur	1,640	1,404
			TOTAL BOMBAY STATES	225,813	339,347
			GRAND TOTAL	1,086,147	1,557,441

* Subject to revision.

UNPRESSED COTTON RETURNS.

The following statement shows the quantity of unpressed (loose) Indian cotton consumed in mills in India during the month of July 1945:—

[Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India, and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States.]
(In bales of 400 lbs. net.)

Province.	CONSUMPTION			
	During July 1945.	During July 1944.	Since 1st September 1944.	During the corresponding period last year.
Bombay Province	2,119	4,710	31,267	50,854
Madras Province	10,230	10,242	190,375	183,709
United Provinces	22	21	782	4,071
Central Provinces and Berar	423	54	3,862	7,229
Bengal	1,081	486	5,511	4,485
Punjab and Delhi	448	963	16,155	14,471
Rest of British India		161	7,204	4,795
TOTAL, BRITISH INDIA	23,323	25,637	255,156	269,614
Indian States	5,681	6,105	54,887	74,201
TOTAL, INDIA	29,004	31,742	310,043	343,815

N.B.—Due to corrections, which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive totals shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive totals published in the preceding month.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON (PRESSED AND UNPRESSED) IN MILLS IN INDIA.

(1) British India.

[Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923.]
(In bales of 400 lbs. net.)

Province.	CONSUMPTION			
	During July 1945.	During July 1944.	Since 1st September 1944.	During the corresponding period last year.
Bombay Island	106,075	97,835	1,130,767	1,994,670
Ahmedabad	39,697	33,387	365,432	396,082
Bombay Province	162,561	154,927	1,758,222	1,744,304
Madras Province	53,418	52,410	532,880	543,367
United Provinces	32,108	32,926	378,802	378,389
Central Provinces and Berar	13,589	14,670	135,562	133,178
Bengal	10,995	11,263	124,598	126,218
Punjab and Delhi	15,024	14,901	166,231	170,110
Rest of British India	4,380	4,143	47,366	48,062
TOTAL, BRITISH INDIA	292,075	285,240	3,183,670	3,143,619

(2) Indian States.

(In bales of 400 lbs. net.)

Name of State.	CONSUMPTION			
	During July 1945.	During July 1944.	Since 1st September 1944.	During the corresponding period last year.
Hyderabad	6,094	6,264	65,379	71,730
Mysore	6,773	3,890	60,487	52,024
Baroda	6,476	6,083	74,728	82,352
Gwalior	8,154	7,382	79,374	85,607
Indore	14,765	13,148	140,087	138,002
Kathiawar States	5,971	5,901	64,410	64,907
Other Indian States and Pondicherry	11,595	13,182	141,462	133,019
TOTAL, INDIAN STATES	59,828	56,545	631,927	627,601

N.B.—Due to corrections, which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive totals shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive totals published in the preceding month.

RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA.

DISTRICT AVERAGES.

FOR CONSUMPTION IN INDIA.

Districts.	SEASON 1945-1946.		SEASON 1944-1945.		SEASON 1944-1945.	
	Sold in Sale No. 15, 2nd and 3rd October.	Sold in Sale No. 15, 3rd October 1945.	Sold in Sale No. 16, 3rd and 4th October.	Sold in Sale No. 16, 4th October 1944.	Sold in Sale No. 15, 3rd October 1945.	Sold in Sale No. 16, 3rd October 1945.
	Average Price per lb.	Average Price per lb.	Average Price per lb.	Average Price per lb.	Average Price per lb.	Average Price per lb.
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.
Assam	5,640	5,640	5,663	45,098	174,630	174,630
Cachar	582	4,326	401	2,631	14,051	14,051
Sylhet	1,714	16,789	1,568	11,997	49,383	49,383
Darjeeling	212	11,373	654	8,729	22,867	22,867
Doars	4,112	66,488	3,897	60,846	154,729	154,729
Terai	473	2,403	569	2,723	14,801	14,801
Tripura	..	442	68	410	6,477	6,477
Chittagong	195	380	41	77	3,510	3,510
All other places	..	..	..	..	14	14
Green Tea	12,928	167,425	12,861	6,130	440,462	440,462
	613	5,697	1,621	8,130	22,777	22,777
TOTAL	13,541	173,122	14,482	138,641	463,239	463,239
	0 12 3	0 14 1	0 11 9	0 10 0	0 10 6	0 10 8
	0 15 0	1 1 3	0 11 9	0 15 0	0 13 10	0 10 8
	0 12 4	0 14 2	0 9 11	0 10 2	0 10 8	0 10 8
	0 12 8	0 14 7	0 10 11	0 11 4	0 11 11	0 11 11
	13,471	164,289	10,088	114,136	399,382	399,382

(The above do not include Second-hand Tea, Damaged Tea and Dust.)

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA BY GROUPS OF ARTICLES.

(PRICES IN JULY 1914=100.)

Period.	FOODGRAINS.		Sugar.	Tea.	Other Food Articles.	Oil-seeds.	Oil, mustard.	TEXTILES.				Other Textiles (Wool and Silk).	Hides and Skins.	Metals.	Other raw and man-made articles.	Building materials (Teakwood).	All commodities.
	Cereals.	Pulses.						Jute, raw.	Jute manufactures.	Cotton, raw.	Cotton manufactures.						
Number of items included	8	6	5*	3	9	3	2	3	4	2	7*	2	3	6	8	1	72
1914 End of July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1935 Annual Average	75	85	128	112	101	107	78	50	74	78	117	77	50	100	84	113	91
1936 " "	79	77	121	125	109	101	69	50	64	89	111	94	70	101	83	108	91
1937 " "	77	89	102	144	125	115	75	56	67	89	117	126	81	144	92	117	102
1938 " "	72	88	132	130	100	106	77	49	62	67	106	83	64	140	91	124	95
1939 " "	86	99	164	142	125	106	81	80	102	75	106	110	67	147	95	123	108
1940 " "	99	101	157	149	146	108	78	79	107	87	122	146	72	175	115	127	120
1941 " "	112	105	145	202	178	103	78	77	137	77	179	166	74	209	126	132	139
1942 " "	157	162	208	241	298	143	85(a)	77	137	90	+	146	86	273	147	+	185
1943 " "	306	373	319	166	537	270	210(b)	123	188	174	+	215	97	320	202	+	307
1944 " "	244	312	331	112	574	288	224	122	198	140	+	204	104	298	318	+	298
1941 January	101	93	138	197	146	101	75	59	108	68	129	160	68	186	113	127	121
February	95	90	136	168	158	96	75	51	109	65	130	152	67	188	112	127	119
March	95	90	135	174	165	98	75	56	131	74	138	157	68	189	113	127	123
April	96	96	142	179	179	96	75	54	117	66	142	165	68	189	115	127	127
May	103	94	137	184	175	96	80	69	139	72	150	170	70	197	115	127	130
June	114	99	139	227	185	101	80	73	141	81	158	169	71	197	122	127	137
July	120	108	147	249	188	109	80	76	146	88	214	177	71	218	135	127	150
August	119	111	145	225	185	108	80	101	156	86	213	187	71	218	141	127	151
September	110	106	143	205	181	105	73	104	167	82	209	187	78	220	137	141	149
October	124	118	155	241	175	107	80	95	153	82	208	182	81	220	136	141	151
November	128	126	164	211	186	112	80	98	153	79	237	184	89	224	140	141	157
December	129	134	162	169	210	109	85	83	123	80	217	104	89	251	133	141	154
1942 January	112	127	157	263	216	108	75	79	149	72	180	100	86	258	144	138	155
February	114	122	164	248	217	100	80	72	140	73	171	96	86	264	145	141	153
March	115	127	177	222	213	100	70	70	141	70	190	82	86	258	140	141	153
April	118	120	198	228	228	104	80	68	117	70	+	140	84	258	145	141	157
May	126	127	200	246	285	121	80	67	123	79	+	157	87	258	140	141	169
June	154	151	210	250	294	146	82	72	126	90	+	169	87	263	144	+	182
July	153	151	220	197	289	162	95	69	126	102	+	170	85	280	147	+	182
August	174	166	215	179	352	167	97	67	123	100	+	136	82	275	148	+	192
September	177	186	261	189	349	161	+	76	129	108	+	162	82	273	146	+	198
October	185	198	231	265	355	166	+	85	147	120	+	183	88	291	149	+	209
November	220	226	231	305	371	186	105	107	166	127	+	194	91	296	156	+	227
December	250	241	231	293	411	199	+	98	159	142	+	171	92	302	159	+	238
1943 January	260	238	258	299	434	196	+	125	175	143	+	194	95	322	159	+	250
February	266	280	260	246	444	178	+	110	167	152	+	204	98	331	162	+	253
March	334	309	298	199	457	189	148	122	168	166	+	246	100	331	170	+	272
April	375	307	280	189	505	252	189	144	184	185	+	257	98	339	183	+	293
May	473	374	311	192	545	281	197	147	195	199	+	262	95	354	189	+	325
June	447	365	329	130	565	272	192	184	193	199	+	220	95	342	199	+	319
July	498	393	365	130	580	284	207	129	190	183	+	194	95	332	207	+	332
August	572	449	355	106	579	323	230	113	194	176	+	196	95	297	211	+	345
September	530	450	375	137	582	341	273	119	195	186	+	202	95	301	236	+	349
October	424(c)	484	344	123	584	310	245	108	199	178	+	202	98	293	236	+	334
November	317	433	319	120	588	310	229	114	197	162	+	202	101	303	240	+	314
December	262	395	334	120	578	295	237	110	198	161	+	202	101	301	240	+	301
1944 January	234	392	341	118	569	269	241	121	199	155	+	202	101	301	254	+	297
February	245	372	413	100	569	288	236	121	199	151	+	195	103	303	259	+	300
March	247	333	424	100	570	301	232	129	199	141	+	195	103	295	277	+	300
April	243	319	352	126	563	317	232	123	200	141	+	195	103	295	290	+	297
May	241	296	306	112	566	312	232	126	200	141	+	201	103	295	295	+	292
June	241	308	311	113	579	301	232	122	200	138	+	200	103	295	337	+	300
July	241	205	319	115	579	285	213	125	200	137	+	202	103	299	331	+	299
August	241	294	321	104	580	273	213	124	200	138	+	200	103	299	340	+	298
September	249(d)	301	324	102	580	280	213	124	196	139	+	200	103	299	347	+	301
October	249	268	290	106	580	275	213	118	195	138	+	202	104	297	356	+	297
November	249	276	288	114	578	280	213	117	191	131	+	219	106	297	364	+	299
December	249	276	288	121	575	277	213	117	196	135	+	235	109	299	371	+	301
1945 January	242	281	288	127	566	282	219	117	196	140	+	236	110	301	361	+	299
February	240	273	288	154	575	290	232	117	198	144	+	223	112	301	342	+	299
March	240	269	288	212	570	315	232	117	199	148	+	231	112	301	369	+	306
April	238	274	303	214	547	305	232	118	200	141	+	231	112	301	318	+	296
May	238	267	298	212	547	304	232	117	197	144	+	232	112	301	302	+	293
June	238	261	303	142	522	292	232	117	195	140	+	268	112	301	302	+	287
July	238	258	314	159	513	254	183	117	198	148	+	232	112	299	296	+	281
August	238	263	311	169	515	259	183	118	199	148	+	248	112	299	296	+	283
September	227	273	322	151	495	256	183	117	199	156	+	238	112	295	301	+	279

*Two items have been dropped under Sugar since February 1934, and one item under Cotton manufactures since September 1936, as their quotations are no longer available and suitable substitutes cannot be found for them.

†Price quotations not available.

(a) Average of nine months.

(b) Average of ten months.

(c) As quotations for rice are no longer available from the usual trade source, the officially controlled prices in force are being utilized for the purpose of computations of the index number, with effect from October 1943.

(d) Increase due entirely to rise in the prices of barley and maize.

NOTE.—Owing to market quotations for a number of articles not being available for some time past, the question relating to the continuance of this series of index numbers has recently been reviewed and it has been decided that the compilation should be continued on the present basis as a purely temporary measure. But under existing conditions, the index cannot be treated as necessarily having an All-India significance.

OCT. 11, 1945.]

THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

87

PRICES^(a) AND TRADE MOVEMENTS.

[NOTE.—The trade figures are compiled from corrected shipping bills received during the week of report.]

BONE MEAL—

Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 8th October—

(1) 3rd and steamed Rs. 200
 (2) 3rd and unsteamed Rs. 190
 (3) 3rd Rs. 190 } per ton f.a.s.

CEMENT—

Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 4th October—

Indian, f.o.r. Calcutta (Full wagon load of 16½ to 23 tons) Rs. 68-12 per ton.

†London, 14th & 28th August—

Portland (6 ton loads and upwards), per ton 57s. 0d.†

COAL—

Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 5th October—

Per ton F. O. R.

(1) Selected Jheria "A" Rs. 13-5
 (2) Selected Jheria "B" Rs. 12-5
 (3) Jheria (Grade I) Rs. 11-7
 (4) Deshergarh Rs. 13-5
 (5) Poniat Rs. 13-5
 (6) Raneegunj Kajora class (Grade I) Rs. 11-7

§Bombay, 5th October—

Ready per ton.

(1) Deshergarh (Selected Grade "A") f.o.r. Rs. 13-5
 (2) Jheria (Selected Grade "A") f.o.r. Rs. 13-5
 (3) Jheria (Grade I) f.o.r. Rs. 11-7
 (4) Central Provinces (1st class) Hirdagarh f.o.r. Rs. 14-1

||Bombay—

Prices during fortnight ending 15th October—

Per ton.

Railborne Coal (Trim

COTTON (RAW)—contd.

(b) Exports—contd.

(ii) From 1st September, 1944, to 9th June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1943-44:—

(In thousands of bales *.)
1944-45. 1943-44.

Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta	4	7
Bombay	35	44
Karachi	210	209
Madras	2	..
Tuticorin	..	..

(iii) During the three months ending June, 1945 (from all British Indian ports):—

(In thousands of bales *.)

	April, 1945.	May, 1945.	June, 1945.	Sept., 1944 to June, 1945.
United Kingdom	22	49	1	145
U.S.A.	9	13	11	77
Australia	9	..	4	18
Other Countries	2	18	11	38
TOTAL, 1945	42	80	27	278
" 1944	43	29	34	279
" 1943	26	44	33	150

(c) Market Quotations—

†Bombay, 5th October—

Indian Cotton Contract, per candy of 784 lbs. . Rs. 409 (Jan. '46).

Production.—The total production of cotton for 1944-45 is estimated at 3,543,000 bales (400 lbs. each), as compared with 5,259,000 bales, the final estimate of 1943-44.

COTTON PIECEGOODS—

(a) Despatches by rail—

(i) During week ending 1st September, 1945:—

	Foreign. Tons.	Indian. Tons.	TOTAL. Tons.
Calcutta	..	282	282
Bombay	..	1,753	1,753
Karachi	..	225	225
Madras	..	321	321

(ii) From 1st January to 9th June, 1945:—

	Foreign. Tons.	Indian. Tons.	TOTAL. Tons.
Calcutta	..	2,827	2,827
Bombay	71	37,939	38,010
Karachi	..	1,693	1,693
Madras	1	5,442	5,443

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

COTTON PIECEGOODS—contd.

(b) Imports by sea—

(i) During week ending 1st September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of yards.)

	GREY. 1945. 1944.	WHITE. 1945. 1944.	OTHER KINDS. 1945. 1944.
Into British India—			
Calcutta	..	16	3
Bombay	..	..	56
Karachi	..	12	4
Madras	..	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—

*Bombay, 5th October—

Grey unbleached—

	Rs. A. P.
(1) Longcloth (Standard Quality) 37"×37½ yds. of 9 lbs. . per lb.	..
(2) Domestics 35"×40 yds. of 12 lbs. . "	..
(3) Chadars 50"×6 yds. of 2½ lbs. . "	..
(4) Dhories (up to ¾" nakhi border) 32"×9 yds. of 1½ lbs. . "	1 8 3
(5) Dhories (Calcutta, ¾" P.B.) 44"×10 yds. of 1½ lbs. . "	..
†Manchester, 17th August—	
Price Index of cloth	228
(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)	

COTTON TWIST AND YARN—

(a) Despatches by rail—

(i) During week ending 1st September, 1945:—

	Foreign. Cwts.	Indian. Cwts.	TOTAL. Cwts.
Calcutta	..	1,219	1,219
Bombay	..	8,907	8,907
Karachi	..	33	33
Madras	..	1,000	1,000

(ii) From 1st January to 9th June, 1945:—

	Foreign. Cwts.	Indian. Cwts.	TOTAL. Cwts.
Calcutta	1,560	22,743	24,303
Bombay	786	133,958	134,744
Karachi	..	4,624	4,624
Madras	200	39,600	39,800

(b) Imports by sea—

(i) During week ending 1st September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of lbs.)

	1945.	1944.
Into—		
Calcutta	4	..
Bombay	..	..
Madras	..	..

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.

† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

Oct. 11, 1945.]

COTTON TWIST AND YARN—contd.

(c) Market Quotations—

*Bombay, 5th October—

	Rs. A. P.
(1) Yarn, No. 10½s, per lb.	0 12 10
(2) Yarn, No. 20s, "	1 1 0

†Manchester, 17th August—

Price index of American yarn	219
" " " Egyptian "	202
(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)	

(d) Exports (Indian-made)—

(i) During week ending 1st September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of lbs.)
1945. 1944.

Exports by sea from—	
Calcutta	..
Bombay	52
Madras	..

HIDES AND SKINS (RAW)—

Market Quotations—

Cow Hides—

†Calcutta, 5th October—

(1) Agras (North-Western)	Rs. . . to Rs. . .
(2) Darbhingas	Rs. . . " Rs. . .
(3) Patnas	Rs. . . " Rs. . .
(4) Salted cows, Daccas	Rs. 16-0 " Rs. 17-0

Buffalo Hides—

†Calcutta, 5th October—

(1) Arsenic, Framed	Rs. . . to Rs. . .
(2) " Commons	Rs. 15-0 " Rs. 16-0

Goat Skins—

†Calcutta, 5th October—

(1) Good Quality per 100 pieces	Rs. 170 to Rs. 190
(2) Ordinary Quality " 100 "	Rs. 125 " Rs. 140

HIDES AND SKINS (TANNED)—

Market Quotations—

‡Madras, 4th October—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tanned—		
(1) Cow hides, per lb.	1 10 0	to 1 14 0
(2) Buff hides "	..	" ..
(3) Sheep skins "	3 2 0	" 4 0 0
(4) Goat skins "	2 12 0	" 3 0 0

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.

† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

‡ Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

§ Quotations supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras, and represent the lowest and highest values for average "all round parcels" of bark tanned hides and skins of each category sold in the open market inclusive of all grades and selections.

IRON AND STEEL—

Market Quotations—

*Calcutta, 5th October—

Pig Iron—	
Foundry No. 1 per ton F.O.R. Calcutta	Rs. 104
" No. 2 " " " "	Rs. 102
" No. 3 " " " "	Rs. 100
" No. 4 " " " "	Rs. 98

†London, 14th & 28th August—

Pig, Cleveland No. 3, per ton	£7 3s. 0d.
Steel, rails, heavy " "	£14 10s. 6d.

JUTE (RAW)—

(a) Arrivals—

(i) During week ending 1st September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of bales†.)

	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	62	62
Arrivals into mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer 	58	62
TOTAL	120	124

(ii) From 1st July, 1944, to 9th June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1942-44:—

(In thousands of bales†.)

	1944-45.	1943-44.
Into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	2,727	2,491
Into the mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer 	3,403	2,715
TOTAL	6,130	5,206

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 1st September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of bales†.)

	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	10	15

(ii) From 1st July, 1944, to 9th June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1943-44:—

(In thousands of bales†.)

	1944-45.	1943-44.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	921	931

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† The Economist.

‡ Bale=400 lbs.

§ By Calcutta is meant the Calcutta Trade Block consisting of the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks.

|| Imports into mills by boat and cart are not recorded.

JUTE (RAW)—contd.**(b) Exports—contd.**

(iii) During the three months ending June, 1945 (from all British Indian ports) :—

(In thousands of bales.)*

	April, 1945.	May, 1945.	June, 1945.	July, 1944 to June, 1945.
United Kingdom	60	28	27	572
United States of America	6	15	17	166
Brazil	..	..	18	67
Australia	1	..	1	15
Other Countries	63	44	62	230
TOTAL, 1945	130	87	125	1,050
" 1944	80	54	54	952
" 1943	94	70	66	1,317

(c) Market Quotations—

† Calcutta, 5th October—

(1) European Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0

(2) Indian Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0

Calcutta, 9th October—

(1) First, per bale (400 lbs.) { Rs. 76-0 †
Rs. 79-0 §
(2) Lightnings „ „ { Rs. 71-0 †
Rs. 74-0 §

London, 4th October—

Daisce C. & F., per ton £39 5s. 0d.

Production.—The total outturn of jute in season 1945 is now estimated at 7,166,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 6,203,000 bales in 1944 (including imports from Nepal).**JUTE BAGS—****(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 1st September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	770	6,912
Hessian	540	5,129

(ii) From 1st January to 9th June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	114,067	95,494
Hessian	33,541	53,936

(b) Market Quotations—

† Calcutta, 5th October—

B. Twills 2½ lbs. 44×26½", 6×8", per 100 bags Rs. 66-12 (Ready).

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Exports.

§ Mills.

JUTE CLOTH—**(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 1st September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	45	30
Hessian	9,897	26,775

(ii) From 1st January to 9th June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	10,759	6,812
Hessian	606,950	660,501

(b) Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 5th October—

(1) Hessian cloth, 8 oz., 40" 9×10 per 100 yds. Rs. A. P. 22 2 0 (Ready).
(2) Hessian cloth, 10½ oz., 40" 11×12 per 100 yds. 29 0 0 (Ready).

OILCAKES—**GROUNDNUT CAKE—****Market Quotations—**

Calcutta, 8th October—

Groundnut Cake, per md. Rs. 5-0

OILSEEDS—**CASTOR SEED—****Market Quotations—**

† Bombay, 5th October—

Small Hyderabad quality F. A., per cwt. Rs. 15-4†

London, 4th October—

Castorseed (Bombay), per ton £ s. d. 32 15 0

COCONUTS—**Market Quotations—**

§ Cochin, 29th September—

Coconuts, per 1,000 Rs. 95

COPRA—**Market Quotations—**

§ Cochin, 29th September—

Fair average quality, per candy of 654 lbs. Rs. 212-8

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Nominal.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

§ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.

OILSEEDS—contd.**COTTON SEED—****(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 1st September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
From Bombay to Foreign Ports	..	..

(b) Market Quotations—

* Bombay, 15th September—

Cotton seed, per Indian Md. Rs. 5-10-7

GINGELLY (SESAMUM) SEED—**Market Quotations—**

† Bombay, 30th August—

(1) White, Bold, 85%, per cwt. Rs. 35-0
(2) Mixed, 50%, per cwt. Rs. ..

GROUNDNUTS—**Market Quotations—**

† Madras, 4th October—

Machine decorticated, per candy of 500 lbs. Rs. A. P. 72 1 0

† Bombay, 5th October—

Bombay, Bold, per cwt. Rs. 16-0 (n).

London, 4th October—

Groundnuts (Indian) West Coast, per ton £ s. d. 34 5 0

LINSEED—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 1st September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	1,744	407
Bombay, by rail and sea	80	1,044
Karachi, by rail and river	..	..
Vizagapatam, by rail	..	..

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 1st September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	950
Bombay	..	5,231
Karachi	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..

* Price-Current Return furnished fortnightly by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

‡ Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.

(n) Nominal.

OILSEEDS—contd.**LINSEED—contd.****(c) Market Quotations—**

* Bombay, 5th October—

(1) Bold, per cwt. Rs. A. 18 0 (n).
(2) Small seed, per cwt. 17 12 (n).

† Calcutta, 5th October—

Small grain, 5% refraction (with new single bags), per Ind. md. Rs. 12-12 (Ready).

London, 4th October—

Linseed, Bombay, per ton £ s. d. 35 15 0

RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 1st September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	291	1,462
Bombay, by rail and sea	8	17
Karachi, by rail and river	452	371

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 1st September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	15
Karachi	1,300	2,224

(c) Market Quotations—

† Karachi, 3rd October—

Per candy
(including bags)
of 8 mds., i.e. 656 lbs.
(approximately).

(1) Toria, 9% admixture Rs. A. 117 0
(2) Toria, 3% admixture ..

* Bombay, 29th June—

(1) Brown, Cawnpore, per cwt. Rs. 18-0 (n).
(2) Yellow, „ „ 23-0 (n).

London, 4th October—

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £ s. d. 38 10 0

* Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

(n) Nominal.

OILS (VEGETABLE)—**CASTOR OIL—****Market Quotations—*** *Calcutta, 5th October—*

	Per maund f.o.b.
	Rs. A. P.
(1) No. 1 Fine Pale	48 0 0
(2) Liverpool, good seconds	47 8 0
(3) " " thirds	46 6 0

† *Madras, 4th October—*

Castor Oil, per candy of 500 lbs. Rs. 170

COCONUT OIL—**Market Quotations—**† *Cochin, 29th September—*

Coconut oil—Fair average quality, per candy (654 lbs.).	Rs. 310 Ready.
	Rs. 311 One month.

GROUNDNUT OIL—**Market Quotations—**§ *Madras, 6th October—*

Groundnut oil, per candy of 500 lbs. Rs. 165 Ready.

OILS (MINERAL)—**KEROSENE OIL—****Market Quotations—*** *Calcutta, 5th October—*

	Rs. A. P.
Kerosene (Superior), per tin of 4 gallons	4 11 9 ½
Kerosene (Inferior) " " "	4 14 9 ½
	4 5 0 ½
	4 8 0 ½

PETROL—**Market Quotations—*** *Calcutta, 5th October—*

	Rs. A. P.
Petrol, per Imperial gallon	2 0 0 ** ex-pump.

RICE (not in husk)—

(a) (i) During week ending 1st September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into—			
Calcutta by rail, river and sea		472	3,240

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.

‡ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.

§ Supplied by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

|| Ex-godown.

¶ When delivered at dealers' premises.

** Inclusive of Provincial Sales Tax.

RICE (not in husk)—contd.

During week ending 1st September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to foreign countries from—			
Calcutta		..	..
Chittagong		..	..
Bombay		..	..
Karachi		..	..
Madras		..	..

(ii) From 1st January to 9th June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into—			
Calcutta by rail, river and sea		200,942	143,862

From 1st January to 9th June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to foreign countries—			
From Calcutta		15,147	28

(b) Market Quotations—* *Calcutta, 5th October—*

(1) Seeta, No. 1 per B. maund	..†
(2) Ballam, No. 1 per B. maund	..†
(3) Kalma, No. 1 (mill cleaned) per B. maund	..†

SHELLAC—**Market Quotations—*** *Calcutta, 5th October—*

T. N. per B. maund	Rs. 71
London, 4th October—	
T. N. Orange, per cwt.	9 17 6

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—**(a) Despatches—**

During week ending 1st September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	Refined and unrefined.	(In cwt.)
	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta by rail, river and sea	5,545	1,517
" Bombay by rail	316	455
" Karachi " "	..	..

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Being a rationed article, no quotations are available. With effect from the 3rd September 1945, Rice is being supplied by the Government at the following rates:—

	Price ex-Govt. godowns, per maund (including bags) payable by retailers to Govt.
'A' grade Rice	Rs. 23-12-0
'B' grade Rice	Rs. 13-12-0
'C' grade Rice	Rs. 8-12-0

Oct. 11, 1945.]

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—contd.**(b) Imports by sea—**

During week ending 1st September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	Java.	Refined. (In cwt.)	Mauritius.	Other Europe.	Countries.	TOTAL.
Imports into—						
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, 1945	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1944	..	..	..	..	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—* *Cawnpore, 29th September—*

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Indian Factory Made—		
First Crystal, per md., ex-factory	16 1 6 to 16 12 6	14 11 6 to 15 6 0
Balrampur, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 8 0	15 1 0
Basti, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 6 0	14 15 0
Marhowrah, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 12 6	15 5 6
Pilibhit, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 5 0	14 14 0
Rosa, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 7 6	15 0 6

(d) Stocks*—

	(In bags, 10 bags=1 ton.)
† Calcutta (7th July '45)	24,512 (8th July '44) 25,787
Bombay (4th " ")	63,300 (5th " ") 73,000
Karachi (21st June ")	10,028 (22nd June ") 40,180
Madras (7th July ")	39,949 (8th July ") 9,076

SUGAR, RAW (GUR)—

* Prices (per maund) during week ending 29th September—

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.

Refining—

(1) Siswa Bazar	..	..
(2) Nellikuppam	..	..

Eating—

(3) Madras	11 2	8 13
(4) Ahmednagar	12 0	14 3
(5) Lyallpur	13 0	..
(6) Muzaffarnagar	11 0	7 0
(7) Meerut	9 6	..
(8) Bhagalpur (second quality)	9 0	7 8
(9) Dacca (best quality)	24 0	34 0

* Supplied by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore.

† Kidderpore Docks only.

TEA—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 1st September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta by rail, river and sea		17,935	7,443

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 1st September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—			
From Calcutta		90	8,066
" Chittagong		..	..

(ii) During the three months ending June, 1945 (from all British Indian ports)*:—

	(In thousands of lbs.)			
	April, 1945.	May, 1945.	June, 1945.	July, 1944 to June, 1945.
United Kingdom .	7,697	5,270	11,696	244,795
Iraq	..	24	..	3,524
Iran	..	137	1	10,075
Canada	440	..	1,061	36,261
United States of America	725	..	1,718	45,841
Australia	111	553	1,208	14,114
Other Countries .	2,330	396	257	20,672
TOTAL, 1945 .	11,303	6,380	15,941	375,282
" 1944 .	24,003	27,546	12,957	382,992
" 1943 .	24,990	25,140	33,311	380,190

(c) Market Quotations—* *Calcutta, 2nd & 3rd October—*

	Rs. A. P.
† Sale Average—	
For tea sold for consumption in India, per lb.	0 12 4

WHEAT—**(a) Imports and Exports—**

(i) During week ending 1st September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In tons.)			
	1945.		1944.	
Imports into—	Indian†.	Foreign.	Indian†.	Foreign.
Calcutta . .	1,208	3,964	1,226	2,139
Bombay . .	..	..	3,279	..
Karachi . .	..	..	3,602	..

* Relating to tea, black.

† See also page 85.

‡ In the case of Calcutta and Karachi, the figures present the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay, by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

WHEAT—contd.**(a) Imports and Exports—contd.**

During week ending 1st September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Karachi	..	..

During week ending 1st September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	
	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—		
From Karachi	16,631	5,460

(ii) From 1st April to 9th June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)			
	1945.		1944.	
Imports into—	Indian*.	Foreign.	Indian*.	Foreign.
Calcutta	641	58,080	21,652	17,728
Bombay	20	..	25,744	..
Karachi	36,604	..	76,183	..

From 1st April to 9th June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Karachi	..	..

From 1st April to 9th June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	
	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—		
From Karachi	2,496	14,709

(b) Market Quotations—

† **Bombay, 15th September—**

Wheat, per Ind. Md. Rs. 11-8

Karachi, 5th October—

Punjab White, 5 per cent barley, 3 per cent dirt, 30 per cent red (per candy of 8 mds., i.e., 656 lbs. approximately) ‡

* In the case of Calcutta and Karachi the figures represent the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

† Prices Current Return furnished fortnightly by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

‡ Being a rationed article, no wholesale quotations at Karachi are available, the retail price being As. 4 per seer or Rs. 10 per maund.

WHEAT—contd.**(b) Market Quotations—contd.**

Lyallpur, 27th September—

White wheat (1½ per cent dirt, 2 per cent barley), per md., f.o.r. Lyallpur Ra. 9-0-6

Production.—The total production of wheat for 1944-45 is estimated at 10,458,000 tons, as against 9,741,000 tons in 1943-44.

WOOL (RAW)—**Market Quotations—**

* **Karachi, 3rd October—**

Kandhar (cleaned) Indian quality Ra. 82
Per md. (82 lbs.)

FREIGHTS.

† **Calcutta, 5th October—**

	Jute (50 c. ft.) Plus 15%		Linseed (20 cwt.) Surcharge.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
London \$	80	0(n)	91	3(n)
Liverpool \$	80	0(n)	91	3(n)
Dundee \$	80	0(n)	91	3(n)
Glasgow \$	80	0(n)	91	3(n)

† **Bombay, 5th October—**

	s.		d.
Cotton (40 c. ft.)—			
United Kingdom ports	102	0	
Antwerp	..	..	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..	..	..
Trieste, Venice	..	..	..
Seed (16 cwt. and over)—			
Linseed, Rape, etc.—			
United Kingdom ports	92	0	
Antwerp	..	..	..
Marseilles	..	..	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..	..	..
Trieste, Venice	..	..	..
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)—			
Cotton, etc.—			
United Kingdom ports	89	0	
Marseilles	..	..	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..	..	..
Groundnuts—			
United Kingdom ports	98	0	

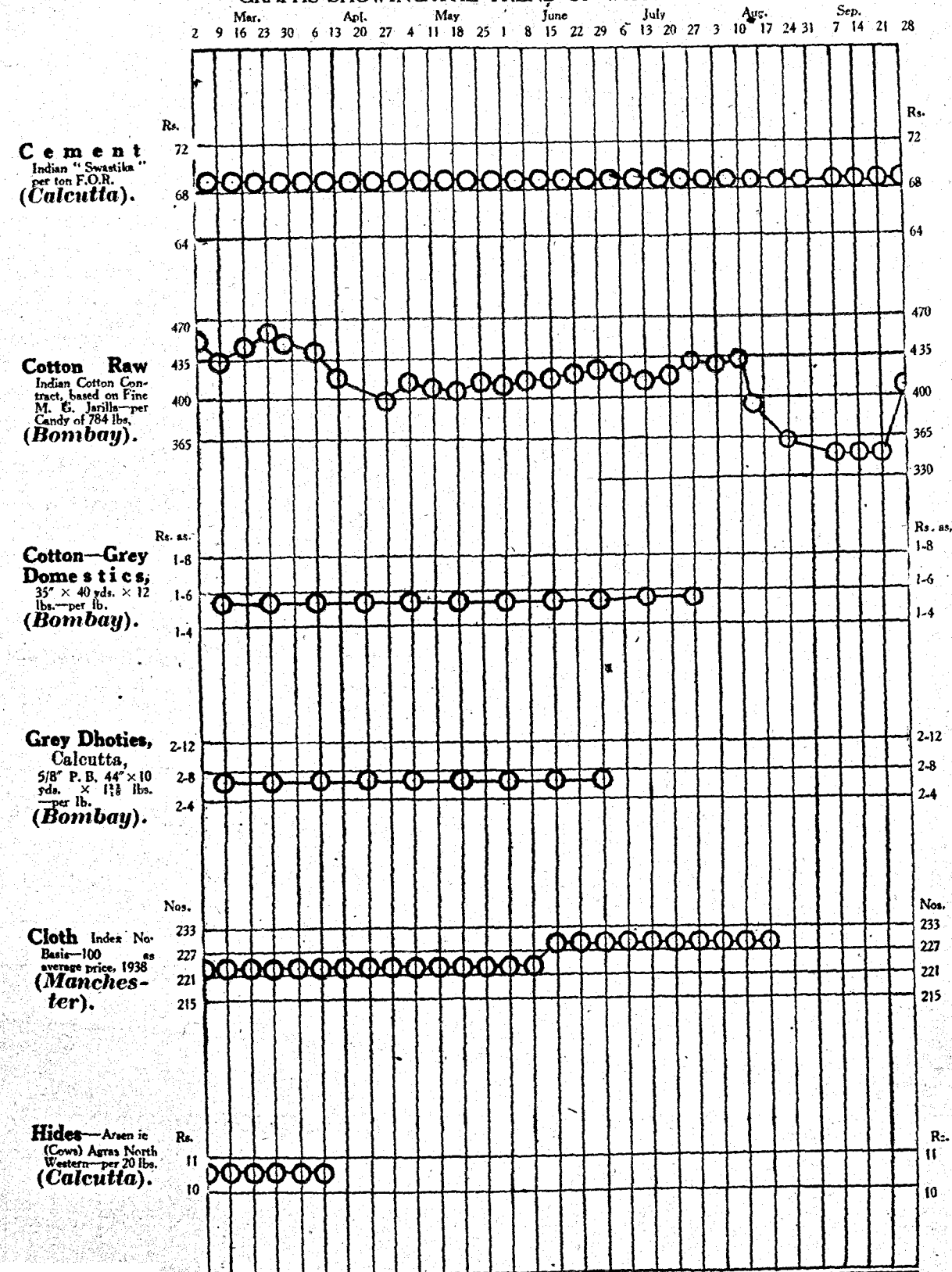
* Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

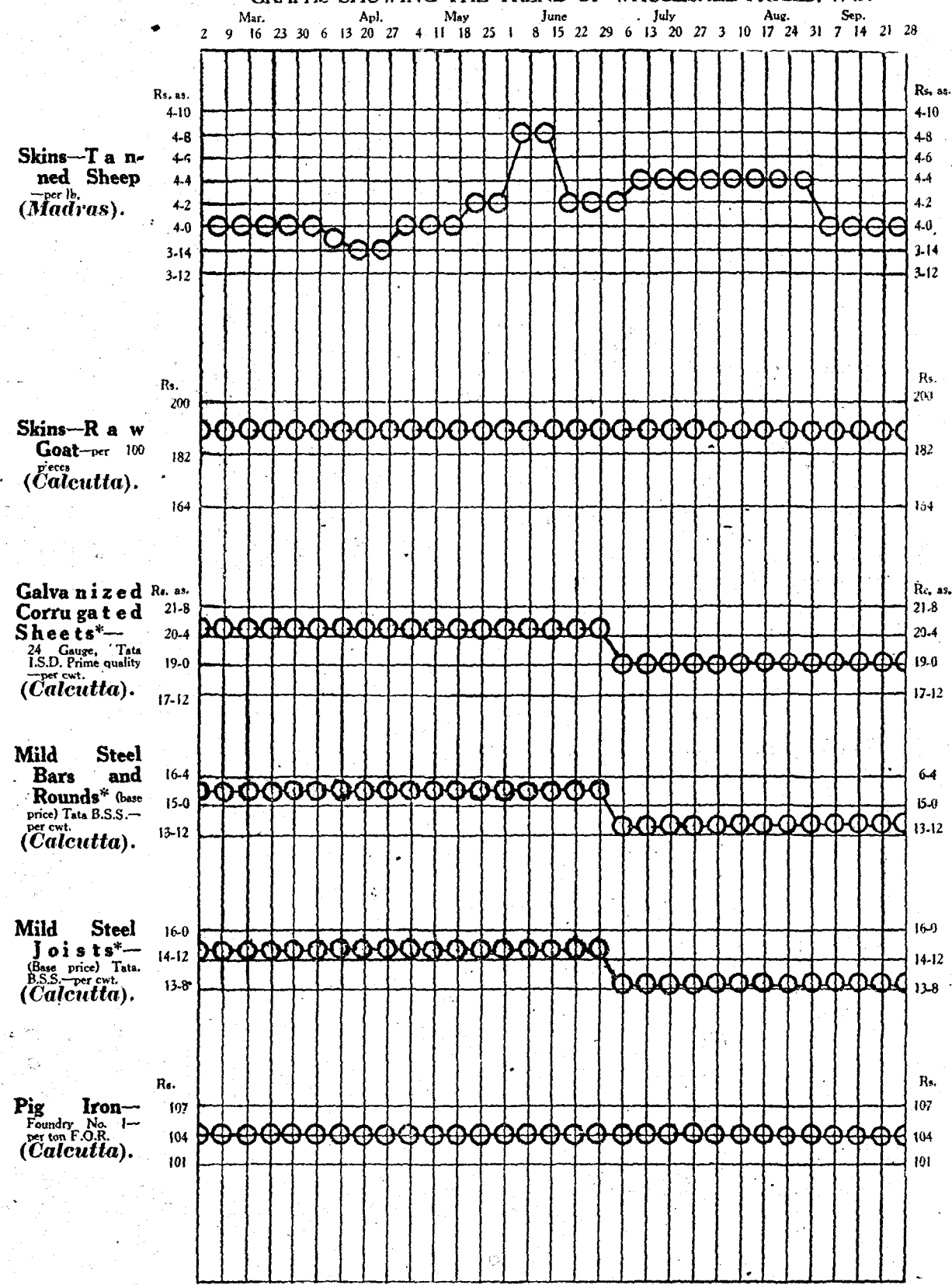
‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

\$ Less 10% rebate not exceeding 6s. per ton.

(n) Nominal.

GRAPHS SHOWING THE TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1945.

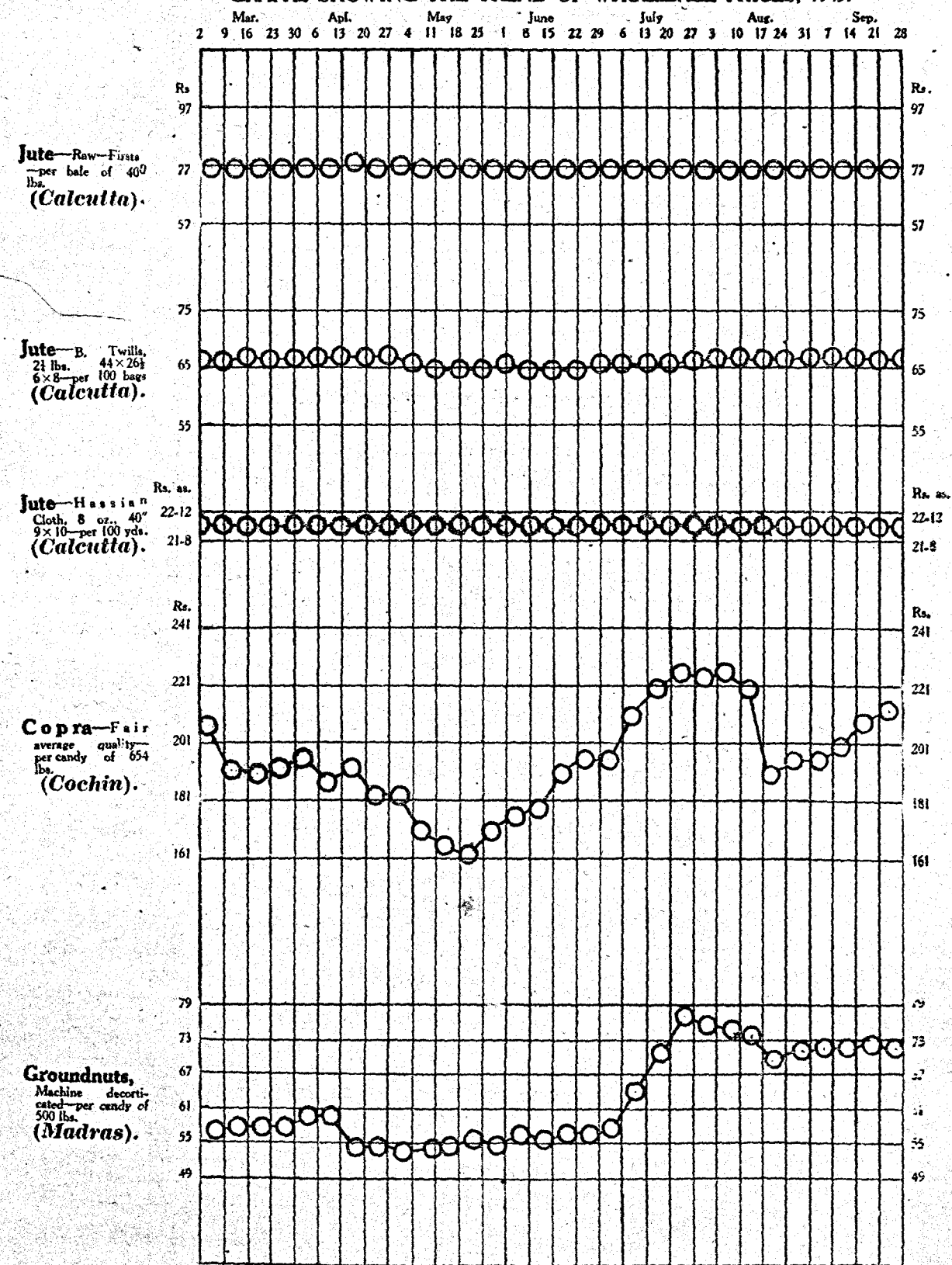
GRAPHS SHOWING THE TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1945.



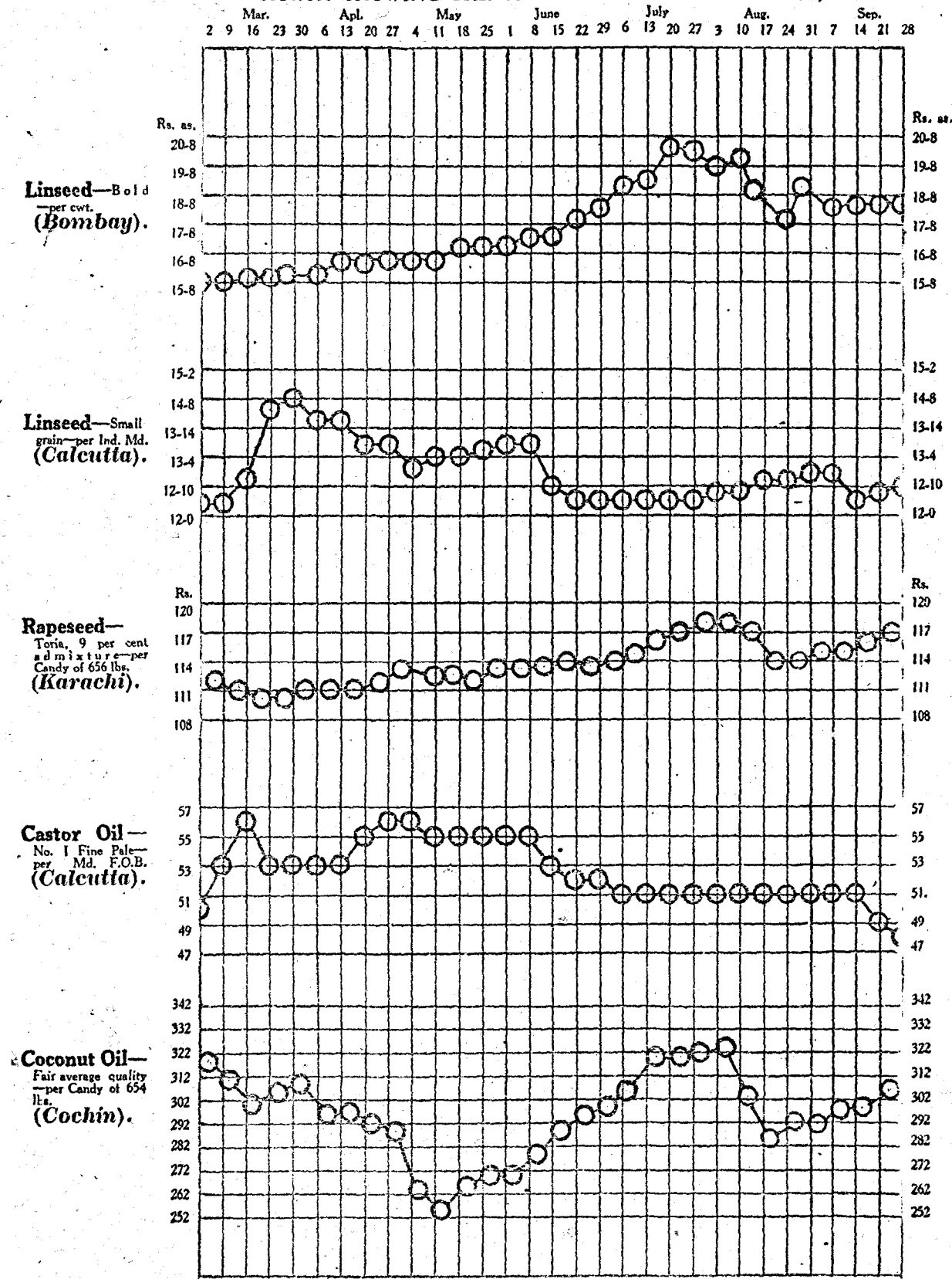
*The prices are for forward delivery against licences

Oct. 11, 1945.]

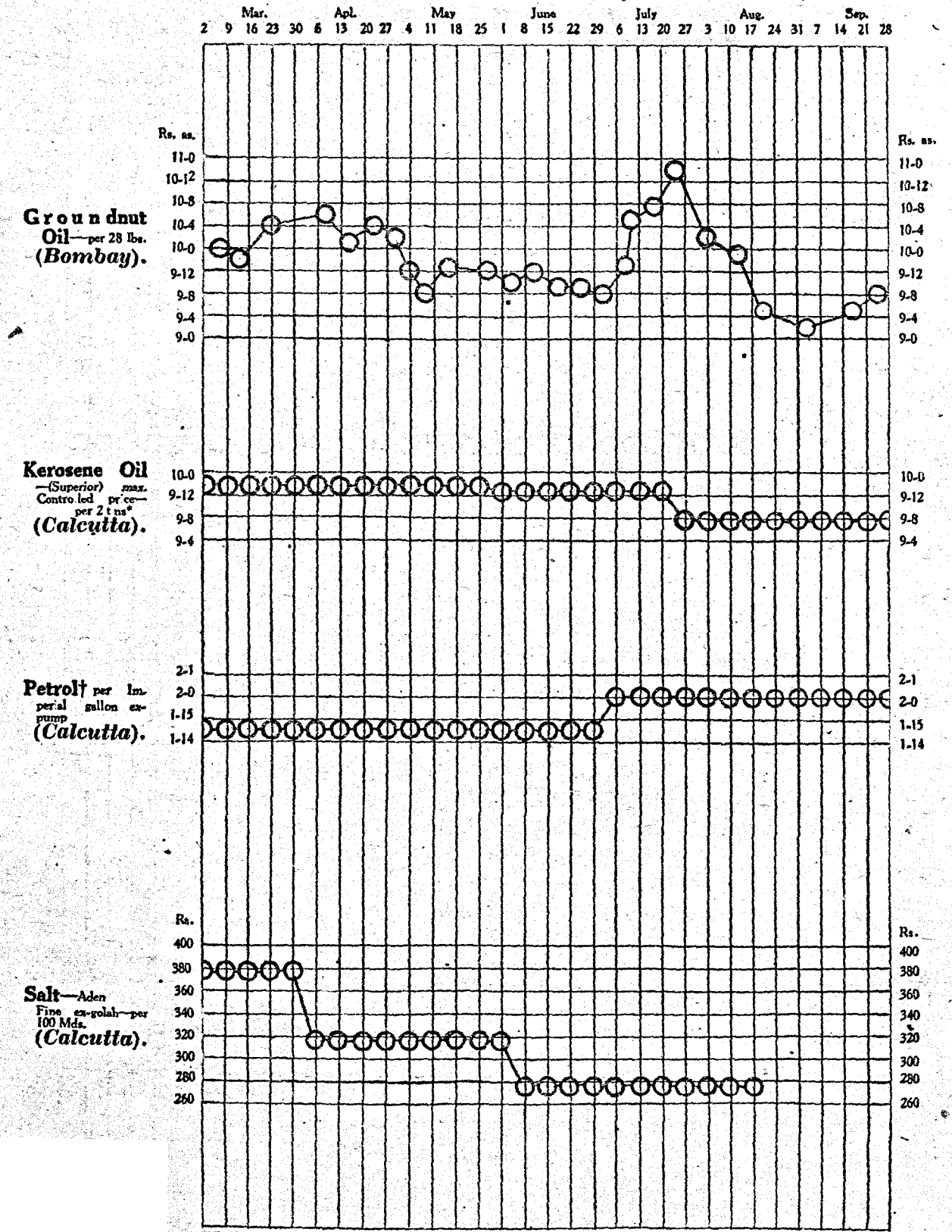
GRAPHS SHOWING THE TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1945.



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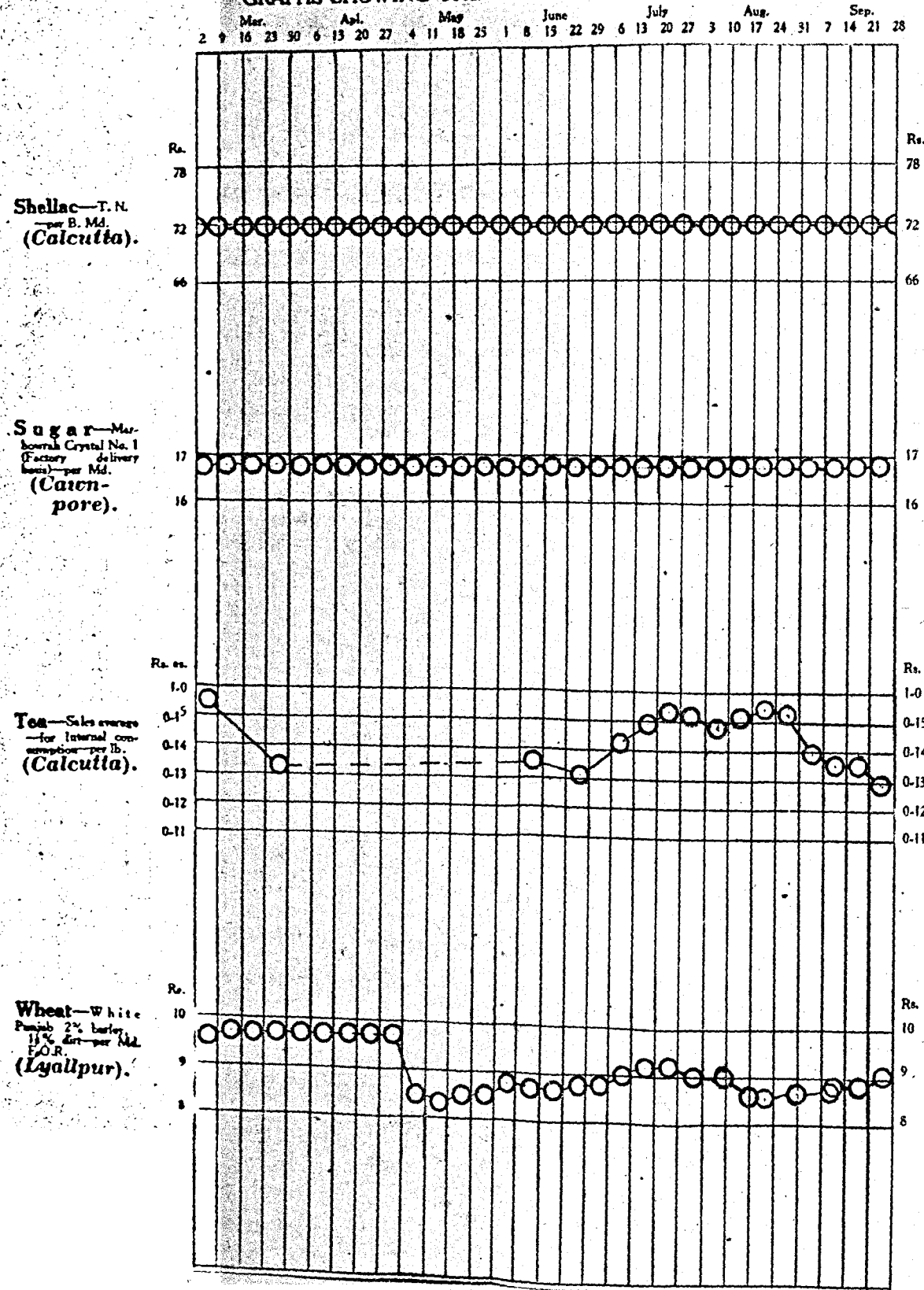


GRAPHS SHOWING THE TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1945.



* Agents' selling price to dealers, ex-godown.
† Retail. Includes Sales Tax.

GRAPHS SHOWING THE TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1945.



CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS	148	GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUEs AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE— <i>contd.</i>	
WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON	150	Wireless Telegraphy Apparatus (Possession) Order, 1941, Cancelled	159
TRADE ENQUIRIES	151	High Frequency Apparatus (Possession) Order, 1942, Cancelled	160
MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL	151	Wireless Transmitters (Possession by Dealers) Order, 1942, Cancelled	160
BOOKS OF REFERENCE—		Wireless Telegraphy Apparatus (Vehicles) Order, 1942, Cancelled	160
Statistical Publications	151	Arantangi-Karaikkudi, Tanjore-Pattukkottai, Dindigul-Gudalur, and Kollengod-Trichur Railway Surveys Sanctioned	160
GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUEs AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—		Jaria-Jhanjail-Jankaray Railway Survey Sanctioned	160
Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1945: Maximum Price of 'Pakav' Manufactured by the Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Tatapuram	152	Jacobabad-Kashmore Railway Conversion Survey Sanctioned	160
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945: Recovery by a Manufacturer in the Province of Madras of Certain Amounts	152	Mardan-Charsada Railway Survey Sanctioned	160
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945: Maximum Prices at which Yarn Manufactured in India may be Sold in the Province of Madras	152	Railway Earnings	160
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945: Marking and Stamping of Certain Cloth and Yarn with Prices, etc.: Amendments	153	Wagon Loadings	161
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943: Sanctioned Addition to Landed Cost of Certain Specified Articles, such as (1) Watches and Clocks, (2) Watch Bracelets, etc.: Amendment	153	Tonnage Lifted on Class I Railways	161
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943: Sanctioned Addition to Landed Cost of Imported Fountain Pens and Fountain Pen Inks	153	BRASS AND COPPER (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945	161
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943: Cancellation of Notification of 22nd September 1944 regarding Restrictions on the Sale of Electric Bulbs	154	TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS—	
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943: Revised Maximum Retail Selling Prices of Certain Specified Fountain Pens and Fountain Pen Inks	154	British India: Import Trade Control: Open General Licence No. VII: General Permission to Import Certain Specified Goods from the United Kingdom: Amendments	165
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943: Maximum Prices of American Flash-light Bulbs	155	WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS	166
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943: Maximum Wholesale and Retail Prices of Winding Wires or Resistance Wires	155	INTERMEDIATE CROP REPORTS—	
Footwear Control Order, 1945: Amendments	158	Sugarcane	166
Central Excise Rules, 1944: Amendment	158	CROP FORECAST—	
Jute (Price Control) Order, 1945: Corrigendum	159	All-India—	
Public Utility Undertakings: Prohibition of Publication of Information Deleted	159	Cotton	167
Maximum Prices for Cycle Tyres and Tubes: Amendment	159	SUMMARY OF CROP FORECASTS	168
Colliery Control Order, 1944: Amendments to Supply Department Notification, dated 14th July 1944	159	DATA OF TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY AND RAINFALL	169
Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944: Maximum Retail Sale Price of Spark Plugs: Amendment	159	TENDER NOTICES.	170
Electrical Apparatus (Dealings) Order, 1941, Cancelled	159	COTTON PRESS RETURNS	174
		CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS FOR CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 31ST AUGUST 1945	176

(Continued on page 150.)

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MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS.

BANK RATE—

Wednesday evening.

Reserve Bank of India
3 per cent.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS—

A Press communiqué, dated the 17th October 1945, issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, states:—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday, the 17th October 1945. The total amount offered was Rs. 2,03,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-9 per cent and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-14-8 per cent were allotted approximately 4 per cent. The total amount accepted was Rs. 2 crores, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0-5-0 per cent per annum.

During the week ended the 12th October 1945, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 3,30,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

The following Press communiqué, dated the 23rd October 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta:—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 23rd October 1945. The total amount offered was Rs. 1,84,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-6 per cent and above were accepted in full. The total amount accepted was Rs. 1,84,75,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0-5-4 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 30th October 1945, at Bombay up to 11 a.m. (Standard Time) and up to the close of business on Monday, the 29th October 1945, at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 2nd November 1945. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 19th October 1945, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,70,25,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT TREASURY BILLS—

The following Press communiqué, dated the 24th October 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta:—

Tenders for Rs. 3,50,00,000 of three months' Government of Bengal Treasury Bills will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay and Calcutta, up to 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 1st November 1945.

Successful tenderers will be required to make payment and take up their bills on Tuesday, the 6th November 1945.

Other conditions are as usual.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT TREASURY BILLS—

The following Press communiqué, dated the 22nd October 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta:—

Tenders for Rs. 50,00,000 of three months' Madras Government Treasury Bills were opened on Monday, the 22nd October 1945. The total amount offered was Rs. 1,25,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-6 per cent were allotted approximately 71 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 50,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0-6-0 per cent per annum.

SECURITY PRICES—

Calcutta, 24th October—

Government Paper (3½ per cent) Rs. 102-15-0

London, 22nd October—

British Conversion (3½ per cent) 108½

British War Loan (3½ per cent) 104½

EXCHANGE—

23rd October—

Telegraphic Transfer	Selling.	Buying.
On New York D/D \$100=	1s. 5½d.	1s. 6¼d.
London/New York	Rs. 332½	Rs. 329½
		\$4-02½

BULLION MARKET—

Gold—

Bombay, 23rd October—

Gold (-999 fineness), per tola, spot Rs. 77-8; forward Rs. 77-7.

London, 18th October—

Gold, per fine oz. £8-12-3

Silver—

Bombay—

23rd October—

Silver (-999 fineness), per 100 tolas, spot Rs. 132-6; forward Rs. 132-6.

22nd October—

Silver, Country, ready, per 100 tolas Rs. 131

London, 18th October—

Silver, spot, per fine oz. 44½

New York, 18th October—

Bar Silver, ready, per oz. 70½ cents.

STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS AS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 5TH OCTOBER 1945—

The following Press communiqué, dated the 17th October 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta:—

	Rs.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	649,75,99,000
2. Time Liabilities in India	256,99,04,000
3. Cash in India—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	30,35,45,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,45,20,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	69,96,000
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	112,60,94,000
5. Advances in India	249,80,61,000
6. Bills Discounted in India	13,03,57,000

Comparative Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

	5-10-45.	28-9-45.	6-10-44.	1-9-39.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	649,75,99	644,79,10	587,49,59	134,30,49
2. Time Liabilities in India	256,99,04	258,71,29	192,36,37	102,24,34
3. Total Cash in India	33,50,61	33,75,67	26,21,21	6,69,92
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	112,60,94	111,16,05	103,84,76	25,17,19
5. Advances in India	249,80,61	246,79,47	202,79,75	101,52,16
6. Bills discounted in India	13,03,57	12,96,83	8,91,12	3,57,20

MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS—contd.

STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS AS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 12TH OCTOBER 1945—

The following Press communiqué, dated the 22nd October 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta:—

Comparative Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

	Rs.	12-10-45.	5-10-45.	13-10-44.	1-9-39.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	655,42,95,000	655,42,95	649,75,99	591,99,49	134,30,49
2. Time Liabilities in India	260,85,75,000	260,85,75	256,99,04	193,81,14	102,24,34
3. Cash in India—		34,73,97	33,50,61	25,58,31	6,69,92
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	31,44,84,000				
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,54,56,000				
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	74,57,000				
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	98,50,56,000	98,50,56	112,60,94	99,90,02	25,17,19
5. Advances in India	250,93,05,000	250,93,05	249,80,61	198,37,53	101,52,16
6. Bills Discounted in India	13,15,31,000	13,15,31	13,03,57	9,10,59	3,57,29

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 12th October 1945.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital Paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	8,83,27,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	27,85,000
		Subsidiary Coin	1,81,000
Deposits:—		Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Government:—		(a) Internal	...
(1) Central Government of India	395,61,62,000	(b) External	...
(2) Government of Burma	60,69,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	2,20,51,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	17,10,88,000	Balances held abroad*	509,44,33,000
(b) Banks	98,98,58,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	5,00,000
(c) Others	12,14,03,000	Other Loans and Advances	...
Bills Payable	2,32,71,000	Investments	21,83,80,000
Other Liabilities	13,48,52,000	Other Assets	5,60,46,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	548,27,03,000	TOTAL ASSETS	548,27,03,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 12th October 1945.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	8,83,27,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion—		
Notes in circulation	1,159,93,30,000		(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000	
Total Notes issued		1,168,81,57,000	(b) Held outside India	...	
			Sterling Securities	1,049,32,89,000	
			Total of A		1,093,74,32,000
			B.—Rupee Coin		17,23,01,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		57,84,24,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper		...
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,168,81,57,000	TOTAL ASSETS		1,168,81,57,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 93-777 per cent.

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CONTENTS.

(Continued from page 147.)

PRICES AND TRADE MOVEMENTS—

Bone Meal	177
Cement	177
Coal	177
Coffee	177
Cotton—	
Raw	177
Piecegoods	178
Twist and Yarn	178
Hides and Skins—	
Raw	179
Tanned	179
Iron and Steel	179
Jute—	
Raw	179
Bags	180
Cloth	180
Oilcakes—	
Groundnut Cake	180
Oilseeds—	
Castor Seed	180
Coconuts	180
Copra	180
Cotton Seed	181
Gingelly (Sesamum) Seed	181
Groundnuts	181
Linseed	181
Rape and Mustard Seed	181
Oils (Vegetable)—	
Castor Oil	182
Coconut Oil	182
Groundnut Oil	182
Oils (Mineral)—	
Kerosene Oil	182
Petrol	182
Rice	182
Shellac	182
Sugar—	
Manufactured	182
Raw (Gur)	183
Tea	183
Wheat	183
Wool (Raw)	184
FREIGHTS	184

Business Notice

WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON.

Crops. Bihar, week ending 15th October.—Light rainfall in parts of Gaya, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Saharsa, Santal Parganas and Ranchi, and no rain elsewhere. Condition and prospects of standing crops, on the whole, fair. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops continued. Preparation of fields for *rabi* crops commenced at places. Punjab, week ending 15th October.—Except for light rainfall in parts of Hissar, Rohtak, Karnal, Ambala, Simla, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Amritsar and Gurudaspur districts, weather remained dry. Condition of standing crops generally average to good, except in parts of some districts where crops damaged by excessive rains or floods. Cotton crop, especially American variety, affected by *tela* throughout Lyallpur district. Central Provinces and Berar, week ending 5th October.—Weather clear and warm with occasional passing clouds. Light rain fell in places in a few districts. Weeding and intercultural operations of *kharif* crops still continued in Chhattisgarh division and in Betul, Chhindwara, Nagpur and Akola districts. Standing *kharif* crops, on the whole, in good condition and present break reported to have improved their condition to some extent even in low-lying and water-logged areas and in heavy soils in Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda and Akola districts. Good shower of rain needed for paddy on heavy soils in Mandla district and for *rabi* sowing in Chhindwara and Chanda districts. Harvesting of early paddy continued in Jubbulpore and Mandla districts and commenced in Saugor, Hoshangabad, Betul, Chhindwara, Chanda and Balaghat districts. Preparation of land for *rabi* sowing in full swing. Sowing of *rabi* crops commenced in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Betul, Chhindwara and Chanda districts. Bombay, week ending 20th October.—Light irregular showers in parts of south Deccan and Karnataka. Practically no rain elsewhere. Crop condition reported satisfactory, except in parts of Karnataka and central parts of Konkan where paddy suffered due to deficient rains. Weeding, intercultural and harvesting of *kharif* crops continued. More rain needed in Deccan, Karnataka and central parts of Konkan for completing *rabi* sowings and improving mid-late and late paddy. Sind, week ending 20th October.—No rain. Cotton pickings continued. Red-leaf blight and boll-worm attack severe. Five to six maunds yield per acre expected. Paddy harvesting in full swing.

Intermediate Crop Report. Sugarcane: Punjab.—Condition of crop 100 per cent of normal or 3 per cent more than that reported in first forecast.

Cotton. Bombay 18th October.—Market ruled quiet during early stages. Indian Cotton Contract January started at Rs. 411-8; for long while hovered between Rs. 411-12 and Rs. 410-8 but later improved to Rs. 413-4. During final stage, it eased again and finished at Rs. 411-8.

Jute. Calcutta, 19th October.—Idle and unchanged with sellers keen for business but buyers showing no interest. Hessians remained fully steady with minimum of business passing. Heavies also very steady with small business. Ready "B. Twills" quoted at Rs. 65-4.

Hides and Skins, Tanned. Madras, 18th October:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cow hides, per lb.	1 10 0	to 1 14 0
Sheep skins, per lb.	3 2 0	to 4 2 0
Goat skins, per lb.	2 12 0	to 3 2 0

Reserve Bank Rate unchanged at 3 per cent.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

The following trade enquiries have been received by the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, who will welcome replies to be addressed to him direct by any individual or firm interested.

Firms replying to these enquiries should furnish their bank references with their replies.

Replies to enquiries for more than one commodity should specify in which of them the respondent is interested.

INDIAN—

Corundum.

(II-70) A firm in Satna (Central India) desires to be put in touch with purchasers of Corundum in India.

FOREIGN—

Cholesterol.

(II-71) A firm in Montreal (Canada) wishes to be put in touch with suppliers in India of the chemical Cholesterol ($C_{27}H_{48}O$).

MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL.

Indian Market Report.

Calcutta, 22nd October—

Quotations for Linseed Oil—

Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Raw)	Rs. 32-0-0 per md. loose.
Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Boiled)	Rs. 35-0-0 per md. loose.

Summary of Market Conditions.—No change has been observed in the linseed market during the week and business has been restricted to ready goods only. Interest in doing forward business has somewhat slackened owing to the uncertainty in

regard to future movement of stocks. Arrivals from producing areas have been irregular, and mainly against previous contracts.

Bombay, 10th October—

Quotation for Linseed Oil—

Linseed Oil	Rs. 11-6-0 per quarter.
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[N.B.—No stock figures are available.]

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS—

The following publications have been issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India:—

(1) *Monthly Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for June 1945.* (Price As. 6 or 7d.) These accounts contain summary tables showing the value of the principal articles of imports, re-exports and exports of merchandise and the total value of the import and export trade with each of the principal countries during June 1945, and the three months ended June 1945, with comparative figures of the preceding two years.

(2) *Indian Customs and Central Excise Revenue for September 1945.* (Price 1 anna or 1½d.) This statement shows Indian Sea and Land Customs and Central Excise Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) collected in British India in the month of September and the six months ended September 1945, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years. The actuals for the years 1943-44 and 1944-45 and the budget estimates for 1945-46 under the specific heads of revenue are also shown therein.

(3) *All-India Crop Forecasts, 1944-45.*—(i) *Fourth Cotton Forecast, 1944-45* (price As. 3 or 4d.), and (ii) *Final General Memorandum on the Winter Oilseeds (Rape and Mustard and Linseed) crops of 1944-45* (price As. 4 or 5d.).

Copies of the above publications are obtainable from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, from the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, and also from the agents for the sale of India Government publications a list of whom can be obtained on application to the Manager.

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Goes 4 times as far as red lead

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B. 2844 W. 25-7-46.

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B. 2796 W. 25-5-46.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUE AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTS CONTROL ORDER, 1945: MAXIMUM PRICE OF 'PAKAV' MANUFACTURED BY THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., TATAPURAM—

The following Notification [No. 6-VP(12)/45, dated the 13th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Food:—

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by sub-clause (I) of Clause 6 of the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1945, I hereby fix as follows the maximum prices at which the Vegetable Oil Product known as 'Pakav' manufactured by the Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Tatapuram, may be sold with effect from 13th October 1945:—

Description.	Maximum price per pack of Pakav when sold in small packs.	
	Wholesale.	Retail.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Packs containing 9 lbs. of 'Pakav'	6 13 6	7 3 0
Packs containing 3 lbs. of 'Pakav'	2 9 9	2 11 9

NOTE.—The maximum prices specified above are inclusive of freight, but exclusive of octroi, terminal tax and other similar local taxes and also of sales tax.

When any such tax is paid whether by the manufacturer, his distributing agent, a wholesaler or retailer, the maximum prices as fixed above in respect of any transaction may be increased by an amount equal to the total of the taxes so paid at or before the transaction, and may after the increase be rounded off to the nearest pice.

V. SAHAY,

Vegetable Oil Products Controller.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: RECOVERY BY A MANUFACTURER IN THE PROVINCE OF MADRAS OF CERTAIN AMOUNTS—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(32)/45, dated the 1st October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 10 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, I hereby direct that notwithstanding anything contained in the notification of the Textile

Commissioner, No. 34-Tex.A(15)2/43, dated the 31st December 1943*, a manufacturer in the Province of Madras may recover, in addition to the price of any cloth sold by him, a sum not exceeding the amount of sales tax calculated at the rate at which he would be liable to pay such tax.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: MAXIMUM PRICES AT WHICH YARN MANUFACTURED IN INDIA MAY BE SOLD IN THE PROVINCE OF MADRAS—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(17)1-Md/45, dated the 2nd October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In pursuance of sub-clause (b) of Clause 10 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, I hereby direct that notwithstanding anything contained in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C.(17)1/45, dated the 30th January 1945†, the maximum prices at which yarn manufactured in India may be sold by any dealer in the Province of Madras shall be as specified herein.

2. The maximum price per 10 lbs. of such yarn of any description specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto appended shall be the ex-factory price thereof increased by the amount specified in the corresponding entry:

(a) in column 3 of the said Schedule where yarn is sold by an A class dealer;

(b) in column 4 of the said Schedule where yarn is sold by a B class dealer;

(c) in column 5 of the said Schedule where yarn is sold by any other dealer.

3. Where the yarn is delivered elsewhere than within the town of manufacture, the seller may add to the maximum price specified in paragraph 2 the amount of the freight actually paid by him or the proportionate part thereof as the case may be.

Provided that such additional charge shall not exceed ten annas for every 10 lbs.

Provided further that such additional charge shall be shown separately in the seller's invoice or cash bill, and the total amount of the bill may be rounded off to the nearest anna.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this notification, "ex-factory price" means the maximum ex-factory price of the yarn specified in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. 34-Tex.A(15)2/43, dated the 31st December 1943*, or the contract ex-factory price thereof, whichever is less; and a dealer shall be deemed to be an A or B class dealer if he is certified by the Provincial Textile Commissioner, Madras, to be such.

* See the extract from the Notification published in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 10th February 1944, pages 135-36.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 15th February 1945, page 165.

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B. 2757 W. 9-1-46.

SCHEDULE.

1 Serial No.	2 Description (counts Groups).	3 Margin in cases falling under paragraph 2 (a).	4 Margin in cases falling under paragraph 2 (b).	5 Margin in cases falling under paragraph 2 (c).
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	1s to and including 10s.	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 10 0
2	Over 10s up to and including 20s.	0 4 6	0 9 0	0 15 0
3	Over 20s up to and including 40s.	0 7 6	0 15 0	1 0 0
4	Over 40s up to and including 50s.	0 12 0	1 8 0	2 8 0
5	Over 50s.	1 3 3	2 6 6	4 0 0

S. D. CHARD, Addl. Textile Commr.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: MARKING AND STAMPING OF CERTAIN CLOTH AND YARN WITH PRICES, ETC.: AMENDMENTS—

Further amendments to Notification No. 34-Tex.A(15)2/43, dated the 31st December 1943, of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies (an extract from which appeared in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 10th February 1944, pages 135-136), have been published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 6th October 1945, under Notification No. T.C.(2)93/45, dated the 25th September 1945, of that Department.

A further amendment to Notification No. 34-Tex.A(15)2/43, dated the 31st December 1943, of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies (an extract from which appeared in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 10th February 1944, pages 135-36), has been published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 13th October 1945, under Notification No. T.C.(2)95/45, dated the 12th October 1945, of that Department.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: SANCTIONED ADDITION TO LANDED COST OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED ARTICLES, SUCH AS (1) WATCHES AND CLOCKS, (2) WATCH BRACELETS, ETC.: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(112)/45-CG(CS), dated the 4th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943

(Ordinance XXXV of 1943), I hereby direct that the following amendment shall be made in Department of Industries and Civil Supplies Notification No. 22(125)AP(A)/44, dated the 28th July 1945*, namely:—

In the Schedule appended to the said notification, in item I, after clause (b) "Other Watches" the following note shall be inserted, namely:—

"NOTE.—Where the invoice price of a watch is more than 100 francs but less than 120 francs, the seller may charge a price determined under clause (b) as if its invoice price were 100 francs."

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: SANCTIONED ADDITION TO LANDED COST OF IMPORTED FOUNTAIN PENS AND FOUNTAIN PEN INKS—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(98)/45-CG(CS), dated the 13th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

It is hereby notified for public information that in pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1943), and for the purpose of determining under clause (b) of that sub-section, the maximum price which a dealer may charge for any article of the description mentioned in column 2 of the Schedule, I have sanctioned the addition to the landed cost of such article of a sum representing the percentage of the landed cost specified in the corresponding entry in column 3 of the Schedule where the article is sold to a dealer, and in column 4 of the Schedule in other cases.

SCHEDULE.

Serial No.	Description of the article.	Sanctioned addition to the landed cost for determining the maximum wholesale price.	Sanctioned addition to the landed cost for determining the maximum retail price.
1	2	3	4
1	Imported Fountain Pens.	30 per cent of the landed cost.	50 per cent of the landed cost.
2	Imported Fountain Pen Inks.	40 per cent of the landed cost where the article is sold in case lots, and 50 per cent when sold in lesser quantities.	100 per cent of the landed cost.

NOTE.—This notification applies only in relation to pens and inks of a description other than those referred to in the notification No. 1/2(97)/45-CG(CS), dated the 13th October 1945 (see pages 154-55 of this issue of the Journal).

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 9th August 1945, page 207.

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B. 2858 W. 25-7-46.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: CANCELLATION OF NOTIFICATION OF 22ND SEPTEMBER 1944 REGARDING RESTRICTIONS ON THE SALE OF ELECTRIC BULBS—

The following Notification [No. 190(25)-AP(A)/45, dated the 13th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In pursuance of section 9 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1943), I hereby direct that the notification of the Controller General of Civil Supplies, No. 1/2(112)/44-CG(CS), dated the 22nd September 1944*, shall be cancelled.

C. C. DESAI, Contlr. Genl. of Civil Supplies.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: REVISED MAXIMUM RETAIL SELLING PRICES OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED FOUNTAIN PENS AND FOUNTAIN PEN INKS—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(97)/45-CG(CS), dated the 13th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1943), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. 22(61)AP(A)/44, dated the 21st April 1945†, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the maximum price which a dealer may charge in respect of any article specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto appended shall be as specified in the corresponding entry in column 3 of the Schedule.

Provided that—

(i) Where any article specified in Parts I and II of the Schedule is sold to a dealer, the maximum price shall be the retail price specified in column 3 of the Schedule reduced by 12½ per cent of such retail price.

(ii) Where any article specified in Part III of the Schedule is sold to a dealer, the maximum price shall be the retail price specified in column 3 of the Schedule reduced by 30 per cent of such price where the sale is in case lots and 25 per cent of such price where the sale is in lesser quantities.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 19th October 1944, page 79.

† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 3rd May 1945, pages 134-35.

SCHEDULE.

Serial No.	Name and description of the article.	Maximum retail selling price.
1	2	3
<i>Part I.—Fountain Pens.</i>		
1	Parker 51-Gold Cap	Rs. A. P. 63 0 0
2	Parker 51-Silver Cap	53 0 0
3	Parker 51-Stainless Steel Cap	53 0 0
4	Parker Major Vacuum	37 0 0
5	Parker Major Vacuum Debutante	37 0 0
6	Parker Junior Vacuum	21 0 0
7	Parker Junior Vacuum Sub-Debutante	21 0 0
8	Parker Sac Dufold	12 8 0
9	Sheaffers Crest Triumph	62 0 0
10	Sheaffers Triumph	52 0 0
11	Sheaffers Statesman	40 0 0
12	Sheaffers Sovereign	35 0 0
13	Sheaffers Lady Sheaffer	35 0 0
14	Sheaffers Valiant	40 0 0
15	Sheaffers Vigilant	35 0 0
16	Sheaffers Admiral	21 0 0
17	Sheaffers Defender	21 0 0
18	Sheaffers Milady	21 0 0
19	Sheaffers Craftsman	14 8 0
20	Sheaffers Commandant	16 8 0
21	Eversharp Skyline Plain Cap	15 2 0
22	Eversharp Skyline Gold filled Cap	29 9 0
23	Eversharp Fifth Avenue (Gents)	37 10 0
24	Eversharp Fifth Avenue (Ladies)	37 10 0
25	Waterman No. 32-B	17 0 0
26	Waterman No. 32-C	16 8 0
27	Relief No. 2	12 0 0
28	Relief No. 1	8 0 0
29	Swan No. 1	10 12 0
30	Swan No. 2	13 0 0
31	Swan No. S. M. 200	9 8 0
32	Swan Visofil	9 8 0
33	Conway Stewart No. 286	11 8 0
34	Conway Stewart No. 759	8 0 0
35	Conway Stewart No. 475	7 8 0
36	Mentmore Autoflow	15 0 0
37	Mentmore Diploma	9 0 0
38	Mentmore Supreme	7 8 0
39	Mentmore Golden Platinum	2 4 0
40	Raja No. 04	7 0 0
41	Raja No. 03	7 0 0
42	Raja No. 1 Liver Filling	7 0 0
43	Valentine No. 04	12 0 0
44	Onoto No. 4601/C	15 0 0
45	Onoto No. 5600/C	16 0 0
46	Onoto No. 1332/C	11 8 0
47	Burnham No. 15F	13 8 0
48	Burnham No. 232/C	7 8 0
49	Burnham No. 208/C	5 8 0

OCT. 25, 1945.]



ALL NON-FERROUS METALS
THE INDIAN SMELTING & REFINING CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.



ON I. S. D., A. H. Q. & RAILWAY LISTS.

B. 2638 W. 30-11-45.

SCHEDULE—contd.

Serial No.	Name and description of the article.	Maximum retail selling price.
1	2	3
<i>Part I.—Fountain Pens—contd.</i>		
50	Savoy	Rs. A. P. 9 0 0
51	Strand	7 0 0
52	Burnham 232-F	8 6 0
53	Waterman No. 515	17 15 0
54	Waterman No. 875	30 8 0
55	Waterman No. 352	12 9 0
56	Zenith No. 895	6 13 0
57	Wearever Pace Maker No. 835	9 13 0
<i>Part II.—Mechanical Pencils.</i>		
1	Parker 51-Gold Cap Pencil	31 8 0
2	Parker 51-Silver Cap Pencil	21 0 0
3	Parker Major Pencil	16 14 0
4	Parker Junior Pencil	15 9 0
5	Eversharp Skyline Plain Cap Pencil	11 6 0
6	Eversharp Skyline Gold Cap Pencil	15 2 0
<i>Part III.—Fountain Pen Inks.</i>		
1	Parker Quink 2 oz.	0 14 6
2	Parker Quink 4 oz.	1 10 0
3	Sheaffers Skrip 2 oz.	0 14 6
4	Sheaffers Skrip 4 oz.	1 10 0
5	Other imported inks in 1½ oz. packing	0 7 6
6	Other imported inks in 2 oz. packing	0 8 0
7	Other imported inks in 4 oz. packing	0 11 0
8	Other imported inks in 8 oz. packing	1 5 0
9	Other imported inks in 20 oz. packing	3 0 0
10	Other imported inks in 40 oz. packing	5 0 0

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: MAXIMUM PRICES OF AMERICAN FLASH-LIGHT BULBS—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(114)/45-CG(CS), dated the 13th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1943), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the maximum price which a dealer may charge in respect of any article specified in column (1) of the Schedule hereto appended shall be as specified in the corresponding entry in—

(i) column 2 of the Schedule where the sale is made to a whole-dealer;

(ii) column 3 of the Schedule where the sale is made to any other dealer; and

(iii) column 4 of the Schedule in any other case. Provided that where the article is sold to a dealer, otherwise than in the original packing, the seller may add to the maximum price the actual packing charges incurred by him.

Provided further that where at the request of the buyer the article is delivered at a place elsewhere than at the seller's place of business or godown of storage, he may also add to the maximum price, a sum not exceeding the actual freight from such place of godown to the place of delivery.

SCHEDULE.

Description of the article.	Maximum price when sales are made to wholesalers per dozen bulbs.	Maximum selling price where the sale is made to any other dealer per dozen bulbs.	Maximum retail selling price per bulb.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
American flash-light bulb 25 volts trade mark "Carlton".	3 4 0	3 10 0	0 5 6

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: MAXIMUM WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WINDING WIRES OR RESISTANCE WIRES—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(116)/45-CG(CS), dated the 13th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1943), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the maximum wholesale and retail prices which may be charged by a dealer in respect of winding wires or resistance wires shall be as specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

Provided that where the article is sold and delivered at a place other than at the port of Bombay or Karachi or Calcutta or Madras, the seller may also add to the price thereof—

(a) the amount of the octroi or other local cess paid in respect of such article or the proportionate part thereof, as the case may be; and

(b) the amount of freight paid for carrying the article from the port to the place where the article is delivered but not exceeding the freight which would be incurred for carrying such article from the nearest port to the place where it is delivered by the means of conveyance ordinarily employed for such purpose.

Parts, Equipments and Gases for Refrigerating Plants including Refrigerators and Air Conditioners

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B. 2925 W. 19-10-46.

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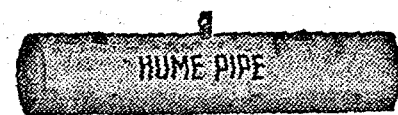
B. 2884 WS. 8-3-46.

2, McLEOD ROAD, LAHORE.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Size SWG.	Double Rayon/Silk Covered.			Single Cotton Covered.			Double Cotton Covered.		
	(a) Importer's price to dealers per lb.	(b) Wholesaler's price to dealers per lb.	(c) Retail price per lb.	(a) Importer's price to dealers per lb.	(b) Wholesaler's price to dealers per lb.	(c) Retail price per lb.	(a) Importer's price to dealers per lb.	(b) Wholesaler's price to dealers per lb.	(c) Retail price per lb.
6	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7	...	...	...	1 0 6	1 1 6	1 3 0	1 4 3	1 2 3	1 4 3
8	...	...	...	1 0 9	1 1 9	1 3 6	1 1 6	1 2 6	1 4 6
9	...	...	...	1 0 9	1 1 9	1 3 6	1 1 9	1 2 9	1 4 6
10	...	...	...	1 1 0	1 2 0	1 3 9	1 2 0	1 3 0	1 4 9
11	...	...	...	1 1 3	1 2 3	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 3 0	1 4 9
12	...	...	...	1 3 9	1 4 9	1 6 9	1 4 9	1 6 0	1 8 0
13	...	...	...	1 4 0	1 5 0	1 7 0	1 5 0	1 6 3	1 8 3
14	...	...	...	1 4 6	1 5 9	1 7 9	1 5 6	1 6 9	1 8 9
15	...	...	...	1 5 0	1 6 3	1 8 3	1 5 9	1 7 0	1 9 3
16	...	...	...	1 5 6	1 6 9	1 8 9	1 6 9	1 8 0	1 10 3
17	2 4 8	2 6 6	2 10 0	1 6 3	1 7 6	1 9 9	1 7 3	1 8 6	1 10 9
18	2 7 3	2 9 3	2 13 3	1 8 3	1 9 6	1 12 0	1 9 9	1 11 2	1 13 9
19	2 10 0	2 12 3	3 0 6	1 9 3	1 10 9	1 13 3	1 11 6	1 13 0	1 15 9
20	2 11 6	2 13 9	3 2 3	1 11 6	1 13 0	1 15 9	1 13 3	1 14 9	2 1 3
21	2 14 3	2 16 6	3 5 3	1 12 6	1 14 0	2 1 0	1 15 0	2 0 9	2 3 9
22	2 15 9	2 18 3	3 7 0	1 15 0	2 0 9	2 3 9	2 0 9	2 3 6	2 5 9
23	3 4 0	3 6 9	3 12 0	2 1 3	2 3 0	2 6 3	2 4 6	2 6 6	2 10 0
24	3 5 3	3 8 0	3 13 3	2 6 0	2 8 0	2 11 9	2 10 0	2 12 3	3 0 6
25	3 6 9	3 9 6	3 15 0	2 7 3	2 9 3	2 13 3	2 13 0	2 15 3	3 3 9
26	3 9 6	4 1 0	4 2 3	2 11 6	2 13 9	3 2 3	3 2 6	3 5 3	3 10 3
27	4 2 0	4 5 6	4 12 0	3 2 6	3 5 3	3 10 3	3 9 6	3 12 6	4 2 3
28	4 4 9	4 8 3	4 15 3	3 5 3	3 8 0	3 13 3	3 13 9	4 1 0	4 7 3
29	4 9 0	4 12 9	5 4 0	4 6 0	4 9 6	5 0 6	5 1 3	5 5 6	5 13 6
30	4 13 0	5 1 0	5 8 9	4 14 6	5 2 6	5 10 6	5 9 9	5 14 3	6 7 3
31	5 1 3	5 5 6	6 13 6	5 7 0	5 11 6	6 4 3	6 5 0	6 10 3	7 4 3
32	5 9 9	6 14 3	6 7 3	5 12 6	6 1 3	6 10 6	6 7 9	6 13 0	7 7 6
33	6 3 6	6 8 6	7 2 0	6 7 9	6 13 0	7 7 6	7 3 0	7 8 9	8 4 3
34	6 7 9	6 13 0	7 7 6	7 5 9	7 11 9	8 7 6	7 11 3	8 1 6	8 13 9
35	7 3 0	7 8 9	8 4 3	7 14 0	8 4 6	9 1 0	8 8 0	8 15 0	9 12 6
36	8 6 6	8 13 3	9 10 9	8 5 0	8 11 9	9 9 0	9 8 9	10 0 6	10 15 9
37	9 10 0	10 1 9	11 1 3	9 11 6	10 3 6	11 3 0	10 9 6	11 2 0	12 3 0
38	10 13 9	11 6 6	12 8 0	11 4 9	11 14 0	13 9 0	12 5 6	12 15 6	14 3 3
39	12 8 3	13 2 6	14 6 6	13 13 3	14 8 6	15 14 6	15 9 3	16 5 9	17 14 9
40	13 14 9	14 10 0	16 0 3	16 7 3	17 4 6	18 14 9	17 8 0	18 6 0	20 2 0
41	15 2 3	16 14 6	17 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	17 4 0	18 2 0	19 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	23 1 9	24 4 3	26 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	26 4 0	27 9 0	30 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	32 9 0	34 3 3	37 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	40 15 3	43 0 0	47 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	61 15 3	65 1 0	71 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...



(Superior Hume Pipes)

B. 2819 WS. 20-12-46.

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HUMEOGENEOUS PIPES
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Testers, Repairers & Manufacturers of Weighing Machines.

Telephone : Howrah 523

Telegram : "Testera" Howrah

B. 2776 W. 11-4-46.

PART II.

Size SWG.	Enamelled.			Enamelled and Single Cotton Covered.			Enamelled and Adhesive Paper Covered.		
	(a) Importer's price to dealers per lb.	(b) Wholesaler's price to dealers per lb.	(c) Retail price per lb.	(a) Importer's price to dealers per lb.	(b) Wholesaler's price to dealers per lb.	(c) Retail price per lb.	(a) Importer's price to dealers per lb.	(b) Wholesaler's price to dealers per lb.	(c) Retail price per lb.
8	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9	...	...	...	1 5 6	1 6 9	1 8 9	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	1 5 9	1 7 0	1 9 3	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	1 5 9	1 7 0	1 9 3	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 10 3	1 12 9	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	1 9 3	1 10 9	1 13 3	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	1 9 9	1 11 3	1 13 9	...	...	...
15	1 3 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 10 0	1 11 6	1 14 0	1 8 3	1 9 6	1 12 0
16	1 3 3	1 4 3	1 6 3	1 10 9	1 12 3	1 15 0	1 8 6	1 9 9	1 12 3
17	1 3 9	1 4 9	1 6 9	1 11 0	1 12 6	1 15 3	1 9 9	1 11 3	1 13 9
18	1 4 0	1 5 0	1 7 0	1 12 6	1 15 0	2 2 0	1 10 3	1 11 9	1 14 3
19	1 4 9	1 6 0	1 8 0	1 13 0	2 0 9	2 3 9	1 12 6	1 14 0	2 1 0
20	1 5 0	1 6 2	1 8 3	2 4 6	2 6 6	2 10 0	2 0 9	2 2 6	2 5 9
21	1 5 9	1 7 0	1 9 3	2 6 0	2 8 0	2 11 9	2 3 0	2 4 0	2 8 2
22	1 6 3	1 7 6	1 9 9	2 8 9	2 11 0	2 15 0	2 4 6	2 6 6	2 10 0
23	1 6 6	1 7 9	1 10 0	2 13 0	2 15 3	3 3 9	2 8 9	2 11 0	2 15 0
24	1 7 3	1 8 6	1 10 9	2 14 3	3 0 9	3 5 3	2 10 0	2 12 3	3 0 6
25	1 7 6	1 8 9	1 11 3	3 2 6	3 5 3	3 10 3	3 1 0	3 3 6	3 8 6
26	1 8 3	1 9 6	1 12 0	3 6 9	3 9 6	3 15 0	3 5 3	3 8 0	3 13 3
27	1 8 6	1 9 9	1 12 3	3 11 0	3 14 0	4 4 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	4 4 0
28	1 9 0	1 10 3	1 12 9	3 15 0	4 2 3	4 8 6	3 15 0	4 2 3	4 8 6
29	1 10 3	1 11 9	1 14 3	5 1 3	5 5 6	5 13 6	4 6 0	4 9 6	5 0 6
30	1 11 0	1 12 6	1 15 3	5 9 9	5 14 3	6 7 3	4 14 6	5 2 6	5 10 6
31	1 12 0	1 13 6	2 0 3	6 2 0	6 7 0	7 0 9	5 5 6	5 10 0	6 2 6
32	1 12 6	1 14 0	2 1 0	6 7 9	6 13 0	7 7 6	5 11 0	5 15 9	6 8 9
33	1 13 9	1 15 3	2 2 3	7 3 0	7 8 9	8 4 3	6 5 0	6 10 3	7 4 3
34	1 14 3	2 0 0	2 3 0	8 1 0	8 7 6	9 4 6	7 3 0	7 8 9	8 4 3
35	1 15 3	2 1 0	2 4 0	8 8 0	8 15 0	9 12 6	7 11 3	8 1 6	8 13 9
36	2 1 0	2 2 9	2 6 0	9 0 3	9 7 6	10 6 0	8 5 0	8 11 9	9 9 0
37	2 3 0	2 4 9	2 8 3	10 6 9	10 15 3	12 0 0	...	...	...
38	2 4 6	2 6 6	2 10 0	12 2 9	12 12 6	14 0 0	...	...	...
39	2 8 9	2 11 0	2 15 0	15 1 0	15 13 3	17 5 3	...	...	...
40	2 11 6	2 13 9	3 2 3	17 13 9	18 12 3	20 8 9	...	...	...
41	3 15 0	4 2 3	4 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	4 6 0	4 9 6	5 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	4 14 6	5 2 6	5 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	6 2 0	6 7 0	7 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	7 3 0	7 8 9	8 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	9 14 3	10 6 3	11 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	14 5 9	15 1 3	16 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...

GUEST, KEEN, WILLIAMS, LTD.

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CRANES—CAPSTANS—TURNABLES

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CARLISLE.

B. 2677 W. 19-1-46.

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 CALCUTTA MADRAS CANNANORE ETC. REPRESENTING **G.E.C.** BOMBAY LAHORE KARACHI ETC.
THE NAME THAT'S A GUARANTEE **FOR EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL**
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B. 2886 W. 31-8-46.

PART III.

Size SWG.	Bare Resistance Wires "Eureka" "Advance" and similar.			Bare Resistance Wires "Nichrome" and similar.		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Importer's price to dealers per lb.	Wholesaler's price to dealers per lb.	Retail price per lb.	Importer's price to dealers per lb.	Wholesaler's price to dealers per lb.	Retail price per lb.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10	..	..	..	8 0 0	8 6 6	9 3 3
11	..	..	..	8 3 0	8 9 9	9 6 0
12	3 3 0	3 5 9	3 10 9	8 7 0	8 13 9	9 11 3
13	3 3 0	3 5 9	3 10 9	8 8 0	8 15 0	9 12 6
14	3 3 0	3 5 9	3 10 9	8 12 0	9 3 0	10 1 0
15	3 4 0	3 6 9	3 12 0	8 12 0	9 3 0	10 1 0
16	3 4 0	3 6 9	3 12 0	9 0 0	9 7 3	10 5 9
17	3 6 0	3 8 9	3 14 3	9 0 0	9 7 3	10 5 9
18	3 7 0	3 9 9	3 15 3	9 6 0	9 13 6	10 12 6
19	3 9 0	3 12 0	4 1 9	9 12 0	10 4 0	11 3 6
20	3 12 0	3 15 0	4 5 0	10 4 0	10 12 3	11 12 9
21	3 14 0	4 1 3	4 7 6	11 4 0	11 13 0	12 15 0
22	3 15 0	4 2 3	4 8 6	11 12 0	12 5 6	13 8 3
23	4 1 0	4 4 3	4 10 9	12 12 0	13 6 3	14 10 9
24	4 4 0	4 7 6	4 14 3	13 6 0	14 0 9	15 6 3
25	4 7 0	4 10 9	5 1 9	14 6 0	15 1 6	16 8 6
26	4 10 0	4 13 9	5 5 3	15 8 0	16 4 6	17 13 3
27	4 15 0	5 3 0	5 11 0	16 14 0	17 11 6	19 6 6
28	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	17 12 0	18 10 3	20 6 9
29	5 4 0	5 8 3	6 0 9	18 0 0	18 14 6	20 11 3
30	5 10 0	5 14 6	6 7 6	18 14 0	19 13 3	21 11 6
31	5 15 0	6 3 9	6 13 3	20 4 0	21 4 3	23 4 9
32	6 3 0	6 8 0	7 2 0	20 14 0	21 14 9	24 0 3
33	6 9 0	6 14 3	7 8 9	23 8 0	24 11 0	27 0 6
34	6 14 0	7 3 6	7 14 6	23 12 0	24 15 0	27 5 0
35	7 4 0	7 10 0	8 5 6	25 4 0	26 8 3	29 0 9
36	7 15 0	8 5 6	9 2 3	27 2 0	28 7 9	31 3 3
37	8 9 0	9 0 0	9 13 9	29 14 0	31 6 0	34 5 9
38	10 6 0	10 14 6	11 15 0	32 8 0	34 2 0	37 6 0
39	11 4 0	11 13 0	12 15 0	35 15 0	37 11 9	41 5 3
40	12 2 0	12 11 9	13 15 3	37 14 0	39 12 6	43 9 0

FOOTWEAR CONTROL ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENTS—

Further amendments to the Footwear Control Order, 1945 (see the notice in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 22nd February 1945, page 198), have been published in Part I (Section 1) of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 13th October 1945, under Notification No. 1 (1)F/45, dated the 8th October 1945, of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies.

CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 10-Central Excises, dated the 13th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues):—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made to the Central Excise Rules, 1944*, namely:—

In paragraph 2 of form L-5 of the forms appended to the said Rules, after the words "The licence is granted to Mr./Messrs. _____" the words "who have paid the prescribed licence fee of Rs. _____" shall be inserted.

* See the notice in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 9th March 1944, page 207.

Ranjan
 FAN
G.T.R. CO., LTD.
 ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
 City Office: 6 CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA. Works: 37, DUM DUM ROAD.
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BOMBAY BRANCH

B. 2590 W. 4-11-45.

JUTE (PRICE CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: CORRIGENDUM—

The following Notification [No. 57-C(1)/45-D., dated the 13th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

Corrigendum.—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 57-C(1)/45-D., dated the 6th October 1945*, published at pages 1355-57 of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 6th October 1945, in the First Schedule in the column headed 'Quality', after the word 'White' wherever it occurs without an asterisk mark, insert an asterisk.

—:—

PUBLIC UTILITY UNDERTAKINGS: PROHIBITION OF PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION DELETED—

The following Press Note, dated the 12th October 1945, has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

Rule 45 B of the Defence of India Rules has been deleted as from October 13, 1945.

This Rule prohibited the publication of information relating to the following classes of public utility undertakings: undertakings for the supply of electricity, inland water transport undertakings and port, harbour, dock or pier undertakings.

—:—

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR CYCLE TYRES AND TUBES: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. SS/135, dated the 6th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following amendment in the schedule appended to this Department Notification No. SS/135, dated the 25th September 1945†, namely:—

"For Rs. 5/8/- shown in Column 6 against Dunlop Carrier and Dunlop Clipper Carrier read Rs. 5/2/-."

—:—

COLLIERY CONTROL ORDER, 1944: AMENDMENTS TO SUPPLY DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION, DATED 14TH JULY 1944—

The following Notification [No. 1678, dated the 8th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1944, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 18th October 1945, pages 113-15.
 † See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 4th October 1945, page 25.

tion of the Government of India in the Department of Supply No. 953, dated the 14th July 1944, namely:—

In the said notification—

in item "II. Collieries in Baluchistan." after the entries relating to "Spezand", the following new entries shall be added, namely:—

"Harnai	All leases	23 8 0	25 8 0	"Harnai
Sharigh	R. S. Tikamdas	160 27 4 0	20 4 0	Sharigh
Sor Range	All leases	20 12 0	NIL	Quetta Cantt
do.	R. S. Tikamdas	18 20 12 0	NIL	Spezand
Nakus	Administration	156 24 4 0	26 4 0	Nakus "

—:—

MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS CONTROL ORDER, 1944: MAXIMUM RETAIL SALE PRICE OF SPARK PLUGS: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 52-LPC(2)/45-Spark Plugs, dated the 13th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the War Transport Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (b) of sub-clause (1) of clause 4 of the Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the War Transport Department, No. 52-LPC(2)/45-Spark Plugs, dated the 19th April 1945*, namely:—

For the word "Champion", the word and letters "Champion, K.L.G." shall be substituted.

—:—

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS (DEALINGS) ORDER, 1941, CANCELLED—

The following Notification [No. TTL-702/41-A, dated the 11th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Posts and Air:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to cancel the Electrical Apparatus (Dealings) Order, 1941†.

—:—

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY APPARATUS (POSSESSION) ORDER, 1941, CANCELLED—

The following Notification [No. TTL-702/41-B, dated the 11th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Posts and Air:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 16 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to cancel the Wireless Telegraphy Apparatus (Possession) Order, 1941†.

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 3rd May 1945, page 139.
 † See the notice in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 18th September 1941, page 773.

Dependable **HENLEY** Durable
 CABLES

B. 2861 W. 3-8-46.

HIGH FREQUENCY APPARATUS (POSSESSION) ORDER, 1942, CANCELLED—

The following Notification (No. TTL-702/41-C, dated the 11th October 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Posts and Air :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 37A of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to cancel the High Frequency Apparatus (Possession) Order, 1942.

WIRELESS TRANSMITTERS (POSSESSION BY DEALERS) ORDER, 1942, CANCELLED—

The following Notification (No. TTL-603/41, dated the 11th October 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Posts and Air :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 16 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to cancel the Wireless Transmitters (Possession by Dealers) Order, 1942.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY APPARATUS (VEHICLES) ORDER, 1942, CANCELLED—

The following Notification (No. T-408/42, dated the 11th October 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Posts and Air :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 16 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to cancel the Wireless Telegraphy Apparatus (Vehicles) Order, 1942.

ARANTANGI-KARAICKUDI, TANJORE-PATTUKKOTTAI, DINDIGUL-GUDALUR, AND KOLLENGOD-TRICHUR RAILWAY SURVEYS SANCTIONED—

The Railway Board have sanctioned Engineering and Traffic surveys being carried out by the agency of the South Indian Railway Administration for the following lines of railway to the metre gauge standard :—

- (1) From Arantangi to Karaikkudi, a distance of about 16 miles—to be known as Arantangi-Karaikkudi Railway Survey.
- (2) From Tanjore to Pattukkottai, a distance of about 29 miles—to be known as Tanjore-Pattukkottai Railway Survey.
- (3) From Dindigul to Gudalur, a distance of about 72 miles—to be known as Dindigul-Gudalur Railway Survey.
- (4) From Kollengod to Trichur, a distance of about 40 miles—to be known as Kollengod-Trichur Railway Survey.

JARIA-JHANJAIL-JANKARAY RAILWAY SURVEY SANCTIONED—

The Railway Board have sanctioned Engineering and Traffic surveys being carried out by the agency of the B. and A. Railway Administration for a line of railway on the 3'-3½" gauge from Jaria-Jhanjail to Jankaray via Bagmara and Siju, a distance of 37-70 miles.

The survey will be known as the Jaria-Jhanjail-Jankaray Railway Survey.

JACOBABAD-KASHMORE RAILWAY CONVERSION SURVEY SANCTIONED—

The Railway Board have sanctioned Engineering and Traffic surveys being carried out by the Agency of the N. W. Railway Administration of the proposed conversion of the Jacobabad-Kashmore Railway from 2'-6" gauge to 5'-6" gauge, a distance of about 77 miles.

The survey will be known as the Jacobabad-Kashmore Railway Conversion Survey.

MARDAN-CHARSADA RAILWAY SURVEY SANCTIONED—

The Railway Board have sanctioned Engineering and Traffic surveys being carried out by the agency of the N. W. Railway Administration for a line of railway on the broad gauge from Mardan, or Risalpur or Nowshera on the Nowshera Durgai Section to Charsada, a distance of about 17 miles.

The survey will be known as the Mardan-Charsada Railway Survey.

RAILWAY EARNINGS—

Approximate Earnings of Period.—The total approximate gross earnings of the Budget lines for the period (10 days) ending 20th September 1945 (17th period) amounted to Rs. 5.57 lakhs. This is :—

- (a) Rs. 5 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year, and
- (b) Rs. 80 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1943-44.

Cumulative Earnings from the Beginning of the Financial Year.—The total approximate gross earnings from 1st April to 20th September 1945 amount to Rs. 106.55 crores. This is :—

- (a) Rs. 9.17 crores more than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year, and
- (b) Rs. 23.97 crores more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1943-44.

The following are the up-to-date approximate gross earnings of Budget lines from 1st April 1945 as compared with the actuals for the corresponding period of the two previous years :—

Railways.	Up to 20th September 1943.	Up to 20th September 1944.	Up to 20th September 1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year as compared with previous year.
	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)
B. & A.	7.05	11.99	14.99	+3.00
B. N.	7.81	8.38	9.15	+77
B. B. & C. I.	8.99	9.88	9.90	+52
E. I.	15.24	18.98	21.52	+2.54
G. I. P.	13.72	15.60	15.20	—40
M. & S. M.	0.39	7.25	8.78	+1.53
N. W.	14.71	16.75	16.74	—1
Oudh & Tirhut	3.00	3.10	3.75	+65
S. I.	4.88	5.51	6.05	+54
Other Railways	39	44	47	+3
TOTAL	82.58	97.38	1,00.55	+9.17

WAGON LOADINGS—

Comparisons of Figures of Wagon Loadings on Class I Railways.

(a) Number of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded during the period (10 days) ending 20th September :—

	1944.	1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945 over 1944.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	121,056	125,232	+3.44
Metre gauge	64,809	67,526	+4.37

(b) Total number of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded from 1st April to 20th September :—

	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	2,073,202	2,205,893	+6.40
Metre gauge	1,149,926	1,839,230	+16.5

(c) Details of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded on broad and metre gauges and the total loading on both gauges from 1st April to 20th September :—

Items.	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
I.—Broad Gauge.			
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	432,089	459,599	+6.37
(ii) Grains and pulses	154,428	159,980	+3.60
(iii) Oil seeds	42,478	41,490	—2.32
(iv) Cotton	29,506	30,288	+2.65
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	191,854	208,832	+8.85
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	1,073,154	1,153,454	+7.48
(vii) Home line stores and materials	149,787	152,250	+1.64
* (viii) Coal for home line on B. N., E. I., and G. I. P. Railways.	83,842	80,344	—4.17
II.—Metre Gauge.			
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	57,151	77,495	+35.6
(ii) Grains and pulses	130,037	129,212	—0.68
(iii) Oil seeds	37,019	40,834	+10.3
(iv) Cotton	20,248	21,885	+8.08
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	136,910	149,981	+9.55
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	684,489	817,024	+19.4
(vii) Home line stores and materials	84,012	102,799	+22.4
III.—Total (Broad and Metre Gauges).			
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	489,240	537,094	+9.78
(ii) Grains and pulses	284,523	289,192	+1.64
(iii) Oil seeds	79,495	82,324	+3.56
(iv) Cotton	49,754	52,173	+4.86
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	328,764	358,813	+9.14
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	1,757,643	1,970,478	+12.1
(vii) Home line stores and materials	233,799	255,049	+9.09

* Included in item (vii).

TONNAGE LIFTED ON CLASS I RAILWAYS—

Comparisons of Figures of 'Tonnage Lifted' on Class I Railways.

(a) Number of Tons lifted during the period (10 days) ending 20th September :—

	1944.	1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945 over 1944.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	1,890,795	1,917,168	+1.39
Metre gauge	502,777	516,916	+2.81

(b) Number of Tons lifted from 1st April to 20th September :—

	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	32,351,827	33,380,927	+3.18
Metre gauge	8,327,645	10,019,324	+13.5

BRASS AND COPPER (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945.

The following Notification [No. 90-M(166)/45, dated the 6th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, and in supersession of the Brass Utensils (Control) Order 1944*, the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order :—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Brass and Copper (Control) Order, 1945.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "dealer" means any person carrying on the business of selling brass and copper in sheets, scrap or semi-manufactured form or utensils whether wholesale or retail, and whether or not in conjunction with any other business;

(b) "manufacturer" means any person carrying on the business of manufacturing brass and copper utensils or any other article made of brass or copper;

(c) "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to this Order.

3. (a) No dealer shall sell brass and copper scrap ingots and sheets at prices exceeding those specified below :—

- (a) Brass and Copper Scrap (Light) Rs. 80 per cwt.
- (b) Brass and Copper Scrap (Heavy) Rs. 66 per cwt.
- (c) Brass or Copper ingots Rs. 73 per cwt.
- (d) Brass or Copper sheets Rs. 105 per cwt.
- (e) Imported cold-rolled brass sheets Landed cost plus 5%.

4. (a) No dealer shall sell hand-made brass or copper utensils at a price higher than that shown in Schedule II for the various categories.

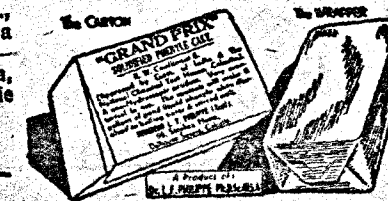
* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 23rd November 1944, pages 218-19.

Distributors :— Bombay Presidency, G.P., U.P., C.I.—M/s. Chhaganlal & Co., Carnac Bunder, Bombay 9. Madras Presidency—M/s. Amar & Co., 22, Iyappa Chetty Street, Manaddy, George Town, Madras. Cochin & Travancore States—Cochin State Motors Ltd., Banerji Road, Ernakulam. Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Burma, Nepal—M/s. The Oriental Traders, 31, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Phone : Cal. 6373.

TENDERS TO BE PLACED WITH ABOVE FIRMS.

B. 2577 W8, 15-3-46.



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137, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
PHONE: CAL 1504 & 3725. GRAM DRILLCHUCK

(b) No dealer shall sell any hand-made brass or copper utensils on which the price as determined according to the various categories and the manufacturer's distinguishing mark is not stamped on them.

Provided that in the case of brass and copper utensils which are tinned one anna per lb. shall be charged and in the case of copper utensils which are tinned on both sides according to usual practice two annas per lb. shall be charged in addition.

And provided that the ceiling prices referred to above shall not be applicable to brass and copper utensils with art work and E.P.N.S. which involve extra cost to the manufacturers.

(c) No dealer shall sell any machine-made brass or copper utensils at a price higher than the maximum retail price of utensils as determined by the provisions of Schedule I.

(d) Every dealer shall supply a Memo. for any sale in excess of Rs. 10 and for sale below Rs. 10 if demanded by the purchaser.

(e) Any hand-made brass utensils manufactured at Moradabad with Moradabad *kalai* both inside and outside can be charged at Re. 0-7-0 per lb. above the rates permitted by this Order.

5. Every dealer shall prominently display in his shop a printed copy of the Schedule, and shall whenever required by a customer allow him to examine it.

6. No machine-made utensil of which the price as determined above is not stamped with the price and the brand of the manufacturer shall be sold.

7. Dealers in brass and copper utensils both hand-made and machine-made whose place of business is situated in the under-mentioned hill stations where extra transport costs have to be incurred in the transport from the nearest rail head to the place where the dealers' shops are situated, may charge the actual transport charges between the rail head and the destination (to be determined and fixed by the District Magistrate of the district concerned) or 5 per cent of the maximum retail prices specified in Schedules I and II, whichever is less, provided that the extra charge is separately noted in the cash memo. given to the purchaser, provided further that the extra charge shall not be admissible in the case of dealers whose shops are located within a distance of less than 10 miles from the nearest rail head.

Assam.	N.-W. F. P.
Garohills.	Malakand.
Lushai Hills.	Nathiyagali.
Naga Hills.	Parachinar.
	Razmak.
	Wana.
Baluchistan.	Punjab.
Barkhan.	Dalhousie.
Dudi.	Kasauli.
Loralai.	Murree.
Sinjaw.	Simla (District).
Zairat.	
Bengal.	U. P.
Kalimpong.	Almora.
Bombay.	Bhowali.
Mahabaleshwar.	Chakrata.
Panchgani.	Garhwal.
	Landsdowne.
	Mussoorie.
	Nainital.
	Pauri.
	Ranikhet.
Madras.	
Nilgiris.	
Yercaud.	

8. No manufacturer to whom brass or copper sheets are released by the Central Government—

(i) shall manufacture from such sheets any articles other than utensils of the description specified in Schedules I and II.

(ii) shall manufacture from such sheets any utensils specified in Schedule I which are not of 21 oz. gauge.

9. Every manufacturer of machine-made utensils to whom brass or copper sheets are released by the Central Government—

(i) shall submit to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies a true monthly return in the form shown in Schedule III so as to reach him not later than the 10th of each month;

(ii) shall comply with the directions of the Central Government or of any officer authorised by the Central Government in this behalf—

(a) as to any markings to be made on the utensils, manufactured from such sheets; and

(b) as to the distribution of such utensils among dealers.

10. No manufacturer shall sell brass or copper semi-manufactures or any other articles of brass or copper not specified in this Order or in the Schedules appended thereto at a price exceeding the price of brass or copper scrap, ingots or sheets as given in clause 3 plus a reasonable cost of manufacture plus a profit margin not exceeding 10 per cent.

11. No manufacturer of hand-made or machine-made brass utensils shall sell any utensils to the dealer otherwise than on a "f.o.r. destination" basis or at a "f.o.r. destination" price which exceeds 90 per cent of the maximum retail price of the utensils as determined by the provisions of Schedules I and II.

12. If there is any doubt as regards the category to which a particular utensil belongs, the question shall be decided by an officer specially empowered by the Provincial Government whose decision shall be final.

13. Any officer authorised by the Central Government in this behalf may, with a view to securing compliance with this Order,—

(a) require any manufacturer or dealer to give any information in his possession with respect to his business;

(b) inspect or cause to be inspected any books or other documents belonging to or under the control of any manufacturer or dealer;

(c) enter and search, or authorise any person to enter and search any premises, and seize or authorise any person to seize, any articles in respect of which he has reason to believe that a contravention of this Order has been or is likely to be committed.

14. The Central Government may by general or special order exempt any person or class of persons from all or any of the provisions of this Order.

15. Any Court trying a contravention of this Order may without prejudice to any sentence which it may pass, direct that any brass or copper sheets or utensils in respect of which the Court is satisfied that the Order has been contravened shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

SCHEDULE I.

(Prices of Machine-made Utensils.)

Description of Utensils.	Maximum retail price per lb.
1	2
	Rs. as.
1. Batis and Punjabi Batis 3" to 4½"	1 13
2. Batis and Punjabi Batis 5" to 9½"	1 10
*3. Balti Akhand	2 0
4. Balti Milk	2 0
5. Basin 5" to 9"	1 13
6. Basin 10" to 24"	1 10

SCHEDULE I—contd.

Description of Utensils.	Maximum retail price per lb.
1	2
	Rs. as.
7. Bombay plates	1 13
8. Plates and Chhibas	1 13
9. Chowmukha	1 13
10. Dabba, up to 8"	1 13
11. Dabba larger size	1 10
12. Dabba handled above 8"	1 13
13. Dabba handled smaller	2 0
14. Dabba Deep	1 13
15. Dabba Deep Handled	2 0
16. Dabba Masala	2 0
*17. Fulpatra cut or beaded	1 10
*18. Tumbler	2 0
19. Halwai	2 0
20. Handi	2 0
21. Khumchas and Thallis 5" to 8" including Bengali Bogi, and Marwari Thallis and Rajagaris	1 13
22. Khumchas and Thallis larger including Bengali Bogi and Marwari Thallis and Rajagaris	1 10
23. Kettles	2 0
*24. Lotah	2 0
25. Mug	1 13
26. Milk cans	2 0
27. Milk pots	2 0
28. Muglai Katorah	1 13
29. Sauce pan	1 13
30. Tats 7" to 8"	1 13
31. Tats Larger	1 10
32. Tiffin Carriers	1 13
33. Tope up to 8"	1 13
34. Tope 9" to 18"	1 10
35. Tope 19" and larger	1 13
36. Karai	1 13
*37. Saucers	1 10
*38. Chalani	1 13
*39. Trays-Tea-Oval and square	1 13
40. Chhalanas	1 13
*41. Sini	1 10
42. Fry pan	1 13

Articles for Madras manufacturers only.

1. Chintamani Dabba	2 0
*2. Coffee filters—All patterns	2 0
3. Eddli-Panai	2 0
4. Gamla	1 13
5. Ghee Barni	2 0
6. Jar Chinai	2 0
7. Lagam Chatty	1 13
8. Mysore Chatty small	2 0
9. Mysore Chatty large	1 13
10. Surti tope up to 7"	2 0
11. Surti tope above 7"	1 13
12. Mukku chatty	1 13
13. Patchadi Kinnam	1 13
*14. Coffee Dabara	1 10
*15. Valavu Tumblers	2 0

NOTE.—1. All items not marked with an asterisk are usually tinned before sale; while those marked with an asterisk are usually not tinned; and the maximum retail prices are shown accordingly. Where an usually tinned item is sold untinned a deduction of 0-2-0 per lb. shall be made from the maximum retail price shown above.

and where an usually untinned item is sold tinned the maximum retail price shown above shall be increased by 0-2-0 per lb.

2. Brass and copper utensils not covered by the Schedule above shall be sold at a price not exceeding Rs. 2 per lb.

3. If the weight is measured in seers, the maximum retail price per seer shall be twice the maximum retail price per lb. plus one and a half annas.

4. The dealers in the Bengal Province may recover from the purchasers of brass and copper utensils the actual amount of sale tax levied by the Provincial Government in addition to the price of the utensils specified above.

SCHEDULE II.

(Prices of Hand-made Utensils.)

Articles manufactured in Bombay area.

Category I for which the maximum retail price shall be Rs. 1-12-0 per lb.

1. Dabba.	9. Bogenia.
2. Handa.	10. Copper Boiler.
3. Gagar.	11. Khon.
4. Ghada.	12. Lota Pechwala.
5. Gund.	13. Charani.
6. Gunj.	14. Barni.
7. Butkule.	15. Ghodi.
8. Tamhakundi.	

Category II for which the maximum retail price shall be Rs. 1-10-0 per lb.

1. Baldi.	5. Khon.
2. Kadai.	6. Dukadia.
3. Pavali.	7. Degacha.
4. Patela Akhand & joint mathar.	

Category III for which the maximum retail price shall be Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.

1. Katharot.	6. Chibba.
2. Parat.	7. Tat.
3. Tapeli.	8. Ghantapali.
4. Bochia.	9. Kopari.
5. Rajgadi.	10. Kadakia.

Articles manufactured in Punjab area.

Category I for which the maximum retail price shall be Rs. 1-12-0 per lb.

1. Dhona.	11. Chhanani.
2. Kalsa.	12. Hamam.
3. Gangal.	13. Matti.
4. Lotha.	14. Jugs.
5. Balti.	15. Samavar.
6. Chalna.	16. Doonga.
7. Pitari.	17. Sarfosh.
8. Pandhan.	18. Pathila up to 11".
9. Katordhan.	19. Ganti.
10. Gharva.	

Category II for which the maximum retail price shall be Rs. 1-10-0 per lb.

1. Pathila Mathar.	8. Ghara.
2. Thali Charak (All sizes and Designs).	9. Deghbar.
3. Tasla.	10. Tope jointed.
4. Parat (25" and above).	11. Kundi.
5. Dhakan.	12. Valthoi (tokni).
6. Bati (up to 10").	13. Koti.
7. Gagar.	14. Katora.

Category III for which the maximum retail price shall be Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.

1. Parat Mathar (up to 24").	4. Karai Mathar.
2. Thali Mathar.	5. Thal Mathar.
3. Bati Mathar (above 10").	



BRAND

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HOWRAH

Articles manufactured in Bengal area.

Category I for which the maximum retail price shall be Rs. 1-12-0 per lb.

1. Chilimchi.	12. Padda Dish.
2. Jug.	13. Gash Batti.
3. Ghara.	14. Nimakdani.
4. Thili.	15. Malua Bogi.
5. Pauli.	16. Handi.
6. Ramchandrapur Lota.	17. Rekab.
7. Pusp-Patra.	18. Badhna.
8. Mug.	19. Ananda Kosa.
9. Dabar.	20. Maja Kosa.
10. Dhaka.	21. Kusi.
11. Malua Rekab.	22. Debi Ghat.

Category II for which the maximum retail price shall be Rs. 1-10-0 per lb.

1. Gamla.	9. Thak Sara.
2. Balti.	10. Karai.
3. Dacca Handi.	11. Lagan.
4. Ansik Handi.	12. Tat.
5. Dekchi.	13. Kuri.
6. Bengal Handi.	14. Sada Kosa.
7. Tigel Handi.	15. Hom Kundu.
8. Kanchan Thali.	16. Hom Lid.

Category III for which the maximum retail price shall be Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.

1. Thali.	8. Sara.
2. Kansa.	9. Batta.
3. Parat.	10. Lid.
4. Mirzapuri Thali.	11. Baleswari.
5. Bogi.	12. Beli.
6. Lagan.	13. Polish Thali.
7. Bansbaria Rekab.	14. Saltbot.

Articles manufactured in South India.

Category I for which the maximum retail price shall be Rs. 1-12-0 per lb.

1. Chella Petty.	6. Nei Tavalai.
2. Chilamchi.	7. Peepe.
3. Coffee Filter.	8. Silvanam.
4. Iddilipalai.	9. Tiffin Box Single.
5. Neijadi.	10. Thondi.

Category II for which the maximum retail price shall be Rs. 1-10-0 per lb.

1. Adukupatram.	11. Othai Thooku.
2. Bogini Chetty.	12. Palika Thattu.
3. Bucket.	13. Panai.
4. Chombu.	14. Ravana Adukku.
5. Degcha.	15. Saruva Chatty.
6. Gangalam.	16. Tiruhu Kothu.
7. Gundam.	17. Vana Chatty.
8. Joduthavalai.	18. Vennai Chatty.
9. Kopparai.	19. Panchapateram.
10. Kudan (Bindi).	

Category III for which the maximum retail price shall be Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.

1. Parath.	3. Sandya Plate.
2. Sippal (Vadi Thatta).	

Articles manufactured in Moradabad (U. P.).

Category I for which the maximum retail price shall be Rs. 2-0-0 per lb.

1. Ugaldan Dugdugi.	13. Pandan.
2. Ugaldan Dandidar.	14. Chokrha.
3. Nagali Dugdugi.	15. Raetedan.
4. Nagali Gol Pendi.	16. Gangasagar.
5. Kalee all sizes.	17. Aftaba.
6. Farshi.	18. Tiffin Carrier with or without Lota.
7. Tashtari or Rukabi 4" to 10".	19. Tasla Kundedar with cover.
8. Thals 24" to 28".	20. Paya Palang.
9. Plates all sizes.	21. Balti Kitchen.
10. Tray Sapat.	22. Khasdan.
11. Jugs.	23. Lotas Gol Pendi.
12. Silapchi.	

Category II for which the maximum retail price shall be Rs. 1-12-0 per lb.

1. Glasses of all sizes.	6. Kalsas.
2. Lotahs.	7. Thalis 11" to 20" with sapat or Khara kinara.
3. Badnas.	8. Balti without cover.
4. Katoras.	
5. Kali Paedar.	

Category III for which the maximum retail price shall be Rs. 1/10/- per lb.

1. Patili Mathar or Doali Hui.	6. Karhai Mathar.
2. Batua Dhala Hua.	7. Katora Mathar.
3. Goli Mathar.	8. Toulas.
4. Tasla Mathar.	9. Tokni Mathar.
5. Ramcha Mathar.	10. Parat Mathar.

NOTE.—1. Brass and copper utensils not covered by the schedule above shall be sold at a price not exceeding Rs. 1-12-0 per lb. The ceiling price of such articles manufactured at Moradabad shall be Rs. 2/- per lb.

2. If the weight is measured in seers, the maximum retail price per seer shall be twice the maximum retail price per lb. plus one and a half annas.

3. The dealers in the Bengal Province may recover from the purchasers of Brass and Copper utensils the actual amount of sales tax levied by the Provincial Government in addition to the price of the utensils specified above.

SCHEDULE III.

Return for the month of 194 .
Name of the manufacturer .
Full address .

I/We declare that the following is a true statement of the quantity of brass sheets held, acquired and used by me/us during the month of 194 .

Particulars.	Quantity of brass sheets Tons
1. Stock in hand at the end of the preceding month.	
2. Quantity acquired during the month.	
3. Total of items 1 and 2.	
4. Disposal during the month.	
(1) Sales of utensils during the month.	
(2) Loss of 5 per cent. on metal used to produce the article sold.	
5. Quantity in stock at the end of the month (quantity against item 3 less quantity against item 4).	

Oct. 25, 1945.]

THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

165

SCHEDULE III—contd.

Particulars. Quantity of brass sheets.
Tons

6. Summary.

- (a) Total quantity allotted up to and inclusive of the month.
(b) Total quantity acquired up to and inclusive of the month.
(c) Total quantity consumed up to and inclusive of the month.

Dated

194 .

Signature of the Manufacturer.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL: OPEN GENERAL LICENCE No. VII: GENERAL PERMISSION TO IMPORT CERTAIN SPECIFIED GOODS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM: AMENDMENTS.

The following Notification (No. 8-I.T.C./45, dated the 13th October 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

In pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 23-I.T.C./43, dated the 1st July 1943*, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in Open General Licence No. VII, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 1-I.T.C./45, dated the 2nd March 1945†, and that these amendments be published for general information:—

In the Table annexed to the said Open General Licence—
(1) The following descriptions of goods covered by the entries in the schedule to the aforesaid Notification No. 23-I.T.C./43, dated the 1st July 1943 shall be added in their respective places according to the Part and the Serial Numbers of the Import Trade Control Schedule, namely:—

Asbestos manufactures not otherwise specified	II	7-A
Packing—Engines and Boiler—all sorts not otherwise specified	II	7-B
Manufactures of brass, bronze and similar alloys not otherwise specified, excluding scrap and chemical or imitation gold—the following goods, namely:—		
(a) Brass Wood screws		
(b) Brass panel and escutcheon pins		
(c) Gun metal pipe fittings		
(d) Brass wire netting		
(e) Brass shoe eyelets	II	16
The following leather manufactures, namely saddlery, harness, trunks and bags	IV	146
Manufactures of leather not otherwise specified	IV	148
Packing and wrapping paper	IV	160
Cotton twist and yarn	IV	180
Khaki, air blue, baratheia and other fabrics, not otherwise specified, suitable for making uniforms and containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk, but containing more than 10 per cent but not more than 90 per cent wool	IV	191
Fabrics, not otherwise specified containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk but containing more than 10 per cent but not more than 90 per cent wool, excluding fabrics specified in Serial No. 191 of Part IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule	IV	192

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 7th December 1944, pages 280-295.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 15th March 1945, pages 303-30.

Woollen hosiery and woollen knitted apparel, that is to say, all hosiery and knitted apparel containing not less than 15 per cent of wool by weight

Cotton, knitted apparel, including apparel made of cotton interlocking material, cotton undervests, knitted or woven, and cotton socks and stockings

Boots and shoes, not being second-hand, other than those containing rubber

Domestic earthenware, china and porcelain, the following, namely tea cups, coffee cups, saucers for use with tea cups or coffee cups, teapots, sugar-bowls, jugs having a capacity of over 10 ozs. and plates over 5½ inches in diameter

Sheet and plate glass

Glass tumblers

Glassware not otherwise specified, and lacquered ware

Garden tools

Cutlery, all sorts not otherwise specified, excluding safety razor blades

Cycles (other than motor cycles) imported entire or in sections

Air gun slugs and pellets

Sporting fire arms

Buttons, other than metal

Boots and shoes containing rubber

Synthetic resins in the manufacture of which formaldehyde, phenol, cresol or urea is used

(2) For the entry

"Chemicals falling under items Nos. 28, 28 (6), 28 (7), and 28 (8) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 and Drugs and Medicines falling under item No. 28 (8) of that Schedule, in packings up to and inclusive of 28 lbs. for goods in substance and up to and inclusive of one Winchester quart for goods in liquid, but excluding articles specified in any other Serial of this Schedule

the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Chemicals falling under items Nos. 28, 28 (6), 28 (7) and 28 (8) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, and Drugs and Medicines falling under item No. 28 (8) of that Schedule in packings up to and inclusive of 28 lbs. for goods in substance and up to and inclusive of one Winchester quart for goods in liquid but excluding articles specified in any other Serial of this Schedule, except the following, namely:—

(i) Alums

(ii) Magnesium Sulphate

(iii) Hydrochloric acid

(iv) Bichromates

(v) Glycerine

(vi) Sulphuric Acid

(vii) Calcium Chloride

(viii) Sodium bisulphate

(ix) Caustic Soda

(x) Sodium sulphide

(xi) Copper sulphate

(xii) Magnesium Chloride

(xiii) Oxalic acid

(xiv) Sodium silicate

(xv) Zinc chloride

(xvi) Naphthalene

(xvii) Potassium chlorate

(xviii) Boric Acid

(3) For the entry

"Electrical household appliances

the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Electrical household appliances and parts thereof

SUMMARY OF CROP FORECASTS.

The following is a summary of crop forecasts relating to the season 1945-46 :—

Crop and Forecast	Tracts comprised in the figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them	Estimated Area	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1944-45	Estimated Outturn	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1944-45	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jute— Final.	Practically all jute-growing tracts	Acres 2,409,000	114	Acres 2,104,000	7,166,000 bales (b)	115	6,203,000 bales (b)	Oct. 4, 1945.
Groundnut— First (c).	Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda (97 per cent of the total groundnut area of India).	3,109,000	112	9,841,000	(a)	..	3,560,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Sugarcane— First (c).	United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay, Madras, North-West Frontier Province, Assam, Orissa, Central Provinces and Berar, Sind, Delhi, Mysore, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Baroda and Jaora (96 per cent of the total sugarcane area of India).	3,920,000	99	4,134,000	(a)	..	5,422,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Sesamum— First (c).	United Provinces, Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Ajmer-Merwara, Sind, Hyderabad, Kotah, Bhopal and Baroda (a little over 86 per cent of the total sesamum area of India).	1,487,000	87	3,970,000	(a)	..	393,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Cotton— First (c).	All cotton-growing tracts (refers mainly to early cotton) . .	9,297,000	88	14,803,000	(a)	..	3,543,000 bales	Oct. 25, 1945.

The following is a summary of the latest forecasts for the season 1944-45 for crops for which forecasts have not yet been made in the current season:—

Crop and Forecast	Tracts comprised in the figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them	Estimated Area	Percent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1943-44	Estimated Outturn	Percent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1943-44	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Castorseed	Practically all castor-growing tracts	Acres 1,453,000	94	Acres 1,543,000				
Rice— Final.	Bengal, Madras, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, United Provinces, Assam, Orissa, Bombay, Sind, Punjab, Coorg, Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Bhopal (97 per cent of the total rice area of India).	80,754,000	99.6	81,117,000	27,122,000 tons	88	30,604,000 tons	June 28, 1945. Sept. 27, 1945.
Wheat— Final (c).	Punjab, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Sind, Bihar, North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Orissa, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore (a little over 98 per cent of the total wheat area of India).	35,709,000	105	33,961,000	10,458,000 tons	107	9,741,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Rape and Mustard— Final.	United Provinces, Punjab, Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Sind, North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, Bombay, Delhi, Alwar, Baroda and Hyderabad (91 per cent of the total rape and mustard area of India).	5,827,000	109	5,364,000	1,069,000 tons	116	921,000 tons	Oct. 18, 1945.
Linseed— Final.	Central Provinces and Berar, United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, Kota and Bhopal (a little over 93 per cent of the total linseed area of India).	3,461,000	98	3,533,000	391,000 tons	103	331,000 tons	Oct. 18, 1945.

*Issued by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

† Including Indian States.

† In Raintane

8 In Central India

(a) Not yet available. (b) Includes figures for Nepal. (c) The detailed report will appear in the *Indian Trade Journal* later.

DATA OF TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY AND RAINFALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY,
THE 23RD OCTOBER 1945.

	STATION.	TEMPERATURE (MEAN OF MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM).		HUMIDITY (PERCENT- AGE OF AMOUNT FOR SATURATION).	RAINFALL.			
		Actual.	Departure from normal.		Actual.	Departure from normal.	Total during week. Total since 1st June. Departure of latter from normal.	
ASSAM	Dibrugarh . Tezpur . Dhubri . Shillong . Silchar .	74 74 75 60 77	-3 -4 -3 -2 -3	81 89 91 75 81	-4 +4 +6 +1 -4	0.5 2.3 7.0 6.1 5.0	84.7 50.0 93.3 84.8 112.5	+8.1 - +20.4 +23.6 +31.8
BENGAL	Chittagong Barisal . (a) Narayanganj Mymensingh Jalpalguri . Darjeeling . Berhampore Calcutta .	77 79 (a) 79 79 74 53 78 77	-3 -2 (a) -1 -1 -4 -3 -3 -3	86 85 (a) 86 89 86 87 89 92	+5 +5 (a) +7 +6 +1 +5 +8 +8	3.7 5.3 (a) 7.1 8.0 4.2 7.1 10.0 8.2	50.3 58.7 (a) 61.6 93.0 106.2 95.6 45.7 43.7	+1.2 - -0.6 +23.7 +1.9 - -1.0 -6.9
BIHAR AND ORISSA. Orissa .	Balasure Cuttack . Sambalpur .	76 79 77	-4 -5 -3	93 94 87	+11 +12 +7	17.7 9.7 1.5	79.0 72.0 55.3	+26.6 - -5.1
Chota Nagpur	Chalissa .	76	-3	93	+15	3.1	30.9	-
Bihar	Ranchi Darbhanga Patna . Naya Dumka (b)	75 75 77 74	-5 -5 -4 -5	91 86 83 83	+22 +15 +13 +7	2.7 5.1 6.5 3.8	46.5 47.5 36.1 54.3	-2.4 +2.7 -8.2 (e)
UNITED PROVINCES. United Provinces, East.	Gorakhpur . Allahabad .	75 (b) 75	-4 (b) -4	88 (b) 86	+9 (b) +20	1.5 (b) 1.2	43.2 (e) 28.5	- -7.5
	Bahraich . Lucknow .	78 (a) 77	-1 (a) -1	81 (a) 89	+5 (a) +15	0 (a) 0	46.7 (f) 32.3	- -
United Provinces, West.	Jhansi . Agra . Bareilly .	75 (b) 78 79	-6 (b) -3 +1	81 (b) 86 82	+24 (b) +80 +6	0 (b) 0 0.7	25.2 (e) 27.8 54.4	- +3.4 -
PUNJAB.	Delhi .	76	-4	78	+20	0	26.9	+4.0
Punjab, East and North.	Hissar . (a) Ambala .	77 (a) 77	-2 (a) +1	74 (a) 85	+18 (a) +22	0 (a) 0	24.3 (d) 36.4	- -
	Lahore .	78	+1	92	+31	0	12.7	-
	Rawalpindi .	74	+2	75	+16	0	29.0	-
Punjab, South-West	Multan .	83	+2	73	+8	0	1.5	-
KASHMIR	Srinagar .	62	+7	88	-2	0	3.1	-
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PRO- VINCE.	Peshawar . (a) Dera Ismail Khan	77 (a) 79	+4 (a) +2	87 (a) 73	+10 (a) +0	0 (a) 0	5.3 (f) 0.8	- -
SIND	Jacobabad . (a) Karachi . (b)	83 (a) 79	+2 (a) -2	61 (b) 73	+1 (b) -3	0 (b) 0	5.6 (b) 6.6	+3.3 -
RAJPUTANA. Rajputana, West .	Bikaner . Jodhpur .	80 (b) 81	-4 (b) -1	68 (a) 66	+5 (a) +8	0 (a) 0	13.6 (d) 20.4	- +8.1
	Ajmer .	76	-2	61	+11	0.1	17.5	-
	Jalpur .	75	-4	68	+20	0	27.8	+5.0
	Kotah .	78	-5	71	+20	0	45.3	+19.1
	BOMBAY.							
	Gujarat .	Bhuj . Deesa Ahmedabad .	Data (a)	not (a)	avail- (a)	able (f)	Do. 0 (a)	30.3 (f)
	Konkan .	Rajkot Veraval Bombay .	Data (a)	not (b)	avail- (b)	able (c)	Do. 0 (c)	87.6 +19.0
	Bombay, Deccan .	Honavar .	82 (a)	-1 (a)	84 (b)	+1 (b)	0.2 (c)	127.9 (c)
		Malegaon .	77 (a)	-6 (a)	67 (b)	+3 (b)	0 (c)	15.7 (f)
		Ahmednagar .	76	-1	82	+15	0.3	14.2 (e)
		Poona Bijapur . Belgaum .	77 77 72	-1 -2 -3	84 82 89	+6 +10 +7	0.5 1.0 0	20.5 12.6 40.5
	CENTRAL INDIA. Central India, West	Neemuch .	74	-4	70	+20	0	33.9 (d)
		Indore .	73	-3	79	+18	0	37.0 (a)
	Central India, East	Sutna .	72 (a)	-5 (a)	83 (b)	+13 (b)	0.5 (a)	37.6 (d)
	CENTRAL PROVINCES. Berar	Akola .	73	-1	86	+24	0.6	28.6 (a)
	Central Provinces, West.	Saugor .	72	-5	78	+22	0.2	51.3 (a)
		Jubbulpore .	72 (a)	-3 (a)	90 (a)	+15 (a)	0.9 (a)	57.6 (d)
		Seoni Nagpur .	71 76	-4 -3	85 81	+20 +17	1.1 0.8	69.5 50.6
	Central Provinces, East.	Chanda Raipur .	77 75	-2 -3	84 80	+8 +6	2.9 2.7	50.6 52.2
		Jagdalpur (Bastar)	73	-3	95	+12	2.8	55.3 (d)
	HYDERABAD.							
	Hyderabad, North	Nizamabad .	75	-4	85	+12	1.0	33.3 (a)
	Hyderabad, South	Gulbarga Hyderabad .	75 76	-5 -3	85 96	+16 +21	3.9 4.3	22.7 28.9
		Raichur Bangalore .	79 73	-2 0	79 85	+5 +2	3.8 0.7	24.7 18.3
MYSORE		Mercara .	67	-2	95	+4	1.0	97.4 (d)
	MADRAS.							
	Malabar	Cochin Trivandrum Pamban .	79 78 83	-2 -1 0	80 92 81	-5 +3 -2	2.9 10.7 1.2	73.7 44.8 5.0
	Madras, South-East	Negapatam .	83 (a)	+1 (a)	81 (a)	-2 (a)	0.1 (d)	10.1 (d)
		Colombatore Cuddalore .	78 84	-1 +2	70 81	-8 -4	0.6 0.1	8.1 7.7
		Salem Madras .	79 83	-2 +1	83 77	+1 -7	0 0.8	15.9 19.0
	Madras, Deccan .	Cuddapah .	82	-1	72	-4	0.4	- (d)
		Bellary .	80	-1	76	+4	0.9	7.6 (a)
	Madras Coast, North.	Nellore .	83	-1	84	+1	0.7	12.0 (d)
		Masulipatam .	Data	not	avail- (a)	able (d)	Do. 0	- (d)
		Vizagapatam .	79	-3	89	+14	9.1	28.3 (a)
	ORISSA. Orissa Coast	Gopalpur .	78 (a)	-2 (a)	91 (a)	+10 (a)	8.6 (a)	32.3 (a)

(a) Mean of or total for 6 days

(b) Total fee 144.10

(e) " " 148 "

100

(f) Total for 142 days

(g) " 142 "

(C)	139
(E)	187

100

RESERVED

TENDER NOTICES.

[Notices for this section should be sent to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, in time to reach him not later than Tuesday in each week, the day on which the Journal goes to Press.]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
(MAIN SECRETARIAT).

Standard Specifications and Drawings.

Indian Stores Department Standard Specifications, referred to in Invitations to Tenders issued by the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, the Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta, the Director, Munitions Production, Bombay, the Director, Munitions Production, Lahore, the Controllers of Supplies, Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, Madras and Cawnpore and the Director General, Ship-Building and Repairs (Purchase Branch), Bombay, are priced publications and can be had on payment from :—

1. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, P-18, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.
2. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Feltham House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
3. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Sunlight Building, The Mall, Lahore.
4. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Bandukwala Building, adjoining Messrs. Volkart Bros., No. 4, McLeod Road, Karachi.
5. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Anandabawan, No. 8, Ritherdon Road, Vepery, Madras.
6. The Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.
7. The High-Commissioner for India, Publications, Branch, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

The price of each Standard Specification is eight annas or 9d. Postage (7 annas if sent by inland registered post and 4 annas if sent by ordinary post) will be charged extra on Specifications sent by post from places other than the office of the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.

N.B.—I.S.D. Standard Drawings are only available for certain P. & T. Department, Hardware articles and Textile Stores. Copies of drawings for P. & T. Department and Hardware articles are available only from the Office of the Controller General of Inspection (Civil Wing), M.G.O. Branch, G.H.Q. (I), Block No. 2, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, and that of Textile Stores from the Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on payment.

A charge of Re. 1 per copy is made for drawings of a size 42 x 2 inches or over and eight annas per copy below that size (postage extra).

Tender Drawings other than those mentioned above may be obtained on prepayment, at the rate as above from :—

- (i) The Controller General of Inspection (Civil Wing), M.G.O. Branch, G.H.Q. (I), Block No. 2, Shahjahan Road New Delhi.
- (ii) The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- (iii) The Chief Inspector Engineering, Avenue House, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta.

All remittances towards the cost and Postal charges of I.S.D. Standard Specifications or Drawings should be made in advance by Money Order only. Postal Stamps or Postal Orders are not acceptable.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY,
NEW DELHI.

Tender No. SY/P/37748/L-1.—Supply of Limed Hides.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), Shahjahan Road New Delhi, invites tenders for the supply of the following quantities of Limed Hides to the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, in three equal monthly instalments commencing from 1st December 1945. The hides will require to be supplied to the Factory in wet salted condition.

Stores	Quantity (in lbs.)
Limed Hides, Buffalo	630,000
Limed Hides, Cow	112,500

Tender forms may be obtained from the office of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, on payment of Rs. 100 which will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The wet salted hides required are of Harness quality and will be tendered to the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, for liming and the inspection will be done after liming. The contractors should make their own arrangements for removal of rejections within twenty-four hours of receipt of notification of rejections.

Tenders should reach the office of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, not later than 4 p.m. on the 5th November 1945.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MUNITIONS PRODUCTION,
CALCUTTA.OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (MUNITIONS).
Supply of Cement Grouting Machines.

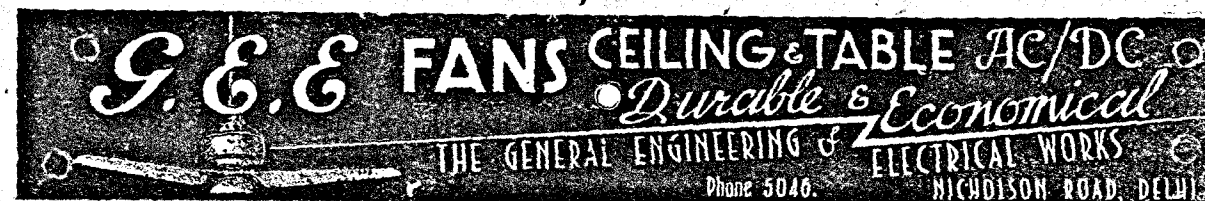
The Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta, invites tenders for the stores detailed below :—

Tender No. P/MP-134219/C-43.—Patent Monolith or similar Portable Cement Grouting Machine with 2" armoured suction hose and two special 1" delivery hoses with road wheels and with handles for pumpings 4 Nos.

All kinds of Machinery to meet requirements of Indian Industries.

Manufactured in the Works of
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.
BOMBAY & MADRAS.

B. 2044 W. 31-12-45.



B. 2693 W. 17-2-46.

Price of tender forms, etc., is Rs. 4 per set and is not refundable and the forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by Money Order quoting tender number and remitter's full address on the coupon in the case of Money Orders.

Tenders will be received up to the 12th November 1945.

Applicants not already on the list of approved contractors maintained by the Chief Administrative Officer, Purchase Branch, Department of Supply, must state in their applications for tender forms the name of their Bankers.

Tender forms are available for sale in the offices of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta, D. M. P., Lahore/ Bombay, Controller of Supplies, Madras/Karachi, and Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, and may be obtained by the tenderers on payment of tender fees direct to them.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

Supply of Leather Polish.

Scaled tenders are invited for supply to the Madras Police of the following quantity of Superior Polish for boots and leather accoutrements :—

Name of Article.	Approximate quantity required.
(i) Black Polish	115,000 tins of about two oz. size.
(ii) Brown Polish	110,000 tins of about two oz. size.

The supply should be completed by the end of March 1946 and will have to be made direct to the District Superintendents of Police and other Police Officers in the districts of the Madras Province, on orders placed by them. The rates quoted should be f.o.r. Madras, but charges on account of Railway freight actually incurred, in excess of the Railway freight to Madras, can be claimed separately. Samples should be sent along with the tenders.

The tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Black and Brown Leather Polish to the Police Department" and addressed to Sri Rao Sahib N. K. Shetty, Additional Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Mylapore, Madras, and should reach him before 4 p.m. on the 15th November 1945.

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL STORES, TRIVANDRUM.

R. O. C. No. 1839/45/C. S. D. (Quotation No. 44/1121).—Supply of a Level Recorder for Pallivasal.

Scaled quotations in duplicate are invited for the supply of the materials specified in the schedule below. The rates quoted should be for delivery of the articles at the places mentioned below the schedule. The necessary superscription, the due date for the receipt of quotations and the date up to which the rates will have to remain firm for acceptance are noted below. Any quotation without superscription or received after the due date and time is liable to be rejected. The maximum period required for delivery of the articles should also be mentioned.

The acceptance of the quotation will be subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The successful tenderer must, within a fortnight/a month after the acceptance of his quotation, execute an agreement at his own cost for the satisfactory fulfilment of the contract, if so required.

(2) Withdrawal from the quotation after it is accepted or failure to supply within a specified time or according to specifications will entail cancellation of the order and purchases being made at the offerer's expense from elsewhere, any loss incurred thereby being payable by the defaulting party. In such an event the Government Central Stores reserve also the right to remove his name from the list of Government suppliers permanently or for a specified number of years.

(3) Samples, duly listed, should be forwarded wherever possible, under separate cover and the unapproved samples got back as early as possible by the offerers at their own expenses and the Government Central Stores will in no case be liable for any expense on account of the value of the samples or their transport charges, etc. In case the samples are sent by railway, the railway receipt should be sent separately, and not along with the quotation, since the quotation will be opened only on the appointed day and demurrage will have to be paid if the railway parcels are not cleared in time. The approved samples may or may not be returned at the discretion of the Controller, Government Central Stores.

(4) No representation for enhancement of price once accepted will be considered during the currency of the contract.

(5) Any attempt on the part of tenderers or their agents to influence the Stores Purchase Committee in their favour by personal canvassing either with the members of the Committee or with the members who may be co-opted, will disqualify the tenderers.

(6) If any license or permit is required, tenderers must specify it in their quotation and also state the authority to whom application is to be made.

(7) The quotation may be for the entire or part supplies. But the tenderers should be prepared to carry out such portion of the supplies included in their quotation as may be allotted to them.

Superscription.—Quotation No. 44/1121—Level Recorder for Pallivasal.

Due date and time for receipt and opening of quotations.—1st November 1945—2.30 p.m.

Date to which the rates are to remain firm.—1st December 1945.

SCHEDULE.

One number only Water Level Recorder to record the level in an Open Channel with variation between 0 and 12 feet of water. The channel connects a reservoir to a tunnel for supply to a Hydro-Electric plan.

The level is to be recorded continuously on a chart worked at a speed not less than 1" per hour. The driving clock must run at least for 7 days with one winding and preferably for 14 days. Charts to be of suitable length for one fortnight's recording. The variation of 1 foot in level to be indicated by at least 1 inch movement of the recording pen. The equipment must be housed in an outdoor weather-proof cubicle with reinforced glass front window, etc., complete. The offer must include the weather-proof cubicle, all

CRYPTON BATTERY
CHARGING EQUIPMENT.
VALVE & METAL RECTIFIERS.

SOLE AGENTS
JOST'S
ENGINEERING
COMPANY LIMITED.
BOMBAY P.O. BOX 743
CALCUTTA P.O. BOX 44

fittings, floats, pulleys, etc., ready for installation. One year's supply of charts and ink is to be included in the offer. Spare charts and ink may be quoted separately. An alarm contact to give a remote electrical signal (bell) at a predetermined low level may also be incorporated in the instrument, if possible.

The above specification is only an outline of the requirements. Manufacturers may quote for their nearest standard equipment. Full details of the offer with drawings and necessary technical literature must be enclosed with the tender.

Prices to be for delivery C. I. F., Alleppey-insured to Alleppey (excluding duty), or alternatively for delivery F. O. R., Alwayo (S. I. Railway).

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE.)

Sale of Cotton Open Mesh Netting Curtain Cloth.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following stores available at Central Provision Depot, Dehu :—

Cotton Open Mesh Netting Curtain Cloth—

(1) 14' x 13' 4" pieces	16,000 Nos.
(2) 14' x 14' "	16,500 "
(3) 24' x 24' "	24,085 "
(4) 30' x 30' "	16,600 "
(5) 35' x 35' "	1,31,300 "
(6) In 36" wide rolls	35,130 sq. yds.

2. The goods will be sold subject to the conditions of the contract laid down in Form Con. 117, which can be seen at the offices of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposals Branch) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi and Lahore and the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

3. Samples can be seen at any of the offices mentioned in para. 2 above. The stores can also be inspected at site on permits to be issued by the Director of Disposals, New Delhi, on request.

4. Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR-2217/TEX" should be accompanied by a deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 1,000 deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. Tenders should reach the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on the 2nd November 1945.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance up to the 30th November 1945.

7. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed within 20 days from the date of issue of sale letter.

8. Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

9. Rates should be quoted per 100 Nos. against items 1 to 5 and per yard for item 6.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE.)

Sale of Timber at Bombay.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following Timber at Bombay :—

Description.

- (1) Teak Lorry Body Sawn Sizes 1½" and up by 4" and up by 2" and up.
- (2) Mixed Jungleground Lorry Body Sawn Sizes 1½" and up by 4" and up by 2" and up.
- (3) Coniferous species Sawn Lorry Body Sizes 1½" and up by under 4" by 2" and up.

(4) Battens of mixed species in sizes 1½" and 2" by ½" to 1" by 2" and up.

(5) Ammunition Box Planks, Mango, Velapine and Teak, in sizes 3' and up by 4" and up by ½", 1½" and 2".

(6) Charpoys sizes in Gurjun 2½" x 2½" x 6' and up.

The above timber is in good condition.

1. Tenders are to be submitted in sealed covers superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR 2476/TIM due 31st October 1945" and addressed to the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on the 31st October 1945.

2. The contract will be governed by the "General Conditions of Contract Form Con. 117", copies of which can be had from any Controller of Supplies, Director of Disposals, New Delhi, or Director, Timber Directorate, Bombay, on application.

3. Offers should remain open for acceptance till 30th November 1945.

4. The tender must be accompanied by a Reserve Bank, Imperial Bank Draft/Receipt or Treasury Chalan for Rs. 5,000 as earnest money.

5. Timber measurements given by the Officer-in-Charge, Government Port Timber Depot, Sewri, Bombay, will be accepted by both parties as final.

6. Prices should be quoted for lots of approximately 25,000 c.ft. each or multiples thereof.

7. Removal of stores should be completed within 1 month of the date of acceptance.

8. Delivery will be ex-site. Government cannot undertake provision of wagons but are prepared to recommend any application made by a purchaser to the Timber Transport Advisory Committee.

9. Government does not guarantee quality or suitability for any purpose as all sales are made subject to all faults and errors of description. Prospective purchasers will be deemed to have satisfied themselves on all these points before offering to purchase the stores.

10. Stores are open to inspection by prospective purchasers on permits issued by the Officer-in-Charge, Government Port Timber Depot, Sewri, Bombay.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE.)

Sale of Timber at Baliapatam Depot.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following Timber at Baliapatam Depot :—

Description.

Sawn mixed Jungleground Sizes of Hopea, Ainee, Gurjan, Poon, Pali, Vanteak, Kindal, Vetapine, Dhamaan, Matti Mango and other Junglegrounds 4" and up by 2" and up by 6" and up.

Timber fit for constructional purposes and in good condition.

Quantity.—150,000 c.ft. approximately in lots of about 25,000 c.ft. each.

(1) Tenders are to be submitted in sealed covers superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR-2475/TIM due on 31st October 1945" and addressed to the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on the 31st October 1945.

(2) The contract will be governed by the "General Conditions of Contract Form Con. 117", copies of which can be had from any Controller of Supplies, Director of Disposals, New Delhi, or Timber Supply Officer, Cannanore, on application.

(3) Offers should remain open for acceptance till the 30th November 1945.

Oct. 25, 1945.]

THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

173

(4) The tender must be accompanied by a Reserve Bank, Imperial Bank Draft/Receipt or Treasury Chalan for Rs. 5,000 as earnest money.

(5) Timber measurements given by the Timber Supply Officer, Cannanore, will be accepted by both parties as final.

(6) Prices should be quoted for lots of approximately 25,000 c.ft. each or multiples thereof.

(7) Removal of stores should be completed within 3 months of the date of acceptance.

(8) Delivery will be ex-site. Government cannot undertake provision of wagons but are prepared to recommend any application made by a purchaser to the Timber Transport Advisory Committee.

(9) Government does not guarantee quality or suitability for any purpose as all sales are made subject to all faults and errors of description. Prospective purchasers will be deemed to have satisfied themselves on all these points before offering to purchase the stores.

(10) Stores are open to inspection by prospective purchasers on permits issued by the Timber Supply Officer, Cannanore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY,

U. P. CIRCLE.

Sale of Paints, etc.

The Controller of Supplies (Disposals), U. P. Circle, 16/31, The Turrets, Civil Lines, Cawnpore, invites offers for the purchase and removal of the following stores available at the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore :—

1. Paint Delux Black or similar Paint	33 lbs.
2. Paint Brown Umber Burnt Dry	87 "
3. Blown Bitumen	1,243 "
4. Steam Black D.K.	1,018 "
5. Paint prepared for use petrol Banzel proof Stoving very Dark Drab	1,170 "

The materials will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of contract laid down in Form Con. 117, which can be seen at the offices of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposals Branch) of all areas and the Director of Disposals, New Delhi. The samples of the store can be inspected in the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), U.P. Circle, Cawnpore, or at site on presentation of a letter of authorization which will be issued on application.

Offers in tenderer's own form in sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. U. P. D-308/Paint Delux Black, etc." should be accompanied by a deposit at Call Receipt of Rs. 100 in favour of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), U. P. Circle, Cawnpore, and should reach his office by 4 p.m. on the 31st October 1945, at the latest. Offers to remain open for acceptance up to the 15th November 1945.

Delivery of stores will be at site and removal should be completed within 14 days of the issue of Acceptance letter. Tenderers are at liberty to quote for one or all the items, and the rates quoted should be per lb.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY,

U. P. CIRCLE.

Sale of Line Hemp.

The Controller of Supplies (Disposals), U. P. Circle, 16/31, The Turrets, Civil Lines, Cawnpore, invites offers for the purchase and removal of the following stores available at C. O. D., Cawnpore :—

1. Line Hemp ½"	40,00,000 skeins.
2. Line Hemp ¾"	99,870 yds.

The materials will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of contract laid down in Form Con. 117, which can be seen at the offices of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposals Branch) of all areas and the Director of Disposals, New Delhi. The sample of the stores can be inspected in any office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals) or at site, on presentation of a letter of authorization which will be issued on application.

Offers in tenderer's own form in sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. UPD-314/LINE HEMP" for item 1 above and "Tender No. UPD-315/LINE HEMP" for item 2 above should be accompanied by a deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 1,000 for item 1 and Rs. 100 for item 2 above in favour of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), U. P. Circle, Cawnpore, and should reach his office by 4 p.m. on 31st October 1945, at the latest. Offers to remain open for acceptance up to the 15th November 1945.

Delivery of the stores will be at site and removal should be completed within 14 days of the issue of the Acceptance letter. Tenderers are at liberty to quote for one or both the items and the rates quoted in each should be per unit.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY, CALCUTTA.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (MUNITIONS).

Supply of Universal Coupling.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta, invites Tender No. MP-134185/C-22 to reach him on or before 11 a.m. on the 26th November 1945 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at Rs. 6 (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash, by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting tender number, full name and address of the remitter), for Universal Coupling.

Applicants not already on the approved list of Supply Department contractors must give their Banker's reference on applications for tender forms.

Tender forms are also obtainable from the offices of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, Director of Munition Production, Bombay/Lahore, Controller of Supplies, Karachi/Madras/Cawnpore, on payment of tender fee direct to them.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Auction Sale of Empties, Grain Sweepings, etc.

Empties, grain sweepings, screening and deteriorated commodities will be sold in a public auction on dates and stations as mentioned below by the Divisional Superintendent, Dinapur :—

Dinapur	on	6-11-45 and	18-12-45
Moghalsarai	"	9-11-45 "	21-12-45
Dehri-on-Sone	"	13-11-45 "	28-12-45
Gomoh	"	19-11-45 "	2-1-46
Dhanbad	"	21-11-45 "	7-1-46
Modhupur	"	26-11-45 "	10-1-46

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Auction Sale of Empties, Grain Sweepings, etc.

Empties, grain sweepings and deteriorated commodities will be sold in a public auction on dates and stations as below by the Divisional Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Asansol :—

Asansol	8-11-45
Ondal	9-11-45

THE WATER SUPPLY SPECIALISTS LTD.

MISSION ROW EXTENSION

POST BOX 424

CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR MYERS HAND & POWER PUMPS, CYLINDERS, SPRAY PUMPS, PUMP JACKS, STOVER ENGINES & WINDMILLS, RIFE HYDRAULIC RAMS, ETC.

—LET US QUOTE FOR YOUR PUMP REQUIREMENTS—

COTTON PRESS RETURNS.

I.—Statement of Cotton pressed in British India for the week ending the 12th October 1945.

[Section 5(2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Province and Division or Block	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED		Districts included in the block
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year	
Bombay—					
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay.	1,121	635	7,558	4,123	Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay.
2. Gujarat	7	17	30	37	Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat.
3. North Deccan	152	..	847	..	West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik.
4. East Deccan	865	775	6,017	5,571	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country	1,216	5,975	6,956	28,998	Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara.
Total for the Province excluding the Konkan and Port	2,240	6,767	13,850	34,606	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in the Konkan and Port block is mainly re-pressed cotton or cotton waste.
Sind—					
The Province of Sind	(a)	..	14,762	..	All districts in the Province.
Bengal—					
The Province of Bengal	121	189	658	1,244	All districts in the Province.
United Provinces—					
1. Upper Doab	..	..	..	..	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab	..	..	..	..	Muttra, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah.
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand	..	..	..	..	Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
4. Rohilkhand	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Naini Tal, Almora, Garhwal.
5. Rest of the Province	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partabgarh.
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
Punjab—					
1. Ambala	..	..	30	..	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala.
2. Jullundur	..	..	..	513	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana.
3. Lahore	..	469	..	724	Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Bialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura.
4. Rawalpindi	..	..	..	271	Gujiat, Shahpur, Jhellum, Rawalpindi, Attock.
5. Multan	..	..	..	..	Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan.
6. Ferozepore	..	..	60	489	Simla, Ferozepore, Mianwali.
TOTAL	..	469	90	1,997	
Central Provinces—					
1. Jabulpore	..	..	..	..	Jubbulpore, Saugor, Hoshangabad.
2. Nerbudda	..	..	..	..	Nimar.
3. Nimar	..	..	..	..	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat, Bhandara.
4. Nagpur	..	..	..	..	Chhindwara, Betul, Mandla.
5. Satpura	..	..	..	..	Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur.
6. Chhatisgarh	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
Berar—					
Berar	..	..	..	..	Akola, Amraoti, Buldana, Yeotmal.
Assam—					
The Province of Assam	(a)	..	..	142	All districts in the Province.
Ajmer-Merwara—					
Ajmer-Merwara	6	..	49	2.	The whole of Ajmer-Merwara.
Madras—					
Madras*	4,373	6,525	20,513	40,824	The whole of the Province.
GRAND TOTAL	6,740	13,950	49,922	78,815	

NOTE.—There are no cotton pressing factories in Delhi, Bihar, Orissa and North-West Frontier Province.

* For details see Statement III.

(a) Return not yet received.

COTTON PRESS RETURNS—contd.

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 12th October 1945.

1	2	3	4	5
State	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Hyderabad	(a)	2,500	2,177	7,497
Baroda	..	..	..	..
ysore	(a)	..	2,006	2,434
wallor	(a)	69	..	872
unjab States—				
Bahawalpur	..	..	..	..
Xabha	..	..	..	..
Jind	..	..	..	..
Faridkot	..	..	..	..
Patiala	..	..	..	..
Malerkotla	..	..	..	..
Khairpur	..	..	..	..
TOTAL PUNJAB STATES	..	..	..	..
rajputana States—				
Mewar	..	..	..	..
Bikaner	..	..	..	..
Jodhpur	..	..	..	..
Tonk	..	..	..	..
Jaipur	..	..	..	..
Jhalawar	..	..	..	..
Shahpura	..	..	..	..
Kishangarh	..	..	..	..
Kotah	..	..	..	..
Bundi	..	..	..	..
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	..	..	..	..
Central India States—				
Indore	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	..	..	..	..
Narsingarh	..	..	..	..
Alpura	..	..	..	..
Jaora	..	..	..	..
Ratlam	..	..	..	..
Dhar	..	..	..	..
Barwani	..	..	..	..
Jhabua	..	..	..	..
Dewas, J. B.	..	..	..	..
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	..	..	..	..

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 12th October 1945—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
State	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
BOMBAY STATES—				
Western India States Agency—				
Bhavbagar	..	..	..	..
Junagadh	..	..	..	..
Dhrangadhra	..	..	..	..
Morvi	..	..	..	..
Cutch	..	..	..	..
Nawanagar	(a)	..	..	259
Wadhwan	..	..	..	..
Gondal	..	..	..	..
Wankaner	..	..	..	..
Porbandar	..	..	..	..
Limbdi	..	..	..	..
Radhanpur	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	..	..	..	..
Manawadar	..	..	..	..
Jasdan	..	..	..	..
Sardargarh	..	..	..	..
Muli	..	..	..	..
Sayla	..	..	..	..
Eastern Kathiawar Agency (Wadhwan Civil Station).	..	..	..	..
Idar	..	..	..	..
Katosan	..	..	..	..
Lakhtar	..	..	..	..
Palitana	..	..	..	..
Maliya	..	..	..	..
Gujarat States Agency—				
Rajpipla	..	..	..	..
Chhotu Udepur	..	..	..	..
Cambay	..	..	..	..
Sachin	..	..	..	..
Balasior	..	..	..	..
Pandu Mewas—				
Vaktapur	..	..	..	..
Gothda	..	..	..	..
Deccan States Agency—				
Kolhapur	(a)	..	..	120
Jambhandi	(a)	39	..	232
Sandi	..	..	..	..
Mudhol	(a)	..	..	524
Miraj	..	..	..	..
Savanur	(a)	..	..	30
TOTAL BOMBAY STATES	..	39	..	1,165
GRAND TOTAL	..	2,608	4,183	11,968

(a) Statement not yet received.

III.—Statement of Cotton pressed in the Province of Madras for the week ending the 12th October 1945.

1	2	3	4	5
Variety of Cotton	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st February 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Tinnevelly	..	680	45,813	54,151
Salem	..	678	..	7,469
Cambodias	1,502	2,775	69,615	98,973
Northern and Westerns	2,801	2,053	160,962	58,388
Cocanadas	70	339	9,725	10,356
TOTAL	4,373	6,525	286,115	229,327

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS FOR CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES* FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 31ST AUGUST 1945.

(Issued by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, India, under the Sugar Production Rules, 1935.)

CONSOLIDATED FORTNIGHTLY STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS (For Central Sugar Factories)

For the Fortnight ending the 31st August 1945.

ON the basis of returns received from factories under the Sugar Production Rules, 1935, the following statements have been compiled, showing the production and stocks of sugar by groups:—

GROUPING OF FACTORIES.

Group Symbol.	Estimated No. of Factories operating in the Group.		No. of Factories in the Group from which returns have been received.		Territories covered.
	Current Season.	Corresponding Fortnight Previous Season.	Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight Previous Season.	
A	4	5	4	3	Kashmir, N.W.F.P., Punjab and Sind : Kashmir.—Jammu, N.W.F.P.—Mardan, Punjab.—Lahore, Shalpur, Gujranwala, Ambala and Jullundur. Sind.—Nawabshah. (Including Indian States.) West United Provinces.—Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Meerut, Nainital, Rampur, Etah and Moradabad. (Including Indian States.) Central United Provinces.—Bereilly, Pilibhit, Kheri, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Hardoi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Gonda and Allahabad. (Including Indian States.) Eastern United Provinces.—Barabanki, Bahraich, Jaunpur, Basti and Gorakhpur. (Including Indian States.) Bihar : North Bihar.—Chhapra, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea. South Bihar.—Bhagalpur, Shahabad, Patna and Gaya. (Including Indian States.) Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Orissa and Assam (including States) and Central India States.
B	24	24	21	21	
C	16	18	13	15	
D	20	20	20	24	
E	20	31	25	27	
F	38	43	34	28	
TOTAL	140	151	123	118	

NOTE.—The percentage cane crushing capacity of these 123 factories is estimated at 89 as against 79 for the 118 factories during the corresponding fortnight of the previous season.

* These statements relate to Central Sugar Factories only and not to all sugar factories. For the definition of "Central Sugar Factory" and "Sugar Factory" please see Rule 2 of the Sugar Production Rules, 1935. For complete figures of sugar production, please see the "Monthly Statistics of Production of Certain Selected Industries of India".

† Based on returns for the Final Forecast of the Production of Sugar directly from Cane during 1944-45.

‡ Based on returns for the Final Forecast of the Production of Sugar directly from Cane during 1943-44.

Consolidated Fortnightly Statement of Sugar Production and Stocks (by Groups) for the Fortnight ending the 31st August 1945.

REPORT No. XX (SEASON 1944-45).

A.—Stocks.

Group Symbol.	Opening Stock.		Closing Stock.	
	Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.	Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A	106,801	220,293	92,847	187,732
B	1,107,780	2,877,890	937,154	2,573,921
C	1,140,378	1,959,339	915,633	1,725,888
D	1,042,778	2,162,390	759,672	1,949,111
E	1,429,049	1,842,180	1,201,447	1,675,243
F	1,363,988	1,348,339	1,215,873	1,217,888
TOTAL	6,190,864	10,411,431	5,122,631	9,329,783

B.—Production.

Group Symbol.	Production during the Fortnight (Current Year).						Total Production.	
	Crystal.			Crushed.			Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.
	No. I.	No. II.	No. III.	No. I.	No. II.	No. III.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

C.—Despatches.

Despatches.				
Group Symbol.	During the Current Fortnight.			Total for Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.
	Crystal.	Crushed.	Total.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A	14,044	..	14,044	32,561
B	170,626	..	170,626	303,989
C	224,740	..	224,740	233,451
D	283,103	3	283,106	213,279
E	224,876	2,726	227,602	166,937
F	147,885	230	148,115	131,451
TOTAL	1,065,274	2,959	1,068,233	1,081,648

PRICES^(a) AND TRADE MOVEMENTS.

[NOTE.—The trade figures are compiled from corrected shipping bills received during the week of report.]

BONE MEAL—

Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 22nd October—

(1) 3rd steamed	Rs. 200
(2) 3rd unsteamed	Rs. 190
(3) 3rd	Rs. 190

per ton f.a.s.

CEMENT—

Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 12th October—

Indian, f.o.r. Calcutta (Full wagon load of 16½ to 23 tons)	Rs. 68-12 per ton.
---	--------------------

† London, 14th & 28th August—

Portland (6 ton loads and upwards), per ton	57s. 0d.†
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COAL—

Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 12th October—

	Per ton F.O.R.
(1) Selected Jheria "A"	Rs. 13-5
(2) Selected Jheria "B"	Rs. 12-5
(3) Jheria (Grade I)	Rs. 11-7
(4) Deshergarh	Rs. 13-5
(5) Poniati	Rs. 13-5
(6) Raneejung Kajora class (Grade I)	Rs. 11-7

§ Bombay, 12th October—

	Ready per ton.
(1) Deshergarh (Selected Grade "A") f.o.r.	Rs. 13-5
(2) Jheria (Selected Grade "A") f.o.r.	Rs. 13-5
(3) Jheria (Grade I) f.o.r.	Rs. 11-7
(4) Central Provinces (1st class) Hirdagarh f.o.r.	Rs. 14-1

|| Bombay—

Prices during fortnight ending 31st October—

	Per ton.
Railborne Coal (Trimmed into Bunkers)	Rs. 39-12
Seaborne Coal (" ")	Rs. 61-0

¶ Karachi, 17th October—

First Class Bengal (Trimmed into Bunkers), per ton	Rs. 69-9 (Seaborne).
--	----------------------

COFFEE—

Market Quotations—

** Coimbatore, 13th October—

	Per cwt.
(1) Plantation "A"	Rs. 139
(2) " PB	Rs. 152
(3) Arabica Cherry Flats	Rs. 115
(4) Robusta " " "	Rs. 96 to Rs. 97

(a) Production and stocks of certain commodities are also given.

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† The Economist.

‡ Plus 7 sh. per ton net paper bags, jute sacks charged 1s. 9d., credited 1s. 6d. on return.

§ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

|| Supplied by the Secretary, Bombay Coal Allocation Committee.

¶ Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

** Supplied by the Indian Coffee Board.

COTTON (RAW)—

(a) Arrivals—

(i) During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In bales*.)	1945.	1944.
Imports into—			
Bombay by rail and sea (coastwise)†	12,000	26,561	
Karachi by rail	12,415	7,868	
Madras by rail and sea	694	577	
Tuticorin by rail and sea	..	..	
Calcutta by rail and river	1,658	179	

(ii) From 1st September, 1944, to 21st June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1943-44:—

	(In thousands of bales*.)	1944-45.	1943-44.
Into Bombay ‡	1,857	1,607	

(iii) Imports by sea during the three months ending July, 1945 (into all British Indian ports):—

	(In thousands of bales*.)	May, 1945.	June, 1945.	July, 1945.	Sept., 1944 to July, 1945.
Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	61	18	37	312	
East Africa §	13	33	1	150	
United States of America	..	..	..	..	
Other Countries	..	1	5	7	

TOTAL, 1945	74	52	43	469
" 1944	69	27	68	404
" 1943	32	32	3	395

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In bales*.)	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—			
From Calcutta	..	..	..
" Bombay	..	..	..
" Karachi	..	..	1,002
" Madras	..	..	..
" Tuticorin	..	..	..

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† The East India Cotton Association's Report for the week ending 13th September, 1945.

‡ The East India Cotton Association's Report for the week ending 21st June, 1945.

§ Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda Protectorate.

COTTON (RAW)—contd.**(b) Exports—contd.**

(ii) From 1st September, 1944, to 23rd June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1943-44 :—

	(In thousands of bales *.)	
	1944-45.	1943-44.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta	4	7
„ Bombay	35	49
„ Karachi	220	234
„ Madras	2	..
„ Tuticorin	..	..

(iii) During the three months ending July, 1945 (from all British Indian ports) :—

	(In thousands of bales *.)			
	May, 1945.	June, 1945.	July, 1945.	Sept., 1944 to July, 1945.
United Kingdom	49	1	34	179
U. S. A.	13	11	25	102
Australia	..	4	..	18
Other Countries	18	11	10	48
TOTAL, 1945	80	27	69	347
„ 1944	29	34	52	331
„ 1943	44	33	6	156

(c) Market Quotations—**†Bombay, 12th October—**

Indian Cotton Contract, per candy of 784 lbs. . Rs. 411 (Jan. '46).

Production.—The total production of cotton for 1944-45 is estimated at 3,543,000 bales (400 lbs. each), as compared with 3,259,000 bales, the final estimate of 1943-44.

COTTON PIECEGOODS—**(a) Despatches by rail—**

(i) During week ending 15th September, 1945 :—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	..	265	265
Bombay	..	1,122	1,122
Karachi	..	143	143
Madras	..	209	209

(ii) From 1st January to 23rd June, 1945 :—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	..	3,294	3,294
Bombay	80	41,069	41,149
Karachi	..	1,890	1,890
Madras	1	5,742	5,743

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

COTTON PIECEGOODS—contd.**(b) Imports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of yards.)					
	GREY.		WHITE.		OTHER KINDS.	
	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.
Into British India—						
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	6	..
Bombay	..	..	..	..	1	30
Karachi	..	..	9	..	44	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	50

(c) Market Quotations—***Bombay, 19th October—****Grey unbleached—**

	Rs. A. P.	
(1) Longcloth (Standard Quality) 37"×37½ yds. of 9 lbs. . per lb.	..	..
(2) Domestics 35"×40 yds. of 12 lbs. . "	..	..
(3) Chadars 50"×6 yds. of 2½ lbs. . "	..	..
(4) Dhoties (up to ½" nakhli border) 32"×9 yds. of 1½ lbs. . "	1	8 3
(5) Dhoties (Calcutta, ½" P.B.) 44"×10 yds. of 1½ lbs. . "	..	..
†Manchester, 17th August—		
Price Index of cloth	228	
(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)		

COTTON TWIST AND YARN—**(a) Despatches by rail—**

(i) During week ending 15th September, 1945 :—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Calcutta	..	921	921
Bombay	..	6,693	6,693
Karachi	..	219	219
Madras	..	900	900

(ii) From 1st January to 23rd June, 1945 :—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Calcutta	1,560	23,938	25,498
Bombay	953	141,618	142,571
Karachi	..	5,260	5,260
Madras	200	40,880	41,080

(b) Imports by sea—

(i) During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Into—		
Calcutta	7	..
Bombay	..	..
Madras	..	..

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.
† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

COTTON TWIST AND YARN—contd.**(i) Market Quotations—*****Bombay, 19th October—**

	Rs. A. P.	
(1) Yarn, No. 10½s, per lb.	0	12 10
(2) Yarn, No. 20s,	1	1 0

†Manchester, 17th August—

Price index of American yarn	210
„ „ „ Egyptian „	202
(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)	

(d) Exports (Indian-made)—

(i) During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea from—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	632
Madras	..	..

HIDES AND SKINS (RAW)—**Market Quotations—****Cow Hides—****†Calcutta, 12th October—**

(1) Agras (North-Western)	Rs. . . to Rs. . .	} per 20 lbs.
(2) Darbhanga	Rs. . . „ Rs. . .	
(3) Patnas	Rs. . . „ Rs. . .	
(4) Salted cows, Daccas	Rs. 16-0 „ Rs. 17-0	

Buffalo Hides—**†Calcutta, 12th October—**

(1) Arsenic, Framed	Rs. . . to Rs. . .	} per 20 lbs.
(2) „ Commons	Rs. 15-0 „ Rs. 16-0	

Goat Skins—**†Calcutta, 12th October—**

(1) Good Quality per 100 pieces	Rs. 170 to Rs. 190
(2) Ordinary Quality „ 100 „	Rs. 125 „ Rs. 140

HIDES AND SKINS (TANNED)—**Market Quotations—****†Madras, 18th October—**

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Tanned—				
(1) Cow hides, per lb.	1	10 0	to	1 14 0
(2) Buff hides „	..	..	„	..
(3) Sheep skins „	3	2 0	„	4 2 0
(4) Goat skins „	2	12 0	„	3 2 0

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.

† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

‡ Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

|| Quotations supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras, and represent the lowest and highest values for average "all round parcels" of bark tanned hides and skins of each category sold in the open market irrespective of all grades and selections.

IRON AND STEEL—**Market Quotations—*****Calcutta, 12th October—**

Pig Iron—		
Foundry No. 1 per ton F.O.R. Calcutta	Ra.	104
„ No. 2 „ „ „	Ra.	102
„ No. 3 „ „ „	Ra.	100
„ No. 4 „ „ „	Ra.	98
†London, 14th & 28th August—		
Pig, Cleveland No. 3, per ton	£7 3s. 0d.	
Steel, rails, heavy „ „	£14 10s. 6d.	

JUTE (RAW)—**(a) Arrivals—**

(i) During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta by rail, river and sea	52	76
Arrivals into mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer 	76	70
TOTAL	128	146

(ii) From 1st July, 1944, to 23rd June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1943-44 :—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1944-45.	1943-44.
Into Calcutta by rail, river and sea	2,804	2,601
Into the mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer 	3,512	2,830
TOTAL	6,316	5,431

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	5	..

(ii) From 1st July, 1944, to 23rd June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1943-44 :—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1944-45.	1943-44.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	931	971

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† The Economist.

‡ Bale=400 lbs.

§ By Calcutta is meant the Calcutta Trade Block consisting of the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks.
|| Imports into mills by boat and cart are not recorded.

JUTE (RAW)—contd.**(b) Exports—contd.**

(iii) During the three months ending July, 1945 (from all British Indian ports) :—

(In thousands of bales.)*

	May, 1945.	June, 1945.	July, 1945.	July, 1944 to June, 1945.
United Kingdom	28	27	12	572
United States of America	15	17	11	165
Brazil	..	18	16	67
Australia	..	1	..	14
Other Countries	44	62	61	232
TOTAL, 1945	87	125	100	1,050
" 1944	54	54	83	953
" 1943	70	66	75	1,317

(c) Market Quotations—**† Calcutta, 12th October—**

(1) European Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0

(2) Indian Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0

Calcutta, 17th & 23rd October—

(1) First, per bale (400 lbs.) { Rs. 76-0 †
Rs. 79-0 †
(2) Lightnings " " { Rs. 71-0 †
Rs. 74-0 †

London, 18th October—

Daisee C. & F., per ton £39 5s. 0d.

Production.—The total outturn of jute in season 1945 is now estimated at 7,166,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 6,293,000 bales in 1944 (including imports from Nepal).

JUTE BAGS—**(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	634	279
Hessian	31	1,305

(ii) From 1st January to 23rd June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	115,225	103,778
Hessian	33,623	59,467

(b) Market Quotations—**† Calcutta, 12th October—**

B. Twills 2½ lbs. 44×26½", 8×8", per 100 bags Rs. 64-12 (Ready).

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Exports.

§ Mills.

JUTE CLOTH—**(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	..	..
Hessian	203	1,800

(ii) From 1st January to 23rd June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	10,759	7,078
Hessian	608,411	721,724

(b) Market Quotations—*** Calcutta, 12th October—**

(1) Hessian cloth, 8 oz., 40" 9×10 per 100 yds. Rs. A. P. 22 2 0 (Ready).
(2) Hessian cloth, 10½ oz., 40" 11×12 per 100 yds. 29 0 0 (Ready).

OILCAKES—**GROUNDNUT CAKE—****Market Quotations—****Calcutta, 22nd October—**

Groundnut Cake, per md. Rs. 5-0

OILSEEDS—**CASTOR SEED—****Market Quotations—****† Bombay, 12th October—**

Small Hyderabad quality F. A., per cwt. Rs. 15-6†

London, 18th October—

Castorseed (Bombay), per ton £. s. d. 32 15 0

COCONUTS—**Market Quotations—****§ Cochin, 6th October—**

Coconuts, per 1,000 Rs. 100

COPRA—**Market Quotations—****§ Cochin, 6th October—**

Fair average quality, per candy of 654 lbs. Rs. 215-0

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Nominal.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

§ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.

Oct. 25, 1945.]

THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

181

OILSEEDS—contd.**COTTON SEED—****(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
From Bombay to Foreign Ports	..	..

(b) Market Quotations—*** Bombay, 30th September—**

Cotton seed, per Indian Md. Rs. 5-10-7

GINGELLY (SESAMUM) SEED—**Market Quotations—****† Bombay, 30th August—**

(1) White, Bold, 85%, per cwt. Rs. 35-0
(2) Mixed, 50%, per cwt. Rs. ..

GROUNDNUTS—**Market Quotations—****† Madras, 18th October—**

Rs. A. P.

Machine decorticated, per candy of 500 lbs. 71 1 0

† Bombay, 12th October—

Bombay, Bold, per cwt. Rs. 16-2 (n).

London, 18th October—

Groundnuts (Indian) West Coast, per ton £ s. d. 34 5 0

LINSEED—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	1,414	268
Bombay, by rail and sea	11	2,012
Karachi, by rail and river	19	..
Vizagapatam, by rail	5,422	..

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	723
Karachi	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..

* Price-Current Return furnished fortnightly by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

‡ Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.

(n) Nominal.

OILSEEDS—contd.**LINSEED—contd.****(c) Market Quotations—***** Bombay, 12th October—**

(1) Bold, per cwt. Rs. 18-2 (n).
(2) Small seed, per cwt. „ 17-14 (n).

† Calcutta, 12th October—

Small grain, 5% refraction (with new single bags), per Ind. md. Rs. 12-12 (Ready).

London, 18th October—

Linseed, Bombay, per ton £ s. d. 35 15 0

RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	538	1,437
Bombay, by rail and sea	41	21
Karachi, by rail and river	238	193

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	41
Karachi	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—**† Karachi, 17th October—**

Per candy (including bags) of 8 mds., i.e. 656 lbs. approximately.

(1) Toria, 9% admixture Rs. A. 116 0
(2) Toria, 3% admixture ..

*** Bombay, 29th June—**

(1) Brown, Cawnpore, per cwt. Rs. 18-0 (n).
(2) Yellow, " " " 23-0 (n).

London, 18th October—

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £. s. d. 38 10 0

* Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

(n) Nominal.

OILS (VEGETABLE)—

CASTOR OIL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 12th October—

	Per maund f.o.b.
	Rs. A. P.
(1) No. 1 Fine Pale	47 0 0
(2) Liverpool, good seconds	46 8 0
(3) " " thirds	45 8 0

† Madras, 18th October—

Castor Oil, per candy of 500 lbs. Rs. 171

COCONUT OIL—

Market Quotations—

‡ Cochin, 6th October—

Coconut oil—Fair average quality, per candy (654 lbs.).

Rs. 318-4 Ready.
Rs. 316-8 One month.

GROUNDNUT OIL—

Market Quotations—

§ Madras, 13th October—

Groundnut oil, per candy of 500 lbs. Rs. 165 Ready.

OILS (MINERAL)—

KEROSENE OIL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 12th October—

	Rs. A. P.
Kerosene (Superior), per tin of 4 gallons	4 11 9
Kerosene (Inferior) " " "	4 14 9
	4 5 0
	4 8 0

PETROL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 12th October—

	Rs. A. P.
Petrol, per Imperial gallon	2 0 0 ** ex-pump.

RICE (not in husk)—

(a) (i) During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into—			
Calcutta by rail, river and sea		201	6,976

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.
† Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.
‡ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.
§ Supplied by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.
|| Ex-godown.
¶ When delivered at dealers' premises.
** Inclusive of Provincial Sales Tax.

RICE (not in husk)—contd.

During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to foreign countries from—			
Calcutta		..	..
Chittagong		..	..
Bombay		..	..
Karachi		..	..
Madras		..	..

(ii) From 1st January to 23rd June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into—			
Calcutta by rail, river and sea		207,284	162,610
From 1st January to 23rd June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—			
	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.

Exports to foreign countries—			
From Calcutta		15,147	28

(b) Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 12th October—

(1) Seeta, No. 1 per B. maund	..†
(2) Ballam, No. 1 per B. maund	..†
(3) Kalma, No. 1 (mill cleaned) per B. maund	..†

SHELLAC—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 12th October—

T. N. per B. maund	Rs. 71
London, 18th October—	
T. N. Orange, per cwt.	£ s. d. 9 17 6

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—

(a) Despatches—

During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	Refined and unrefined.	(In cwts.)	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta by rail, river and sea			110	6,418
" Bombay by rail			432	2,125
" Karachi " "			..	..

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.
† Being a rationed article, no quotations are available. With effect from the 3rd September 1945, Rice is being supplied by the Government at the following rates:—

	Price ex-Govt. godown per maund (including bags) payable by retailers to Govt.
'A' grade Rice	Rs. 23-12-0
'B' grade Rice	Rs. 13-12-0
'C' grade Rice	Rs. 8-12-0

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—contd.

(b) Imports by sea—

During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	Refined.	(In cwts.)	1945.	1944.
	Java.	Mauritius.	Other Europe.	Countries. TOTAL.
Imports into—				
Calcutta	..	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, 1945	..	..	..	..
" 1944	..	..	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 6th October—

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Indian Factory Made—		
First Crystal, per md., ex-factory	16 1 6	14 11 6
Belampur, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 12 6	15 6 0
Baati, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 8 0	15 1 0
Marhowrah, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 6 0	14 15 0
Pilibhit, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 12 6	15 5 6
Rosa, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 5 0	14 14 0
	16 7 6	15 0 6

(d) Stocks*

	(In bags, 10 bags=1 ton.)	21st July '45	22nd July '44
† Calcutta		25,954	29,094
Bombay	(18th " ")	80,300	63,000
Karachi	(19th " ")	10,860	40,180
Madras	(21st " ")	39,780	7,845

SUGAR, RAW (GUR)—

* Prices (per maund) during week ending 6th October—

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Refining—		
(1) Siwa Bazar	..	..
(2) Nellikuppam	..	..
Exporting—		
(3) Madras	11 11	8 12
(4) Ahmednagar	12 0	12 8
(5) Lyallpur	..	8 12
(6) Muzaffarnagar	11 12	8 12
(7) Meerut	..	..
(8) Bhagalpur (second quality)	9 0	8 8
(9) Dacca (best quality)	23 0	34 0

* Supplied by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.
† Kidderpore Docks only.

TEA—

(a) Arrivals—

During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta by rail, river and sea		17,348	14,965

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—			
From Calcutta		239	1,375
" Chittagong		..	..

(ii) During the three months ending July, 1945 (from all British Indian ports)*:—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	May, 1945.	June, 1945.	July, 1945.	July, 1944.
United Kingdom		5,270	11,698	18,564	244,806
Iraq		24	..	..	3,525
Iran		137	1	..	10,017
Canada		..	1,061	2,132	36,261
United States of America		..	1,718	3,108	45,841
Australia		553	1,208	..	14,114
Other Countries		396	257	454	20,657
TOTAL, 1945		6,380	15,941	24,258	375,221
" 1944		27,846	12,957	33,412	382,884
" 1943		25,140	33,311	16,393	380,220

(c) Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 9th & 10th October—

	Rs. A. P.
Sale Average—	
For tea sold for consumption in India, per lb.	0 12 6

WHEAT—

(a) Imports and Exports—

(i) During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In tons.)			
	1945.		1944.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
Imports into—				
Calcutta . . .	2,713	11,158	1,100	12,839
Bombay . . .	1,377	..	631	..
Karachi . . .	297	..	3,717	..

* Relating to tea, black.
† In the case of Calcutta and Karachi, the figures present the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay, by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

WHEAT—contd.

(a) Imports and Exports—contd.

During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Karachi	..	..

During week ending 15th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	
	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—		
From Karachi	2,970	7,250

(ii) From 1st April to 23rd June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)			
	1945.		1944.	
	Indian*.	Foreign.	Indian*.	Foreign.
Imports into—				
Calcutta	641	64,866	25,199	17,728
Bombay	363	..	30,776	..
Karachi	59,571	..	98,181	..

From 1st April to 23rd June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Karachi	..	..

From 1st April to 23rd June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	
	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—		
From Karachi	7,394	23,004

(b) Market Quotations—

† Bombay, 30th September—

Wheat, per Ind. Md. Rs. 11-8

Karachi, 12th October—

Punjab White, 5 per cent barley, 3 per cent dirt, 30 per cent red (per candy of 8 mds., i.e., 656 lbs. approximately)

* In the case of Calcutta and Karachi the figures represent the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

† Prices Current Return furnished fortnightly by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

‡ Being a rationed article, no wholesale quotations at Karachi are available, the retail price being As. 4 per seer or Rs. 10 per maund.

WHEAT—concl.

(b) Market Quotations—contd.

Lyallpur, 27th September—

White wheat (1½ per cent dirt, 2 per cent barley), per md., f.o.r. Lyallpur Rs. 9-0-6

Production.—The total production of wheat for 1944-45 is estimated at 10,458,000 tons, as against 9,741,000 tons in 1943-44.

WOOL (RAW)—

Market Quotations—

* Karachi, 17th October—

Kandhar (cleaned) Indian quality Rs. 52
Per md. (82 lbs.)

FREIGHTS.

† Calcutta, 12th October—

	Jute (50 c. ft.) Plus 15% Surchage.		Linseed (20 cwt.) Surchage.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
London §	80	0(n)	91	3(n)
Liverpool §	80	0(n)	91	3(n)
Dundee §	80	0(n)	91	3(n)
Glasgow §	80	0(n)	91	3(n)

‡ Bombay, 12th October—

	s.		d.	
Cotton (40 c. ft.)—				
United Kingdom ports	102	0		
Antwerp	..	..		
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..	..		
Trieste, Venice	..	..		
Seed (16 cwt. and over)—				
Linseed, Rape, etc.—				
United Kingdom ports	92	0		
Antwerp	..	..		
Marseilles	..	..		
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..	..		
Trieste, Venice	..	..		
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)—				
Cotton, etc.—				
United Kingdom ports	89	0		
Marseilles	..	..		
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..	..		
Groundnuts—				
United Kingdom ports	98	0		

* Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

§ Less 10% rebate not exceeding 5s. per ton.

(n) Nominal.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS	186	SUMMARY OF CROP FORECASTS	205
WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON	188	DATA OF TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY AND RAINFALL	206
TRADE ENQUIRIES	189	TENDER NOTICES	207
MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL	189	COTTON PRESS RETURNS	211
MONTHLY REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER IN EAST AFRICA, MOMBASA, ON NEW MARKETS WITH OPENINGS FOR INDIAN COMMODITIES, MAY AND JUNE 1945	189	CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS FOR CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1945	213
REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, SYDNEY, FOR THE MONTHS OF OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1944	190	RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA	214
GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUE'S AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—		PRICES AND TRADE MOVEMENTS—	
Import Trade Control : Applications for Licences for Imports of Paper and Pasteboard from Norway and Sweden	194	Bone Meal	215
Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1945	194	Cement	215
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 : Maximum Selling Price of Certain Electric Bulbs Imported from U.S.A.	194	Coal	215
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 : Addition to the Landed Cost of Cable Accessories, Insulators and Insulating Materials, etc.	195	Coffee	215
Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945 : Approved Dealers in the Presidency of Madras in respect of Artificial Silk Yarn	195	Cotton—	
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Certain Specified Officers Authorised to Discharge the Function of Specifying the Persons to whom Cloth or Yarn may be Sold or Delivered : Amendment	195	Raw	215
Maximum Selling Price of Imported Mutton Tallow Used in Textile Manufacture (other than Hemp and Jute) : Application to Certain Administered Areas	195	Piecegoods	216
Cloth and Yarn (Export Control) Order, 1944 : Certain Specified Officers to Discharge Certain Functions of the Textile Commissioner : Amendment	197	Twist and Yarn	216
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Marking and Stamping of Certain Cloth and Yarn with Prices, etc. : Amendments	197	Hides and Skins—	
Textile Industry (Control of Production) Order, 1945 : Amendments	197	Raw	217
Brass and Copper (Control) Order, 1945 : Certain Exemptions	197	Tanned	217
Colliery Control Order, 1944 : Amendment	197	Iron and Steel	217
Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 : Remission of Duty on Salt Manufactured in the Province of Madras, etc., for Industrial Purposes : Amendment	198	Jute—	
Oudh and Tirhut Railway to be Known as Oudh Tirhut Railway with effect from 1st November 1945	193	Raw	217
Mari Indus-Banna and Mauzai-Laki Marwat Railway Conversion Survey Sanctioned	193	Bags	218
Kohat-Thal Railway Conversion Survey Sanctioned	193	Cloth	218
Chirmiri-Barwadih Railway Survey Sanctioned	193	Oilcakes—	
TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS—		Groundnut Cake	218
Bolivia : Warehousing Charges Modified and Period for Storing Goods in Customs Houses Reduced	198	Oilseeds—	
Eire—		Castor Seed	218
Suspension of Certain Import Duties	199	Coconuts	218
Reduced Rates of Import Duties	199	Copra	218
Ethiopia : Imports by Parcel Post	200	Cotton Seed	219
Miscellaneous	200	Gingelly (Sesamum) Seed	219
WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS	200	Groundnuts	219
CROP FORECAST—		Linseed	219
All-India—		Rape and Mustard Seed	219
Wheat	202	Oils (Vegetable)—	
		Castor Oil	220
		Coconut Oil	220
		Groundnut Oil	220
		Oils (Mineral)—	
		Kerosene Oil	220
		Petrol	220
		Rice	220
		Shellac	220
		Sugar—	
		Manufactured	220
		Raw (Gur)	221
		Tea	221
		Wheat	221
		Wool (Raw)	222
		FREIGHTS	222
		Business Notice	iv

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Telegraphic Address :

"TEAKTIMBER"

Bombay.

MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS.

BANK RATE—

Wednesday evening.

Reserve Bank of India
3 per cent.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS—

The following Press communiqué, dated the 30th October 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta:—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 30th October 1945. The total amount offered was Rs. 3,55,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-9 per cent were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-14-6 per cent were allotted approximately 53 per cent. The total amount accepted was Rs. 2 crores, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0-5-10 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received at all centres on Tuesday, the 6th November 1945, up to 11 a.m. (Standard Time). Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 9th November 1945. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 26th October 1945, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,95,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

ASSAM GOVERNMENT TREASURY BILLS—

The following Press communiqué, dated the 24th October 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta:—

Tenders for Rs. 3,50,00,000 of three months' Assam Government Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday, the 24th October 1945. The total amount offered was Rs. 6,30,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-6 per cent were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-14-3 per cent were allotted approximately 64 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 3,50,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0-6-10 per cent per annum.

SECURITY PRICES—

Calcutta, 31st October—

Government Paper (3½ per cent) Rs. 102-15-0

London, 29th October—

British Conversion (3½ per cent) 100½

British War Loan (3½ per cent) 103½

EXCHANGE—

30th October—

Telegraphic Transfer Selling. Buying.

On New York D/D \$100= 1s. 5½d. 1s. 6½d.

London/New York Rs. 332½ Rs. 329½

\$4-02½

BULLION MARKET—

Gold—

Bombay, 30th October—

Gold (-999 fineness), per tola, spot Rs. 78; forward Rs. 77-10.

London, 25th October—

Gold, per fine oz. £8-12-3

BULLION MARKET—contd.

Silver—

Bombay—

30th October—

Silver (-999 fineness), per 100 tolas, spot Rs. 133; forward Rs. 133.

29th October—

Silver, Country, ready, per 100 tolas Rs. 131-4

London, 25th October—

Silver, spot, per fine oz. 44d.

New York, 25th October—

Bar Silver, ready, per oz. 70½ cents.

STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 19TH OCTOBER 1945—

The following Press communiqué, dated the 29th October 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta:—

	Rs.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	658,10,74,00
2. Time Liabilities in India	262,36,29,00
3. Cash in India—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	32,40,91,00
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,75,55,00
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	75,94,00
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	111,62,73,00
5. Advances in India	249,93,02,00
6. Bills Discounted in India	13,39,40,00

Comparative Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

	19-10-45.	12-10-45.	20-10-44.	1-9-39
1. Demand Liabilities in India	658,10,74	655,42,95	595,14,80	134,36,
2. Time Liabilities in India	262,36,29	260,85,75	194,89,16	102,24,
3. Total Cash in India	35,92,40	34,73,97	27,85,64	6,69,
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	111,62,73	98,50,56	102,26,57	25,17,
5. Advances in India	249,93,02	250,93,05	197,40,88	101,62,
6. Bills discounted in India	13,39,40	13,15,31	9,94,36	3,57,

MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS—contd.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 19th October 1945.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital Paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	9,15,88,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	29,37,000
Deposits:—		Subsidiary Coin	1,83,000
(a) Government:—		Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(1) Central Government of India	399,58,80,000	(a) Internal	...
(2) Government of Burma	62,83,000	(b) External	...
(3) Other Government Accounts	16,77,39,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	2,20,51,000
(b) Banks	1,28,82,000	Balances held abroad*	525,63,01,000
(c) Others	12,63,92,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	10,00,000
Bills Payable	2,61,72,000	Other Loans and Advances	...
Other Liabilities	9,41,43,000	Investments	21,49,74,000
		Other Assets	5,68,59,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	564,53,91,000	TOTAL ASSETS	564,53,91,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 19th October 1945.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	9,15,88,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion—		
Notes in circulation	1,159,85,13,000		(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000	
			(b) Held outside India	...	
			Sterling Securities	1,049,32,89,000	
Total Notes issued		1,169,00,99,000	Total of A		1,093,74,34,000
			B.—Rupee Coin		17,42,40,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		57,84,25,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper		...
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,169,00,99,000	TOTAL ASSETS		1,169,00,99,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 93.562 per cent.

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WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON.

RAINFALL, week ending 28th October.—Widespread with or without heavy showers in Assam and east Bengal on two days: in Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, east United Provinces, south Mysore and north-east India on one day; and local or few showers with or without thunder elsewhere.

Crops, Madras, week ending 13th October.—Rainfall heavy in Ramnad and Nilgiris; moderate in Chingleput, Madras, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely and Malabar; fair in South and North Arcot; and light elsewhere. Sowing of transplantation of paddy in Vizaganam, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, Salem, Trichinopoly, Chittoor, Tanjore, Malabar and Ramnad and of dry crops in West Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Salem proceeding. Standing crops generally fair except in parts of Kurnool, Bellary, Coimbatore and Tinnevely. Harvesting of paddy in East Godavari, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara in progress. Outturn reported generally fair to normal but poor in parts of Cuddapah and Tanjore. **Bihar**, week ending 22nd October.—Light rain in Monghyr, Saharsa, Purnea, Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Manbhum, parts of Patna, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Ranchi and Singhbhum and no rain elsewhere. Condition and prospects of standing crops, on the whole, fair. Harvesting of *dhadoi* crops continued. Preparation of lands for *rabi* crops in progress. **Oriassa**, week ending 22nd October.—Weather cloudy and rainy throughout Province except Sambalpur and Koraput districts where seasonable. Rainfall heavy in Cuttack, Balasore and Puri districts and at Chatrapur and Berhampore in Ganjam district and light to moderate at Sambalpur, Nawapara, Russelkonda, Phulbani, Koraput and Rayagada. No rainfall at Bargarh and Nawarangpur. Harvesting of *mal* paddy in Sambalpur district in progress. Standing crops, including paddy, sugarcane, cotton and wheat, generally thriving. Paddy crop expected to be damaged in parts of Balasore district and has been affected due to heavy rain in Puri district. Grasshoppers damaging paddy crop at places in Ganjam district. **United Provinces**, week ending 13th October.—Light and sporadic showers in large number of districts and no rain in others. Harvesting of *kharif* crops continued and sowing of *rabi* crops commenced. Condition of standing crops continued generally satisfactory. Slight damage to standing crops by hailstorm reported from few districts. **Central Provinces and Berar**, week ending 19th October.—Weather clear and warm in first half of week but cloudy in second half with light showers of rain in isolated tracts of many districts. After close of week, good rain fell in districts of Chhattisgarh division and in Chanda and Yeotmal districts; and light rain elsewhere. Timely showers benefited standing *kharif* crops, particularly paddy, and also facilitated *rabi* sowing. Late paddy in Mandla district reported slightly affected owing to lack of moisture in soil. Late-sown paddy on light soils in Balaghat district reported showing signs of withering but recent showers likely to improve it. Otherwise standing *kharif* crops, on the whole, in good condition. Harvesting of early paddy in progress in districts of Jabulpore and Nagpur divisions and in parts of Bhandara and Balaghat. Harvesting of minor *kharif* crops continued. Picking of cotton commenced in parts of Amraoti district. Preparation of land for *rabi* sowing still in progress in places in Nagpur division and completed in rest of Province. Sowing of *rabi* crops in full swing. **Bengal**, week ending 17th October.—Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops, on the whole, favourable. Cultivation of *rabi* crops commenced in some districts. **Assam**, 29th October.—Rainfall heavy in certain districts. Rainy weather prevailed in Goalpara and Manipur. Effects of weather on crops and prospects and outturn of paddy fair to good. **Sind**, week ending 27th October.—American

cotton pickings continued. Red-leaf blight and boll-worm attack severe. Five to six maunds yield per acre expected. Paddy being harvested. Locust swarms visited places in Nawabshah district and some little damage reported. **Bombay**, week ending 27th October.—Light and intermittent showers in parts of east Deccan and Karnatak. Rainfall seasonal in Konkan. Elsewhere practically no rain. Standing crops progressing satisfactorily, except in parts of Karnatak and central Konkan where paddy deteriorating due to deficient rain. Weeding and inter-culturing of cotton progressing. Harvesting of *kharif* crops continued. *Rabi* sowing progressing in favoured areas but held up in places in southern parts due to inadequate soil moisture. Adequate rain urgently needed in southern areas.

Cotton, Bombay, 24th October.—Forward cotton prices continued their sagging tendency. After steady start prices gradually sank lower. Indian Cotton Contract January started at Rs. 403-8 and after touching Rs. 398, finished at Rs. 400.

Jute, Calcutta, 27th October.—Neglected. Hessians continued quiet with nothing of interest to report. Heavies also neglected and lower rates offering. Ready "B. Twills" quoted at Rs. 63-10.

Hides and Skins, Tanned, Madras, 25th October:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cow hides, per lb.	1 10 0 to	1 14 0
Sheep skins, per lb.	3 2 0 ..	4 0 0
Goat skins, per lb.	2 12 0 ..	3 4 0

Shellac, Calcutta, 26th October.—T.N. Rs. 71 per B. maund.

Wheat, Lyallpur, 19th October.—White, Rs. 9-3-6 per maund f.o.r.

Tea, Seventeenth Tea Sale, Calcutta, 23rd and 24th October.—772 packages Green Tea at average price As. 15-11, 19,926 packages other sorts at average price As. 11-9 and 15,350 packages Dust at average price As. 12-6 sold for consumption in India. Larger sale following interval over Pujah Holidays met with fairly general demand. Broken grades and Fannings eased by 3 to 6 pias but where stalk and fibre rather prominent, decline increased up to 9 pias. Those lines which were of reasonably clean and stylish appearance or with heavy leaf and good liquoring Fannings sold well at unchanged or even higher rates. Leaf grades fairly steady. Market for Green Teas strong and showed advance of about 6 pias and that for Dusts strong with prices 3 to 9 pias dearer.

Reserve Bank Rate unchanged at 3 per cent.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

The following trade enquiries have been received by the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, who will welcome replies to be addressed to him direct by any individual or firm interested.

Firms replying to these enquiries should furnish their bank references with their replies.

Replies to enquiries for more than one commodity should specify in which of them the respondent is interested.

INDIAN—

Infusorial Earth.

(II-72) A firm in Lahore (Punjab) enquires for suppliers of Infusorial Earth in India.

Orris Root.

(II-73) A firm in Amritsar (Punjab) wishes to be put in touch with suppliers of Orris Root in India.

MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL.

Indian Market Report.

Calcutta, 29th October—

Quotations for Linseed Oil—

Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Raw)	Rs. 32-0-0 per md. loose.
Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Boiled)	Rs. 35-0-0 per md. loose.

Summary of Market Conditions.—There has been very little change in the linseed market during the week and activity has been restricted. Arrivals from up-country have been exceedingly small and sellers for ready goods have been reserved, all the stocks reaching this centre having been against previous sale

Forward business has not been possible under the difficulties experienced in obtaining export permits.

Bombay, 26th October—

Quotation for Linseed Oil—

Linseed Oil	Rs. 11-7-0 per quarter.
-------------	-------------------------

Estimated Stocks of Linseed—

Bombay, 23th July	200 tons.
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MONTHLY REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER IN EAST AFRICA, MOMBASA, ON NEW MARKETS WITH OPENINGS FOR INDIAN COMMODITIES, MAY AND JUNE 1945.

Trade Enquiries.

SOME of the more important trade enquiries received from importers in East Africa and dealt with during the months of May and June 1945 are summarised below:—

Glass Bottles suitable for Medicinal and Toilet Preparations.—A firm in Kampala (Uganda) enquired for names of manufacturers in India of glass bottles as described above. The required information was furnished to the enquirers so far as available from the records of this office.

Confectionery Machinery.—A firm in Nairobi (Kenya) enquired for names of manufacturers of confectionery machinery in India. The enquirers were furnished with one name of manufacturers of confectionery machinery in India taken from one of the Indian Trade Directories. They were also furnished with names of certain dealers in general machinery in India.

Prospects for Marketing certain Indian Commodities.—Local investigations made by this office revealed the existence of reasonably good prospects for marketing Indian commodities, such as jute bags and hessians, essential oils, spices, cutlery, paints, ready-made clothes, hand-made cotton lace goods, sports goods, cigars, cheroots, coir mats and matings, electrical goods, chemical and pharmaceutical and biological products, shovels and iron presses.

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MORRIS triple-gear pulley-block
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REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, SYDNEY, FOR THE MONTHS OF OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1944.

Economic Conditions.

AUSTRALIA.

Wool-Purchase Plan Extended.

THE announcement that the British Government has agreed to extend the wool-purchase agreement with Australia until one wool year after the war with Japan ends, means that the wool-growing industry is assured of the stability for this period which it has enjoyed since 1939.

Wool growers are fully in favour of wool marketing continuing on the appraisal system after the war. They urged in Sydney some months ago that the Imperial wool-purchase agreement be extended to cover three full wool years after hostilities cease. Since the wool-acquisition scheme was inaugurated in 1939, 17,880,000 bales had been appraised to June 30th, 1944, and the return to growers amounted to £336,748,000.

The Australian Government was seeking an understanding with Britain and other interested Governments for a Government plan to dispose of war-time accumulations to avoid a crisis in the wool industry at the expiry of the present agreement.

Exports of wool from Australia for the three months ended September were 307,972 bales of greasy wool, valued at £6,520,000, which represents a decrease of 78,074 bales on the figures for the corresponding term last year, while scoured tops, noils and waste (82,062 bales, valued at £2,655,000) decreased by 13,506 bales.

Rises in Living Costs.

In five years of war, the average cost of living in the six Australian capital cities rose by 23.3 per cent.

This is disclosed in a statement of retail prices for September 1944, compared with September 1939, issued recently by the Acting Commonwealth Statistician.

The Commonwealth Government claims that price control has been responsible for limiting the increase, which is said to be lower than in almost any other of the United Nations over the same period.

The increase in clothing costs since the war has been 71.4 per cent. Food costs have increased by 12.6 per cent, miscellaneous items by 21.1 per cent, and rent by only 8 per cent.

Wool Consultative Council.

The establishment of a Wool Consultative Council within the Ministry of Post-war Reconstruction is included in plans for encouraging wool research and publicity.

It is also proposed to reconstitute the membership of the Australian Wool Board and to spend about £600,000 a year, which is to be raised by a tax of 2/- a bale on wool and a contribution of 2/- a bale by the Government.

The Government was convinced that wool research and publicity was a matter of great urgency if the threat of alternative materials was to be withstood.

The present levy on wool is 6d. a bale.

It was intended that research work should be divided under three heads:—

- (i) Primary production;
- (ii) Wool textile industry; and
- (iii) General national and international economics of the wool industry and of competing and complementary fibres.

To facilitate the development and application of the research programme, it was proposed to amend the Wool Publicity and Research Act so that the membership of the Australian Wool Board should include four members nominated by the Australian Woolgrowers' Council, two members nominated by the Australian Wool Producers' Federation and the Wool Adviser to the Commonwealth Government.

Financial provisions would include amendment of the Wool Tax Act to provide for a tax on wool at the rate of 2/- a bale, establishment of a trust account to be called the Wool Research Trust Fund, into which would be paid the Government's contribution of 2/- a bale, and amendment of the Wool Publicity and Research Act to provide that the Australian Wool Board should pay into the Wool Research Trust Fund annually not less than one-half of the yield of the tax.

Provision would be made to ensure that the Wool Research Trust Fund should be spent on research into the problems of the wool industry in accordance with a budget to be prepared annually by an inter-departmental committee for approval by the Treasurer, the Minister for Commerce, and the Minister-in-charge of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

The organisation of research and publicity would provide that the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research should undertake scientific and associated cost research, that the Department of Commerce should undertake economic research and initiate Commonwealth and State co-operation to ensure that the results of research work were applied, and that the Australian Wool Board should be responsible for the organisation of publicity.

The work of the three organisations would be co-ordinated by an inter-departmental committee consisting of the senior officers of the departments concerned and the chairman of the Australian Wool Board.

The planned Wool Consultative Council would represent all sections of the wool industry, and would advise the Government, the departments concerned, and the Australian Wool Board on all current wool problems.

The Council would include the Secretary of the Department of Commerce, representatives of the Departments of Commerce and of Post-war Reconstruction, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Australian Wool Board, Woollen Manufacturers, Textile Distributors, Technical Education Authorities, the Australian Workers' Union, and the Textile Workers' Union.

Tobacco.

A first step toward making Australia self-sufficient in tobacco has been taken by the appointment of a Committee, consisting of representatives of the Commerce and Customs Departments and Prices Branch, the Federal Treasury, the Australian Tobacco Board and two representatives of Australian tobacco growers.

Its task is to organise the Australian tobacco industry and ultimately to meet all home requirements and to provide a margin of leaf for export to Pacific Islands.

In a minute constituting the Committee, the Minister for Commerce said that he was confident from reports received from the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research that Australia possesses soil and climate to produce almost every grade of leaf. Before the war Australian tobacco production was about 5,000,000 lbs. annually, compared with an annual consumption exceeding 20,000,000 lbs.

The Minister for Commerce has asked the Committee to examine the growers' claim that a minimum average return of 3/- a lb. is necessary, and to submit proposals for stabilising the industry and guaranteeing its progressive post-war expansion to the limit of Australian needs. The effect of duties and taxes, and whether existing credit facilities are sufficient, will also be examined.

Preliminary plans are being prepared for irrigation of tobacco areas.

Railway Gauge Unification.

The Federal Cabinet has decided that Australian railway gauges should be standardised to 4 feet 8½ inches.

New South Wales State railways and most Commonwealth railways are of the standard 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.

Other States gauges are:—

Victoria—5 feet 3 inches, and 2 feet 6 inches.

Queensland—4 feet 8½ inches, 3 feet 6 inches and 2 feet.

South Australia—5 feet 3 inches, and 3 feet 6 inches.

Western Australia and Tasmania—3 feet 6 inches.

The Deputy Prime Minister has stated that standardisation was necessary for defence and national development.

State authorities will be informed of the Commonwealth's intention to proceed with the preliminary work, and will be asked to co-operate so that Commonwealth and State plans may be co-ordinated. Authority will be given for the employment, as soon as possible, of 150 experienced men for sleeper-getting. It is believed that after the States have officially announced their support of the scheme it will be implemented gradually, as manpower and material become available.

It is unlikely that any major work will begin until after the war. Federal circles believe railway gauges unification will be one of the principal mediums of post-war employment. Trunk lines between capital cities are expected to be the first jobs tackled. It is hoped, later, to extend the scheme to all lines in all States.

The cost of standardisation for all States is estimated at £57,200,000. About 20,000 workers would be needed in the first year, rising to 130,000 men before it is completed. Probably 12,000,000 timber and steel sleepers and 500,000 tons of new steel rails would be needed.

Wool Processing and Rayon.

With only 10 per cent of Australian wool now used in local manufacture, the Government is considering proposals for the diversion of wool-processing from overseas agencies into Australian factories.

A diversion of only one per cent of the annual wool clip, worth about £74,000,000 a year, would add £3,666,000 to the national income and employ an additional 2,000 people, it is claimed.

At present, nearly 90 per cent of Australian wool is exported in a raw state. It is suggested that this development should take place in conjunction with a gigantic expansion in synthetic fibres by a company half Australian and half American.

These proposals are contained in a report of the Secondary Industries Commission's Chairman, now being circulated privately to members of Council.

The report suggests that there will be an opportunity for the establishment of joint ownership between the Commonwealth and the company concerned, of the whole rayon producing plants. The Commonwealth will exchange ownership of land and buildings for a shareholding, with the right to nominate directors to the controlling board.

The Chairman claims that far from being detrimental, the establishment of a new synthetic fibre industry in Australia is more likely to stimulate greater use of wool in Australia in the fabrication of textiles.

Combination of wool and synthetic fibres add light weight to pure wool fabrics, and warmth to synthetic materials. The mixture has further merit, as more pleasing effects can be obtained in the dyeing of cloths.

To aid the development of export markets for fine woollen cloths, it is recommended that an experimental shipment should be exported to the United States as an example of what can be done in Australia.

In addition to the Commonwealth's venture, other organisations, including British interests, are considering establishing rayon and allied industries in Australia.

The Rutherford plant, which is the Commonwealth project, contemplates a maximum production of 20,000,000 yards out of the 80,000,000 yards of post-war importation, leaving a wide field for several other companies to operate.

Before the war, the bulk of synthetic fibres was imported from Japan, with better fabrics coming from England and the United States of America.

Greatest production in Australia has been about 2,000,000 yards.

War-time Crop Statistics.

Total area in Australia under all crops, including wheat, vegetables and fruit, decreased by 32 per cent during the war period—from 23,500,000 acres in 1938-39 to 15,900,000 in 1943-44.

This has been due largely to restrictions of the principal crop, wheat, but there has also been a substantial decrease in areas sown for most crops.

Areas sown for vegetables and flax have increased substantially.

The area decrease in Victoria is 32 per cent, in New South Wales 32 per cent, South Australia 42 per cent, and Western Australia 41 per cent. In Tasmania the area has increased by 37 per cent, and in Queensland by 1.5 per cent.

These figures are given in a summary of crop statistics issued recently by the Commonwealth Statistician.

Production goal for barley for the 1944-45 season has been fixed at 11,400,000 bushels, but adverse seasonal conditions, particularly in South Australia and Victoria, indicate that this goal may not be realised.

Since 1941, the area sown to maize had declined steadily to 283,000 acres in 1943-44—the lowest area recorded in a ten-year period.

Production goal for rice for 1944-45 was fixed at 4,300,000 bushels, but production would probably not reach this figure because of water restrictions in the Murrumbidgee irrigation area.

The area sown to tobacco in 1943-44, which was 7,088 acres, was the lowest for thirteen years, but a favourable season gave a production of 5,200,000 lbs. of dried leaf, which was only slightly below the average of the past ten years. The goal fixed for 1944-45 is 7,500 acres allocated between the producing States as follows:—

New South Wales	600 acres.
Victoria	2,300 ..
Queensland	3,200 ..
Western Australia	1,400 ..

Exports of prepared tobacco, cigars and cigarettes from Australia have attained fairly large proportions. In 1942-43 the total exports were valued at £677,000. Exports for 1943-44 were worth £863,000.

Imports of tobacco and preparations averaged £2,208,000 for the ten years ended 1943-44, most of which was unmanufactured tobacco imported from the United States and Southern Rhodesia.

Total area under grape vines has increased steadily for many years. For the 1943-44 season there were 130,141 acres under cultivation, of which 57,261 were in South Australia, 43,272 in Victoria, 16,991 in New South Wales, and 19,583 in Western Australia.

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Overseas Trade.

War-time influences on Australian overseas trade are revealed in the most recent figures officially released by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

Imports of textiles, yarns and manufactured fibres were more than twice as great in the five months ended November 1943, as they had been in the corresponding period of 1938. In the corresponding period of 1944, there was a further increase in the importation of these items over and above that of 1943. The most important increase amongst textile items were in cotton and linen piecegoods, and in silk (and artificial silk) piecegoods. Amongst manufactured fibres, the greatest increases were in corn and flour bags.

The heaviest decreases of imports, comparing 1944 figures with comparable 1938 figures, were in such items as earthenware, china, glass, jewellery, time-pieces and fancy goods, all of which have been in notoriously short supply on the civilian market.

During the five months ended November 1943, exports of butter, cheese, dehydrated and frozen mutton, pork, rabbits and hares, wheat, flour, jams, jellies, wines, skins, tallow, silver and silver-lead concentrates, pig lead and zinc bars and blocks, all increased in value. But, if exports of these products in 1944 are compared with those in the corresponding period of 1938, the comparison is less satisfactory. Butter exports were higher in 1944 than in 1943, but were still much less than they were in 1938, despite the incidence of rationing on the civilian market in Australia.

The position of cheese is much more satisfactory, as 1944 exports were more than twice the value of those of the corresponding period of 1938. But total cheese exports in 1944, compared in value with butter exports in 1938, were very small. Increased exports of cheese have not counterbalanced decreased exports of butter.

On the other hand, exports of wheat, flour, skins, tallow and pig lead were all higher in value in 1944 than in the corresponding period of 1938.

In considering these export figures, all of which have been compared in terms of value only, it is to be remembered that some prices have varied considerably. Average prices in November 1944 were higher than in November 1943 for mutton, pig lead, wine, wheat and zinc. They were lower for butter, beef, flour, lamb, sheepskins, tallow and wool.

The general direction of exports of the principal agricultural, pastoral and dairy products has been to the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Commonwealth. The only notable exceptions are dehydrated mutton and wheat, which, though sent in large quantities to other British countries, were not disposed of to the United Kingdom in the five months ended November 1944.

Optical Munitions Industry.

While the war called into being many Australian industries, none surpasses the scientific, technical and productive achievements of the Australian optical munitions industry.

Among optical items produced for the Army, Navy and R.A.A.F. and the U.S.A. and Dutch forces, are gun sights, periscopes, range-finders, telescopes, prismatic compasses and other associated items. In the field of special lenses, some outstanding performances have been demonstrated, while large quantities of optics made specially for the U.S.A. authorities had called forth the very highest commendation from their specialists.

In its brief career, the industry had built up an unique scientific and industrial group, employing some 2,500 persons on the manufacturing side alone. Thousands of intricate and vital components and equipment valued at about £1,500,000 had been produced.

Production of Ball Bearings.

Australia's remarkably diversified munitions industry has reached its most advanced stage by successfully establishing an industry for the manufacture of ball bearings.

They are turned out in millions by two Government factories in Victoria, equipped with some of the most modern machines ever built in Australia.

Ball bearings are employed to reduce friction in almost every piece of machinery. Their uses in peace-time will be unlimited. For that reason, the ball-bearing industry has come to stay. It is a major contribution to the national industrial effort.

New Textile Centre in Australia.

The rayon industry had been established at Rutherford, and a big Sydney knitting firm had established a branch in Newcastle. At the Federal Government's request, this firm had taken over further premises and would have several hundred employees.

The Federal Government's interest in the Rutherford factory had been fully protected. The Commonwealth had not alienated its ownership rights and the agreement provided that the plant and buildings, which would be leased to the American Company and its Australian associate at a rental very satisfactory to the Commonwealth, would be available again for munition making in case of national need.

The Rutherford project, which combined one of the best American firms with a well-known Australian industry, was the first rayon weaving, dyeing and finishing production unit to be established in Australia. Tapitex, the Australian company, had been established here before the war and was at present engaged on the production of woollen and cotton goods. It had just changed its name to Burlington (Australia) Pty. Ltd. Its American associate was the Burlington Company.

Refrigerating Equipments and Parts.**The Ice Machinery Mart,****18/2, McLeod Road, Lahore.****New South Wales Diamonds.**

Diamonds valued at more than £150,000 have been produced in New South Wales, and are being widely used in Commonwealth war factories. The diamonds are found mainly in tin-bearing gravels in the Copeton Field, about 15 miles south-west of Inverell. Generally conceded to be the hardest diamond known, red, yellow and white colours predominate. The value of sapphire production in New South Wales exceeded £30,000 and of opals £1,600,000.

Plans were in hand to develop production of precious stones after the war, and to make fuller use of the mineral wealth of the State.

NEW ZEALAND.**Import Control to Continue.**

"Import restrictions will be kept on as long as a Labour Government is in power", said the Prime Minister, speaking at Winton in the Awarua by-election campaign. "The control may be modified or improved", he said, "but it will not be removed".

The Prime Minister stated that import control had been applied to stabilise the Dominion's financial resources in Great Britain, which had arrived at an unsatisfactory position because of surplus imports which the country was unable to absorb without spoiling the financial balance of the country's economy.

Ship-building in New Zealand.

The Controller of Ship-building informed a reporter that contracts had been received for an additional 24 towboats, similar to those which were recently completed in the Auckland yards.

This new contract will be carried out in various yards in Auckland and delivery of the vessels is required by March 1st next. This work, together with the work on the cargo vessels at present under construction, would keep all the ship-building yards fully occupied until May of next year. It was expected that contracts for the construction of steel cargo vessels for use outside New Zealand would be arranged to permit of continuity of work for a further twelve months.

Turpentine to be Produced in New Zealand.

Plans are being prepared to establish a plant near Auckland for the making of turpentine, and this is likely to become one of the most important ancillary activities in the timber industry in New Zealand. Most of the capital will be subscribed in the Dominion by investors already interested in the timber trade, but the technical staff and plant will come from overseas. It is stated that high-grade products can be extracted from New Zealand pine on a strictly competitive basis by modern methods.

Trade Enquiries.**I.—FROM AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.**

Artificial Silk Goods.—Names of suppliers in India were passed on to a Melbourne firm.

Brushware, etc.—A firm in Perth was furnished, on request, with the names of suppliers in India of brushware, bicycles, building materials, canned goods, cosmetics, electrical appliances,

glassware, hardware, leather and leather goods, paints, proprietary medicines, tobacco, toys and textiles.

Chemicals.—A firm in Perth was furnished, on request, with the names of suppliers in India of chemicals, metals, calico and towels.

Dental Goods.—Names of firms handling dental goods in India were passed on to a Sydney firm.

Cotton Tapes.—A Sydney firm was furnished, on request, with a list of suppliers in India of cotton tapes.

Embroidery and Lace Goods.—Enquirers in Sydney and Melbourne were furnished with the names of suppliers in India of embroidery and lace goods.

Hardware and Tools.—Names of manufacturers in India of hardware and tools were passed on to a Sydney firm.

Hair Nets.—An enquiry from a Sydney firm to contact suppliers in India of ladies' hairnets, was referred to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, for appropriate circulation.

Marbles.—An enquiry from a Sydney firm to contact suppliers in India of marbles was referred to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, for appropriate circulation.

Nux Vomica.—Names of firms in India handling nux vomica were passed on to a firm in Sydney.

Plywood.—A Sydney firm was supplied with the names and addresses of suppliers in India of plywood.

Sporting Requisites.—Names of Indian firms handling sporting requisites were passed on to a Sydney importer.

Straw Hoods.—Names of suppliers in India of straw hoods for the manufacture of hats were passed on to a Sydney enquirer.

II.—FROM INDIA.

Ajwan Oil.—A firm in Calcutta was furnished, on request, with the names of Australian firms interested in the import of Ajwan oil, condiments and jute goods.

Carpets.—Names of importers in Australia of carpets were passed on to a firm in Jaipur.

Cotton Waste.—A Bombay firm was furnished with the names of Australian firms handling cotton waste.

Crude Drugs, etc.—Firms in Tuticorin were furnished with a list of Australian firms handling crude drugs, fibres, spices and essential oils.

Indian Raw Produce.—Several firms in Bombay and Calcutta were furnished with names of Australian firms handling Indian produce and manufactures.

Jute Webbing.—Names of Australian firms interested in the handling from India of forest products, jute webbing, oilseeds and tools were passed on to a firm in Calcutta.

Kapok.—A firm in Calcutta was furnished with the names of importers in Australia of kapok.

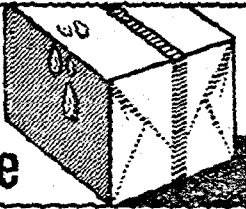
Leather.—The name of a Sydney manufacturer interested in the importation of finished leather was passed on to a firm in Calcutta.

Myrobalans.—A firm in Cawnpore was furnished with a list of Australian firms handling myrobalans.

Sports Goods.—Names of Australian firms interested in sports goods were passed on to a firm in Lahore.

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GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUEES AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL: APPLICATIONS FOR LICENCES FOR IMPORTS OF PAPER AND PASTEBORD FROM NORWAY AND SWEDEN—

The following Notice has been issued by the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi:—

It has been decided to allow imports of a limited quantity of paper and pastebord from Norway and Sweden for shipment in the January-June 1946 period. Regular pre-war importers of paper and pastebord from these countries should submit their applications in the prescribed form for licences for imports of the above goods against the shipping period January-June 1946, direct to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, so as to reach him on or before the 15th November. Applications should be accompanied by documentary proof of pre-war imports of paper and pastebord from Norway and Sweden and also, if possible, by evidence of availability of the goods. Separate applications should be submitted for:—

1. Groundwood Printing (50 per cent Groundwood or more).
2. Book Paper plain and super free from Groundwood.
3. Writing Paper.
4. Writing Paper sulphite Bond Writing and Ledger.
5. Wrapping Paper.
6. Grocers and Imitation Parchment.
7. Grease-proof Glassine and related grades.
8. Wrapping paper not elsewhere classified, viz., Viscacello and Match paper.
9. Toilet Tissue.
10. Wrapping Tissue.
11. Paper except building paper not elsewhere classified.
12. Board except Building Boards.
13. Container Board container Chip m.e.e. (over .000").
14. Card Board (non-bending clay coated tag).
15. Card Board, non-bending photomounts.

Applicants who intend to place orders through Agents in the United Kingdom should give the names and addresses of such Agents.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ORDINANCE, 1945—

The text of the undermentioned Ordinance has been published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 20th October 1945:—

Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1945 (Ordinance No. XXXIX of 1945).—An Ordinance to make provision in connection with war conditions with respect to bills of exchange payable outside British India.

The Ordinance extends to the whole of British India. It came into force at once, and shall remain in force up to the 31st day of December 1946.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: MAXIMUM SELLING PRICE OF CERTAIN ELECTRIC BULBS IMPORTED FROM U. S. A.—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(103)/45-C.G.(CS), dated the 20th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1943), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the maximum price which a dealer may charge in respect of electric bulbs imported by Government from U. S. A. of the size and type specified in column (2) of the Schedule hereto appended, shall be as specified in the corresponding entry:—

(i) in column (3) of that Schedule when sold by a Government Stockist and delivered within six miles of the Stockist's warehouse, or i.o.r., any railway station in India by goods train; provided that where at the request of the purchaser the goods are sent by passenger train, the seller may make an extra charge of 1 per cent; provided further that the stockist shall not be liable to make any replacement for breakages or defectives.

(ii) in column (4) of the Schedule where the sale is made by any other dealer to another dealer in quantities not less than 4 standard cartons in case of lamps of and up to 200 watts, or of the value of not less than Rs. 500.

(iii) in column (5) of the Schedule in any other case.

Provided that the seller may add to the maximum price an amount equivalent to the amount of the sales tax, terminal tax or other local cess or tax actually paid by him in respect of such bulb or as the case may be the proportionate part thereof.

Provided secondly that a dealer carrying on business at a hill station specified in Schedule II annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies No. F. 22(101)-AP/44, dated the 10th June 1944*, may make an additional charge not exceeding 5 per cent of the maximum price specified above.

Provided thirdly that this notification shall come into force, with effect from 1st November 1945 in relation to all sales other than retail sales and 15th November 1945 in relation to retail sales.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 22nd June 1944, pages 335-36.

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SCHEDULE.

Serial No.	Description of electric bulbs made in U.S.A. and imported by Government.	Maximum selling price.		
		When sold by Government stockist (per dozen).	Wholesale price in other cases (per dozen).	Retail price per unit.
1	2	3	4	5
	Lamps Watts—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	A.—(a) 110 Volts			
	Screw Cap:—			
1	15, 25 Vac	10 0 0	11 8 0	1 2 0
2	40 G.F.	11 0 0	12 2 0	1 3 0
3	60 "	12 0 0	13 6 0	1 5 0
4	75 "	18 0 0	20 6 0	2 0 0
5	100 "	19 0 0	21 11 0	2 2 0
6	150 "	28 0 0	31 14 0	3 2 0
7	200 "	42 0 0	47 3 0	4 10 0
8	300 "	67 0 0	75 4 0	7 6 0
9	500 "	104 0 0	118 9 0	11 10 0
	(b) 220-230/250 Volts Screw Cap:—			
10	15, 25 Vac	10 14 0	12 2 0	1 3 0
11	40 "	11 12 0	13 6 0	1 5 0
12	60 "	13 1 0	14 11 0	1 7 0
13	40 G.F.	13 4 0	15 5 0	1 8 0
14	60 "	14 5 3	15 15 0	1 9 0
15	75 "	18 0 8	20 6 0	2 0 0
16	100 "	20 9 0	23 9 0	2 5 0
17	150 "	33 0 0	37 10 0	3 11 0
18	200 "	50 0 0	56 12 0	5 9 0
19	300 "	74 0 0	84 2 0	8 4 0
20	500 "	114 0 0	129 6 0	12 11 0
21	1000 "	171 8 0	193 1 0	19 2 0
	B.—220/230 250 Volts Bayonet Cap (B.C.):—			
22	15, 25 Vac	11 14 0	13 6 0	1 5 0
23	40 "	12 12 0	14 11 0	1 7 0
24	60 "	14 1 0	15 15 0	1 9 0
25	40 G.F.	14 4 0	15 15 0	1 9 0
26	60 "	15 5 3	17 3 0	1 11 0
27	75 "	19 0 8	21 11 0	2 2 0
28	100 "	21 9 0	24 4 0	2 6 0
29	150 "	34 0 0	38 4 0	3 12 0
	C.—110 Volts Bayonet Cap (B.C.):—			
30	15, 25 Vac	11 4 0	12 12 0	1 4 0
31	40 G.F.	12 6 0	14 0 0	1 6 0
32	60 "	14 1 0	15 15 0	1 9 0
33	75 "	18 9 0	21 1 0	2 1 0
34	100 "	20 4 0	23 0 0	2 4 0
35	150 "	29 4 0	33 2 0	3 4 0

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1942: ADDITION TO THE LANDED COST OF CABLE ACCESSORIES, INSULATORS AND INSULATING MATERIALS, ETC.—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(115)/45-CG(CS), dated the 6th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance XXXV of 1943), and with reference to clause (b) of the said sub-section, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Controller General of Civil Supplies No. 1/2(28)/45-CG(CS), dated the 21st April 1945*, namely:—

In the schedule appended to the said Notification after item 17 the following entries shall be added, respectively, in each of the columns 1, 2, 3 and 5, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5
18. (a) Cable accessories	65% of the landed cost less 20% of the total.	65% of the landed cost less 23% of the total.	44 375% of the landed cost.	65% of the landed cost provided that where the article is sold by the importer to an industrial user the maximum permitted addition shall be 65% of the landed cost less 5% of the total.
(b) Insulators and insulating materials.				
(c) Soldering Irons.				

CONSUMER GOODS (CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1945: APPROVED DEALERS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS IN RESPECT OF ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(103)/45-C.G.(CS), dated the 20th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945, I hereby direct that every dealer specified in column 1 of the

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 10th May 1945, pages 161-67.

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Schedule hereto appended, shall be an approved dealer in the Presidency of Madras in respect of "Artificial Silk Yarn" for the area and place specified in the corresponding entries in columns 2 and 3, respectively, of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

1	2	3
Name of dealer.	Area in which sales to consumers should be confined.	Places at which the dealers shop should be located.
A. Retail dealers.		
1. Sri Shah Moolchand Devchand	Chittoor District Chengleput District Nellore District Madras City North Arcot District Salem District Madura and Ramnad District.	Madras City Vellore Salem Madura
2. Sri Shah Sivaram Manchala	Chittoor District Chengleput District Nellore District Madras City North Arcot District Salem District Madura and Ramnad District.	Madras City Vellore Salem Madura
3. The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society Limited—		
(1) The Cuddalore Emporium	South Arcot District	Cuddalore
(2) The Coimbatore Emporium	Coimbatore District	Coimbatore
(3) The Cuddapah Emporium	Cuddapah District	Cuddapah
(4) The Mangalore Emporium	South Kanara District	Mangalore
(5) The Bezwaas Emporium	Kistana District W. Godavari District	Bezwaas Trichinopoly
(6) The Trichinopoly Emporium	Trichinopoly District	Trichinopoly
(7) The Kumbakonam Emporium	Tanjore District	Kumbakonam
(8) The Anantapur Emporium	Anantapur District Bellary District	Anantapur
4. Messrs. Noony B. Sivayya & Sons	Guntur District	Chirala
5. Janab Hajee Jamal Noor Mohamed	East Godavari District	Coconada
6. Messrs. Oomaree Keshvjee & Co.	Malabar District	Cannanore
7. Messrs. Chotabhai Javerbhai & Co.	Tinnevely District	Tinnevely
B. Wholesale dealers.		
1. Sri Shah Moolchand Devchand	Madras Province	Madras City
2. Sri Shah Sivaram Manchala	Madras Province	Madras City

C. C. DESAI, Contr. Genl. of Civil Supplies.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: CERTAIN SPECIFIED OFFICERS AUTHORISED TO DISCHARGE THE FUNCTION OF SPECIFYING THE PERSONS TO WHOM CLOTH OR YARN MAY BE SOLD OR DELIVERED: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(15) 4/45, dated the 8th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by clause 21 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C.(15)/44, dated the 30th December 1944*, namely:—

In the table below the said Notification, after entry No. 6, the following entries shall be added, namely:—

"7. Assistant Director of Civil Supplies (Cloth) and Punjab.
Under Secretary to Government, Supplies
and Transport Department, Lahore.

8. Director of Civil Supplies Delhi."

MAXIMUM SELLING PRICE OF IMPORTED MUTTON TALLOW USED IN TEXTILE MANUFACTURE (OTHER THAN HEMP AND JUTE): APPLICATION TO CERTAIN ADMINISTERED AREAS—

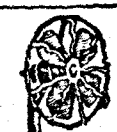
The following Notification [No. 163-TA/45, dated the 10th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules as applied in the administered areas mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed read with the notification of the Crown Representative No. 330/I.C., dated the 22nd August 1945, I hereby direct that the notification of the Textile Commissioner No. 55-TA/44, dated the 23rd May 1945†, shall extend to the said administered areas.

SCHEDULE.

1. The Administered Areas and Railway Lands in the former Western India States Agency.
2. The Punjab States Railway Lands.
3. The Khasi States including the Shillong Administered Areas.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 18th January 1945, page 62.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 11th July 1945, page 237.



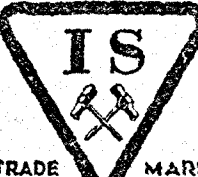
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CLOTH AND YARN (EXPORT CONTROL) ORDER, 1944: CERTAIN SPECIFIED OFFICERS TO DISCHARGE CERTAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(18)4/45, dated the 20th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by sub-clause (2) of clause 3 of the Cloth and Yarn (Export Control) Order, 1945, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T. C. (18)/45, dated the 24th February 1945*, namely:—

In column I of the table appended to the said notification, for item 12(a) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"12(a). The Provincial Textile Commissioner, The Deputy and Assistant Textile Commissioners."

S. D. CHARD, Addl. Textile Commr.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: MARKING AND STAMPING OF CERTAIN CLOTH AND YARN WITH PRICES, ETC.: AMENDMENTS—

Further amendments to Notification No. 34-Tex. A(15)2/43, dated the 31st December 1943, of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies (an extract from which appeared in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 10th February 1944, pages 135-36), have been published in Part I (Section 1) of the Gazette of India, dated the 20th October 1945, under Notification No. T.C. (2)-96/45, dated the 10th October 1945, of that Department.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY (CONTROL OF PRODUCTION) ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. TB(4)2/45, dated the 20th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Textile Industry (Control of Production) Order, 1945†:—

In the said order—

(i) after clause 4, the following new clause shall be inserted, namely,—

"4A. No producer shall in any month utilise more than 2 per cent of his entire weaving energy as determined under clause 4 for the production of Tapestry."

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 8th March 1945, page 255.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 23rd August 1945, pages 301-03.

(ii) in sub-clause 2(b) of clause 5, the words "or in Tapestry" shall be deleted.

(iii) after sub-clause 2(b) of clause 5, the following shall be added, namely:—

"(c) the use of folded yarn in the production of Tapestry."

BRASS AND COPPER (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: CERTAIN EXEMPTIONS—

The following Notification [No. 90-M(166)/45, dated the 20th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 14 of the Brass and Copper (Control) Order, 1945*, the Central Government is pleased to exempt the dealers in hand-made Brass and Copper utensils from the provisions of clause 4 (a) and (b) of the said Order with effect from the date of the issue of the Order up to the 18th November 1945.

COLLIERY CONTROL ORDER, 1944: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification (No. 1849, dated the 5th October 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Colliery Control Order 1944†, namely:—

For clause 5A of the said Order, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"5A. (1) Where a colliery owner has signified to the Deputy Coal Commissioner (Distribution) in writing his willingness to sell direct to consumers and an allotment is made by the Deputy Coal Commissioner (Distribution) to a consumer with his consent for such direct sale, the coal shall be delivered to the consumer at the price fixed under clause 4, and no commission or other charges shall be paid in addition, except that where a broker is employed, a brokerage not exceeding six annas per ton may be paid by the colliery owner to the broker."

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 25th October 1945, pages 181-15.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 13th April 1944, pages 83-87.

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(2) Where a consumer purchases coal through a *del credere* agent, such agent shall not, on the sale of such coal, charge or receive from the consumer a margin over the price fixed under clause 4 which exceeds:—

(a) four rupees per ton in the case of hard coke, or

(b) one rupee eight annas per ton in the case of soft coke or coal:

and if in any such transaction as aforesaid, a broker is employed or the *del credere* agent himself serves as a broker, a brokerage not exceeding six annas per ton may be paid by the colliery owner to the broker or as the case may be to the *del credere* agent.

(3) Where in any transaction governed by sub-clause (1) or (2) more than one broker or *del credere* agent is employed, the total of the brokerages or margins charged in respect of the transaction shall not exceed the maximum prescribed in the said sub-clauses and shall be divided between the brokers or agents in such proportion as may be agreed upon.

(4) If any question arises whether a person is a *del credere* agent or a broker or both *del credere* agent and broker in respect of any transaction, it shall be referred to the Deputy Coal Commissioner (Distribution) whose decision shall be final.

(5) Nothing in this clause shall apply in relation to a transaction involving not more than one wagon-load of coal."

CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, 1944: REMISSION OF DUTY ON SALT MANUFACTURED IN THE PROVINCE OF MADRAS, ETC., FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES: AMENDMENT—

An amendment to the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 4-Salt, dated the 26th May 1945 (see the notice in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 7th June 1945, page 271), has been published in Part I (Section 1) of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 10th October 1945, under Notification No. 7-Salt, dated the 13th October 1945, of that Department.

ODDH AND TIRHUT RAILWAY TO BE KNOWN AS ODDH TIRHUT RAILWAY WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST NOVEMBER 1945—

The Railway system now known as the Ouddh and Tirhut Railway will, with effect from 1st November 1945, be known as the Ouddh Tirhut Railway. (O. T. Railway).

MARI INDUS-BANNU AND MANZAI-LAKI MARWAT RAILWAY CONVERSION SURVEY SANCTIONED—

The Railway Board have sanctioned Engineering and Traffic surveys being carried out by the agency of the N. W. Railway Administration for the conversion from Narrow Gauge to Broad Gauge of Mari Indus-Bannu and Manzai-Laki Marwat sections of the N. W. Railway, a distance of 158 miles. The survey will be known as the Mari Indus-Bannu and Manzai-Laki Marwat Conversion Survey.

KOHAT-THAL RAILWAY CONVERSION SURVEY SANCTIONED—

The Railway Board have sanctioned Engineering and Traffic surveys being carried out by the Agency of the N. W. Railway Administration of the proposed conversion of Kohat-Thal Railway from 2'-6" gauge to 5'-6" gauge, a distance of about 84 miles. The survey will be known as the Kohat-Thal Railway Conversion Survey.

CHIRIMIRI-BARWADIH RAILWAY SURVEY SANCTIONED—

The Railway Board have sanctioned Engineering and Traffic surveys being carried out by the agency of the E. I. Railway Administration for a line of railway on the 5'-6" gauge from Chirimiri to Barwadih, a distance of about 140 miles. The survey will be known as the Chirimiri-Barwadih Railway Survey.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

BOLIVIA.

WAREHOUSING CHARGES MODIFIED AND PERIOD FOR STORING GOODS IN CUSTOMS HOUSES REDUCED.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 18th August 1945:—

The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at La Paz has forwarded a translation of a Supreme Decree issued on May 25, which modifies the warehousing charges and reduces the period during which goods may be stored in the Bolivian Customs Houses (including those in the free ports of Mollendo, Arica and Antofagasta) from one year to 120 days.

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A translation of the Supreme Decree may be seen by persons interested at the Department of Overseas Trade, Dolphin Square, London, S.W.1.

EIRE.

SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN IMPORT DUTIES.

The following are extracts from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 18th August 1945:—

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Dublin has forwarded a copy of a notice, No. 456, issued by the Eire Revenue Commissioners, which states that the Government of Eire has made Orders continuing until October 31, 1945, the suspension of the Customs duties on the following articles (among others):—

Tariff Ref. No.	Short Description of Articles.
15	Bandages, cotton.
30 (Part)	Boots made wholly or mainly of rubber, rubber proofed material, rubber-coated material, or a combination of two or more of those materials.
33/1	Brass, bronze and gun-metal manufactures, enumerated.
34	Brush and broom-making materials.
40/9	Candles.
59	Cocoa preparations.
60	Coffee.
60/1	Coffee essences, extracts, etc.
63	Copper tubes, and tubing, etc.
64/1	Rope, cord and twine.
65	Cushions and cushioned seats and cases therefor.
70/2	Certain steel strip.
82	Vegetable oils and fats.
83	Felting and felting substitutes.
116	Forks and component parts thereof.
118/1	Hoe heads and component parts thereof.
117	Scythes and the like and blades and heads therefor.
120	Iron and steel nuts, bolts and screws.
123	Iron and steel, galvanised corrugated.
124/1	Iron and steel galvanised manufactures, enumerated.
126 (c)	Scythe mountings.
131	Jute piece-goods exceeding 4½ oz. in weight per square yard, but excluding: (a) bleached jute piece-goods; (b) dyed jute piece-goods; (c) carpets; (d) jute piece-goods imported with goods of which they form packing; (e) printed jute piece-goods.
139	Leather straps and belts.
141	Lime comprising quick and slaked lime.
138	Empty sacks and bags of jute.
203/2	Soap.
249/2	Thread and ply yarn of cotton, flax, hemp, etc.
250	Tin, tinplate, or tinned plate manufactures, enumerated.
269/4	Woven articles, enumerated.
274/1	Single yarn of cotton, flax or hemp.
275	Jute yarns, undyed.

The duty on wireless telegraphy apparatus and certain component parts and accessories (Tariff Ref. No. 268/2) is not chargeable on dry batteries or on component parts thereof during the period of the continued suspension of the duty on these articles.

Provision is also made for the continuation until October 31, 1945, of the suspension of the following duties in so far as they would otherwise be chargeable in respect of Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, snowballs, Easter eggs, etc., or in respect of any article contained therein:—

Tariff Ref. No. 59—Cocoa preparations.
Tariff Ref. No. 72/2—Dolls.
Tariff Ref. No. 168—Package Duty.
Tariff Ref. No. 243/1—Sugar, etc., articles.
Tariff Ref. No. 244/1—Sugar confectionery.
Tariff Ref. No. 252/1—Toys.

It is also provided, during the period of the suspensions:—

(i) that duty shall not be charged in respect of any dutiable ingredients contained in articles liable to duty under Tariff Ref. Nos. 40/9, 59, 60, 60/1, 71/9, 82, 141, 146, 203/2 and 255;

(iii) that soap, etc. (Tariff Ref. No. 203/2) shall not be chargeable with the duty on toilet preparations (Tariff Ref. No. 252).

Motor car duty (Tariff Ref. No. 154) will continue to be chargeable where applicable, on sparking plugs and component parts thereof.

The notice also states that in consequence of the termination of the suspension of the following duties, these duties again take effect as from August 1, 1945, inclusive:—

Tariff Ref. No.	Short Description of Articles.
118	Spades and shovels and component parts.
119	Ink.
158/2	Nails, sprigs, etc., staples and rivets.
160 (Part)	Package Duty in respect of any polishing preparations.
169/1	Paper, unprinted, manilla, packing or wrapping.
179	Polishing preparations.
276	Binder twine and manilla yarn.

REDUCED RATES OF IMPORT DUTIES.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 18th August 1945:—

Notice No. 456, issued by the Eire Revenue Commissioners, states that provision has been made by the Government of Eire for the continuation until October 31, 1945, of:—

(1) the reduced rate of duty on articles of personal clothing and wearing apparel (including pocket handkerchiefs and umbrellas)

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(Tariff Reference No. 57/9) (see notice in *Board of Trade Journal*, April 18, 1942, and subsequent notices).

(2) the reduced preferential rate of duty on certain textile floor coverings (Tariff Reference No. 90/1) (see notice in *Board of Trade Journal*, September 28, 1942, and subsequent notices).

It is to be noted that the special minimum rates of duty applicable to personal clothing and wearing apparel remain suspended.

ETHIOPIA.

IMPORTS BY PARCEL POST.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 18th August 1945 :—

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires to the British Legation in Addis Ababa has reported that no import licences are required by the Ethiopian authorities in respect of goods arriving by parcel post whether they consist of articles of a commercial or non-commercial nature. Customs duty is, however, payable in the case of assessable articles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Details of changes in Customs Regulations, etc., are published regularly in the *Board of Trade Journal*. The particulars are too lengthy for publication here, but the headings of the items and the dates on which they appeared in the Journal are given for purposes of reference :—

1st September 1945.

AUSTRALIA.—Import Licensing—Goods from Sterling Areas.
 CANADA.—Prohibited Imports. List of Chemicals made in Canada.
 COLOMBIA.—Guarantee Deposits for Import Licences.
 PORTUGAL.—Import Prohibitions.
 SOUTHERN RHODESIA.—Rebate of Customs Duty.

8th September 1945.

CANADA.—Labelling of Drugs.
 EGYPT.—Consumption or Excise Duties.
 MEXICO.—Customs Tariff Modifications.
 SWEDEN.—Import Restrictions. Licence required from State Trade Commission.

15th September 1945.

AUSTRALIA.—Tariff Board Reference. Import of Glassware.
 KENYA AND UGANDA.—Certificate of Value and Invoice.
 NEWFOUNDLAND.—Customs Tariff Amendments.
 NICARAGUA.—Exchange Control.
 SOUTHERN RHODESIA.—Rebate of Customs Duty.
 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Customs Regulations. Customs Ruling on Surgical Gauze.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

24th October.

There has been heavy rainfall in almost all districts. This has further improved the condition of *aman* crops, but at the same time it has had an adverse effect on the cultivation of *rabi* crops, sowing of which is being delayed.

ASSAM.

29th October.

Rainfall was heavy in certain districts. Rainy weather prevailed in Goalpara and Manipur. The effects of the weather on crops are fair to good as also the prospects and the outturn of paddy.

BIHAR.

22nd October.

During the week under report no rainfall returns were received from the sub-divisions of Dinapur, Shahabad Sadr, Chapra, Banka and Ranchi. As regards the rest of the Province, except for light rain in Monghyr, Saharsa, Purnea, the Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Palamau and Manbhum and in parts of Patna, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Ranchi and Singhbhum, there was no rain elsewhere. The condition and the prospects of the standing crops are, on the whole, fair. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops continued. Preparation of lands for *rabi* crops is in progress.

BOMBAY.

27th October.

During the week there were light and intermittent showers in parts of the east Deccan and the Karnatak. Rainfall was seasonal in the Konkan. Elsewhere there was practically no rain. The standing crops are progressing satisfactorily, except in parts of the Karnatak and in the central Konkan where *kharif jowar* and paddy are deteriorating due to deficient rain. Weeding and interculturing of early-sown *jowar* and cotton are progressing. Harvesting of *kharif* crops continued. *Rabi* sowing is progressing in favoured areas, but is held up in places in the southern parts due to inadequate soil moisture. Adequate rain is urgently needed in the southern areas.

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R. 2590 W. 4-11-45.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

19th October.

The weather was clear and warm in the first half of the week, but cloudy in the second half with light showers of rain in isolated tracts of many districts. After the close of the week, good rain had fallen in the districts of the Chhattisgarh division and in the Chanda and Yeotmal districts; and light rain elsewhere. The showers were timely and benefited the standing *kharif* crops, particularly paddy, and also facilitated sowing of *rabi*. Late-sown paddy and *koilon* in the Mandla district were reported to have been slightly affected owing to lack of moisture in the soil. Late-sown paddy on light soils in the Balaghat district was reported to be showing signs of withering, but the recent showers are likely to improve it. Otherwise, standing *kharif* crops are, on the whole, in good condition. Harvesting of early paddy was in progress in the districts of the Jubbulpore and Nagpur divisions and in parts of Bhandara and Balaghat. Harvesting of groundnut and other minor *kharif* crops continued. Picking of cotton commenced in parts of the Amraoti district. Preparation of land for *rabi* sowing was still in progress in places in the Nagpur division and was completed in the rest of the Province. Sowing of *rabi* crops was in full swing.

MADRAS.

13th October.

During the week under review rainfall was heavy in Ramnad and the Nilgiris; moderate in Chingleput, Madras, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely and Malabar; fair in South Arcot and North Arcot; and light elsewhere. Water supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevely and Malabar. Sowing or transplantation of paddy in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, Salem, Trichinopoly, Chittoor, Tanjore, Malabar and Ramnad and of dry crops in West Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Salem is proceeding. The standing crops are generally fair, except in parts of Kurnool, Bellary, Coimbatore and Tinnevely. Harvesting of paddy in East Godavari, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara; of maize in Guntur and Cuddapah; of *rabi* in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Chittoor and the Nilgiris; of groundnut in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Guntur, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly; and of gingelly in East Godavari, Kistna

and Trichinopoly continued. The outturn is reported to be generally fair to normal, except in parts of Cuddapah and Tanjore where it is poor.

ORISSA.

22nd October.

During the week under report the weather was cloudy and rainy throughout Orissa, except in the Sambalpur and Koraput districts where it was seasonable. The rainfall was heavy in the Cuttack, Balasore and Puri districts and at Chatrapur and Berhampore in the Ganjam district and light to moderate at Sambalpur, Nawapara, Russelkonda, Phulbani, Koraput and Rayagada. There was no rainfall at Bargarh and Nawarangpur. Sowing of blackgram and horsegram commenced in the Cuttack district. Harvesting of *mal* paddy in the Sambalpur district and of *sama* and *rabi* in the Koraput district is in progress. The standing crops, such as paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, cotton *arhar*, sesamum, *rabi*, *jowar*, greengram, redgram, wheat, bengalgram and niger, are generally thriving. The paddy crop is expected to be damaged in parts of the Balasore district and has been affected due to heavy rain in the Puri district. It is reported that grasshoppers are damaging the paddy crop at places in the Ganjam district.

SIND.

27th October.

Picking of American cotton continued. Red-leaf blight and boll-worm attack are severe. Yields of five to six maunds per acre are expected. Paddy, *jowar* and *bejri* are being harvested. Swarms of locusts visited places in the Nawabshah district and some little damage is reported.

UNITED PROVINCES.

13th October.

During the week under report there were light and sporadic showers in a large number of districts and no rain in others. Harvesting of *kharif* crops continued and sowing of *rabi* crops has commenced. The condition of the standing crops continued to be generally satisfactory. Reports of slight damage to the standing crops by hailstorm have been received from a few districts.

GENERAL WEATHER SUMMARY.

During the week ended Tuesday last widespread rain occurred in east Bengal, Assam and south Mysore on one day. At the end of the week widespread thundershowers occurred in Malabar. Local or a few falls occurred elsewhere on some days.

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CROP FORECAST.

(ALL-INDIA)

SECOND WHEAT FORECAST, 1944-45.

(Calcutta, June 23, 1945.)

This forecast is based on reports received from provinces and States which comprise a little over 98 per cent of the total wheat acreage in India. The statistics given in this forecast cover all the important wheat-growing areas in India, except Kashmir, for which no forecast is prepared. The information contained in this report relates to the period up to the end of December, 1944, in the case of the Hyderabad State, but up to the latter half of February, 1945, generally in the case of other tracts.

The total area sown is estimated at 34,193,000 acres, as against 33,178,000 acres (revised) at the corresponding time last year, or an increase of 3 per cent.

The condition of the crop is reported to be fairly good on the whole.

The detailed figures for the provinces and States are given below :—

Second Forecast

Provinces and States	Area		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1944-45	1943-44	
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Punjab (a)	11,515,000	11,352,000	+163,000
United Provinces (b)	7,791,000	7,747,000	+44,000
Central Provinces and Berar (c)	2,818,000	2,609,000	+209,000
Bombay (d)	2,423,000	1,946,000	+477,000
Sind (e)	1,498,000	1,591,000	—93,000
Bihar	1,218,000	1,215,000	+3,000
North-West Frontier Province	1,147,000	976,000	+171,000
Bengal	168,000	187,000	—19,000
Delhi	51,000	41,000	+10,000
Ajmer-Merwara	22,000	22,000	—
Orissa	7,000	6,000	+1,000
Central India	2,094,000	1,973,000	+121,000
Gwalior	1,269,000	1,328,000	—59,000
Rajputana	1,464,000	1,389,000	+75,000
Hyderabad	804,000	(c) 698,000	—92,000
Baroda	100,000	97,000	+3,000
Mysore	4,000	3,000	+1,000
TOTAL	34,193,000	(c) 33,178,000	+1,015,000

(a) Including Indian States.

(b) Including Rampur State.

(c) Including former Central Provinces States, now forming part of Eastern States Agency.

(d) Including Khairpur State.

(e) Revised.

The provincial reports are summarised below. The figures in brackets following the name of each province or State indicate the average percentage of wheat area in that tract to the total area under wheat in India based on the figures for the five years ending 1942-43.

Punjab (33.7 per cent).—The area sown in the British districts is estimated at 10,054,000 acres, as against 9,897,000 acres the corresponding area of last year. The area in the Indian States is returned at 1,461,000 acres, as against 1,455,000 acres reported in the corresponding forecast of last year. The total area for the whole province thus amounts to 11,515,000 acres, as against 11,352,000 acres at the corresponding time last year, or an increase of one per cent which is attributed to favourable climatic conditions at sowing time. The rainfall during January was generally above normal. Light rain was also received during the first week of February which proved beneficial to the standing crop. The condition of the crop in the British districts is estimated at 98 per cent of the normal, while that in the Indian States is reported to be generally average.

United Provinces (23.1 per cent).—The area sown is estimated at 7,791,000 acres (including 114,000 acres in the Rampur State), as against 7,747,000 acres, the corresponding area of last year. Light to heavy rain was received throughout the province in the first week of January while light showers fell in almost all the districts during the second and the fourth weeks, the third week being practically dry. The total rainfall during the month was, however, in excess of the normal and proved beneficial to the standing crop. Slight damage to the crop is reported to have been caused by drought, white ants, rats and rust in places. The average outturn of the crop for the province is estimated at about 82 per cent of the normal, as compared with the past ten years' average of 79 per cent.

Central Provinces and Berar (8.8 per cent).—The area sown is estimated at 2,818,000 acres (82,000 acres being in five Eastern Agency States), as against 2,609,000 acres at the corresponding period of last year, or an increase of 3 per cent, which is attributed mainly to the "Grow more food crops" campaign. Light to fairly heavy showers of rain fell in January all over the province which were accompanied by light hail in places. The rainfall, however, proved beneficial to the late sown crop, although it caused appearance of rust in all the important wheat-growing districts. In February, the weather was cool and occasionally cloudy. Cold winds, cloudy weather and rust are reported to have caused

some damage to the crop. The average outturn for the British districts is estimated at 83.2 per cent of the normal, as against 75 per cent at the corresponding period of last year; and on this basis, the total yield is approximately estimated at 572,000 tons, as against 477,000 tons, the corresponding estimate of last year.

Bombay (5.7 per cent).—The area sown up to the 15th February, 1945, is estimated at 2,423,000 acres (528,000 acres being in the Indian States), showing an increase of 24 per cent as compared with the corresponding area of last year. The increase is general and is attributed to "Grow more food crops" campaign and the "Bombay Growth of Food Crops Act". Sowings were made under favourable conditions, and germination and growth are reported to be fairly satisfactory. The crop is, however, reported to have been damaged to some extent by cold wave and rust in parts of Gujarat, Deccan and the Karnatak in January last. Field rats and crickets have also caused some damage to the crop in parts of Gujarat. The crop is estimated to yield about half the normal except in the Karnatak, where it is reported to be poor on account of severe rust attack.

Sind (3.9 per cent).—The area sown is estimated at 1,498,000 acres (131,000 acres being in the Khairpur State), as against 1,591,000 acres, the corresponding area of last year. Rain received in January proved beneficial to the crop, the condition of which is reported to be fairly good. No attack of pest or disease has so far been reported.

Bihar (3.4 per cent).—The area sown is estimated at 1,218,000 acres, as against 1,215,000 acres at the corresponding time last year. Weather conditions have been favourable. The average outturn of the crop for the province as a whole, is estimated at 82 per cent of the normal, as compared with 78 per cent at the corresponding period of last year.

North-West Frontier Province (2.9 per cent).—The area sown is estimated at 1,147,000 acres, as against 976,000 acres at the corresponding time last year. The increase is general and is attributed to "Grow more food crops" campaign and timely rains. The outturn is expected to be average; and the total yield is approximately estimated at 310,000 tons, as against 267,000 tons at the corresponding period of last year. The rainfall during the latter part of February has proved beneficial to the standing crop, particularly in unirrigated tracts.

Bengal (0.5 per cent).—The area sown amounts to 168,000 acres, as against 187,000 acres at the corresponding time last year. After the issue of the first forecast, weather conditions have, on the whole, been fair. Some damage is, however, reported to have been caused in places by drought. The average outturn for the province works out at 73 per cent of the normal, as against 77 per cent at the corresponding period of last year.

Delhi (0.1 per cent).—The area sown is estimated at 51,000 acres, as against 41,000 acres, the corresponding area of last year. The season has been favourable; and the general condition of the

irrigated variety is good, while that of the unirrigated variety, below average.

Ajmer-Merwara (0.1 per cent).—The area sown is reported to be 22,000 acres, practically the same as at the corresponding time last year.

Orissa (0.01 per cent).—The area sown is reported to be 7,000 acres, as against 6,000 acres, the corresponding area of last year. The weather has been favourable, and the average outturn of the crop for the province as a whole is estimated at 83 per cent of the normal.

Central India (6 per cent).—The total area is estimated at 2,094,000 acres, as against 1,973,000 acres, the corresponding area of last year. The detailed figures for the different Agencies are as follows :—

	1944-45	1943-44
	Acres	Acres
Indore and Rewa	734,000	587,000
Bhopal	773,000	813,000
Bundelkhand	284,000	308,000
Malwa*	303,000	265,000
TOTAL	2,094,000	1,973,000

* Including the British tract of Panth Piploda.

Gwalior (4.1 per cent).—The area sown is estimated at 1,269,000 acres, as against 1,328,000 acres at the corresponding time of last year. The condition of the crop is reported to be good.

Rajputana (3.7 per cent).—The total area sown is reported to be 1,464,000 acres, as against 1,389,000 acres, the corresponding area of last year. The detailed figures for the States are as follows :—

States	1944-45	1943-44
	Acres	Acres
Bikaner	120,180	70,308
Sirohi	43,500	42,500
Alwar	45,969	59,750
Jaipur	72,902	79,501
Kishangarh	3,590	3,582
Shahpura	9,635	6,990
Tonk	130,968	158,279
Jaisalmer	4,327	1,457
Palanpur	26,971	17,168
Marwar	366,652	406,580
Banswara	24,724	24,288
Dungarpur	8,930	8,563
Kushalgarh	4,500	3,000
Mewar	171,741	105,000
Partabgarh	74,728	59,975
Bharatpur	33,472	40,157
Bundi	71,986	59,530
Dholpur	16,722	16,541
Jhalawar	28,129	17,587
Karanli	8,037	6,300
Kotah	200,715	192,639
TOTAL	1,464,378	1,388,593

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C. 1-11-45.

Hyderabad (3.1 per cent).—The total area, according to the revised basis of compilation adopted by the State this year, viz., the agricultural census returns (provisional), stands at 604,000 acres, the same as reported in the first forecast, as compared with 696,000 acres, the revised area of last year. The condition of the crop is reported to be satisfactory on the whole.

Baroda (0.2 per cent).—The area sown is estimated at 100,000 acres, as against 97,000 acres at the corresponding time last year.

Mysore (0.01 per cent).—The area sown is estimated at 4,000 acres, as against 3,000 acres at the corresponding period last year. The condition of the standing crop is reported to be fairly good.

Rainfall (1st December to 31st January).—The table below shows the total rainfall in the months of December, 1944, and January, 1945, in the important wheat-growing tracts, as furnished by the Director General of Observatories :—

Provinces and States		Mean actual rainfall 1st Decem-ber, 1944 to 31st January, 1945	Mean actual rainfall 1st Decem-ber, 1943 to 31st January, 1944	Mean normal rainfall 1st Decem-ber to 31st January.
		Inches	Inches	Inches
Punjab	(East and North South-West	3.25 1.20	1.98 0.33	2.10 0.81
United vinces	Pro- (East West	1.88 2.84	0.67 1.71	0.97 1.68
Central vinces	Pro- (West East	1.45 1.02	0.79 0.75	0.93 0.71
Berar.	E Berar	1.03	0.43	0.94
Bombay	Gujarat Deccan	0.36 0.13	.. 0.01	0.13 0.45
Sind		1.19	0.12	0.44
Bihar	Bihar Chota Nagpur	2.22 2.52	1.01 1.52	0.63 0.94
Orissa		0.71	1.13	0.69
North-West Frontier Province		1.56	0.85	1.26
Bengal		1.05	2.05	0.56
Central India	West East	0.36 1.53	0.15 0.25	0.44 1.14
Rajputana	West East	1.92 0.92	1.14 0.82	0.25 0.82
Hyderabad	North South	0.12 ..	..	0.59 0.41
Mysore		0.25	0.01	0.62

Exports.—The following table shows the monthly exports of wheat by sea from British India to foreign countries in the three official years ending 1944-45 as far as recorded in the Sea-borne Trade Accounts of British India :—

Months	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Tons	Tons	Tons
April	3,500	..	..
May	200	..	..
June	100	20,300	..
July	100	300	..
August	..	10,600	..
September	200	..	400
October	2,100	100	800
November.	900	..	..
December	400	..	..
January	..	..	..
February	200	..	500
March	..	..	..
TOTAL	7,700	31,300	1,500

Imports.—The imports of wheat on private account during the official year 1944-45 amounted to 283,400 tons, as compared with 8 tons and nil during the years 1943-44 and 1942-43, respectively. It should be noted, however, that the imports of wheat have largely been on Government account since September, 1942, and the above figures therefore exclude those on Government account which amounted to 99,519 tons during the period from September, 1942, to March, 1943, 234,027 tons in 1943-44 and 664,365 tons in 1944-45.

Wheat in Foreign Countries.—From information available in this Department, it appears that the estimates of the wheat crop of the United States of America for 1945 are 68,597,000 acres and 1,128,690,000 bushels (or 30,233,000 tons), as compared with 66,462,000 acres and 1,078,647,000 bushels (or 28,892,000 tons) in 1944. The yield of the Canadian wheat crop of 1945 is estimated at 321,409,000 bushels (or 8,609,000 tons), as against 435,535,000 bushels (or 11,666,000 tons) in 1944. The yield of the Australian wheat crop for 1945-46 is expected to be 150,000,000 bushels (or 4,018,000 tons), as against 52,000,000 bushels (or 1,393,000 tons) in the preceding season. The area and yield of the wheat crop of Argentina for 1944-45 are placed at 15,946,000 acres and 4,027,000 tons, as against 16,823,000 acres and 6,703,000 tons in 1943-44.

SUMMARY OF CROP FORECASTS.

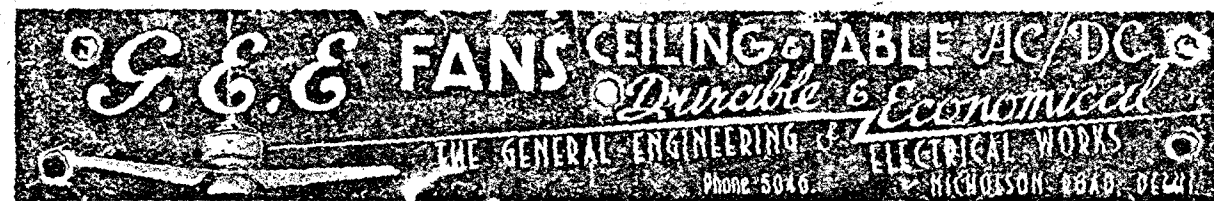
The following is a summary of crop forecasts relating to the season 1945-46 :—

Crop and Forecast	Tracts comprised in the figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them	Estimated Area	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1944-45	Estimated Outturn	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1944-45	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jute—Final.	Practically all jute-growing tracts	Acres 2,409,000	114	Acres 2,104,000	7,108,000 bales (b)	115	8,203,000 bales (b)	Oct. 4, 1945.
Groundnut—First (c).	Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda (97 per cent of the total groundnut area of India).	3,199,000	112	9,841,000	(a)	..	3,560,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Sugarcane—First (c).	United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay, Madras, North-West Frontier Province, Assam, Orissa, Central Provinces and Berar, Sind, Delhi, Mysore, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Baroda and Jaora (96 per cent of the total sugarcane area of India).	3,920,000	99	4,134,000	(a)	..	5,422,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Sesamum—First (c).	United Provinces, Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Ajmer-Merwara, Sind, Hyderabad, Kotah, Bhopal and Baroda (a little over 86 per cent of the total sesamum area of India).	1,467,000	87	3,970,000	(a)	..	393,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Cotton—First (c).	All cotton-growing tracts (refers mainly to early cotton)	9,297,000	88	14,803,000	(2)	..	3,543,800 bales	Oct. 25, 1945.

The following is a summary of the latest forecasts for the season 1944-45 for crops for which forecasts have not yet been made in the current season :—

Crop and Forecast	Tracts comprised in the figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them	Estimated Area	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1943-44	Estimated Outturn	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1943-44	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Castorseed	Practically all castor-growing tracts	Acres 1,453,000	94	Acres 1,543,000	130,000 tons	93	140,000 tons	June 28, 1945.
Rice—Final.	Bengal, Madras, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, United Provinces, Assam, Orissa, Bombay, Sind, Punjab, Coorg, Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Bhopal (97 per cent of the total rice area of India).	80,754,000	99.6	81,117,000	27,122,000 tons	88	30,664,000 tons	Sept. 27, 1945.
Wheat—Final (c).	Punjab, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Sind, Bihar, North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Orissa, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore (a little over 98 per cent of the total wheat area of India).	25,709,000	105	33,961,000	10,458,000 tons	107	9,741,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Rape and Mustard—Final.	United Provinces, Punjab, Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Sind, North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, Bombay, Delhi, Alwar, Baroda and Hyderabad (94 per cent of the total rape and mustard area of India).	5,827,000	109	5,304,000	1,069,000 tons	110	921,000 tons	Oct. 18, 1945
Linseed—Final.	Central Provinces and Berar, United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, Kotah and Bhopal (a little over 93 per cent of the total linseed area of India).	3,461,000	98	3,533,000	391,000 tons	103	331,000 tons	Oct. 18 1945.

* Issued by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal. † Including Indian States. ‡ In Rajputana. § In Central India.
(a) Not yet available. (b) Includes figures for Nepal. (c) The detailed report will appear in the Indian Trade Journal later.



B. 2053 W. 17-2-45.

payment of Rs. 100 which will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The wet salted hides required are of Harness quality and will be tendered to the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, for liming and the inspection will be done after liming. The contractors should make their own arrangements for removal of rejections within twenty-four hours of receipt of notification of rejections.

Tenders should reach the office of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, not later than 4 p.m. on the 5th November 1945.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY, CALCUTTA.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (MUNITIONS),
8, ESPLANADE EAST, CALCUTTA.

Supply of Sets of Brass Cocks and Taps for 220 Gallon Water Tankers.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions) invites Tender No. P/MP/104308/1/A3 to reach him on or before the 20th November 1945 on forms obtainable from his office at 8, Esplanade East, Calcutta, at Rs. 10 (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash, by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting tender number, full name and address of the remitter), for the following store:—

“Sets of Brass Cocks and Taps for 220 Gallon Water Tankers”

Applicants not already on the approved list of Supply Department contractors must give their Banker's reference on applications for tender forms. Firms already black-listed by the Supply Department are not eligible for copies of tender forms which will not be supplied to them.

Tender forms are not transferable and will be issued only to firms owning workshops in the Calcutta Area.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY, CALCUTTA.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (MUNITIONS),
8, ESPLANADE EAST, CALCUTTA.

Supply of M. S. Tie Bars.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions) invites Tender No. MP. 133902/C-32 to reach him on or before the 27th November 1945 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at Rs. 10

per set (not refundable) to be paid in cash, by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting tender number, full name and address of the remitter), for:—

Item No.	Description of Stores.	Quantity.	Rate.
10	Tie Bars M. S. long for B. G. for use with C. I. Sleepers to T. R. S. (T) Drg. No. T-101 (Alt. 2), 8'-11" x 2" x 1" and to I. R. S. Specification No. T-8-35 (current).	332,080 Nos.	
11	Tie Bars long M. S. for use with C. S. T. 9 plates, modified for use under I. M. R. 50 lbs. Rails to Drg. No. 75375 (I. S. D. No. 10361) and to I. R. S. Specn. No. T-8-38 (current).	5,000 „	

Applicants not already on the approved list of Supply Department contractors must give their Banker's reference on applications for tender forms. Firms already black-listed by the Supply Department are not eligible for copies of tender forms which will not be supplied to them.

Tender forms are also obtainable from the office of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, D.M.P., Bombay/Lahore, Controller of Supplies, Karachi/Madras/Cawnpore, on payment of tender fees direct to them.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY, CALCUTTA.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (MUNITIONS),
8, ESPLANADE EAST, CALCUTTA.

Supply of High Capacity Railway Wheel Lathes.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions) invites Tender No. MP-134062/W-22 to reach him on or before the 12th December 1945 (on forms not transferable) obtainable from his office at 8, Esplanade East, Calcutta, at Rs. 7 (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash, by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting tender number, full name and address of the remitter), for One No. High Capacity Railway Wheel Lathe for Locomotive and Tender Wheel Sets from 3 ft. to 7 ft. dia. on the tread.

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Applicants not already on the approved list of Supply Department contractors must give their Banker's reference on applications for tender forms. Firms already black-listed by the Supply Department are not eligible for copies of the tender forms which will not be supplied to them.

Tender forms are also obtainable from the offices of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, the Directorate of Munitions Production, Bombay, the Controller of Supplies at Cawnpore, Karachi, Madras, and the Deputy Controller of Supplies, Lahore.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Tender for Construction of the European Institute at Dhanbad.

Sealed tenders are invited for the construction of the European Institute at Dhanbad.

The tenders will be received up to 11 hours on the 28th November 1945 and will be opened shortly after in the presence of such tenderers who attend.

Tender forms and all particulars may be obtained at the office of the Divisional Superintendent, E. I. Railway, Asansol, during office hours on payment of Rs. 5 only, till the 24th November 1945, which sum will not be refunded.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Tender No. 1945/7 for Reconditioning of Scrap Lead Battery with Dust.

The Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the above work.

The prescribed form of tender, with special conditions on which tenders will be considered, can be obtained from the office of the Controller of Stores, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be refunded.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form to the Controller of Stores and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed “Tender No. 1945/7 for Reconditioning of Scrap Lead Battery with Dust”.

Tenderers are required to hand in their tenders at the office of the Controller of Stores, and envelopes containing the same must be registered with the Contract Superintendent prior to being placed in the box provided for their reception. In the case of tenderers outside Bombay who desire to forward tenders through the post, the same must be despatched under registered cover acknowledgment due.

A sum of Rs. 500 must be deposited with and sent direct to the Chief Cashier, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as Earnest Money, before the time fixed for opening the tenders without which deposit no tender will be considered. This deposit

must be made wholly in Cash (on which no interest will be allowed) and the Governor General reserves to himself the right to confiscate the cash deposit, should the successful tenderer fail to put in the Security Deposit in terms and conditions of the tender.

Samples of the scrap to be reconditioned, not exceeding 5 lbs. each, can be purchased for test purposes from the District Controller of Stores, “Mechanical”, Mechanical Stores Depot, Parel, at the rate of Rs. 21 per cwt.

Tenders not complying with any of the above conditions will not be considered.

Tenders will be received at the Controller of Stores' office up to 3 p.m. (Standard Time) on Monday, the 12th November 1945.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Tender No. 1945/9 (1946-47/G) for the Supply of Miscellaneous Stores for the period 1st February 1946 to 31st January 1947 (Running Contract).

The Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores, such as Baskets cane and bamboo, Bamboo hill solid, Cane or rattan poles nowgany, Straw rice and Brooms Goa and date, required for the period 1st February 1946 to 31st January 1947.

The prescribed form of tender, with special conditions on which the tender will be considered, can be obtained from the office of the Controller of Stores, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form to the Controller of Stores and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed “Tender No. 1945/9 (1946-47/G) for the Supply of Miscellaneous Stores”. Tenderers are required to hand in their tenders at the office of the Controller of Stores, and envelopes containing the same must be registered with the Contract Superintendent prior to being placed in the box provided for their reception. In the case of tenderers outside Bombay who desire to forward tenders through the post, the same must be despatched under registered cover acknowledgment due.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited with and sent direct to the Chief Cashier, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as Earnest Money, before the time fixed for opening the tenders, without which deposit no tender will be considered. This deposit must be made wholly in Cash (on which no interest will be allowed) or wholly in Government Securities or Approved Banker's Guarantee Bond and the Governor General reserves to himself the right to appropriate or cancel the Government Securities or Bonds or confiscate the cash deposit, should the successful tenderer fail to put in the Security Deposit in terms and conditions of the tender.

Tenders not complying with any of the above conditions will not be considered.

THE WATER SUPPLY SPECIALISTS LTD.

MISSION ROW EXTENSION

POST BOX 424

CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR MYERS HAND & POWER PUMPS, CYLINDERS, SPRAY PUMPS, PUMP JACKS, STOVER ENGINES & WINDMILLS, RIPE HYDRAULIC RAMS, ETC.

LET US QUOTE FOR YOUR PUMP REQUIREMENTS

B. 2013 W.B. 24-3-45.

Tenders will be received at the Controller of Stores' office up to 3 p.m. (Standard Time) on the 23rd November 1945.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE.)

Sale of Blacking for Boots, etc.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following stores lying at the Central Ordnance Depot, Cawnpore :—

Stores.	Quantity.
(1) Blacking for Boots	107,461 lbs.
(2) Full heel tips for boots	1,000,000 prs.
(3) Toe Tips for boots	5,000,000 "
(4) Pegs wood, 1 inch	300,000 lbs.
(5) Pengate Hob Nails	400,000 "

2. The goods are good and in serviceable condition and will be sold subject to the conditions of the contract laid down in Form Con. 117, which can be seen at the offices of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposals Branch) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi and Lahore and the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

3. Samples can be seen at any of the offices mentioned in para. 2 above. The stores can also be inspected at site on permits to be issued by the Director of Disposals, New Delhi, on request.

4. Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR-1042/LTR" should be accompanied by a deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 500 deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. Tenders should reach the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on the 15th November 1945.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance up to the 25th November 1945.

7. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed within fifteen days of the receipt of the acceptance of the tender.

8. Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

9. Rates should be quoted separately for each item per lb. or per pair as the case may be.

SALE OF FOREST PRODUCE.

The following Notice has been issued by the Divisional Forest Officer, Chaibassa Division, Chaibassa :—

The Selection and Coppice Coupes of this Division comprising 81 lots will be sold by public auction on the 19th, 20th and 21st November 1945 at 11 a.m. each date at the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Chaibassa Division, P. O. Chaibassa, B. N. Railway. For particulars please see details published in the Bihar Gazette or apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, Chaibassa Division, Chaibassa.

The following Notice has been issued by the Divisional Forest Officer, Porahat Division, Chaibassa :—

The Annual Forest Coupes of Porahat Forest Division for 1945-46 and 1946-47 will be sold by auction in the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Porahat Division, at Chaibassa (B. N. Railway) on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th November 1945, commencing at 11 a.m. each day.

For further particulars please apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, Porahat Division, Chaibassa.

The following Notice has been issued by the Divisional Forest Officer, Kolhan Division, Chaibassa :—

The Annual Auction of the Coupes of the Kolhan Forest Division for the year 1945-46 will be held at the Kolhan Forest Office, Chaibassa, on the 14th November 1945 at 11 a.m. 6,392 trees of size ranging from 12" to 28" and over in diameter, 102 acres of Coppice Coupes and the right of collection and removal of Kendu leaves, Myrabolans and Silk cocoons for three years will be put up to auction amongst others.

For further particulars please apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, Kolhan Division, Chaibassa.

The following Notice has been issued by the Divisional Forest Officer, Saranda Division, Chaibassa :—

The Annual Auctions of the Saranda Forest Division for 1945-46 will be held in the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Saranda Division, at Chaibassa at 11-30 a.m. on the 15th November 1945.

For particulars please apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, Saranda Division, Chaibassa.

COTTON PRESS RETURNS.

I.—Statement of Cotton pressed in British India for the week ending the 19th October 1945.

[Section 5(2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Province and Division or Block	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED		Districts included in the block
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year	
Bombay—					
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay	1,420	363	8,978	5,486	Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay.
2. Gujarat	86	..	39	37	Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat.
3. North Deccan	1,478	810	933	6,381	West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
4. East Deccan	1,343	4,017	7,495	33,015	Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara.
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country	2,907	4,827	8,299	33,433	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in the Konkan and Port block is mainly re-pressed cotton or cotton waste.
Total for the Province excluding the Konkan and Port	(a)	3,591	16,757	33,433	
Sind—					
The Province of Sind	60	114	20,839	3,591	All districts in the Province.
Bengal—					
The Province of Bengal	..	..	718	1,358	All districts in the Province.
United Provinces—					
1. Upper Doab	..	..	..	..	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab	..	..	..	..	Multra, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah.
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand	..	..	..	..	Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
4. Rohilkhand	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budawn, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Naini Tal, Almorah, Garhwal.
5. Rest of the Province	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partabgarh.
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
Punjab—					
1. Amritsar	25	..	55	..	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala.
2. Jullundur	..	..	..	..	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana.
3. Lahore	..	..	..	513	Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura.
4. Rawalpindi	..	..	..	724	Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock.
5. Multan	..	..	..	271	Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan.
6. Ferozepore	152	182	212	671	Shimla, Ferozepore, Mianwali.
TOTAL	177	182	267	2,179	
Central Provinces—					
1. Jabulpore	..	..	..	..	Jabulpore, Saugor.
2. Nerbudda	..	..	..	..	Hoshangabad.
3. Ninar	..	..	..	..	Nimar.
4. Nagpur	..	..	..	..	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat, Bhandara.
5. Satpura	..	..	..	..	Chhindwara, Betul, Mandla.
6. Chhatisgarh	..	..	..	..	Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur.
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
Berar—					
Berat	..	..	..	..	Akola, Amraoti, Buldana, Yeotmal.
Assam—					
The Province of Assam	(a)	..	..	142	All districts in the Province.
Ajmer-Merwara—					
Ajmer-Merwara	22	..	71	2	The whole of Ajmer-Merwara.
Madras—					
Madras*	2,388	4,222	(b) 33,091	45,700	The whole of the Province.
GRAND TOTAL	5,554	13,596	70,743	92,411	

NOTE.—There are no cotton pressing factories in Delhi, Bihar, Orissa and North-West Frontier Province.
* For details see Statement III.
(a) Return not yet received.
(b) Includes 190 bales not reported before.

COTTON PRESS RETURNS—contd.

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 19th October 1945.

1	2	3	4	5
State	No. OF BALES PRESSED		No. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Hyderabad	1,207	273	4,021	7,770
Baroda	..	..	..	..
Mysore	(a)	..	2,006	2,434
Gwalior	(a)	..	..	872
Punjab States—				
Bahawalpur	..	..	..	..
Nabha	..	..	..	..
Jind	..	..	..	..
Faridkot	..	..	..	..
Patiala	..	..	..	..
Malerkotla	..	..	..	..
Khairpur	..	..	..	..
TOTAL PUNJAB STATES	..	..	..	..
Rajputana States—				
Mewar	..	..	..	..
Bikaner	..	..	..	..
Jodhpur	..	..	..	..
Tonk	..	..	..	..
Jaipur	..	..	..	..
Jhalawar	..	..	..	..
Shahpura	..	..	..	..
Kishangarh	..	..	..	..
Kotah	..	..	..	..
Bundi	..	..	..	..
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	..	..	..	..
Central India States—				
Indore	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	..	..	..	..
Narsingarh	..	..	..	..
Alipura	..	..	..	..
Jaora	..	..	..	..
Ratlam	..	..	..	..
Dhar	..	..	..	..
Balwanthi	..	..	..	..
Jhabua	..	..	..	..
Dewas, J. B.	..	..	..	..
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	..	..	..	..

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 19th October 1945—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
State	No. OF BALES PRESSED		No. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
BOMBAY STATES—				
Western India States Agency—				
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..
Junagadh	..	..	..	..
Dhrangadhra	..	..	..	..
Morvi	..	..	..	..
Cutch	(a)	186	..	186
Nawanagar	(a)	..	..	259
Wadhwan	..	..	..	..
Gondal	..	..	..	..
Wankaner	..	..	..	..
Porbandar	..	..	..	..
Limbdi	..	..	..	..
Radhanpur	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	..	..	..	..
Manawadar	..	..	..	..
Jasdan	..	..	..	..
Sardargarh	..	..	..	..
Muli	..	..	..	..
Sayla	..	..	..	..
Eastern Kathiawar Agency (Wadhwan Civil Station).	..	..	..	..
Idar	..	..	..	..
Katosan	..	..	..	..
Lakhtar	..	..	..	..
Palitana	..	..	..	..
Maliya	..	..	..	..
Gujarat States Agency—				
Rajpipla	..	..	..	..
Chhota Udepur	..	..	..	..
Cambay	..	..	..	..
Sachin	..	..	..	..
Belasinor	..	..	..	..
Pandu Mewas—				
Vaktapur	..	..	..	..
Gothda	..	..	..	..
Deccan States Agency—				
Kolhapur	..	..	..	120
Janakhandi	(a)	..	..	232
Sangli	..	..	..	..
Mudhol	(a)	..	..	524
Miraj	..	..	..	..
Savanur	(a)	..	..	30
TOTAL BOMBAY STATES	..	186	..	1,351
GRAND TOTAL	1,207	459	6,027	12,427

(a) Statement not yet received.

III.—Statement of Cotton pressed in the Province of Madras for the week ending the 19th October 1945.

1	2	3	4	5
Variety of Cotton	No. OF BALES PRESSED		No. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st February 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Tinnevelly	257	421	(a) 46,140	54,572
Salerno	..	167	..	7,836
Cambodias	746	2,001	(b) 70,481	100,974
Northerns and Westerns	1,385	2,123	162,347	60,511
Cocanadas	..	170	9,725	10,526
TOTAL	2,388	4,882	288,693	234,219

(a) Includes 70 bales not reported before.

(b) " 120 " " " "

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS FOR CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES* FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1945.

(Issued by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, India, under the Sugar Production Rules, 1935.)

CONSOLIDATED FORTNIGHTLY STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS (For Central Sugar Factories)

For the Fortnight ending the 15th September 1945.

On the basis of returns received from factories under the Sugar Production Rules, 1935, the following statements have been compiled, showing the production and stocks of sugar by groups:—

GROUPING OF FACTORIES.

Group Symbol.	Estimated No. of Factories operating in the Group.		No. of Factories in the Group from which returns have been received.		Territories covered.
	Current Season.	Corresponding Fortnight Previous Season.	Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight Previous Season.	
A	4	5	4	3	Kashmir, N.-W.F.P., Punjab and Sind; Kashmir.—Jammu, N.-W.F.P.—Mardan, Punjab.—Lahore, Shalpur, Gujranwala, Ambala and Jullundur, Sind.—Nawabshah. (Including Indian States.) West United Provinces.—Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Dijnor, Meerut, Nainital, Rampur, Etah and Moradabad. (Including Indian States.) Central United Provinces.—Bereilly, Pilibhit, Kheri, Shahjahanpur, Sitapora, Hardoi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Gonda and Allahabad. (Including Indian States.) Eastern United Provinces.—Barabanki, Bahraich, Jaunpur, Basti and Gorakhpur. (Including Indian States.) Bihar.—North Bihar.—Champaran, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea. South Bihar.—Bhagalpur, Shahabad, Patna and Gaya. (Including Indian States.) Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Orissa and Assam (including States) and Central India States.
B	24	24	21	22	
C	16	18	13	16	
D	29	30	27	28	
E	29	31	27	30	
F	38	43	33	28	
TOTAL	140	151	125	127	

NOTE.—The percentage cane crushing capacity of these 125 factories is estimated at 90 as against 91 for the 127 factories during the corresponding fortnight of the previous season.

* These statements relate to Central Sugar Factories only and not to all sugar factories. For the definition of "Central Sugar Factory" and "Sugar Factory" please see Rule 2 of the Sugar Production Rules, 1935. For complete figures of sugar production, please see the "Monthly Statistics of Production of Certain Selected Industries of India".

† Based on returns for the Final Forecast of the Production of Sugar directly from Cane during 1944-45.

‡ Based on returns for the Final Forecast of the Production of Sugar directly from Cane during 1943-44.

Consolidated Fortnightly Statement of Sugar Production and Stocks (by Groups) for the Fortnight ending the 15th September 1945.

REPORT No. XXI (SEASON 1944-45).

A.—Stocks.

Group Symbol.	Opening Stock.		Closing Stock.	
	Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.	Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A	92,847	187,732	77,835	158,689
B	977,183	2,871,813	843,127	2,543,062
C	1,096,193	2,524,623	786,597	2,200,793
D	715,685	2,333,406	432,985	2,037,033
E	1,329,665	1,052,539	1,074,235	1,801,698
F	1,097,435	1,136,432	918,503	1,250,639
TOTAL	5,219,008	11,806,545	4,213,282	10,050,844

B.—Production.

Group Symbol.	Production during the Fortnight (Current Year).						Total Production.	
	Crystal.			Crushed.			Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.
	No. I.	No. II.	No. III.	No. I.	No. II.	No. III.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	11,693	..	..	..	..	11,693	..

C.—Despatches.

Group Symbol.		Despatches.			Total for Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.
		During the Current Fortnight.			
		Crystal.	Crushed.	Total.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A	.	15,012	..	15,012	20,043
U	.	134,056	..	134,056	329,731
C	.	219,596	..	219,596	323,830
D	.	232,539	171	232,700	236,333
E	.	255,020	410	255,430	150,931
F	.	160,625	..	160,625	188,793
TOTAL		1,016,888	581	1,017,469	1,255,701

COTTON (RAW)—contd.**(b) Exports**—contd.

(ii) From 1st September, 1944, to 30th June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1943-44:—

(In thousands of bales *.)
1944-45. 1943-44.

Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta	4	7
„ Bombay	37	49
„ Karachi	233	234
„ Madras	2	..
„ Tuticorin	..	..

(iii) During the three months ending July, 1945 (from all British Indian ports):—

(In thousands of bales *.)

	May, 1945.	June, 1945.	July, 1945.	Sept., 1944 to July, 1945.
United Kingdom	49	1	34	179
U. S. A.	13	11	25	102
Australia	..	4	..	18
Other Countries	18	11	10	48
TOTAL, 1945	80	27	69	347
„ 1944	29	34	52	331
„ 1943	44	33	6	156

(c) Market Quotations—

†Bombay, 19th October—

Indian Cotton Contract, per candy of 784 lbs. . . Rs. 411 (Jan. '46).

Production.—The total production of cotton for 1944-45 is estimated at 3,543,000 bales (400 lbs. each), as compared with 3,259,000 bales, the final estimate of 1943-44.**COTTON PIECEGOODS**—**(a) Despatches by rail**—

(i) During week ending 22nd September, 1945:—

	Foreign. Tons.	Indian. Tons.	TOTAL. Tons.
Calcutta	..	188	188
Bombay	..	1,491	1,491
Karachi	..	79	79
Madras	..	227	227

(ii) From 1st January to 30th June, 1945:—

	Foreign. Tons.	Indian. Tons.	TOTAL. Tons.
Calcutta	..	3,128	3,428
Bombay	80	42,516	42,596
Karachi	..	1,938	1,938
Madras	1	6,079	6,080

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

COTTON PIECEGOODS—contd.**(b) Imports by sea**—

(i) During week ending 22nd September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of yards.)

	GREY.	WHITE.	OTHER KINDS.
	1945. 1944.	1945. 1944.	1945. 1944.
Into British India—			
Calcutta	..	..	3
Bombay	..	..	78
Karachi	..	..	19
Madras	..	23	..

(c) Market Quotations—

*Bombay, 19th October—

Grey unbleached—

	Rs. A. P.
(1) Longcloth (Standard Quality) 37"×37½ yds. of 9 lbs. . . per lb.	..
(2) Domestics 35"×40 yds. of 12 lbs. . .	..
(3) Chadars 50"×6 yds. of 2½ lbs. . .	..
(4) Dhories (up to ¼" nakhi border) 32"×9 yds. of 1½ lbs. . .	1 S 3
(5) Dhories (Calcutta, ¼" P.B.) 44"×10 yds. of 1½ lbs. . .	..

†Manchester, 17th August—

Price Index of cloth . . . 228
(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)**COTTON TWIST AND YARN**—**(a) Despatches by rail**—

(i) During week ending 22nd September, 1945:—

	Foreign. Cwts.	Indian. Cwts.	TOTAL. Cwts.
Calcutta	..	963	963
Bombay	..	4,907	4,907
Karachi	..	107	107
Madras	..	940	940

(ii) From 1st January to 30th June, 1945:—

	Foreign. Cwts.	Indian. Cwts.	TOTAL. Cwts.
Calcutta	1,560	25,115	26,675
Bombay	977	147,129	148,106
Karachi	..	5,263	5,263
Madras	200	43,940	44,140

(b) Imports by sea—

(i) During week ending 22nd September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of lbs)

	1945.	1944.
Into—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Madras	..	..

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.
† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.**COTTON TWIST AND YARN**—contd.**(a) Market Quotations**—

*Bombay, 19th October—

	Rs. A. P.
(1) Yarn, No. 10½s, per lb.	0 12 10
(2) Yarn, No. 20s, „	1 1 0

†Manchester, 17th August—

Price index of American yarn	219
„ „ „ Egyptian „	202
(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)	

(d) Exports (Indian-made)—

(i) During week ending 22nd September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of lbs.)
1945. 1944.

Exports by sea from—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	79	710
Madras	..	..

HIDES AND SKINS (RAW)—**Market Quotations**—**Cow Hides**—

†Calcutta, 26th October—

(1) Agras (North-Western)	Rs. .. to Rs. ..	} per 20 lbs.
(2) Darbhanga	Rs. .. „ Rs. ..	
(3) Patnas	Rs. .. „ Rs. ..	
(4) Salted cows, Daccas	Rs. 16-0 „ Rs. 17-0	

Buffalo Hides—

†Calcutta, 26th October—

(1) Arsenic, Framed	Rs. .. to Rs. ..	} per 20 lbs.
(2) „ Commons	Rs. 15-0 „ Rs. 16-0	

Goat Skins—

†Calcutta, 26th October—

(1) Good Quality per 100 pieces	Rs. 170 to Rs. 190
(2) Ordinary Quality „ 100 „	Rs. 125 „ Rs. 140

HIDES AND SKINS (TANNED)—**Market Quotations**—

‡Madras, 25th October—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tanned—		
(1) Cow hides, per lb.	1 10 0	to 1 14 0
(2) Buff hides „	..	..
(3) Sheep skins „	3 2 0	„ 4 0 0
(4) Goat skins „	2 12 0	„ 3 4 0

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.

† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

‡ Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

§ Quotations supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras, and represent the lowest and highest values for average "all round parcels" of bark tanned hides and skins of each category sold in the open market inclusive of all grades and selections.

IRON AND STEEL—**Market Quotations**—

*Calcutta, 26th October—

Pig Iron—

Foundry No. 1 per ton F.O.R. Calcutta	Rs. 104
„ No. 2 „ „ „	Rs. 102
„ No. 3 „ „ „	Rs. 100
„ No. 4 „ „ „	Rs. 98

†London, 14th & 28th August—

Pig, Cleveland No. 3, per ton	£7 3s. 0d.
Steel, rails, heavy „ „	£14 10s. 6d.

JUTE (RAW)—**(a) Arrivals**—

(i) During week ending 22nd September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of bales†.)
1945. 1944.

Arrivals into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	77	71
Arrivals into mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer	100	58
TOTAL	177	129

(ii) From 1st July, 1944, to 30th June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1943-44:—

(In thousands of bales†.)

	1944-45.	1943-44.
Into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	2,839	2,648
Into the mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer	3,578	2,884
TOTAL	6,417	5,532

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 22nd September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of bales†.)

	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	14	..

(ii) From 1st July, 1944, to 30th June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1943-44:—

(In thousands of bales†.)
1944-45. 1943-44.

Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	948	974

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† The Economist.

‡ Bale=400 lbs.

§ By Calcutta is meant the Calcutta Trade Block consisting of the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks.

|| Imports into mills by boat and cart are not recorded.

JUTE (RAW)—contd.**(b) Exports—contd.**

(iii) During the three months ending July, 1945 (from all British Indian ports):—

(In thousands of bales.*)

	May, 1945.	June, 1945.	July, 1945.	July, 1944 to June, 1945.
United Kingdom	28	27	12	572
United States of America	15	17	11	165
Brazil	..	18	16	87
Australia	..	1	..	14
Other Countries	44	62	61	232
TOTAL, 1945	87	125	100	1,050
" 1944	54	54	83	953
" 1943	70	66	75	1,317

(c) Market Quotations—**† Calcutta, 26th October—**

- (1) European Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0
- (2) Indian Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0

Calcutta, 30th October—

- (1) First, per bale (400 lbs.) { Rs. 76-0 †
Rs. 79-0 §
- (2) Lightnings " " { Rs. 71-0 †
Rs. 74-0 §

London, 25th October—

Daisce C. & F., per ton £39 5s. 0d.

Production.—The total outturn of jute in season 1945 is now estimated at 7,166,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 6,203,000 bales in 1944 (including imports from Nepal).**JUTE BAGS—****(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 22nd September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	902	2,207
Hessian	873	..

(ii) From 1st January to 30th June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	122,918	104,417
Hessian	34,004	59,859

(b) Market Quotations—**† Calcutta, 26th October—**

B. Twills 2½ lbs. 44×26½", 8×8", per 100 bags Rs. 64-0 (Ready).

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Exports.

§ Mills.

JUTE CLOTH—**(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 22nd September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	569	..
Hessian	3,519	866

(ii) From 1st January to 30th June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	10,759	7,078
Hessian	609,200	730,802

(b) Market Quotations—*** Calcutta, 26th October—**

Rs. A. P.

- (1) Hessian cloth, 8 oz., 40" 9×10, per 100 yds. 21 14 0 (Ready).
- (2) Hessian cloth, 10½ oz., 40" 11×12, per 100 yds. 20 0 0 (Ready).

OILCAKES—**GROUNDNUT CAKE—****Market Quotations—****Calcutta, 29th October—**

Groundnut Cake, per md. Rs. 5-4

OILSEEDS—**CASTOR SEED—****Market Quotations—****† Bombay, 19th October—**

Small Hyderabad quality F. A., per cwt. Rs. 15-7†

London, 25th October—Castorseed (Bombay), per ton £. s. d.
32 15 0**COCONUTS—****Market Quotations—****§ Cochin, 13th & 20th October—**

Coconuts, per 1,000 Rs. 100

COPRA—**Market Quotations—****§ Cochin—****13th October—**

Fair average quality, per candy of 654 lbs. Rs. 218 0

20th October—

Fair average quality, per candy of 654 lbs. Rs. 232-0

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Nominal.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

§ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.

DILSEEDS—contd.**COTTON SEED—****(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 22nd September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
From Bombay to Foreign Ports	..	..

(b) Market Quotations—*** Bombay, 30th September—**

Cotton seed, per Indian Md. Rs. 5-10-7

GINGELLY (SESAMUM) SEED—**Market Quotations—****† Bombay, 30th August—**

- (1) White, Bold, 85%, per cwt. Rs. 35-0
- (2) Mixed, 50%, per cwt. Rs. ..

GROUNDNUTS—**Market Quotations—****† Madras, 25th October—**

Rs. A. P.

Machine-decorticated, per candy of 500 lbs. 71 1 0

† Bombay, 19th October—

Bombay, Bold, per cwt. Rs. 16-2 (n).

London, 25th October—

£ s. d.

Groundnuts (Indian) West Coast, per ton 34 5 0

LINSEED—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 22nd September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	1,328	434
Bombay, by rail and sea	438	2,332
Karachi, by rail and river	..	..
Vizagapatam, by rail	27,326	..

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 22nd September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Karachi	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..

* Price-Current Return furnished fortnightly by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

‡ Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.

(n) Nominal.

OILSEEDS—contd.**LINSEED—contd.****(c) Market Quotations—**

* Bombay, 19th October—

- (1) Bold, per cwt. Rs. 18-2 (n).
- (2) Small seed, per cwt. " 18-0 (n).

† Calcutta, 26th October—

Small grain, 5% refraction (with new single bage), per Ind. md. Rs. 13-0 (Ready).

London, 25th October—

£ s. d.

Linseed, Bombay, per ton 35 15 0

RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 22nd September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	551	2,160
Bombay, by rail and sea	50	21
Karachi, by rail and river	282	511

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 22nd September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Karachi	..	975

(c) Market Quotations—**† Karachi, 24th October—**

Per candy (including bage) of 8 mds., i.e. 656 lbs. approximately.

- (1) Toria, 9% admixture Rs. A.
116 0
- (2) Toria, 3% admixture

*** Bombay, 29th June—**

- (1) Brown, Cawnpore, per cwt. Rs. 18-0 (n).
- (2) Yellow, " " " 23-0 (n).

London, 25th October—

£ s. d.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton 38 10 0

* Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

(n) Nominal.

OILS (VEGETABLE)—**CASTOR OIL—****Market Quotations—*** *Calcutta, 26th October—*

	Per maund f.o.b.	Rs. A. P.
(1) No. 1 Fine Pale		47 0 0
(2) Liverpool, good seconds		46 8 0
(3) " " thirds		45 8 0

† *Madras, 25th October—*

Castor Oil, per candy of 500 lbs.	Rs. 171
-----------------------------------	---------

COCONUT OIL—**Market Quotations—**† *Cochin—*

13th October—

Coconut oil—Fair average quality, per candy (654 lbs.).	Rs. 330-0 Ready.
	Rs. 328-0 One month.

20th October—

Coconut oil—Fair average quality, per candy (654 lbs.).	Rs. 338-4 Ready.
	Rs. 331-8 One month.

GROUNDNUT OIL—**Market Quotations—**§ *Madras, 20th & 27th October—*

Groundnut oil, per candy of 500 lbs.	Rs. 165 Ready.
--------------------------------------	----------------

OILS (MINERAL)—**KEROSENE OIL—****Market Quotations—*** *Calcutta, 26th October—*

Kerosene (Superior), per tin of 4 gallons	Rs. A. P.
	1 11 9
Kerosene (Inferior) " " "	1 14 5
	1 5 0
	1 8 0

PETROL—**Market Quotations—*** *Calcutta, 26th October—*

Petrol, per Imperial gallon	Rs. A. P.
	2 0 0 ** ex-pump.

RICE (not in husk)—

(a) (i) During week ending 22nd September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into—			
Calcutta by rail, river and sea		487	5,819

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.
 † Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.
 ‡ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.
 § Supplied by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.
 || Ex-godown.
 ¶ When delivered at dealers' premises.
 ** Inclusive of Provincial Sales Tax.

RICE (not in husk)—contd.

During week ending 22nd September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to foreign countries from—			
Calcutta		..	..
Chittagong		..	..
Bombay		..	..
Karachi		..	..
Madras		..	..

(ii) From 1st January to 30th June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into—			
Calcutta by rail, river and sea		211,666	168,611
From 1st January to 30th June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—			

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to foreign countries—			
From Calcutta		15,147	28

(b) Market Quotations—* *Calcutta, 26th October—*

(1) Seeta, No. 1 per B. maund	..†
(2) Ballam, No. 1 per B. maund	..†
(3) Kalma, No. 1 (mill cleaned) per B. maund	..†

SHELLAC—**Market Quotations—*** *Calcutta, 26th October—*

T. N. per B. maund	Rs. 71
--------------------	--------

London, 25th October—

T. N. Orange, per cwt.	£ 2 d. 9 17 8
------------------------	------------------

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—**(a) Despatches—**

During week ending 22nd September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	Refined and unrefined.	(In cwt.)
	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta by rail, river and sea	734	452
" Bombay by rail	328	265
" Karachi " "	..	14

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Being a rationed article, no quotations are available. With effect from the 3rd September 1945, Rice is being supplied by the Government at the following rates :—

	Price ex-Govt. godowns, per maund (including bags) payable by retailers to Govt.
'A' grade Rice	Rs. 23-12-0
'B' grade Rice	Rs. 13-12-0
'C' grade Rice	Rs. 8-12-0

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—contd.**(b) Imports by sea—**

During week ending 22nd September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	Java.	Refined. (In cwt.)	Mauritius.	Other Europe.	Countries.	TOTAL.
Imports into—						
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, 1945	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1944	..	..	..	..	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—* *Cawnpore, 13th October—*

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Indian Factory Made—		
First Crystal, per md., ex-factory	16 1 6 to 16 12 6	14 11 6 to 15 6 0
Balrampur, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 8 0	15 1 0
Basti, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 6 0	14 15 0
Marhowrah, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 12 6	15 5 6
Pilibhit, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 5 0	14 14 0
Rosa, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 7 6	15 0 6

(d) Stocks*—

	(In bags, 10 bags=1 ton.)
† Calcutta (28th July '45)	26,230 (29th July '44) 29,318
Bombay (18th " ")	80,300 (18th " ") 63,000
Karachi (26th " ")	10,486 (22nd June ") 40,180
Madras (28th " ")	39,273 (29th July ") 8,834

SUGAR, RAW (GUR)—

* Prices (per maund) during week ending—

	13th October	20th October
	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Refining—		
(1) Siswa Bazar	..	..
(2) Nellikuppam	..	..

Eating—

	11 11	8 13	11 11	8 13
(3) Madras	12 0	13 13	12 0	16 0
(4) Ahmednagar	..	13 0	14 12	13 8
(5) Lyallpur	11 12	7 13	11 8	8 3
(6) Muzaffarnagar	..	..	..	8 0
(7) Meerut	..	6 8	9 0	..
(8) Bhagalpur (second quality)	20 0	30 0	18 0	28 0
(9) Dacca (best quality)	..	..	..	..

* Supplied by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore.

† Kidderpore Docks only.

TEA—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 22nd September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta by rail, river and sea		15,860	11,644

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 22nd September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—			
From Calcutta		428	2,103
" Chittagong		..	..

(ii) During the three months ending July, 1945 (from all British Indian ports)* :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)			
	May, 1945.	June, 1945.	July, 1945.	July, 1944 to June, 1945.
United Kingdom .	5,270	11,696	18,564	244,806
Iraq . . .	24	..	..	3,525
Iran . . .	137	1	..	10,917
Canada . . .	..	1,061	2,132	36,261
United States of America . . .	..	1,718	3,108	45,841
Australia . . .	553	1,208	..	14,114
Other Countries .	396	247	454	20,657
TOTAL, 1945 .	6,380	15,941	21,288	375,221
" 1944 .	27,548	12,957	33,412	382,864
" 1943 .	25,140	33,311	16,393	380,220

(c) Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 23rd & 24th October—

	Rs. A. P.
† Sale Average—	
For tea sold for consumption in India, per lb.	0 11 11

WHEAT—**(a) Imports and Exports—**

(i) During week ending 22nd September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
		Indian†.	Foreign.
Imports into—			
Calcutta		4,201	18,107
Bombay		1,255	..
Karachi		237	3,826

* Relating to tea, black.

† See also page 214.

‡ In the case of Calcutta and Karachi, the figures present the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay, by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

WHEAT—contd.

(a) Imports and Exports—contd.

During week ending 22nd September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—			
Calcutta	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..

During week ending 22nd September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—			
From Karachi	..	..	35

(ii) From 1st April to 30th June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Imports into—			
Calcutta	..	782	71,907
Bombay	..	1,152	..
Karachi	..	66,695	..

From 1st April to 30th June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—			
Calcutta	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..

From 1st April to 30th June, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—			
From Karachi	..	7,407	28,501

(b) Market Quotations—

† *Bombay*, 30th September—

Wheat, per Ind. Md. Rs. 11-8

Karachi, 26th October—

Punjab White, 5 per cent barley, 3 per cent dirt, 30 per cent red (per candy of 8 mds., i.e., 656 lbs. approximately) ‡

* In the case of Calcutta and Karachi the figures represent the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

† Prices Current Return furnished fortnightly by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

‡ Being a rationed article, no wholesale quotations at Karachi are available, the retail price being Rs. 4 per seer or Rs. 10 per maund.

WHEAT—concl.

(b) Market Quotations—contd.

Lyallpur—

White wheat (1½ per cent dirt, 2 per cent barley), per md., f.o.r. Lyallpur 19th Oct. 26th Oct.
Rs. 9-3-6 Rs. 9-7-6

Production.—The total production of wheat for 1944-45 is estimated at 10,458,000 tons, as against 9,741,000 tons in 1943-44.

WOOL (RAW)—

Market Quotations—

* *Karachi*, 24th October—

Kandhar (cleaned) Indian quality Rs. 82
Per md. (82 lbs.)

FREIGHTS.

† *Calcutta*, 26th October—

	Jute (50 c. ft.) Plus 15%	Linseed (20 cwt.) Surcharge.
London \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)
Liverpool \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)
Dundee \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)
Glasgow \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)

‡ *Bombay*, 19th October—

	s.	d.
Cotton (40 c. ft.)—		
United Kingdom ports	102	0
Antwerp	..	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..	..
Trieste, Venice	..	..
Seed (16 cwt. and over)—		
Linseed, Rape, etc.—		
United Kingdom ports	92	0
Antwerp	..	..
Marseilles	..	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..	..
Trieste, Venice	..	..
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)—		
Cotton, etc.—		
United Kingdom ports	89	0
Marseilles	..	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..	..
Groundnuts—		
United Kingdom ports	98	0

* Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

§ Less 10% rebate not exceeding 5s. per ton.

(n) Nominal.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS	224	GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUE'S AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—contd.	
NOTES—		Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945 : Fixation of Prices of Grindery	240
Persons or Bodies of Persons Declared to be Enemies for the Purposes of Part XV of the Defence of India Rules : Amendments	226	Paper Control (Economy) Order, 1944 : Amendment	240
Middle East Supply Centre Import and Export Modifications	226	Defence of India Rules : Price of Portland Cement : Amendment	241
BOOKS OF REFERENCE—		Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941 : Amendment	241
Publications received	227	Colliery Control Order, 1944 : Amendment to Supply Department Notification, dated 14th July 1944	241
TRADE ENQUIRIES	227	Hides Movement (by Rail) Control Order, 1944, Cancelled	241
MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL	227	Ghee Grading and Marking Rules, 1938 : Draft Amendments	241
WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON	228	Bulsar-Dharampur Railway Survey Sanctioned	241
MONTHLY REPORT OF THE INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER, LONDON, MAY AND JUNE 1945	228	Bahadurabad-Goalpara, Goalpara-Pandu, and Gouripore-Mymensingh-Mahendraganj Railway Surveys Sanctioned	242
REPORT ON THE PROSPECTS OF POST-WAR TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES	229	Summary of Earnings for the Month of September 1945 and Working Expenses for the Month of August 1945 of Class I Railways—Budget Lines	242
GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUE'S AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—		Tonnage Lifted on Class I Railways	242
Import Trade Control : Import of Sulphur from the United States of America	236	Wagon Loadings	242
Import Trade Control : Revalidation of Import Licences	236		
Private Trade with Holland and Greece	236	TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS—	
Enemy (Shipping Claims) Order, 1941, Cancelled	236	British India : Import Trade Control—Re-distribution of Import Licensing Powers : Delegation of Powers	243
Cargoes and Claims (Information) Order, 1940, Cancelled	236	United Kingdom : Import Duties Resumed	243
War Risks (Factories) Insurance Rules, 1942 : Amendment	236	Australia : Restrictions on Imports from Sterling Areas	244
Central Excise Rules, 1944 : Amendments	236	Bolivia : Import Licences	244
Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1943 : Fixation of Prices of Sugars	237	Canada : Customs Tariff	244
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 : Directions regarding Marking of Selling Prices of Certain Specified Articles : Amendment relating to Typewriters	238	Eire :—	
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 : Maximum Retail Selling Price of Certain Specified Typewriters	238	Suspension of Certain Import Quotas	244
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 : Maximum Retail Prices for Certain Specified Types of Radio Tubes and Spare Parts : Corrigendum	238	Importation of Sugar Prohibited	245
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 : Maximum Selling Prices of Canned Jams and Fruits Manufactured by Messrs. India Fruit Co., N.-W. F. P.	238	Ethiopia : Filing of Claims for Damages caused by the Italians	245
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Directions to Manufacturers of Cloth having No Spinning Plant regarding Sale and Delivery, etc. : Amendment	239	Kenya and Uganda : Customs Notice to Importers (No. 14 of 1945) : War Risk Insurance Surcharges	245
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Marking and Stamping of Certain Cloth and Yarn with Prices, etc. : Amendments	239	Mexico : Import Restrictions	245
Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1945 : Directions for Observance by All Manufacturers of Indian Woollen Goods other than Controlled Woollen Goods : Amendments	239	United States of America : Marking of Imports	245
Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1945 : Maximum Retail Selling Prices of Indian Woollen Goods other than Controlled Woollen Goods : Amendments	240	Miscellaneous	245
		WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS	246
		CROP FORECAST—	
		All-India—	
		Groundnut	247
		SUMMARY OF CROP FORECASTS	248
		GENERAL PRELIMINARY REPORT OF KATKI AND KUSMI LAC CROPS, 1945	249
		TENDER NOTICES	250
		COTTON PRESS RETURNS	255

(Continued on page 226.)

For all your TIMBER requirements please always refer to :—

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Telegraphic Address :
"TEAKTIMBER"
Bombay.

MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS.

BANK RATE—

Wednesday evening Reserve Bank of India
3 per cent.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS—

The following Press *communiqué*, dated the 6th November 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta :—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 6th November 1945. The total amount offered was Rs. 3,44,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-9 per cent, were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-14-6 per cent were allotted approximately 52 per cent. The total amount accepted was Rs. 2 crores, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0-5-9 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 13th November 1945 at Bombay up to 11 a.m. (Standard Time) and up to the close of business on Monday, the 12th November 1945, at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 16th November 1945, or on Thursday, the 15th November 1945, where Friday is a holiday and Saturday, the 17th November 1945, where Thursday and Friday are holidays. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 2nd November 1945, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,07,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

SECURITY PRICES—

Calcutta, 7th November—

Government Paper (3½ per cent) Rs. 103-2-0

London, 5th November—

British Conversion (3½ per cent) 106½
British War Loan (3½ per cent) 103½

EXCHANGE—

6th November—

Selling. Buying.
Telegraphic Transfer 1s. 5½d. 1s. 6½d.
On New York D/D \$100= Rs. 332½ Rs. 329½
London/New York \$4-02½

BULLION MARKET—

Gold—

Bombay, 6th November—

Gold (-999 fineness), per tola, spot Rs. 78-15; forward Rs. 78-13.

London, 1st November—

Gold, per fine oz. £8-12-3

BULLION MARKET—contd.

Silver—

Bombay—

6th November—

Silver (-999 fineness), per 100 tolas, spot Rs. 132-10; forward Rs. 132-6.

6th November—

Silver, Country, ready, per 100 tolas Rs. 129-10

London, 1st November—

Silver, spot, per fine oz. 44d.

New York, 1st November—

Bar Silver, ready, per oz. 70½ cents.

STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS AS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 25TH OCTOBER 1945—

The following Press *communiqué*, dated the 3rd November 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta :—

	Rs.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	658,40,68,000
2. Time Liabilities in India	264,88,93,000
3. Cash in India—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	32,09,91,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,62,88,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	72,95,000
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	111,70,67,000
5. Advances in India	247,99,07,000
6. Bills Discounted in India	13,46,41,000

Comparative Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

	26-10-45.	19-10-45.	27-10-44.	1-9-39.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	658,40,68	658,10,74	603,67,71	134,36,49
2. Time Liabilities in India	264,88,93	262,36,29	196,27,54	102,24,34
3. Total Cash in India	35,45,74	35,92,40	27,48,28	6,69,93
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	111,70,67	111,62,73	104,34,46	25,17,19
5. Advances in India	247,99,07	249,93,02	195,93,50	101,52,16
6. Bills discounted in India	13,46,41	13,39,40	10,22,66	3,57,29

MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS—contd.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 26th October 1945.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital Paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	13,64,57,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	32,03,000
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin	2,01,000
(a) Government :—		Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(1) Central Government of India	411,22,56,000	(a) Internal	...
(2) Government of Burma	1,38,54,000	(b) External	...
(3) Other Government Accounts	18,32,21,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	75,000
(b) Banks	110,87,97,000	Balances held abroad*	533,02,24,000
(c) Others	11,47,77,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	...
Bills Payable	2,33,86,000	Other Loans and Advances	...
Other Liabilities	9,38,94,000	Investments	21,70,72,000
		Other Assets	6,29,53,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	575,01,85,000	TOTAL ASSETS	575,01,85,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 26th October 1945.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	13,64,57,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion—		
Notes in circulation	1,156,12,87,000		(a) Held in India	44,41,45,000	
			(b) Held outside India	...	
			Sterling Securities	1,049,32,89,000	
Total Notes issued		1,169,77,44,000	Total of A		1,093,74,34,000
			B.—Rupee Coin		18,18,85,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		57,84,25,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper		...
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,169,77,44,000	TOTAL ASSETS		1,169,77,44,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 93.500 per cent.

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CONTENTS.

(Continued from page 223)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS FOR CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1945	257
RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA	258
PRICES AND TRADE MOVEMENTS—	
Bone Meal	259
Cement	259
Coal	259
Coffee	259
Cotton—	
Raw	259
Piecegoods	260
Twist and Yarn	260
Hides and Skins—	
Raw	261
Tanned	261
Iron and Steel	261
Jute—	
Raw	261
Bags	262
Cloth	262
Oilcakes—	
Groundnut Cake	262
Oilseeds—	
Castor Seed	262
Coconuts	262
Copra	262
Cotton Seed	263
Gingelly (Sesamum) Seed	263
Groundnuts	263
Linseed	263
Rape and Mustard Seed	263
Oils (Vegetable)—	
Castor Oil	264
Coconut Oil	264
Groundnut Oil	264
Oils (Mineral)—	
Kerosene Oil	264
Petrol	264
Rice	264
Shellac	264
Sugar—	
Manufactured	264
Raw (Gir)	265
Tea	265
Wheat	265
Wool (Raw)	266
FREIGHTS	266
GRAPHS SHOWING THE TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1945	267-272
Business Notice	270

NOTES.

PERSONS OR BODIES OF PERSONS DECLARED TO BE ENEMIES FOR THE PURPOSES OF PART XV OF THE DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES: AMENDMENTS—

A list containing the names of some more enemy firms in neutral countries has been published by the Government of India in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 5th November 1945. It is unlawful to have dealings of any kind with those firms. Copies of the list referred to can be had from the Manager of Publications, Delhi.

MIDDLE EAST SUPPLY CENTRE IMPORT AND EXPORT MODIFICATIONS—

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 28th July 1945 :—

M.E.S.C. Export Modifications.—The *Board of Trade Journal* of January 13 and 20, February 3, April 14, May 19 and 26, and June 23 of this year gave particulars of modifications in import procedure in the Middle East territories. Paragraph 8 of the notice of January 13* gave a list of commodities which will remain subject to M.E.S.C. procedure, and notice of additions to and deletions from that list were contained in the later notices. The following items should now also be deleted from that list :—

Analytical balances.
Electrical or turbine-driven laboratory centrifuges, value from £15.
Vacuum pumps, one micron or higher vacuum.
Silk.
Wool felt.
Leather and manufactures substantially wholly thereof.
Medical microscopes.
Ammonium phosphate.
The following should now be added to the list :—
Footwear and shaped parts of footwear.
Silk bolting cloth.
Leather.
Leather belting.

The item which at present reads "paper, paperboard and manufactures substantially wholly thereof" should now read as follows :—

Paper, paperboard and manufactures substantially wholly thereof, excepting cigarette paper.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 4th August 1945 :—

M.E.S.C. Import Modifications.—Last week's *Journal* state that ammonium phosphate among other goods, would no longer be subject to Middle East Supply Centre procedure. This was incorrect. Ammonium phosphate should therefore remain in the list of goods for which Middle East Supply Centre recommendations are necessary.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 11th August 1945 :—

M.E.S.C. Export Modifications.—The *Board of Trade Journal* of January 13 and 20, February 3, April 14, May 19 and 26, June 2 and July 28 of this year gave particulars of modifications in import procedure in the Middle East territories.

Paragraph 8 of the notice of January 13* gave a list of commodities which will remain subject to M.E.S.C. procedure, as

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 20th March 1945, pages 360-61.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

The following trade enquiries have been received by the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, who will welcome replies to be addressed to him direct by any individual or firm interested.

Firms replying to these enquiries should furnish their bank references with their replies.

Replies to enquiries for more than one commodity should specify in which of them the respondent is interested.

INDIAN—

Annato Seed.

(II-74) A correspondent in Cocanada (South India) desires to be put in touch with purchasers of Annato Seed in India.

FOREIGN—

Sporting Requisites.

(II-75) A firm in Stockholm (Sweden) desires to be put in touch with exporters in India of Sporting Goods, such as Tennis and Badminton requisites, Footballs, etc.

MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL.

Indian Market Report.

Calcutta, 5th November—

Quotations for Linseed Oil—

Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Raw)	Rs. 32-8-0
	per md. loose.
Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Boiled)	Rs. 35-8-0
	per md. loose.

Summary of Market Conditions.—The general tone of the linseed market has remained firm during the week and small-scale activity has been reported from day to day for ready goods only. Neither sellers nor buyers have yet shown an interest in forward business owing to restrictions in the producing areas. Quantities that have been reaching this centre in small lots daily have rapidly changed hands at the prevailing rates.

Bombay, 2nd November—

Quotation for Linseed Oil—

Linseed Oil	Rs. 11-10-0
	per quarter.

Estimated Stocks of Linseed—

Calcutta, 7th August	Negligible.
Up-country*, 7th August	28,000 tons.
† Hyderabad, at the end of second fortnight of July	11,080 tons.

* Figure represents the quantity lying in the markets and available for export.
† Supplied by the Director of Statistics, H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions, Hyderabad (Deccan).

notice of additions to and deletions from that list were contained in the later notices. The following items should now be deleted from that list :—

Silk bolting cloth.
Concrete mixers.
Agricultural and horticultural machinery and equipment.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 18th August 1945 :—

M.E.S.C. Export Modifications.—The *Board of Trade Journal* of January 13 and 20, February 3, April 14, May 19 and 26, June 23, July 28, August 4 and 11 of this year, gave particulars of modifications in import procedure in the Middle East territories. Paragraph 8 of the notice of January 13* gave a list of commodities which will remain subject to M.E.S.C. procedure, and notice of additions to and deletions from that list were contained in the later notices. The following item should now be deleted from that list :—

Motor cars.

Maintenance spare parts for motor cars, however, still remain subject to M.E.S.C. procedure.

The following amendment should also be made. For the heading :—

Arms, ammunition, explosives and fuses

should be substituted :—

Arms and ammunition other than primers, percussion caps, rim-fire ammunition, shot cartridges and arms in which these types of ammunition are used.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The following publications have been received and may be seen in the Commercial Library attached to the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

U. K. and Parliamentary Publications—

Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, London.—A Record of Progress relating to Agricultural, Mineral and other Industries, with special reference to the Utilisation of the Raw Materials of the Dominions, India and the Colonies—Vol. XLIII, No. 2 (April-June 1945).

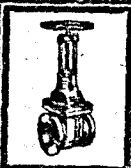
The Empire Cotton Growing Review (Journal of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, London)—Vol. XXII, No. 1 (June 1945)—Abstract Number.

Indian Publications—

Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.—Indian Forest Bulletin No. 124—1944 (Utilization—New Series): Indian Woods for Battery Separators, by M. A. Rehman, M. Sc., and S. M. Ishaq, M. Sc. (price 12 as.); Indian Forest Leaflet No. 78—1945 (Utilization): Bending of Skis, by M. A. Rehman and S. M. Ishaq (price 6 as.); Indian Forest Leaflet No. 79—1945 (Utilization): Laminated Skis, by D. Narayanamurti and V. Ranganathan (price 6 as.).

Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.—Annual Report of the Director, Technological Laboratory, for the year ending 31st May 1945. (Price 6 as.)

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 29th March 1945, pages 360—361.



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WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON.

Crops. Madras, week ending 20th October.—Rainfall very heavy in Vizagapatam and Guntur; heavy in East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Coimbatore, Malabar, South Kanara and Nilgiris; moderate in Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly; fair in Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Chittoor and Trichinopoly; and light in Anantapur. Sowing or transplantation of paddy in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Ramnad and Malabar and of dry crops in East Godavari, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor proceeding. Standing crops generally fair but affected in Circars by cyclone and in Deccan on account of want of water supply. Harvesting of paddy in East Godavari, Chittoor, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara and of sugarcane in Chittoor and Trichinopoly in progress. Outturn reported generally fair to normal but poor in parts of Cuddapah and Tanjore.

Bihar, week ending 29th October.—Rainfall heavy in Purnea, parts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Santal Parganas, Ranchi and Manbhum and light to moderate elsewhere. Condition and prospects of standing crops, on the whole, fair. Preparation of lands for *rabi* crops hampered at places due to recent rain.

Orissa, week ending 29th October.—Rainfall light to moderate at all places. Harvesting of *mal* paddy in Sambalpur district in progress. Standing crops, including paddy, sugarcane, wheat and cotton, generally thriving. Early paddy crop in Cuttack and Sambalpur districts and *rabi* crops in Cuttack district damaged due to last week's excessive rainfall.

Punjab, week ending 29th October.—Except for light rainfall in parts of Ambala, Jullundur and Rawalpindi districts, weather remained dry. Condition and expected yield of standing crops generally average to good except in parts of some districts where crops damaged by excessive rains or floods. Cotton crop, especially American variety, affected by *tela* throughout Lyallpur district.

Bengal, week ending 24th October.—Rainfall heavy in almost all districts which further improved condition of *aman* crops but at the same time had adverse effect on cultivation of *rabi* crops, sowing of which being delayed. *Central Provinces and Berar,* week ending 28th October.—Weather mostly cloudy in first half of week with good showers of rain in Chhattisgarh division and in Chanda, Yeotmal and Mandla districts and light showers elsewhere. In second half of week it became clear and cool. Showers coming after lapse of about a month's dry weather proved very beneficial to standing *khari* crops in general and to late-sown paddy crop in particular. Rain also accelerated *rabi* sowing in progress throughout Province and brought under plough much of *rabi* land which would have otherwise remained fallow. Cotton crop reported slightly damaged in places in Yeotmal taluk. Otherwise standing *khari* crops in good condition. Harvesting of early paddy commenced in Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur districts and continued in rest of Province. Picking of cotton started in places in Chhindwara and Bilaspur districts. Preparation of land for *rabi* still continued in a few districts.

Bombay, week ending 3rd November.—No rain except few local showers in parts of Karnatak. Standing crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of *khari* crops and interculturing of cotton continued. *Rabi* sowing progressing in favoured areas but suspended in places in southern parts due to inadequate rains. Rains immediately required in southern parts of Province.

Cotton. Bombay, 1st November.—Indian Cotton Contract January started at Rs. 383; after touching Rs. 388-8, touched lowest at Rs. 385-8. Rate then rapidly improved to Rs. 393 and finished at Rs. 392-12.

Jute. Calcutta, 3rd November.—Market continues idle. Hessians continued steady at decline with only small business

reported. Heavies also steady. Ready "B. Twills" quoted at Rs. 61-12.

Hides and Skins, Tanned. Madras, 1st November:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cow hides, per lb.	1 10 0 to	1 14 0
Sheep skins, per lb.	3 2 0 to	4 0 0
Goat skins, per lb.	2 12 0 to	3 4 0

Shellac. Calcutta, 2nd November.—T. N. Rs. 71 per B. Maund.

Wheat. Lyallpur, 28th October.—White, Rs. 9-7-6 per maund f.o.r.

Tea. Eighteenth Tea Sale, Calcutta, 30th and 31st October.—1,468 packages Green Tea at average price As. 15-5, 21,875 packages other sorts at average price As. 11-9 and 15,807 packages Dust at average price As. 13-9 sold for consumption in India. There was good general demand. Broken grades and Fannings with stalk or fibre sometimes 3 pies lower but in the main these descriptions very firm to 6 pies dearer, whilst stylish leaf grades frequently advanced 1 anna. Flaky fibrous types received comparatively limited support and declined by 6 to 9 pies. Enquiry for Green Teas general and rates often dearer. Market for Dusts opened very strong with prices 6 to 9 pies dearer. As sale progressed, market strengthened still further and closed with prices 9 pies to 1 anna higher, whilst best sorts often up to 1½ annas dearer.

Reserve Bank Rate unchanged at 3 per cent.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER, LONDON, MAY AND JUNE 1945.

Trade Enquiries.

ENQUIRIES from firms in the United Kingdom were received for the following Indian commodities and suitably dealt with:—

Artware (jewellery, woodwork, brassware, etc.), fertilizers, hide pickers, horns (deer), ilmenite, cashew nut shell liquid (several enquiries for samples for experimental purposes), timber, textiles and haberdashery goods (cotton yarn, cotton piecegoods, cloth, materials for corsets, millinery, silks, woollen piecegoods, felt, hosiery and hosiery goods, bedspreads, etc.), carpets and rugs, mats and matting, rubber tyres and tubes, etc.

Enquiries from firms in India related to export of tomatoes and other canned provisions; various oils, oilseeds and oil cakes; furs, lambskins, tobacco, cigars, silks and numdahs, carpets, seeds, herbs, drugs, canes and rattans, dried fruits, tea, jute, wool, musk, ivory, soap, etc., for the United Kingdom market. Enquiries were also received for the export from India of various produce and manufactures, mainly textiles for several countries in Europe. Indian firms also approached us for the supply from the United Kingdom of machinery for the manufacture of rubber and hosiery goods and a number of visitors from India called at this Office to obtain introductions to firms and manufacturers in this country regarding their requirements of machinery for alcohol, jute, sugar, textiles, plastic hydrogenation, motor and radio industries. Suitable action was taken in each case.

Firms on the Continent wrote for obtaining from India jute yarns and jute goods and raw and waste silks, etc., for Switzerland, minerals and jute goods for France, various foodstuffs, raw materials, tobacco and textiles for Holland and general produce for Finland (on agency basis). Names of suitable Indian firms were forwarded to them.

REPORT ON THE PROSPECTS OF POST-WAR TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES

BY

J. R. K. MODI, Esq.,

Government of India Trade Commissioner for South America, Buenos Aires, Argentine.

ANY survey of prospective post-war trade between India and South American countries finds itself faced by the problem of transport and the feasibility of shipping goods in the most economical manner. This postulates the necessity of securing for each country what may be termed its basic trade, i.e., a trade of such dimensions as to warrant the sending of a ship to its ports, either full or part loaded. So far, the existing shipping lines, basing themselves naturally on the possibilities of freight earnings with the various countries, have limited their service to the main ports of Argentina, Uruguay and Southern Brazil on the east coast, and to those of Chile and Peru on the west. Other countries have received their goods by trans-shipment and in many cases, partly owing to the fact of their being more frequent sailings from, and possibly more favourable business conditions in, the U.K. and U.S.A., have been receiving Indian merchandise by way of re-export from these countries. To arrive, therefore, at conditions favourable to an expanding trade on our part, it would be necessary to look for such commodities as can, by their bulk or volume, be the basis of a direct shipping movement to any particular country, as once such a basic commodity is found, further additions of possibly numerous articles of lesser importance, which by themselves would perhaps never have been able to secure these markets, can be added and the resulting trade built up to important dimensions.

In the past, or rather up to the present, we have depended for our trade with this continent on only one such article of basic trade, i.e., jute and jute products, which has assisted in furthering direct trade in other commodities as well with Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Chile and Peru, and, through the first and fourth named, with the internal countries Paraguay and Bolivia. With other countries where the imports of this commodity have not been sufficiently large as to warrant direct shipment, our trade has been of exiguous proportions, which would go to show that dependence on trans-shipment facilities or on re-export markets in other countries for the development of our trade does not yield the best results. It would appear, however, that there are articles of our export trade which on account of the quantity in which purchases can be effected and shipments made, might either by themselves or in supplement of jute, be articles of such basic trade. Among such articles may be mentioned our cotton, oil-seeds and pig iron, which could help to further open up trade with these countries. Efforts made, therefore, in developing trade in these commodities will, I think, be well repaid in the general expansion of trade which will result.

Owing to apparently parallel production in certain fields and to gradual industrialisation in many countries, it might preclude the possibility of our imports on a large scale; but within these limits there would appear to be prospects of a steady and perhaps a slowly expanding trade in articles either not produced or where production is not adequate to the countries' requirements.

Observation and visits to countries have revealed possibilities for the entry of a number of articles over and above the rather sparse list which have been imported up to the present day. I therefore append hereunder short notes on the more important commodities which are produced in India, the consumption or use of which exists in these countries and for which interest has either been manifested to import from India or which are at present being received from other countries.

This report, as drawn up, is based purely on requirements in these countries and has not concerned itself as to whether India will be in a position to export the commodities listed or whether

price, quality and other factors will permit of trade of any dimensions being effected in several of these commodities. In a number of cases the markets will have to be tested with prices, samples, etc., to gauge their possibilities and to assess the potential extent of their purchases from India.

TEXTILE FIBRES.

Jute.—This commodity, together with its manufactured products, as is well known, has comprised the bulk of our trade to this continent, accounting for over 90 per cent of our exports. Almost all South American countries are consumers either of our fibre or of our manufactures, and some countries, such as Argentina and Chile, import both. Although owing to the war and on account of short supply or non-receipt of supplies from India, the governments of several countries have been making strenuous efforts at either trying to cultivate jute or to utilize fibres available in the country, with varying degrees of success, imports from India are still found necessary and, provided that our products can be imported into these countries in the quantities required and at reasonable prices, they can be considered as assured markets for several years to come. Due consideration, however, must be given to attempts made in all countries to encourage the use of substitutes, and while figures given in each case are generally for over-all requirements in jute or jute goods, a certain proportion will, if the experiments which continue to be made are any success, be supplied in future from national sources. In view of the importance of this commodity in our trade relations with this continent, I append hereunder short notes on each of the major importing countries regarding conditions in which I have some personal knowledge.

Argentina: This country, which is easily our most important buyer in South America, is a consumer of both our raw jute and jute manufactures in quantities quite important for this continent. The fibre is imported almost entirely for making alpargata soles, and hessian cloth in large quantities, mostly 40"×10 oz. and 40"×8½ oz. for bagging cereals. Pre-war average imports of raw jute for the 5-years 1931/38 were 9,442 tons or 52,875 bales, while for the period 1939/42, i.e., up to the last year in which jute exports from India were permitted to the Argentine, an average of 64,533 bales was received. That the country can well absorb this increased quantity recently imported, is shown by the fact that there has been very little carry-over in the last 2-years in the hands of consumers, who with the depletion of their jute stocks, have been using an increasing proportion of other fibres, while their actual manufacturing output has increased by about 25 per cent. Normal requirements may, therefore, be taken at the higher figure.

In the past the bulk of imports of raw jute were in the form of cuttings, both for the sake of cheapness and because the machinery installed was suited to use it. Latterly, however, owing to non-receipt of the usual supplies, consumers have taken to using long fibre and it may be that they may continue to use this.

The bulk of jute goods imports, as stated above, has been hessian cloth, mainly in the specifications 40"×10 oz. and 40"×8½ oz., for bagging cereals, other sizes being 9½, 9 and 8 oz., also light hessians of from 4 to 6 oz. for frigorifico use. A certain quantity of sacking twill cloth, mainly of 27"×16 oz. for packing quebracho extract, has also been imported. The annual requirements of the country of hessian cloth have been estimated at about 140,000

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SIR P. MEHTA ROAD FORT BOMBAY

R. 1904 W. 10-4-46.

bales of all qualities but it may perhaps be of interest to mention that a recent calculation of the total potential bag requirements of the country for all purposes, effected by official circles, based on the average of crop production over the past fifteen years, works out to a total of 356 million bags, according to the following table :—

	Bags.
Linseed	26,000,000
Wheat	98,000,000
Oats	14,000,000
Barley	9,000,000
Potatoes	16,000,000
Maize	132,000,000
Sunflower	8,000,000
Rice	1,000,000
Peanut	2,000,000
Quebracho	4,000,000
Sugar	6,000,000
Wheat sub-products	14,000,000
Flour	20,000,000
Peas	1,000,000
Sweet potatoes	5,000,000
	356,000,000

or 236,000 bales at an average of 1,530 bags per bale if hessians were used. This quantity, of course, has never been imported into the country in any single year and would appear to be of no more than academic interest in so far as the figures are arrived at by dividing the crop output by the number of kilos of the product contained in each bag. Also, no allowance has been made for the fact that the bags are generally used twice, and in the last few years several times over. I merely mention this calculation made, as I understand it is being submitted by the authorities to the U.S. Government as an indication of the requirements of the country in an effort to obtain a larger allocation on the existing quota.

Other jute manufactures which have found a place on the country's import list are jute yarn, twine, buckram for interlining, and bags.

Brazil: This country is exclusively an importer of our raw jute, of which the imports for the last 10-years have been as follows :—

Year.	Metric Tons.
1935	17,101
1936	19,242
1937	24,044
1938	19,451
1939	23,059
1940	22,573
1941	17,042
1942	11,490
1943	16,489
1944	12,274

In the last few years, faced with the cutting off of supplies from India and also with the desire to foster the use of national fibres, such as Brazilian jute (the cultivation of which is being actively encouraged), caroa, guaxima, carapicho, etc., the local factories have been compelled to use an increasing percentage of national fibres. Last year this percentage of use officially laid down was 60 per cent but I am informed that owing to lack of production, this proportion could not be maintained and it was expected that this year (1945) the proportion of national fibres to be insisted on would not be more than 50 per cent. While it is stated to be a point of national economy to stimulate the product of the country to the ultimate exclusion of Indian jute, the opinion held in trade circles is that if the latter should be made

available in sufficient quantities at reasonable prices, it will continue to be used. Consumption figures of all fibres for the years 1942-43, the most recent figures available, are as follows :—

	Metric Tons.	
	1943.	1942.
Brazilian jute	1,658	3,248
Various Malva fibres (carapicho, guaxima, etc.)	6,816	9,907
Papoula de San Francisco	1,097	
Caroa	4,996	5,658
Fibre of pineapple plant (abacaxi)		8
Other fibres	660	
Indian jute	15,411	10,288
TOTAL	30,638	28,809

As imports for that year (1943) are shown at 16,489 tons, there should have been a fair balance in hand at the commencement of 1944. It is reported that in 1944 about 4,800 tons of Brazilian jute were exported from the Amazon Valley to the mills in the South.

Manufactured Goods.—While there appears to be no prohibition on the import of manufactured goods into the country, the industry receives substantial protection by a minimum customs tariff of Crs. 3-40 per kilo net, which is equivalent to over Rs. 13 per hundred yards for 40"×8 oz. and nearly Rs. 18 per hundred yards on 40"×10 oz.

Chile: Chile is an importer of raw jute, hessian cloth and sacks. The first mentioned is to feed the larger of the two mills (90 looms) in the country (the other uses, I was informed, local hemp), which are making cloth and bags.

Hessian cloth is used for a variety of purposes, but mainly for wrapping; while the sacks are used for packing grain, nitrate, salt and other mineral products. Imports of each of the above for the years 1939-1943 have been as follows :—

	Metric Tons.				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Fibre	2,994	3,593	4,590	2,824	1,195
Cloth	375	647	549	624	334
Bags	3,706	2,354	5,760	6,339	1,631

The consumptive capacity of the jute mill is stated to be about 2,000 tons per annum, and the capacity of the country for jute bags is assessed at around 8 million annually, out of which 3 million, it is stated, can be produced by the local factories. The qualities mainly in demand are L Twills and B Twills in special sizes, E bags, Hy Cees and Ore Pockets.

The nitrate industry could be a large potential user of our jute bags, although in recent years, owing to the difficulty of receiving bags, shipment in bulk has been increasingly resorted to. In many cases the Nitrate & Iodine Corporation, the organization set up by the Chilean Government for the sale of its nitrates, buy their bags for delivery to the country of destination of their nitrates, where it is bagged. If bags could be made available easily, the procedure might possibly revert to the old method of bagging in Chile and the relative exports from India would thus figure as for this country. What is being used now is the ordinary

unlined jute bag, but formerly paper-lined bags were said to be exclusively used, with a view to saving leakage and preserving the contents.

The requirements of hessian cloth cannot be stated with any accuracy but may be presumed to be about the average of previous imports or perhaps a little higher.

As a measure to assist the national enterprises, which are thereby enabled to sell their products at more than 25 per cent above prices at which it is possible to land Indian manufactures, for some time now importers of bags have been compelled by Government decree to purchase a certain proportion of locally-made sacks, varying from 16 to 25 per cent of their imports of Indian bags, at prices well above the imported article.

Peru: This country has been a consistent buyer of our jute bags, of which the largest proportion is for bagging sugar which is one of the largest industries in the country and one of its important export items. As the total sugar production of Peru is around 400,000 tons, which is all transported in bags, the requirements for this industry alone would be over 5 million bags. The qualities generally in use are B Twills for sugar (the largest producers would prefer A Twills if available) and guano, L Twills for rice, and D.W. Flour for the larger grains, such as maize, barley, etc. A certain quantity of hessian cloth is also used for baling cotton (8 oz.), wool (9 oz.) and alpaca (10½ oz.).

The figures of imports in recent years are as follows :—

	Kilogrammes.			
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Yarn :				
India	236,401	377,383	241,563	412,716
	154,986	298,946	142,248	260,873
Cloth :				
India	727,599	1,082,782	591,383	783,013
	669,783	961,124	551,307	766,784
Sacks :				
India	10,174,065	9,732,492	7,734,058	13,100,515
U.S.A.	9,311,926	9,008,115	7,109,138	11,741,142
U.K.	562,415	438,803	443,214	123,275
Chile	153,582	205,406	20,291	39,206
Japan	..	..	..	1,002,710
	..	..	..	124,222

There have been no imports of raw jute but last year a small mill of about 42 looms of second-hand machinery was being installed and this factory, although put up with the intention of using tow of flax which is produced in the country, would perhaps be a buyer of our fibre up to the extent of its requirements.

Colombia: This country is at present a small importer of our hessian cloth, which is used mainly for wrapping purposes. It is also a large user of bags for the country's produce, for which formerly jute was used but now is being employed "fique" or "cabuya"; the fibre of a species of cactus plant which is native to the country, and the use of jute fibre for bags has been virtually discontinued for the last 15 years. While the local cloth and the resultant bag is coarse and rough, owing to the harshness of the fibre and because of the somewhat crude workmanship (they are mostly made by hand, although there is one mill in the country), its use has been encouraged by the Government as a measure of national policy and with the idea of giving employment to labour and of providing a means of additional income to the agriculturist.

The total consumptive demand for bags has been stated to be round about 25,000,000, mainly for coffee, sugar, cement, salt and other agricultural products. The sugar and cement industries however, are not users of the "fique" bag but of a special 4 to

6-ply "Bates" pattern paper-bag with valve opening, and would be prepared to use jute bags if their special requirements, which are for a valvular opening to permit of mechanical filling, can be satisfied and the requisite quality can be imported at reasonable prices. The fact that the jute bag has a re-use value absent in paper, would be an additional inducement. Although coffee is being bagged exclusively in "fique" bags, which is stated to be fairly satisfactory, in spite of certain disadvantages (e.g., a tendency to burst in handling), exporters would be prepared to use jute bags if they can be imported at prices competitive to the local article. An obstructing factor would be a duty on jute cloth of 30c. Colombian Currency, equivalent to about 10 annas, per kilo, while the "fique" bag is being sold for 45 to 50c. the piece. In spite of initial difficulties, however, efforts made in re-entering this market should prove well worth while, the more so as it is thought in some quarters that the production of "fique" is declining and will not, in future, be able to fully take care of the country's requirements.

Ecuador: Ecuador, like Colombia, is also a producer of "cabuya" the use of which is likewise being encouraged in the country by Government action. Exports of certain commodities, such as cocoa beans, coffee and tagua (ivory nuts), are exclusively effected in cabuya bags and it is thought that it originally commenced on Government intervention and it is believed that an enactment to this effect still stands in regard to rubber and tagua. Though there appears to be no existing regulation preventing the use of jute bags for exporting cocoa and coffee, cabuya bags are being used at present as being found in practice cheaper (at about half the price at which the jute bag can be landed today), but exporters express a preference for the latter if it can be imported at prices more in line with the local article. On account, however, of the general poor quality of manufacture of cabuya bags, for the same reasons as in Colombia only that the product here is even more inferior, and its unsuitability for commodities such as sugar and rice, imports of hessian cloth, mainly 40"×10 oz., 45"×11¼/40" and 45"×12 oz., for use as bags for these commodities, are still maintained.

It is also stated that jute bags are being used internally for cocoa and coffee and also a small quantity of light hessians, 9 Porter, is being imported for use as wrappers.

Total requirements in the country would appear to be about 1,500,000 bags, a great part of which is at present being filled by cabuya, but apparently, as in Colombia, the reproductive capacity of the plant cannot be depended upon and it is feared that the production is falling and may not be able to satisfy the country's requirements. Entry of our goods at reasonable prices would, therefore, assist in securing us this market.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Practically all countries on the continent are potential customers for our cotton textiles, although most of them have a manufacturing industry. The local industries, however, are not in most instances able to meet national demand, so that imports are still necessary, although producers in most countries are still trying to get their Governments to institute tariffs to protect home production. Generally these industries are of recent growth and have not yet acquired stability; they are also lacking in technical skill, with labour in the incipient stages of training; therefore general efficiency and productive capacity are low, while the quality of products turned out is poor. But prices are high.

SILK (NATURAL) AND SILK MANUFACTURES.

The production of natural silk in South America appears to be confined to Brazil, which country is actively engaged in increasing production, mainly in the State of Sao Paulo. The production in

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Sampling by Arrangement.

1943 is stated to have been about 300,000 kilos, which is stated to more than cover the requirements of this continent. Yarn is being exported to other South American countries, where a large demand exists, particularly for stocking manufacture. However, all countries, including Brazil, when informed of production in India, are keenly desirous of importing silk yarn. There would also appear to be keen interest in our silk textiles.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

As wool is an article of use in all countries, there would appear to be prospects of consumption and good demand, even in the wool producing countries, owing to the generally high cost of the locally made articles with workmanship which is not particularly good. As in cotton, the markets are price markets, prices will therefore have to be suitable.

Other items of our woollen manufacture which should command a ready sale are woollen carpets, rugs and namdahs.

GOATHAIR.

Interest has been shown from Brazil in the import of this article from India.

OTHER FIBRES.

Kapok.—This fibre is to be found in Brazil and Ecuador. The Brazilian fibre is to be found in the Province of Amazonas and is of a light-brown or rather a light-beige colour, somewhat the colour of jute sliver, while the Ecuadorian fibre is white. Production is by natural growth and commercial exploitation has, so far, been of very small dimensions and the existence of the fibre does not appear to be known outside the immediate centres of production. There is a certain demand for the product in all countries, mainly from the furniture and upholstery trade, but the Indian product will at some time have to compete with the fibre of this continent.

Hemp.—Small quantities of Indian hemp have in the past been imported into Argentina and Brazil. The latter country, however, is turning more and more to fostering the use of its own equivalent national fibres, for example, sisal and caroa, which can be used in place of imported hemp. Argentina is also trying to produce hemp, but has been a considerable buyer from Chile, which is now the principal source of supply to the continent. The opinion has gained ground among consumers here that Indian hemp is inferior to Chilean. Efforts will have to be made to eradicate what I consider, on examination of Chilean hemp, to be a false impression. A steady demand from all countries, however, exists for Manila hemp and if India can produce any of this class, there is an assured market for this quality.

Coir, coir yarns, mats and runners.—A steady demand exists for this article in all countries, even when owing to lack of imports, local substitutes, e.g., formium in Argentina, are now being used. The demand is for all forms,—in fibre, yarn and finished goods, such as mats, rugs, runners and carpets, in the last named owing to its cheapness compared with cotton and woollen articles and particularly when compared to those imported from Europe.

EDIBLE PRODUCTS.

Tea.—This is at present one of our staple lines of trade with South American countries. The largest consumers are Chile and Argentina, but almost all countries are consumers in greater or lesser degree and in spite of lack of supplies in many countries, owing to shipping shortage, mal-functioning in many instances of the Quota Control, and the competition of substitutes, it is remarkable how the taste for Indian tea, which includes Ceylon, has been maintained, even at exorbitant prices.

The following figures of imports of tea of all classes into the various countries in the last two pre-war years may perhaps prove interesting as some indication of prospective consumption:—

	1938.	1939.
	Kilos.	Kilos.
Argentina	2,069,381	2,070,603
Brazil	Not available	69,815
Chile		2,785,000
Colombia	28,802	30,454
Peru	505,309	445,722
Uruguay	211,968	174,446

It is stated that in pre-war years, Java was a strong competitor, mainly on the ground of cheapness, and in several countries a large percentage of the imports were from the U.K. Even today on the west coast and particularly in the northern countries like Ecuador and Colombia, tea is being imported from the U. K. and U.S.A., mainly in little packets which is the form suitable to consumers in these countries. Incidentally, some of these marks of packed tea are a blend of tea, presumably from India or Ceylon, with "yerba maté", and apparently mixed for the purpose of cheapening the price of the product, which is sold under the name of "Té-maté".

In recent years certain South American countries, particularly Brazil, Peru and Argentina, have been making efforts, attended with a certain degree of success, at tea cultivation. While the local product has been absorbed to a certain extent in home markets, owing to the non-arrival of other teas during the war and Government encouragement of the national article, Brazil, which has a production beyond local consumption, has been exporting to neighbouring countries, but as the inferior quality is allied to prices which have been kept as high as the consumer can be forced to pay, it is not thought that this tea will be very popular in the post-war period.

The very fact that Indian tea continued to be sold under wartime handicaps is proof of demand and if Indian tea can be made available in large quantities and at reasonable prices, there are prospects of increased sale in the various countries, including the producing countries. Tea appears to be gaining in popularity as a beverage, even in coffee producing and coffee drinking countries like Brazil and Colombia, among the upper classes and particularly among the ladies, and the "5 o'clock" habit is growing; while among the lower orders Indian tea appears to be taken as a medicine, as a "febrifuge" and is being sold, particularly in the gramme packets in chemist shops.

Not much appears to be known in these countries, even among the large importers, of the quality of the tea they have been receiving. Generally what has been shipped by the Indian exporter is accepted, although a few recent arrivals were demurred at as containing excessive dust and foreign matter. Nor does much discrimination appear to exist on the part of the consumer. Influenced by propaganda instituted years ago for Ceylon tea, a taste appears to have developed for the heavy-liquored types, which is what appears to be now generally imported. In Chile, our largest customer, tea has come to be the beverage of the working classes, much more so than coffee or maté, and is rated as an almost indispensable article in the labourer's food budget. This market might be further developed with our cheaper qualities of tea.

Nuts and Dried Fruits.—There would appear to be some prospects for sale of some of our dried fruits and nuts in these countries. A few which come to mind are: Raisins, dried figs and apricots, and among nuts, almonds, walnuts and cashew.

Grapes and figs are grown in most countries, but the production of raisins does not yet appear to have been placed on a commercial basis, and the same may be said of almonds. Walnuts are grown in Chile, from where they are exported to the other countries, while the cashew nut is to be found in Brazil (where it is known as "Caju", the same word as is used generally in India) and has a certain local consumption but does not appear to be generally known outside the country, and while small quantities have in recent years been exported to the U.S.A., owing to inferior quality and lack of selection, it does not enjoy a good demand there. The cashew nut may with advantage be introduced to South American markets.

Spices and Condiments.—All the countries in South America have in the past been a market for spices of Indian or eastern origin, but the demand was generally met through the U.K. or U.S.A., from where the goods were re-shipped to these markets after being prepared and packed for purposes of retail sale, although a certain number of items were imported direct, as for example, cinnamon from Ceylon, cloves from East Africa, pepper from the Straits Settlements, and saffron from Spain. Importers now, however, express a preference to import all their requirements direct from the countries of production and there would appear to be possibilities of introducing a number of other items on our production list which are either not known or have been coming in in prepared form from the western re-export markets. Among them may be mentioned ginger, cummin and coriander seed, turmeric, nutmeg, tamarind, cardamom, aniseed, etc.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Hides and Skins, and Furs.—Although most countries have a home production of hides and skins with the tanning industry, particularly in Argentina and Brazil, established on a fairly firm basis, and the former country and to a lesser degree Uruguay, are also raw hide exporters to the U. S. A. and U. K. and other European markets, there would appear to be a demand in the other countries, and even in the hide producing countries, for import of special hides. To give a few examples, Argentina would be interested in fine uppers leather and also heavy sole leather. It may be of interest to note that footwear made from Zebu hide leather, which appears to be made and imported at present from Brazil, fetches double the price of articles made from the local product ("Zebu" is the general South American word for Indian cattle), while Chile has expressed interest in dry and salted hides; and Colombia and Brazil would be importers of goat skins.

Besides these, there would appear to be good prospects in all countries for the import of fancy skins, such as reptile and lizard skins.

A considerable market also exists for furs of various kinds as there is fairly universal use among women, especially among the upper classes, for fur wraps and coats and other articles of personal wear. At present Canada and the U. S. A. appear to be the principal suppliers and it is quite possible that a number of furs of Indian origin have found their way here by re-export from the U.S.A.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Iron and Steel.—The only primary producer of any importance on this continent of iron and steel is Brazil, with Chile second "longo intervalo". The other countries are all importers in varying quantities according to their consumption and national needs. So far the only import from India under this head into these countries has been pig iron, which in the past few years has come to be well known and greatly appreciated in these markets, both for quality and price. Until the year 1934, Argentina was an importer of small quantities of pig iron but thereafter, owing partly

to the re-orientation of the Government's financial policy and the institution of bi-lateral trade agreements with various countries, imports from India, which was not one of those with which such agreements existed, fell off. A further contributory cause to the virtual disappearance of this trade with this country is stated to have been the poor state of development during that period of the local foundry industry, for which reason it was found more economical to use the cheaper but inferior pig of Central Europe. Since the war, however, and with the stoppage of imports from the latter sources and with the advance in technique now established, the superior quality of Indian pig iron has been very welcome indeed and on account of the reasonable prices at which it has been sold, combined with its superiority to other competitive material available here, a certain amount of goodwill has been built up, which should prove a good foundation for post-war trade, both in pig iron itself and also in items of iron and steel manufactures which India may be in a position to export.

Chile, Peru and Colombia are also interested in our pig iron. The two former countries are apparently cognizant of the quality from shipments received and placed orders for further quantities last year.

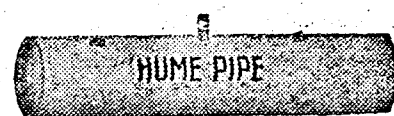
The other items under this head which would be of interest to these countries are: Basic structural material of various kinds, such as beams, bars, angles, tees, channels, rods, etc., plates, sheets (plain and corrugated, black and galvanized); rails and railway equipment, etc.; wire, nails, hoops, tinplate and simple agricultural implements such as I understand are being made in India.

The following figures indicate imports of iron and steel into the various countries in 1938 and 1939:—

	Metric Tons.	
	1938.	1939.
Structural Iron and Steel and Railway material:		
Argentina	391,127	310,587
Angles, etc.	47,447	48,987
Rails	24,095	16,489
Bars, etc.	179,869	173,548
Sheets	85,424	109,425
Hoops	17,263	22,559
Brazil	96,199	90,502
Chile	Not available	49,165
Colombia	18,009	28,736
Peru	20,404	22,100
Pig Iron:		
Argentina	28,287	55,885
Brazil		
Chile	Not available	2,379
Colombia	10,161	8,421
Peru	388	44

OTHER PRODUCTS.

Shellac.—This is a commodity in general demand in all the countries of this continent, mainly in the furniture industry and for the purpose of making paints and varnishes, also for the manufacture of gramophone records and in the hat-making industry. The qualities most in demand in latter years, i.e., before the stoppage of exports to these countries in 1942, were the machine-made lac of Angelo Bros., particularly the mark "ABTM", and in hand-made lac, Superfine and Lemon qualities, and considerable quantities of the latter have just arrived in this country on the resumption of



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exports from India. Machine-made lac appears, however, to be preferred on account of uniformity and evenness of quality. For the manufacture of gramophone records, "TN" quality would appear to be the desired grade.

Imports in various countries for the last two pre-war years have been :—

	Kilogrammes.	
	1938.	1939.
Argentina	101,330	311,261
Brazil	233,107	279,950
Chile	43,597	25,339
Colombia	20,823	26,235
Peru	14,933	25,627

During the period of stoppage of shipments from India, attempts have been made, particularly in Brazil and Guatemala, at introducing substitutes. The Guatemala substitute, known as "Nige", a product of insect secretion like lac, has a longer history and a more extended period of usage among the indigenous inhabitants but does not appear to be known outside the country.

The Brazilian product, made from the resinous extract of the pine knot has, owing to its superficial resemblance to Indian lac, found a market in other South American countries. Owing to its very palpable deficiencies, however, and to the high prices demanded for it in absence of Indian shellac, it is not thought that this product will be able to compete when our product comes freely on the market.

Gums and Resins, Drugs and Medicinal Roots and Herbs, Oils and Essences.—There appears to be a demand in all countries for various items of our Indian products under these heads, which in the past have apparently been received from the U.K. and U.S.A. and also in some instances from India and the Dutch East Indies.

In view of the general ignorance regarding exactly what India produces in these lines, the enquiries I have been receiving have been somewhat vague, but the following commodities have been definitely mentioned as needed :—In Gums and Resins : Karaya, tragacanth, arabic and copal gums; and resins of various kinds. Among medicinal roots and leaves inquired for were : Belladonna roots and leaves, senna leaves and pods, valerian roots and nuxvomica.

Among oils and essences, chaulmoogra oil is in considerable demand in many countries for medicinal purposes, while essential oils, such as sandalwood, lemongrass, citronella and palmarosa, have been enquired for. There would also appear to be a demand for certain selected types of our Indian essences for the manufacture of perfumes.

INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS.

While this cannot, on account of its nature, be a trade of large dimensions, I believe the lines comprised under this head ought to

provide a very lucrative business. Small quantities of Indian artware have come into these countries, both through imports by Indian merchants in Panama and the West Indies, and through re-export from markets in the U.S.A., and have been much appreciated here. Also the reputation of Indian workmanship is deservedly high and if supported by judicious propaganda and the arrival here of really first class stuff, a profitable avenue of trade in the smaller lines of business could be built up. While Indian brass and enamelled ware is perhaps better known in these countries than other forms of our present-day craftsmanship, any kind of article of good workmanship would find a ready market.

In textile fabrics, our embroideries on silk and wool, delicate ohicon work and fine handwoven cloths would be very acceptable to a discriminating taste, while our woodwork, leather, metal and ivory ware, work in precious and semi-precious jewellery and in fact all crafts which show evidence of painstaking labour and artistic skill will, I am sure, find a ready sale in these markets.

SPORTS GOODS AND REQUISITES.

Our Indian products in this class are quite well known in these markets, where they enjoy considerable goodwill on account of cheapness of price combined with sturdiness of quality, and if these virtues are maintained, our goods should continue to encounter a good demand in the post-war period. Tennis rackets and guts, football covers and bladders, polo sticks and balls and hockey sticks are also well known in these countries, but the list can be extended by testing the market with other items of our manufacture.

With regard to gut, there appears to be a good and regular demand for sporting gut for tennis and other rackets, and also for fine gut for stringing musical instruments and for surgical gut.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Bazaar goods.—Before the war Japan had flooded these markets with her manufactures of cheap bazaar lines, such as household hardware, enamelled ware, rubber goods, crockery, glassware, the cheaper kinds of tools and implements, toys and gadgets. We should, I feel, be able to enter this market in at least some of these lines.

INDIAN CATTLE.

Owing to the geographical location of a large part of this continent within the tropics and the existence of a tropical climate in various parts, there would appear to be good prospects for the importation of selected strains of certain breeds of our Indian cattle into the various countries, particularly those of the north.

Brazil and Colombia are two of the countries which already contain herds of Indian cattle, which owing to suitable climatic conditions, have thriven well and there are breeders in these

countries who would like to import further specimens to grade up the existing quality.

In Brazil the breeds most in favour are Gir, Gujerat and the Ongole or Nellore, of which fairly large herds exist, particularly in the State of Minas Geraes which is the most important centre for the breeding of Indian or "Zebu" cattle, as they are known on this continent. Interest has also been evinced in our milking breeds, such as Sahiwal and Red Sindhi, and in our milch buffaloes.

Brazil has gone in for very intensive breeding of Indian cattle and although imports from India ceased over 12 years ago, has several flourishing herds, both pure bred Indian strain of the original imported stock and by crossing with the local cattle. Breeders here have also evolved a type by crossing the two Indian breeds Gir and Gujerat, known locally as Indu-Brasil, which has given excellent results.

It must be stated, however, that the demand for import of Indian cattle is not universal. There is important opposition from certain vested interests, themselves breeders of Indian cattle who have prize specimens and wish to exploit their position of vantage and to maintain the extraordinarily high prices which are being demanded and paid for pedigreed head. I have been informed that the equivalent of Rs. 2,75,000 was refused for a well-known prize bull, while the equivalent of Rs. 16,000 was being paid for bull calves. In Uberaba in the State of Minas Geraes, the big market town for Indian cattle, transactions have been common, I was informed, where the total reproductive output of a herd would be bought and sold forward, i.e., before birth, and even sometimes before insemination, for the equivalent of over Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 4,000 for male and female offspring, respectively.

These oppositionists have received support in their attitude by a Government decree enacted over 10 years ago, by which imports of Indian cattle into Brazil were prohibited on the ground that they were carriers of rinderpest and which decree still stands in spite of attempts made by parties interested in importing to get it rescinded. It was reported a few months ago that the Government was considering the matter and while so far no direct official information on the matter has reached me, I have just learnt indirectly that it has been ruled that Indian cattle may be admitted if they are imported, in the first instance, into one of the islands off the mainland of Brazil and provided that for a period of two years no signs of the disease manifest themselves. I am unable to gauge the practical implications of this measure, which will perhaps be better assessed by technical quarters in India.

Indian cattle imported into Colombia so far have been from Texas (U.S.A.) and are of a breed known as "Brahma", which seems to be a mixed type but in appearance predominantly Gujerat. These imported cattle have been inter-bred with local varieties with good results and in consequence a desire has arisen to import direct from India. Interest has also been manifested in the import of our milking breeds.

SUMMARY FOR SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

I summarise below for each of the countries I have visited, commodities in which interest has been evinced to import from India :—

Argentina.—Jute (raw) and manufactures (such as heselians, sacking cloth, yarns and twine); hemp; coir and coir manufactures (such as mats, runners, and carpets); cotton goods; kapok; spices of various kinds; silk (natural), raw and manufactures; woollen carpets, rugs and namdabs; tea; coffee; nuts (such as almonds, walnuts and cashew); medicinal herbs and crude drugs; hides and skins of special kinds (such as reptile skins, fine uppers leather and heavy sole leather); furs; coal; iron and steel manufactures of certain kinds; pig iron; shellac; various gums and resins (karaya, tragacanth, arabica, etc.); oils (such as sandalwood, chaulmoogra); other essential oils, essences and perfumes; rubber; sports goods; Indian arts and crafts; fancy goods, curios, cheap bazaar goods, etc.

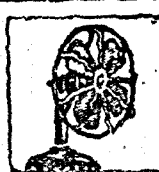
Brazil.—Jute (raw); natural silk, mainly yarns; wool, goat hair; tea, spices and condiments of various kinds; medicinal herbs and crude drugs; hides and skins of special kinds, mainly goat skins; shellac; sports goods; Indian arts and crafts; fancy goods and curios; oil (such as sandalwood and chaulmoogra); essences and perfumes; chemical and pharmaceutical products; and Indian cattle.

Chile.—Jute (raw) and manufactures (such as bags, cloth, yarn and twine); cotton and cotton yarns and textiles; woollen textiles, carpets, rugs and namdabs; kapok; silk (natural) and manufactures; coir and manufactures (such as mats, rugs and carpets); tea; coffee; cereals; nuts (such as cashew); oil seeds (such as linseed, groundnut, rape and castor seed); spices and condiments; medicinal herbs and crude drugs; hides, both salted and dry, also fancy skins; structural and fabricated iron and steel; cutlery; ironmongery, tools and implements; mica; precious and semi-precious stones; sports goods; shellac; gums and resins.

Peru.—Jute and hemp (raw, in small quantities); jute manufactures (bags, cloth and twine); cotton textiles; carpets in wool and coir, and durries; kapok; silk (natural) textiles; tea; coffee; nuts (such as almonds, walnuts, cashew); medicinal herbs and crude drugs; spices and condiments; shellac; sports goods; Indian arts and crafts; bazaar goods; gums and resins.

Ecuador.—Cotton (raw) and manufactures; wool; jute manufactures (cloth and bags); tea; spices and condiments; medicinal herbs; iron and steel manufactures; ironmongery, tools; general bazaar goods; shellac; sports goods; Indian arts and crafts.

Colombia.—Cotton (raw) and textiles; kapok; jute manufactures (cloth and bags); woollen yarns and textiles; silk (natural) yarns; tea; nuts of various kinds; oil seeds (such as linseed, groundnuts, sesame); also copra, spices and condiments; medicinal herbs; hides and skins, particularly goat skins; pig iron; structural and fabricated iron and steel; ironmongery, tools and implements; general hardware; gums and resins; paints and varnishes; shellac; Indian arts and crafts; sports goods; general bazaar lines; essential oils and perfumes; and Indian cattle.



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GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUE'S AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL: IMPORT OF SULPHUR FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—

The following Notice has been issued by the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi:—

It has been decided to allow the import of Sulphur from the United States of America through Commercial Channels. Established importers of this chemical from that country and actual users desiring to import the same should submit applications for an import licence for the shipping period January-June 1946, on the prescribed form direct to the Chief Controller of Imports so as to reach him by the 30th November 1945. Applications should be accompanied by evidence of previous imports (e.g., relative Bills of Entry or original invoices), and, if possible, of availability of goods.

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL: REVALIDATION OF IMPORT LICENCES—

The following Notice has been issued by the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi:—

Importers are informed that licences issued for goods falling under Parts II to V of the Import Trade Control Schedule (attached to Commerce Department Notification No. 23-ITC/43, dated 1st July 1943) which are valid for shipment during July-December 1945 and which have not been automatically revalidated for shipment in January-June 1946, do not require to be individually revalidated provided shipment of the goods covered by them has been effected before the 1st January 1946. Clearance of the goods in question will be allowed, on arrival, against such licences.

PRIVATE TRADE WITH HOLLAND AND GREECE—

The following Press communiqué, dated the 19th October 1945, has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

Persons and concerns in India can now carry on private trade with persons and concerns in Holland and Greece subject to the existing export, import, financial and postal regulations in force in this country.

ENEMY (SHIPPING CLAIMS) ORDER, 1941, CANCELLED—

The following Notification [No. 194(1)-E.T.(B)/45, dated the 27th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

In pursuance of clause (a) of the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 98 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the Enemy (Shipping Claims) Order, 1941, published

with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 194(1)-ET/41, dated the 11th March 1941*, shall be cancelled.

CARGOES AND CLAIMS (INFORMATION) ORDER, 1940, CANCELLED—

The following Notification [No. 194(1)-ET(B)/45, dated the 27th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the Cargoes and Claims (Information) Order, 1940, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 135-M.I.W.(48)/40, dated the 23rd November 1940†, shall be cancelled.

WAR RISKS (FACTORIES) INSURANCE RULES, 1942: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 110-W.R.I.(F)/45, dated the 27th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the War Risks (Factories) Insurance Ordinance, 1942 (No. XII of 1942), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the War Risks (Factories) Insurance Rules, 1942‡, namely:—

In paragraph 4 of the Seventh Schedule to the said Rules, for the words "the Government Agent to whom it shall be paid", the words "the Treasury into which it shall be paid", shall be substituted.

CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944: AMENDMENTS—

Further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944 (see the notice in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 9th March 1944, page 267), have been published in Part I (Section 1) of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 27th October 1945, under Notification No. 11: Central Excises, dated the 27th October 1945, of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues).

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 20th March 1941, page 751.
† See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 23rd November 1940, pages 477-78.
‡ See the notice in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 14th May 1942, page 358.

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SUGAR AND SUGAR PRODUCTS CONTROL ORDER, 1943: FIXATION OF PRICES OF SUGARS—

The following Notification [No. 20-SC(32)/45, dated the 27th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Food:—

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by sub-clause (1) of clause 6 of the Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1943 and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Food, No. 20-SC(30)/44, dated the 21st October 1944*, I, Vishnu Sahay, Sugar Controller for India, fix the prices of sugars as follows with effect from the date of this Notification:—

1. Price per maund of crystal sugar, for sale ex-factory, according to grade, shall be as given in the table below:—

	19	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
(Grain Size).	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A A	..	..	..	16 10 6	16 12 0	16 14 0	16 15 6	17 1 6	17 3 0	17 5 0
A	..	16 4 6	16 6 6	16 8 6	16 10 0	16 12 0	16 13 6	16 15 6	17 1 0	17 3 0
B	..	16 2 0	16 4 0	16 6 0	16 7 6	16 9 6	16 11 0	16 13 0	16 14 6	17 0 6
C	..	16 0 0	16 2 0	16 4 0	16 5 6	16 7 6	16 9 0	16 11 0	16 12 6	16 14 6
D	15 8 0	15 14 6	16 0 6	16 2 6	16 4 0	16 5 6	16 7 6	16 9 6	16 11 0	16 13 0
E	15 6 6	15 13 0	15 15 0	16 1 0	16 2 6	16 4 6	16 6 0	16 8 0	16 9 6	16 11 6
F	15 5 6	15 12 0	15 14 0	16 0 0	16 1 6	16 3 6	16 5 0	16 7 0	16 8 6	16 10 6
G	15 4 6	15 11 0	15 13 0	15 15 0	16 0 6	16 2 6	16 4 0	16 6 0	16 7 6	16 9 6

2. Price per maund of crushed sugar, for sale ex-factory, according to grade, shall be as given below:—

Grade.	Price per maund.
	Rs. A. P.
13	16 9 0
12	16 6 0
11	16 4 0
10	16 2 0

3. Price per maund of refined sugar, for sale ex-factory, according to grade, shall be as given in the table below:—

	27	28	29
Grain Size.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A A	17 11 0	17 13 0	17 15 0
A	17 9 0	17 11 0	17 13 0
B	17 7 0	17 9 0	17 11 0
C	17 5 0	17 7 0	17 9 0
D	17 3 0	17 5 0	17 7 0
E	17 2 0	17 4 0	17 6 0
F	17 1 0	17 3 0	17 5 0
G	17 0 0	17 2 0	17 4 0

Explanations.—(1) The grades mentioned above shall be according to the standards prescribed by the Bureau of Sugar Standards of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, and the grading will be done according to the instructions issued by the Bureau of Sugar Standards from time to time.

(2) "Refined Sugar" means sugar manufactured by remelting ordinary sugar in water, and by suitably treating and filtering the solution and recovering sugar therefrom after boiling in vacuum pans the resulting sugar having colour not lower than Indian Sugar Standard No. 27, and being sufficiently pure to satisfy the following test, namely:—

The specific conductivity determined at 35°C and multiplied by 10⁶ of a solution prepared by dissolving 5 grams of the sugar in conductivity water and making up to 100 ccs., should not exceed 15, after deducting the value for the specific conductivity, at the same temperature and multiplied by 10⁶, of the conductivity water used.

V. SAHAY, Sugar Contrl.

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 2nd November 1944, pages 184-35.

Price (Local) Rs. 3 per cake.
Government of India Purchasing rate
wholesale @ Rs. 409 per gross.

Elsewhere from Agents
Rs. 3-8 per cake.

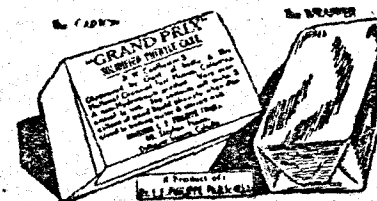
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HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: DIRECTIONS REGARDING MARKING OF SELLING PRICES OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED ARTICLES: AMENDMENT RELATING TO TYPEWRITERS—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(108)/45-CG (CS), dated the 27th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by sub-section (1A) of section 11 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1943), I hereby direct that in the Schedule appended to the notification of the Controller General of Civil Supplies, No. 1/2(70)/45-CG(CS), dated the 12th July 1945*, after entry 29, the following new entry shall be added, namely:—

“30. Typewriters.”

C. C. DESAI, Contr. Genl. of Civil Supplies.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: MAXIMUM RETAIL SELLING PRICE OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED TYPEWRITERS—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(102)/45-CG (CS), dated the 27th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1943), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the maximum retail price which a dealer may charge in respect of any typewriter specified in column 2 in the Schedule hereto appended shall be as specified in the corresponding entry in column 3 of that Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

1	2	3
Serial No.	Description of the article.	Maximum retail selling price.
		Rs.
1	11" F'cap	600
2	14" Brief	680
3	18" Polioy	780
4	20" Manifest	895
5	26" Ex. Manifest	1,010
6	27" Ex. Manifest	1,070

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 2nd August 1945, page 171.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES FOR CERTAIN SPECIFIED TYPES OF RADIO TUBES AND SPARE PARTS: CORRIGENDUM—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(175) 44-CG/CS, dated the 27th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

Corrigendum.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. 1/2(175)-44-CG/CS, dated the 6th January 1945*, published in the Gazette of India, dated the 13th January 1945, in respect of Radio Tubes and other Spare Parts—

In column 4 the words “per dozen” against item No. 183 shall be deleted and inserted against item No. 184.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: MAXIMUM SELLING PRICES OF CANNED JAMS AND FRUITS MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. INDIA FRUIT CO., N.-W. F. P.—

The following Notification [No. 22(317)AP(A)/45, dated the 27th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

* In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1943), the Central Government is pleased to fix as follows the maximum prices which may be charged by a dealer in respect of the canned jams and fruits manufactured by Messrs. India Fruit Co., N.-W.F.P., specified below.

Description.	Maximum selling price per 30 ozs. can.
	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Jam	1 12 0
Apricots Jam	1 12 0
Pears Jam	1 12 0
Canned Tomatoes	1 8 0
Canned Plums	1 10 0

NOTE.—The manufacturers shall allow a discount of 20% on the above prices to retailers.

* See the notice in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 25th January 1945, pages 85-86.



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COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: DIRECTIONS TO MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTH HAVING NO SPINNING PLANT REGARDING SALE AND DELIVERY, ETC.: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. T.C. (28)1/45, dated the 17th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by sub-clauses (1) (b) and (1)(c) of clause 18B of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C. (28)/45, dated the 30th August 1945*, namely:—

In paragraph 1 of the said Notification the following shall be added, namely:—

“Provided further that nothing in this paragraph shall apply in relation to (i) cloth including standard cloth purchased directly by the Crown; (ii) cloth sold for export; and (iii) cloth consigned by the manufacturer against transport permits issued by the Textile Commissioner.”

S. D. CHARD, Addl. Textile Commr.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: MARKING AND STAMPING OF CERTAIN CLOTH AND YARN WITH PRICES, ETC.: AMENDMENTS—

Further amendments to Notification No. 34-Tex. A(15)-2/43, dated the 31st December 1943, of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies (an extract from which appeared in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 10th February 1944, pages 135-36), have been published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 23rd October 1945, under Notifications No. T.C. (2)-76/45, No. T.C. (2)-80/45, No. T.C. (2)-82/45 and No. T.C. (2)-88/45, dated the 23rd October 1945, of that Department.

INDIAN WOOLLEN GOODS (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: DIRECTIONS FOR OBSERVANCE BY ALL MANUFACTURERS OF INDIAN WOOLLEN GOODS OTHER THAN CONTROLLED WOOLLEN GOODS: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. LS/W(3)(ii), dated the 27th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In pursuance of clause 3 of the Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1945, the Central Government is pleased to make the following amendments to the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies Notification No. LS/W(3)(ii), dated the 15th September 1945†, namely:—

(1) In B (1), after schedule No. II, the following schedule shall be added, namely:—

“Schedule No. III.

Category (a).—Ladies Overcoating 54/56” wide 17/18 ozs. per lineal yard manufactured from 1/15's worsted weaving yarn held in stock by the Government.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 27th September 1945, pages 513-15.

† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 27th September 1945, pages 518-19.

Category (b).—Shirtings or Ladies Suitings 54/56” wide 10/11 ozs. per lineal yard manufactured from 1/15's weaving yarn held in stock by the Government.

Category (c)(1).—Striped Pyjama Cloth 26/30” wide 5/6 ozs. per lineal yard manufactured from 1/15's worsted weaving yarn in Government stock.

(2) Plain Solid colour Pyjama Cloth 26/30” wide 5/6 ozs. per lineal yard manufactured from 1/15's worsted weaving yarn in Government Stock.

Category (d).—Shirtings or Ladies Suitings manufactured from Imported Worsteds Yarn, 54/56” wide weighing 6/7 ozs. per lineal yard.

Category (e).—Light Weight Serge, manufactured from imported worsted yarns, 54/56” wide 8/9 ozs. per lineal yard.”

(2) For the present entry B(2)(d), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(d) retail Price—

For woven goods falling in the various categories of Schedules, I, II and Categories (a), (b) and (c) of Schedule III the retail price shall be as fixed in pursuance of clause 5(2) of the Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1945. For goods falling under other categories in Schedule III the retail price shall be determined as follows:—

(i) The cost of yarn required in the manufacture of fabric. For this purpose the permissible quantity of yarn shall not exceed the weight of the wool content of the fabric including percentage of wastage admissible as given below and the permissible rate shall be the delivered cost of the yarn at the weavers premises in spinners' packing; plus

(ii) the cost of fabrication which shall not exceed the ceilings laid down below; plus

(iii) 12½ per cent of the total of (a) and (b) above; plus

(iv) 12½ per cent of the total of (a), (b) and (c) above.

The retail prices thus arrived at shall not exceed the maximum retail prices fixed in pursuance of clause 5(2) of the Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1945:—

Description.	Maximum admissible wastage expressed as a percentage on wool content of the fabric.	Maximum admissible fabrication cost, per yard.
1	2	3
1 Shirtings and Ladies Suitings 54/56” wide 6/7 ozs. per lineal yard.	10%	Rs. 2/4/-
2 Light Weight Serge 54/56” wide 8/8 ozs. per lineal yard	10%	Rs. 2/4/-

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B. 2884 WS. 8-3-46.

2, McLEOD ROAD, LAHORE.

For this purpose in case of piece goods the necessary markings shall be stamped on both ends of each piece and in case of blankets and lohis or shawls labels bearing the necessary markings shall be securely affixed. Thus a manufacturer (Rama Mills, Amritsar) shall stamp on a piece of tweed weighing 13/14 ozs. per lineal yard made from dyed weft and warp, yarn counts 100/110s the markings :—

"Rama Mills, Amritsar—1945—1—(a) III Rs. 5/14."

INDIAN WOOLLEN GOODS (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945 : MAXIMUM RETAIL SELLING PRICES OF INDIAN WOOLLEN GOODS OTHER THAN CONTROLLED WOOLLEN GOODS : AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. LS/W(3)(iii), dated the 27th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In pursuance of sub-clause (2) of clause 5 of the Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1945, the Central Government is pleased to make the following amendments to the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies Notification No. LS/W(3)(iii), dated the 15th September 1945*, namely :—

In the entry "II. Woven Goods," after Schedule No. 2, the following Schedule shall be added, namely :—

Schedule No.	Category No.	Description.	Maximum Retail price per yard.
			Rs. A. P.
3	a	Ladies Overcoatings 54/56" wide 17/18 ozs. per lineal yard manufactured from 1/15's worsted yarn held in stock by Government.	12 5 0
..	b	Shirtings or Ladies Suitings 54/56" wide 10/11 ozs. per lineal yard manufactured from 1/15's worsted yarn held in stock by Government.	8 4 0
..	c	(1) Striped Pyjama Cloth 28/30" wide 5/6 ozs. per lineal yard manufactured from 1/15's worsted yarn held in Government Stocks.	3 4 0
		(2) Plain Solid colour Pyjama cloth 28/30" wide 5/6 ozs. per lineal yard manufactured from 1/15's worsted yarn held in stock by Government.	3 8 0

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 27th September 1945, pages 520-21.

Schedule No.	Category No.	Description.	Maximum Retail price per yard.
..	d	Shirtings or Ladies Suitings manufactured from imported worsted yarns, 54/56" wide 6/7 ozs. per lineal yard.	10 3 0
..	e	Light weight Serge, manufactured from imported worsted yarns 54/56" wide 8/9 ozs. per lineal yard.	12 8 0

CONSUMER GOODS (CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1945 : FIXATION OF PRICES OF GRINDERY—

The following Notification [No. 9(I) F/45, dated the 20th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (1) of clause (4) of the Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945, read with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies No. F. 198(102)A (A)/45, dated the 5th May, 1945*, I, Footwear Controller, fix the prices at which Grindery may be sold by importers, dealers and retailers as follows :—

(i) in the case of sale by an importer to a dealer, the price shall not exceed the landed cost by more than 15 per cent ;
(ii) in the case of sale by an importer to a consumer, the price shall not exceed the landed cost by more than 20 per cent ;
(iii) in the case of sale by a dealer or a retailer to a consumer, the price shall not exceed the landed cost by more than 30 per cent ;

Provided that, the railway freight and other incidental expenses for transporting the material to a dealer or a retailer's place of business will be borne by such dealer or retailer.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this Order, the landed cost comprises c.i.f. value of the consignment plus the customs duty and clearing charges upto deposit of the article in the importers' warehouse or other place of storage.

H. AHMED, Footwear Contrl.

PAPER CONTROL (ECONOMY) ORDER, 1944 : AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 338-PB(234)/45, dated the 27th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 17th May 1945, page 189.

For Weighing Machines of good quality at moderate rates

Please write to :—

BHARAT WEIGHING SCALES & ENGINEERING SYNDICATE

75/1, Kalachand Nandy Lane, Howrah.

Testers, Repairers & Manufacturers of Weighing Machines.

Telephone : Howrah 523

Telegram : "Testers" Howrah



B. 2776 W. 11-4-46.

to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Paper Control (Economy) Order, 1944*, namely :—

In clause (i) of sub-clause (g) of clause 38 of the said Order, for the figures "4" x 3½" the figures "5" x 3½" shall be substituted.

DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES : PRICE OF PORTLAND CEMENT : AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 129-F.P.(15)/45, dated the 30th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st November 1945, the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. 129-C(4)/44, dated the 30th September 1944† :—

For sub-para 1 of para 1 of the said notification the following shall be substituted :—

"1. (1) The price of all Portland Cement, shall not exceed Rs. 63/12/- per ton in full wagon loads f.o.r. destinations except—
(a) stations situated on the Bengal and Assam Railway, Supplies to which are on an f.o.r. Calcutta basis ; and
(b) river stations in Bengal and Assam, supplies to which are on an f.o.b. Calcutta basis."

IRON AND STEEL (CONTROL OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1941 : AMENDMENT—

The following Notification (No. 1717, dated the 18th October 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that in the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941‡, for the First Schedule the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely :—

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

[See clause 2(b).]

The Master General of the Ordnance Branch of General Headquarters, India.

The Railway Board.

The Iron and Steel Controller.

* See the notice in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 27th July 1944, page 115.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 12th October 1944, page 43.
‡ See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 31st July 1941, pages 296-97.

COLLIERY CONTROL ORDER, 1944 : AMENDMENT TO SUPPLY DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION, DATED 14TH JULY 1944—

The following Notification (No. 1754, dated the 19th October 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1944, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Supply, No. 953, dated the 14th July 1944, namely :—

In the said notification, the following shall be substituted for Note 1 under item III (All collieries in the Punjab) :—

"1. The prices given above are pithead prices and do not include transport and handling charges, except in the case of Makerwal company's collieries' coal for which the prices are f.o.r. Trag Station."

HIDES MOVEMENT (BY RAIL) CONTROL ORDER, 1944, CANCELLED—

The following Notification (No. 1794, dated the 23rd October 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the Hides Movement (by Rail) Control Order, 1944*, shall be cancelled.

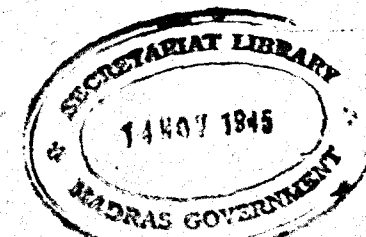
GHEE GRADING AND MARKING RULES, 1938 : DRAFT AMENDMENTS—

The draft of certain further amendments to the Ghee Grading and Marking Rules, 1938†, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937), has been published in Part I (Section 1) of the Gazette of India, dated the 27th October 1945, under Notification No. F. 6-16/45-R, dated the 24th October 1945, of the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th December 1945, and any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

BULSAR-DHARAMPUR RAILWAY SURVEY SANCTIONED—

The Railway Board have sanctioned an Engineering Survey being carried out by the Agency of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Administration for a line of railway on the broad gauge from Bulsar to Dharampur, a distance of about 17 miles. The survey will be known as Bulsar-Dharampur Railway Survey.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 13th April 1944, pages 35-36.
† See the notice in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 10th November 1938, page 636.



THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY (INDIA) LTD.
 CALCUTTA MADRAS SAWNPUR ETC. REPRESENTING **G. E. C.** BOMBAY LAHORE KARACHI ETC.
THE NAME THAT'S A GUARANTEE **FOR EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL**
THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LTD. OF ENGLAND.

B. 2886 W. 31-8-46.

BAHADURABAD-GOALPARA, GOALPARA-PANDU, AND GOURIPORE-MYMENSINGH-MAHENDRAGANJ RAILWAY SURVEYS SANCTIONED—

The Railway Board have sanctioned Traffic and Engineering Surveys of the following projects being carried out by the agency of the B. A. Railway Administration on the metre gauge:—

- (1) Bahadurabad-Goalpara . . . A distance of about 87 miles. The survey will be known as the Bahadurabad-Goalpara Railway Survey.
- (2) Goalpara-Pandu . . . A distance of about 78 miles. The survey will be known as the Goalpara-Pandu Railway Survey.
- (3) Gouripore-Mymensingh to Mahendraganj. . . A distance of about 65 miles. The survey will be known as the Gouripore-Mymensingh-Mahendraganj Railway Survey.

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1945 AND WORKING EXPENSES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1945 OF CLASS I RAILWAYS—BUDGET LINES—

The total approximate gross earnings of the Budget lines for the month of September 1945 amount to Rs. 16.47 crores, i.e., Rs. 32 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding month of the previous year and Rs. 2.16 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding month of 1943-44. Compared with the last year, coaching earnings increased by about Rs. 46 lakhs and goods earnings decreased by about Rs. 59 lakhs during the month.

The total approximate gross earnings from 1st April to 30th September 1945, amount to Rs. 112.64 crores, and are more by Rs. 9.47 crores when compared with the actuals for the same period of last year and more by Rs. 25.17 crores in comparison with the corresponding period of 1943-44. Details are as follows:—

Railways.	Up to 30th September 1945.	Up to 30th September 1944.	Up to 30th September 1943.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year as compared with previous year.
	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)
B. A.	8.20	12.87	13.59	+2.72
B. N.	8.20	8.04	10.06	+1.02
B. & C. I.	8.45	9.97	10.35	+3.88
E.	16.12	20.06	22.83	+2.87
G. I. P.	14.56	16.58	16.16	—4.0
M. & S. M.	6.78	7.70	9.32	+1.82
N. W.	15.50	17.37	17.70	+33
Oudh & Tirhut	8.14	8.20	8.91	+62
S. I.	5.01	5.84	6.42	+58
Other Railways	42	47	50	+3
TOTAL	87.47	1,03.17	1,12.64	+9.47

During the month, the number of wagons loaded with goods traffic increased by 2.17 per cent on the broad gauge and 3.85 per cent on the metre gauge as compared with 1944. From 1st April to 30th September 1945, the number of wagons loaded increased by 6.33 per cent on the broad gauge and 15.9 per cent on the metre gauge. The details are given under "Wagon Loadings" below.

Working expenses.—The approximate ordinary working expenses, including suspense but excluding appropriation to and from the depreciation reserve fund, of Budget lines from 1st April to 31st August 1945 are more by Rs. 9.21 lakhs than the actuals for the same period of last year. The increase is on all railways.

TONNAGE LIFTED ON CLASS I RAILWAYS—

Comparisons of Figures of 'Tonnage Lifted' on Class I Railways.

(a) Number of Tons lifted during the month of September:—

	1944.	1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945 over 1944.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	5,692,002	5,617,261	—0.70
Metre gauge	1,469,751	1,528,440	+3.99

(b) Number of Tons lifted from 1st April to 30th September:—

	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	34,243,525	35,477,862	+3.60
Metre gauge	9,312,495	10,567,079	+13.5

WAGON LOADINGS—

Comparisons of Figures of Wagon Loadings on Class I Railways.

(a) Number of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded during the month of September:—

	1944.	1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945 over 1944.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	362,116	369,990	+2.17
Metre gauge	193,034	200,462	+3.85

LEATHER OUR SPECIALITY EASTERN TANNERIES LIMITED

Manufacturers of:
Sole, Harness and Chrome Leather, CAWNPORE.

(b) Total number of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded from 1st April to 30th September:—

	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	2,106,723	2,330,489	+6.33
Metre gauge	1,214,471	1,497,424	+15.9

(c) Details of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded on broad and metre gauges and the total from 1st April to 30th September:—

Items.	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
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I.—Broad Gauge.			
			Per cent.
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	455,392	485,850	+6.70
(ii) Grains and pulses	163,434	169,178	+3.51
(iii) Oil seeds	45,002	44,048	—2.12
(iv) Cotton	30,792	31,397	+1.96
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	203,525	221,022	+8.60
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	1,134,814	1,217,403	+7.28
(vii) Home line stores and materials	158,824	161,582	+1.74
(viii) Coal for home line on B. N., E. I., and G. I. P. Railways.	87,518	85,154	—2.70

II.—Metre Gauge.			
			Per cent.
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	60,441	82,065	+35.8
(ii) Grains and pulses	135,961	135,446	—0.38
(iii) Oil seeds	39,491	42,058	+11.3
(iv) Cotton	21,342	23,790	+11.5
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	145,503	158,583	+8.99
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	722,387	858,491	+18.4
(vii) Home line stores and materials	88,346	107,085	+21.2

III.—Total (Broad and Metre Gauges).			
			Per cent.
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	515,773	567,915	+10.1
(ii) Grains and pulses	299,395	304,624	+1.75
(iii) Oil seeds	84,493	88,006	+4.16
(iv) Cotton	52,134	55,187	+5.86
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	349,028	379,611	+8.76
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	1,858,201	2,073,894	+11.6
(vii) Home line stores and materials	247,170	268,667	+8.70

* Included in item (vii).

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL—RE-DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORT LICENSING POWERS: DELEGATION OF POWERS.

The following Notification (No. 9-I.T.C./45, dated the 27th October 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

For the purpose of clause (viii) of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 23-I.T.C./43, dated the 1st July 1943*, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the Director of Non-ferrous Metals in the Directorate General of Munitions Production, Calcutta, as ex-officio Deputy Controller of Steel Imports.

UNITED KINGDOM.

IMPORT DUTIES RESUMED.

The following is reproduced from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 28th July 1945:—

As a result of enquiries, importers are reminded of the provisions of two Orders recently made by the Treasury: the Import Duties (Exemptions) (No. 3) Order, 1945, and the Additional Import Duties (No. 2) Order, 1945. These Orders are published by the Stationery Office as Statutory Rules and Orders No. 692 and No. 696, and come into operation on July 1, 1945.

The above-mentioned Orders do not involve any question of tariff policy. They carry out the intention announced by the Chancellor in his Budget statement of April 24, 1945, of restoring to their pre-war level the duties on goods which during the war have been predominantly imported for Government purposes and exempted from duty as a matter of administrative convenience.

When action was taken in 1941 to make a number of these exemptions, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer said (on November 18, 1941) in the House of Commons:—

"I should like to take this opportunity to make it clear that the exemptions in question are unconnected with tariff policy and are designed as a wartime measure to save the labour involved in the collection of the duties from Government Departments."

The Chancellor, in his Budget statement of April 24 last, announced the prospective restoration of the duties on these goods in the following terms:—

"During the war, as a matter of convenience, an extensive range of goods predominantly imported for Government purposes has been exempted from duty. This special arrangement will, of course, have to be terminated before private importations are resumed on any considerable scale. Although large Government importations will no doubt continue to be necessary in connection with the war with Japan, the general position will be substantially changed when victory over Germany has been

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 7th December 1944, pages 280-95.

achieved, and it is consequently proposed to restore these duties to their former level by Treasury Order about that date. Exemption from duty will be continued, however, for a further period in respect of a limited range of finished military supplies."

The Annex to the Exemptions Order specifies the goods added to the Free List since September 3, 1939, which are to continue to be included in the Free List. They comprise various descriptions of finished military supplies, and certain items which were added to the Free List on grounds other than grounds of administrative convenience.

The combined effect of the Exemptions Order and the Additional Import Duties Order is that all goods (other than those specified in the Annex to the Exemptions Order) which have been added to the Free List since September 3, 1939, will be charged from July 1, 1945, with duty under the Import Duties Act, at the rates at which they were charged under the tariff as it stood at the outbreak of the war.

For complete details of the goods affected, reference should be made to the Orders themselves. But it may be mentioned that among the important classes of goods on which the pre-war rates of duty are restored, are goods falling under the following heads:—

- Iron and steel products.
- Metals and alloys of metal.
- Rubber, including synthetic rubber.
- Chemicals.
- Machinery and tools.
- Ball and roller bearings.
- Motor cars and motor cycles.
- Electrical goods.

As regards iron and steel goods, the Orders do not restore the provisions in the pre-war tariff under which additional import duties were not charged on goods accompanied by quota certificates.

Arrangements for applications to import consignments of machinery without payment of duty. Under the Import Duties (Exemptions) No. 3 Order, 1945, and the Additional Import Duties No. 2 Order, 1945, machinery which has been the subject of a war-time exemption from duty under the Import Duties Act will now be liable to duty.

It will, however, be open to any importer who has, or is applying for, an import licence, to apply for a licence to import a consignment without payment of duty on the ground that similar machinery is not, for the time being, procurable in the United Kingdom. Applications should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Import Licensing Department, 1-6 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

Importers should note that a duty-free licence cannot be granted unless application has been made and received in the Board of Trade, before the goods in respect of which the application is made reach this country.

AUSTRALIA.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS FROM STERLING AREAS.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 28th July 1945:—

The Board of Trade have received a copy of a licensing instruction issued by the Division of Import Procurement which indicates that licences are now necessary for the importation into Australia of files, Tariff Item 219 (F) from sterling sources. The item will be under administrative control, i.e., each application will be dealt with individually on its merits.

The instruction also indicates that painters' brushware, ex-Tariff Item 381 (D) (2), formerly prohibited from all sources, will now be admitted into Australia from sterling sources up to 100 per cent of the value of imports in 1938-39.

BOLIVIA.

IMPORT LICENCES.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 21st July 1945:—

H.M. Minister at La Paz has reported, by telegraph, that import licences are now necessary for all imports into Bolivia shipped after July 15.

CANADA.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 21st July 1945:—

The Board of Trade have received copies of Memoranda Series D, No. 47, T.C. 195 and 197, issued by the Department of National Revenue, which contain the following information:—

By Order in Council P.C. 3978 of June 5, 1945, the following new tariff item is established, effective May 1, 1945:—

237 (e). Materials of a kind not produced in Canada when imported for use only in the manufacture of the goods specified in tariff items *237 (b) and *237 (c).

British Preferential Tariff	Free
Intermediate Tariff	Free
General Tariff	Free

* These items read:—

237 (b). Synthetic resin moulding compositions, N.O.P., in powder or granular form.

British Preferential, Intermediate and General Tariffs—Free.

237 (c). Synthetic resins, N.O.P., in liquid, powder, granular, or lump form; or in tubes, cylinders, strips, sheets, plates, blocks, bars, rods, angles, channels, tees or other shapes or sections, not further manufactured than moulded, extruded or pressed when for use in Canadian manufactures.

British Preferential, Intermediate and General Tariffs—Free.

By Order in Council P.C. 3981 dated June 5, 1945, the following new tariff item is established, effective June 1, 1945:—

348f. Copper covered steel wire not less than one-quarter inch in diameter and rods, when imported by manufacturers of trolley, telegraph and telephone wires, electric wires and electric cables, for use only in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.

British Preferential Tariff	Free
Intermediate Tariff	10 per cent.
General Tariff	10 per cent.

EIRE.

SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN IMPORT QUOTAS.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 21st July 1945:—

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Dublin has forwarded a copy of a Notice No. 454, issued by the Eire Revenue Commissioners, which states that the Minister for Industry and Commerce has made an Order continuing until December 31, 1945, the suspension of quota restrictions imposed by the orders set out in Notice No. 448 (see *Board of Trade Journal*, July 22, 1944, page 268*).

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 12th October 1944, page 48.

EIRE.

IMPORTATION OF SUGAR PROHIBITED.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 28th July 1945:—

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the *Board of Trade Journal*, May 20, 1944, page 188*, the Board of Trade have received a copy of the Sugar (Prohibition of Import) Order, 1945, which prohibits for a further period, from May 1, 1945, to April 30, 1946, the importation into Eire of sugar not manufactured or produced in Eire, except under and in accordance with a licence granted under the provisions of the Sugar (Control of Import) Act, 1936.

ETHIOPIA.

FILING OF CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE ITALIANS.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 21st July 1945:—

H.M. Charge d'Affaires to the British Legation in Addis Ababa has forwarded a copy of Proclamation No. 73 of 1945, which was published in the Ethiopian "Negarit Gazeta" No. 6 of February 28, 1945, amending Proclamation No. 56 of 1944 for the filing of claims for damages caused by the Italians during the years of occupation, to Ethiopian subjects and to all persons other than enemy aliens who were permanent residents in Ethiopia on September 11, 1935.

The effect of the present Proclamation is to extend for a period, as yet unspecified, the date by which the claims may be filed with the Ethiopian authorities.

Copies of the full text of the two Proclamations may be seen on application to the Commercial Relations and Treaties Department, Board of Trade, Millbank, London, S.W.1.]

KENYA AND UGANDA.

CUSTOMS NOTICE TO IMPORTERS (No. 14 OF 1945): WAR RISK INSURANCE SURCHARGES.

The following is an extract from Notice No. 14 of 1945:—

Customs Notice to Importers No. 9† of 1945 is amended by the following new rates:—

	Rate. Per cent.	Effective from
India, Ceylon, Australia and New Zealand	4/-	24th September 1945.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Mombasa, 6th October 1945.

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 3rd August 1944, page 148.

† Published in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 23rd August 1945, page 307.

MEXICO.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 28th July 1945:—

The Secretary (Commercial) to H.M. Embassy at Mexico City has reported the issue of a circular by the Ministry of Finance, dated March 14 and published in the Official Gazette of March 21, declaring that raw wool, shoddy, rags, tops and noils are subject to import restrictions.

The items in the Mexican Customs Tariff affected are Nos. 1.24.00 to 1.24.08 which include unmanufactured wool in all its forms.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

MARKING OF IMPORTS.

The following is an extract from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 28th July 1945:—

The Board of Trade have received copies of Bulletins of Marking Rulings which contain the following decisions (among others) regarding the marking with the name of the country of origin of certain goods on importation in the United States:—

Cigars. When cigars are imported in boxes or in special or premium containers having hinged lids, such containers shall be required to be marked inside and outside. Other special containers of cigars such as boxes with slide lids or removable covers or tops without hinges, cans, jars, etc., shall have the marking on the outside of the container in a conspicuous place where the marking will be readily visible. Cellophane wrappers of cigars are subject to individual marking in instances where the cigars are sold individually or in less than box lots. As the cellophane is transparent it may be considered as properly marked if the name of the country of origin appears on the band of the cigar in a manner which permits it to be readily read through the transparent wrapper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Details of changes in Customs Regulations, etc., are published regularly in the *Board of Trade Journal*. The particulars are too lengthy for publication here, but the headings of the items and the date on which they appeared in the Journal are given for purposes of reference:—

22nd September 1945.

BRAZIL.—Import Restrictions. Customs Duty on Common Raw Wool Increased.

CANADA.—List of Chemicals made in Canada. Prohibited Imports.

COLOMBIA.—Guarantee Deposits for Import Licences.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—Import Restrictions.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS.—Customs Tariff Modifications.

SWEDEN.—Import Restrictions.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Trade Practice Rules.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

31st October.

The weather was seasonable. Recent rains have done immense good to the standing *aman* crop, the prospects of which have been reported to be, on the whole, favourable. The cultivation of *rabi* crops was in progress.

ASSAM.

5th November.

The weather is seasonable and its effects on the crops are fair. The prospects and the outturn of crops are fair, but hailstorm caused some damage to winter rice in Jowai sub-division.

BIHAR.

29th October.

During the week under report no rainfall returns were received from the sub-divisions of Sasaram and Chapra. As regards the rest of the Province, the rainfall was heavy in Purnea and parts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, the Santal Parganas, Ranchi and Manbhum and light to moderate elsewhere. The condition and the prospects of the standing crops were, on the whole, fair. Preparation of lands for *rabi* crops was hampered at places due to recent rain.

BOMBAY.

3rd November.

During the week there was no rain, except a few local showers in parts of the Karnatak. The standing crops are generally in good condition, except in parts of the Karnatak where *kharij jowar* is withering due to inadequate soil moisture. Harvesting of *kharij* crops and interculturing of cotton and *rabi jowar* continued. Sowing of *rabi* is progressing in favoured areas but has been suspended in places in the southern parts due to inadequate rains. Rains are immediately required in the southern parts of the Province.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

26th October.

The weather was mostly cloudy in the first half of the week with good showers of rain in the Chhattisgarh division and in the districts of Chanda, Yeotmal and Mandla; and light showers elsewhere. In the second half it became clear and cool. The showers coming after a lapse of about a month's dry weather proved to be of immense good to the standing *kharij* crops in general and in particular to the late-sown paddy crop. The rain also accelerated the *rabi* sowing which was in progress throughout the Province and brought under plough much of the *rabi* land which would have otherwise remained fallow. The cotton crop is, however, reported to have been slightly damaged in places in the Yeotmal taluq (Yeotmal). Otherwise the standing *kharij* crops are in good condition. Harvesting of early paddy commenced in the Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur districts and continued in the rest of the Province. Harvesting of groundnut is in full swing. Picking of cotton started in places in the Chhindwara and Bilaspur districts. Preparation of land for *rabi* still continued in a few districts.

MADRAS.

20th October.

During the week under review rainfall was very heavy in Vizagapatam and Guntur; heavy in East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Coimbatore, Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris; moderate in Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely; fair in Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Chittoor and Trichinopoly; and light in Anantapur. Water supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Malabar. Sowing or transplantation of paddy in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Ramnad and Malabar and of dry crops in East Godavari, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor is proceeding. The standing crops are generally fair; in the Circars the crops are affected by cyclone and in the Deccan on account of want of water supply. Harvesting of paddy in East Godavari, Chittoor, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara; of *rabi* in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and the Nilgiris; of groundnut in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Guntur, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly; of gingelly in East Godavari, Kistna and Trichinopoly; and of sugarcane in Chittoor and Trichinopoly continued. The outturn is reported to be generally fair to normal, except in parts of Cuddapah and Tanjore where it is poor.

ORISSA.

29th October.

During the week under report the rainfall was light to moderate at all places. (The report from the Ganjam district has not been received.) Sowing of blackgram and horsegram in the Cuttack and Puri districts and of mustard in the Puri district continues. Harvesting of *mal* paddy in the Sambalpur district and of *sama* in the Koraput district is in progress. The standing crops, such as paddy, sugarcane, sesamum, greengram, redgram, *jowar*, blackgram, wheat, groundnut, *arhar*, cotton and niger, are generally thriving. Early paddy crop in the Cuttack and Sambalpur districts and *rabi* crops in the Cuttack district have been damaged due to last week's excessive rainfall.

PUNJAB.

29th October.

Except for light rainfall in parts of Ambala, Jullundur and Rawalpindi districts, the weather remained dry. The condition and the expected yield of standing crops are generally average to good, except in parts of some districts where crops were damaged by excessive rains or floods. The cotton crop, especially the American variety, has been affected by *tela* throughout the Lyallpur district.

GENERAL WEATHER SUMMARY.

During the week ended Tuesday last widespread rain occurred along the Coromandel coast and in south Malabar on one day. Fairly widespread thunder-rain also occurred in south-east Madras and Malabar on one day. At the end of the week the north-east monsoon was strengthening over the Coromandel coast and a heavy thundershower occurred at Madras. Isolated thundershowers or a few falls of rain occurred in certain places on some days.

CROP FORECAST.

(ALL-INDIA)

FIRST GROUNDNUT FORECAST, 1945-46.

(Calcutta, October 6, 1945.)

This forecast is based on reports received from the provinces of Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, the Punjab and Orissa and the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, which together comprise 97 per cent of the total area under groundnut in India. The report does not, as will be seen from the detailed notes below, include information regarding the main crop of Madras, but relates only to the summer and early varieties grown in that province. The information contained in the forecast relates generally to the period up to the end of July or the beginning of August.

The total area so far reported, is estimated at 3,199,000 acres, as against 2,865,000 acres (revised) at the corresponding forecast last year, showing an increase of 12 per cent.

Weather conditions at sowing time were generally favourable, and the condition of the crop is reported to be fairly good on the whole.

Details for the provinces and States are as follows:—

First Forecast

Provinces and States	1945-46	1944-45	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Madras (summer and early crops)	210,000	244,000	—34,000
Bombay (including Indian States)	2,051,000	1,829,000	+222,000
Central Provinces and Berar	579,000	(b) 467,000	+112,000
Punjab	60,000	51,000	+9,000
Orissa	(a) 20,000	14,000	+6,000
Hyderabad	113,000	(b) 105,000	+8,000
Mysore	72,000	89,000	—17,000
Baroda	94,000	66,000	+28,000
TOTAL	3,199,000	(b) 2,865,000	+334,000

(a) Since revised to 18,000 acres.

(b) Revised.

The provincial reports are summarised below. The figures in brackets following the name of each province or State indicate the average percentage of the area under groundnut in that tract to the total area under groundnut in India based on the figures for the five years ending 1943-44.

Madras (40.8 per cent).—The area sown up to the end of May 1945, with the summer (or irrigated) crop is estimated at 98,000 acres, as against 97,000 acres reported at the corresponding period last year. The yield is expected to be normal in Trichinopoly, but below the normal in other districts, due to deficiency of rain in the growing period. The total yield of

this variety is estimated at 77,000 tons of unshelled nuts, as against 82,000 tons, the corresponding estimate of last year. The area sown up to the 25th July 1945, with the early variety (mostly un-irrigated) in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore, is estimated at 112,000 acres, as against 147,000 acres reported at the corresponding time of last year. The crop is expected to be normal in Salem, but below the normal in Coimbatore district, and the total yield of this variety is estimated at 51,000 tons of unshelled nuts, as against 67,000 tons reported at the corresponding time last year.

Bombay (27.3 per cent).—The information relates to estimates made up to 1st August 1945, and is incomplete. The area reported is 2,051,000 acres (918,000 acres being in the Indian States), as against 1,829,000 acres reported at the corresponding time of last year. Germination has been satisfactory except in the Karnatak. The growth of the crop was checked by continuous rain in Gujarat and by deficient soil-moisture in the Deccan. No damage by pest or disease has so far been reported.

Central Provinces and Berar (2.8 per cent).—The total area sown is estimated at 579,000 acres, as against 467,000 acres (revised) at the corresponding time last year. Sowings were made, on the whole, under favourable conditions, and germination was successful everywhere. The present condition of the crop is reported to be good and its prospects are very hopeful.

Punjab (0.5 per cent).—The total area under the crop is estimated at 60,000 acres, as compared with 51,000 acres reported at the corresponding time last year. The season was generally favourable for sowing, and the average outturn of the crop for the province as a whole, is reported to be 97 per cent of the normal.

Orissa (0.2 per cent).—The total area sown is estimated at 20,000* acres, as against 14,000 acres, the corresponding estimate of last year. The increase is attributed to "Grow more food crops" campaign and to the high prices of groundnut oil. Weather conditions have generally been favourable, and the average outturn of the crop for the province, as a whole, is estimated at 75 per cent of the normal.

Hyderabad (21.6 per cent).—The information is incomplete. The area sown is estimated at 113,000 acres, as against 105,000 acres, the corresponding revised estimate of last year. The condition of the crop is reported to be satisfactory.

Mysore (2.6 per cent).—The total area sown is reported to be 72,000 acres, as against 89,000 acres at the corresponding date of last year. The condition of the crop is reported to be good.

Baroda (1.3 per cent).—The area sown is estimated at 94,000 acres, as compared with 66,000 acres, the corresponding estimate of last year.

* Since revised to 18,000 acres.

SUMMARY OF CROP FORECASTS.

The following is a summary of crop forecasts relating to the season 1945-46 :—

Crop and Forecast	Tracts comprised in the figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them	Estimated Area	Percent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1944-45	Estimated Outturn	Percent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1944-45	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jute— Final.	Practically all jute-growing tracts	Acres 2,409,000	114	Acres 2,104,000	7,166,000 bales (b)	115	6,203,000 bales (b)	Oct. 4, 1945.
Sugarcane— First (c).	United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay, Madras, North-West Frontier Province, Assam, Orissa, Central Provinces and Berar, Sindh, Delhi, Mysore, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Baroda and Jaora (96 per cent of the total sugarcane area of India).	3,920,000	99	4,134,000	(a)	..	5,422,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Sesamum— First (c).	United Provinces, Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Ajmer-Merwara, Sindh, Hyderabad, Kotah, Bhopal and Baroda (a little over 86 per cent of the total sesamum area of India).	1,437,000	87	3,970,000	(a)	..	393,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Cotton— First (c).	All cotton-growing tracts (refers mainly to early cotton) . . .	9,297,000	88	14,803,000	(a)	..	3,543,000 bales	Oct. 25, 1945.
Groundnut— First.	Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda (97 per cent of the total groundnut area of India).	3,199,000	112	9,841,000	(a)	..	3,560,000 tons	Nov. 8, 1945.

The following is a summary of the latest forecasts for the season 1944-45 for crops for which forecasts have not yet been made in the current season :—

Crop and Forecast	Tracts comprised in the figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them	Estimated Area	Percent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1943-44	Estimated Outturn	Percent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1943-44	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Castorseed .	Practically all castor-growing tracts	Acres 1,453,000	94	Acres 1,543,000	130,000 tons	93	140,000 tons	June 28, 1945.
Rice— Final.	Bengal, Madras, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, United Provinces, Assam, Orissa, Bombay, Sindh, Punjab, Coorg, Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Bhopal (97 per cent of the total rice area of India).	80,754,000	99.6	81,117,000	27,122,000 tons	88	30,664,000 tons	Sept. 27, 1945.
Wheat— Final (c).	Punjab, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Sindh, Bihar, North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Orissa, Ajmer-Merwara, Orissa, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore (a little over 98 per cent of the total wheat area of India).	35,709,000	105	33,961,000	10,458,000 tons	107	9,741,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Rape and Mustard— Final.	United Provinces, Punjab, Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Sindh, North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, Bombay, Delhi, Alwar, Baroda and Hyderabad (94 per cent of the total rape and mustard area of India).	5,827,000	109	5,364,000	1,089,000 tons	116	921,000 tons	Oct. 18, 1945.
Linseed— Final.	Central Provinces and Berar, United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, Kotah and Bhopal (a little over 93 per cent of the total linseed area of India).	3,461,000	98	3,533,000	391,000 tons	103	381,000 tons	Oct. 18, 1945.

* Issued by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

† Including Indian States.

‡ In Rajputana

§ In Central India.

(a) Not yet available. (b) Includes figures for Nepal. (c) The detailed report will appear in the *Indian Trade Journal* later.

GENERAL PRELIMINARY REPORT OF KATKI AND KUSMI LAC CROPS, 1945.

[Issued by the Indian Lac Cess Committee (Crop Statistical Section) under date of 1st November 1945.]

(All Estimates are in Maunds of Sticklac.)

Political Divisions.		Preliminary 1945.		Final 1944.		Final 1943.	
Blocks.	Provinces.	Katki.	Kusmi.	Katki.	Kusmi.	Katki.	Kusmi.
Bengal (excluding Calcutta)	Bengal	14,500	..	6,000	..	11,500	..
Calcutta		..	..	..	..	..	..
		14,500	..	6,000	..	11,500	..
Santhal Parganas	Bihar	2,625	..	1,500	..	2,000	..
Manbhum District		37,000	98,000	9,000	8,000	25,000	90,000
Ranchi District		28,000	52,000	20,000	10,000	22,000	55,000
Singbhum District		9,000	15,500	5,000	4,500	7,000	15,000
Palamau District		58,000	2,000	17,500	250	55,000	1,000
Hazaribagh District		6,000	5,000	2,500	500	8,000	5,000
Gaya District		3,500	..	1,500	..	4,500	..
Rest of Bihar Districts		1,000	..	250	..	1,000	..
	Bihar	143,125	172,500	57,250	23,250	124,500	166,000
Bilaspur District	Central Provinces and Berar.	17,000	500	12,000	..	10,000	500
Raipur District		3,500	6,000	2,500	3,250	2,500	6,000
Bhandara District		10,500	..	7,250	..	6,000	..
Chhindwara District		10,500	250	10,000	250	9,000	250
Jubbulpore District		7,500	..	6,000	..	6,000	..
Rest of Central Provinces and Berar Districts.		5,000	250	5,000	250	4,500	250
		54,000	7,000	42,750	3,750	38,000	7,000
Mirzapur District	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	750	..	500	..	500	..
Rest of United Provinces Districts		1,000	..	1,000	..	750	..
		1,750	..	1,500	..	1,250	..
Rest of Indian Provinces— Sind	Total, Rest of Indian Provinces (excluding Assam).	500	..	500	..	500	..
Punjab		3,000	..	4,000	..	3,000	..
North-West Frontier Province		..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay		2,000	..	2,000	..	2,000	..
Madras		500	..	500	..	500	..
Orissa		500	..	500	..	500	..
	Total, Rest of Indian Provinces (excluding Assam).	6,500	..	7,500	..	6,500	..
Indian States— Rewa State	Total, Indian States	7,500	500	3,500	250	3,500	250
Surguja State		5,000	..	4,000	..	4,000	..
Rest of Indian States		12,500	15,000	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
	Total, Indian States	25,000	15,500	20,000	12,750	20,000	12,750
	GRAND TOTAL	244,875	195,000	135,000	39,750	201,750	185,750

Remarks.—There had been general showers of rain in the month of April and this helped to keep the *Baisaki* and *Jethua* broods well-preserved during the summer months. The monsoon, this year, had been somewhat late and this allowed the insects emerging from the summer brood sufficient time to get fixed on host-trees. Generally some of the insects emerging out of summer brood are washed away by rain before they can get fixed, but the wastage from this source has been quite low this year. Then the rains came and the development of the lac-incrustations went on satisfactorily under favourable conditions. The final yields would depend on the climatic condition in November and the cutting and collection of the crop.

RESERVED

TENDER NOTICES.

[Notices for this section should be sent to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, in time to reach him not later than Tuesday in each week, the day on which the Journal goes to Press.]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
(MAIN SECRETARIAT).

Standard Specifications and Drawings.

Indian Stores Department Standard Specifications, referred to in Invitations to Tenders issued by the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, the Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta, the Director, Munitions Production, Bombay, the Director, Munitions Production, Lahore, the Controllers of Supplies, Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, Madras and Cawnpore and the Director General, Ship-Building and Repairs (Purchase Branch), Bombay, are priced publications and can be had on payment from :—

1. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, P-18, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.
2. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Feltham House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
3. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Sunlight Building, The Mall, Lahore.
4. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Bandukwala Building, adjoining Messrs. Volkart Bros., No. 4, McLeod Road, Karachi.
5. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Anandabawan, No. 8, Ritherdon Road, Vepery, Madras.
6. The Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.
7. The High Commissioner for India, Publications Branch, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

The price of each Standard Specification is eight annas or 8d. Postage (7 annas if sent by inland registered post and 4 annas if sent by ordinary post) will be charged extra on Specifications sent by post from places other than the office of the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.

N.B.—I.S.D. Standard Drawings are only available for certain P. & T. Department, Hardware articles and Textile Stores. Copies of drawings for P. & T. Department and Hardware articles are available only from the Office of the Controller General of Inspection (Civil Wing), M.G.O. Branch, G.H.Q. (I), Block No. 2, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, and that of Textile Stores from the Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on payment.

BLAKE'S HYDRAMS FOR WATER SUPPLY.

Worked by water passing through the Hydram.

No cost for motive power.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

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R. 2844 W. 21-12-45.

A charge of Re. 1 per copy is made for drawings of a size 42x28 inches or over and eight annas per copy below that size (postage extra).

Tender Drawings other than those mentioned above may be obtained on prepayment, at the rate as above from :—

- (i) The Controller General of Inspection (Civil Wing), M.G.O. Branch, G.H.Q. (I), Block No. 2, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
- (ii) The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- (iii) The Chief Inspector Engineering, Avenue House, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta.

All remittances towards the cost and Postal charges of I.S.D. Standard Specifications or Drawings should be made in advance by Money Order only. Postal Stamps or Postal Orders are not acceptable.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY,
CALCUTTA.OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (MUNITIONS),
CALCUTTA.

Supply of Hydraulic Banding and Stripping Press.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions) invites Tender No. MP/134355/W21 to reach him on or before the 20th December 1945 (on forms not transferable) obtainable from his office at 8, Esplanade East, Calcutta, at Rs. 6 (not refundable) per set, to be paid in cash, by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting tender number, full name and address of the remitter), for :—

One Hydraulic Banding and Stripping Press of 40 to 60 tons capacity.

Applicants not already on the approved list of Supply Department Contractors must give their Banker's reference on applications for tender forms. Firms already black-listed by the Supply Department are not eligible for copies of the tender forms which will not be supplied to them.

Tender forms are also obtainable from the office of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, Director of Munitions Production, Bombay, Controller of Supplies at Cawnpore, Karachi and Madras and Deputy Controller of Supplies, Lahore.



B. 2893 W. 17-2-46.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MUNITIONS PRODUCTION,
CALCUTTA.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (MUNITIONS).

Supply of Leather Belting.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta, invites Tender No. MP/132852/C-62 to reach him by 4-30 p.m. on the 6th December 1945 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at Rs. 10 (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash, by Money Order or by Indian Postal Order (quoting tender number, full name and address of remitter), for various types and sizes of Leather Belting.

Applicants not already on the approved list of Supply Department Contractors must quote their Banker's reference on applications for tender forms.

Tender forms are also available from the office of the D.M.P., Bombay/Lahore and the Controller of Supplies, Karachi/Madras/Cawnpore and the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, on payment of the tender fee.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY.

Madras-Mettur Interconnection Scheme and Bezwada-Rajahmundry-Samalkot Extensions.

Tenders are invited from responsible firms for the following :—

1. 124 Miles Singarapet-Conjeevaram-Villivakkam Single Circuit 110 K.V. line—Supply of all materials except towers and erection of the complete line including towers.
2. 84 miles Bezwada-Rajahmundry Single Circuit 110 K.V. line—Supply of all materials except towers.

The towers for both the lines will be supplied by the Department.

The Department of Electricity reserves the right to accept only portions of the tenders from individual firms both for supply and erection.

No firm need tender for the erection of the lines unless they have constructed themselves overhead transmission lines of 66 K.V. or over.

Copies of Specification No. E.146 with relative drawings may be had, on application, from the Superintending Engineer (Technical),

Chepauk, Madras, on production of a chalan for Rs. 50 per set remitted into any Government Treasury or any Branch of the Reserve Bank of India under the Account Head "XXXVI.—Miscellaneous—Provincial (Madras)—Sale of Specifications". Normally only one copy will be sold to each tenderer.

Tenders must be submitted, in duplicate, in sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Madras-Mettur and Bezwada-Rajahmundry 110 K.V. lines—Specification No. E.146" and addressed to the Chief Engineer for Electricity, Chepauk, Madras, so as to reach him not later than 12 noon on the 2nd January 1946.

They will be opened at 12 noon on the 3rd January 1946 in the office of the Superintending Engineer (Technical), Government Electricity Department, Chepauk, Madras, in the presence of such of the tenderers as may desire to be present.

The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL STORES, TRIVANDRUM.

R.O.C. No. 3135/45/C.S.D.—Tender for 66 K. V. Sub-Station
Equipments, Trivandrum.

Sealed tenders, in duplicate, superscribed "Tender for 66 K.V. Sub-Station Equipments, Trivandrum" are invited for the Transformers and Switchgear required for the 66 K.V. Sub-Station at Trivandrum. The tenders should be addressed to the Controller, Government Central Stores, Trivandrum, and should reach him not later than 1-30 p.m. on Monday, the 18th March 1946. Late tenders will not be considered on any account. The tenders should be in the prescribed form which can be had from the Electrical Engineer to Government, Trivandrum, on payment in cash of B. Rs. 12 per copy. Full details will be found furnished in the tender form itself.

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL STORES, TRIVANDRUM.

R.O.C. No. 3075/45/C.S.D.—Supply of Overhead Travelling Cranes.

Sealed tenders, in duplicate, are invited for two numbers Overhead Travelling Cranes, required for the 66 K.V. Sub-Stations at Trivandrum and Thuckalay. The tenders are to be in the prescribed form copies of which can be had from the Controller, Government Central Stores, Trivandrum, on payment in cash of B. Rs. 2 each for the original and annas eight each for the duplicate.

'MEGGER,' AND 'MEG' EARTH TESTERS
FOR EARTH RESISTANCE MEASUREMENT

SOLE AGENTS

JOST'S ENGINEERING CO., LTD. BOMBAY 22, 101-105, 106-107, 108-109, 110-111, 112-113, 114-115, 116-117, 118-119, 120-121, 122-123, 124-125, 126-127, 128-129, 130-131, 132-133, 134-135, 136-137, 138-139, 140-141, 142-143, 144-145, 146-147, 148-149, 150-151, 152-153, 154-155, 156-157, 158-159, 160-161, 162-163, 164-165, 166-167, 168-169, 170-171, 172-173, 174-175, 176-177, 178-179, 180-181, 182-183, 184-185, 186-187, 188-189, 190-191, 192-193, 194-195, 196-197, 198-199, 200-201, 202-203, 204-205, 206-207, 208-209, 210-211, 212-213, 214-215, 216-217, 218-219, 220-221, 222-223, 224-225, 226-227, 228-229, 230-231, 232-233, 234-235, 236-237, 238-239, 240-241, 242-243, 244-245, 246-247, 248-249, 250-251, 252-253, 254-255, 256-257, 258-259, 260-261, 262-263, 264-265, 266-267, 268-269, 270-271, 272-273, 274-275, 276-277, 278-279, 280-281, 282-283, 284-285, 286-287, 288-289, 290-291, 292-293, 294-295, 296-297, 298-299, 300-301, 302-303, 304-305, 306-307, 308-309, 310-311, 312-313, 314-315, 316-317, 318-319, 320-321, 322-323, 324-325, 326-327, 328-329, 330-331, 332-333, 334-335, 336-337, 338-339, 340-341, 342-343, 344-345, 346-347, 348-349, 350-351, 352-353, 354-355, 356-357, 358-359, 360-361, 362-363, 364-365, 366-367, 368-369, 370-371, 372-373, 374-375, 376-377, 378-379, 380-381, 382-383, 384-385, 386-387, 388-389, 390-391, 392-393, 394-395, 396-397, 398-399, 400-401, 402-403, 404-405, 406-407, 408-409, 410-411, 412-413, 414-415, 416-417, 418-419, 420-421, 422-423, 424-425, 426-427, 428-429, 430-431, 432-433, 434-435, 436-437, 438-439, 440-441, 442-443, 444-445, 446-447, 448-449, 450-451, 452-453, 454-455, 456-457, 458-459, 460-461, 462-463, 464-465, 466-467, 468-469, 470-471, 472-473, 474-475, 476-477, 478-479, 480-481, 482-483, 484-485, 486-487, 488-489, 490-491, 492-493, 494-495, 496-497, 498-499, 500-501, 502-503, 504-505, 506-507, 508-509, 510-511, 512-513, 514-515, 516-517, 518-519, 520-521, 522-523, 524-525, 526-527, 528-529, 530-531, 532-533, 534-535, 536-537, 538-539, 540-541, 542-543, 544-545, 546-547, 548-549, 550-551, 552-553, 554-555, 556-557, 558-559, 560-561, 562-563, 564-565, 566-567, 568-569, 570-571, 572-573, 574-575, 576-577, 578-579, 580-581, 582-583, 584-585, 586-587, 588-589, 590-591, 592-593, 594-595, 596-597, 598-599, 600-601, 602-603, 604-605, 606-607, 608-609, 610-611, 612-613, 614-615, 616-617, 618-619, 620-621, 622-623, 624-625, 626-627, 628-629, 630-631, 632-633, 634-635, 636-637, 638-639, 640-641, 642-643, 644-645, 646-647, 648-649, 650-651, 652-653, 654-655, 656-657, 658-659, 660-661, 662-663, 664-665, 666-667, 668-669, 670-671, 672-673, 674-675, 676-677, 678-679, 680-681, 682-683, 684-685, 686-687, 688-689, 690-691, 692-693, 694-695, 696-697, 698-699, 700-701, 702-703, 704-705, 706-707, 708-709, 710-711, 712-713, 714-715, 716-717, 718-719, 720-721, 722-723, 724-725, 726-727, 728-729, 730-731, 732-733, 734-735, 736-737, 738-739, 740-741, 742-743, 744-745, 746-747, 748-749, 750-751, 752-753, 754-755, 756-757, 758-759, 760-761, 762-763, 764-765, 766-767, 768-769, 770-771, 772-773, 774-775, 776-777, 778-779, 780-781, 782-783, 784-785, 786-787, 788-789, 790-791, 792-793, 794-795, 796-797, 798-799, 800-801, 802-803, 804-805, 806-807, 808-809, 810-811, 812-813, 814-815, 816-817, 818-819, 820-821, 822-823, 824-825, 826-827, 828-829, 830-831, 832-833, 834-835, 836-837, 838-839, 840-841, 842-843, 844-845, 846-847, 848-849, 850-851, 852-853, 854-855, 856-857, 858-859, 860-861, 862-863, 864-865, 866-867, 868-869, 870-871, 872-873, 874-875, 876-877, 878-879, 880-881, 882-883, 884-885, 886-887, 888-889, 890-891, 892-893, 894-895, 896-897, 898-899, 900-901, 902-903, 904-905, 906-907, 908-909, 910-911, 912-913, 914-915, 916-917, 918-919, 920-921, 922-923, 924-925, 926-927, 928-929, 930-931, 932-933, 934-935, 936-937, 938-939, 940-941, 942-943, 944-945, 946-947, 948-949, 950-951, 952-953, 954-955, 956-957, 958-959, 960-961, 962-963, 964-965, 966-967, 968-969, 970-971, 972-973, 974-975, 976-977, 978-979, 980-981, 982-983, 984-985, 986-987, 988-989, 990-991, 992-993, 994-995, 996-997, 998-999, 1000-1001, 1002-1003, 1004-1005, 1006-1007, 1008-1009, 1010-1011, 1012-1013, 1014-1015, 1016-1017, 1018-1019, 1020-1021, 1022-1023, 1024-1025, 1026-1027, 1028-1029, 1030-1031, 1032-1033, 1034-1035, 1036-1037, 1038-1039, 1040-1041, 1042-1043, 1044-1045, 1046-1047, 1048-1049, 1050-1051, 1052-1053, 1054-1055, 1056-1057, 1058-1059, 1060-1061, 1062-1063, 1064-1065, 1066-1067, 1068-1069, 1070-1071, 1072-1073, 1074-1075, 1076-1077, 1078-1079, 1080-1081, 1082-1083, 1084-1085, 1086-1087, 1088-1089, 1090-1091, 1092-1093, 1094-1095, 1096-1097, 1098-1099, 1100-1101, 1102-1103, 1104-1105, 1106-1107, 1108-1109, 1110-1111, 1112-1113, 1114-1115, 1116-1117, 1118-1119, 1120-1121, 1122-1123, 1124-1125, 1126-1127, 1128-1129, 1130-1131, 1132-1133, 1134-1135, 1136-1137, 1138-1139, 1140-1141, 1142-1143, 1144-1145, 1146-1147, 1148-1149, 1150-1151, 1152-1153, 1154-1155, 1156-1157, 1158-1159, 1160-1161, 1162-1163, 1164-1165, 1166-1167, 1168-1169, 1170-1171, 1172-1173, 1174-1175, 1176-1177, 1178-1179, 1180-1181, 1182-1183, 1184-1185, 1186-1187, 1188-1189, 1190-1191, 1192-1193, 1194-1195, 1196-1197, 1198-1199, 1200-1201, 1202-1203, 1204-1205, 1206-1207, 1208-1209, 1210-1211, 1212-1213, 1214-1215, 1216-1217, 1218-1219, 1220-1221, 1222-1223, 1224-1225, 1226-1227, 1228-1229, 1230-1231, 1232-1233, 1234-1235, 1236-1237, 1238-1239, 1240-1241, 1242-1243, 1244-1245, 1246-1247, 1248-1249, 1250-1251, 1252-1253, 1254-1255, 1256-1257, 1258-1259, 1260-1261, 1262-1263, 1264-1265, 1266-1267, 1268-1269, 1270-1271, 1272-1273, 1274-1275, 1276-1277, 1278-1279, 1280-1281, 1282-1283, 1284-1285, 1286-1287, 1288-1289, 1290-1291, 1292-1293, 1294-1295, 1296-1297, 1298-1299, 1300-1301, 1302-1303, 1304-1305, 1306-1307, 1308-1309, 1310-1311, 1312-1313, 1314-1315, 1316-1317, 1318-1319, 1320-1321, 1322-1323, 1324-1325, 1326-1327, 1328-1329, 1330-1331, 1332-1333, 1334-1335, 1336-1337, 1338-1339, 1340-1341, 1342-1343, 1344-1345, 1346-1347, 1348-1349, 1350-1351, 1352-1353, 1354-1355, 1356-1357, 1358-1359, 1360-1361, 1362-1363, 1364-1365, 1366-1367, 1368-1369, 1370-1371, 1372-1373, 1374-1375, 1376-1377, 1378-1379, 1380-1381, 1382-1383, 1384-1385, 1386-1387, 1388-1389, 1390-1391, 1392-1393, 1394-1395, 1396-1397, 1398-1399, 1400-1401, 1402-1403, 1404-1405, 1406-1407, 1408-1409, 1410-1411, 1412-1413, 1414-1415, 1416-1417, 1418-1419, 1420-1421, 1422-1423, 1424-1425, 1426-1427, 1428-1429, 1430-1431, 1432-1433, 1434-1435, 1436-1437, 1438-1439, 1440-1441, 1442-1443, 1444-1445, 1446-1447, 1448-1449, 1450-1451, 1452-1453, 1454-1455, 1456-1457, 1458-1459, 1460-1461, 1462-1463, 1464-1465, 1466-1467, 1468-1469, 1470-1471, 1472-1473, 1474-1475, 1476-1477, 1478-1479, 1480-1481, 1482-1483, 1484-1485, 1486-1487, 1488-1489, 1490-1491, 1492-1493, 1494-1495, 1496-1497, 1498-1499, 1500-1501, 1502-1503, 1504-1505, 1506-1507, 1508-1509, 1510-1511, 1512-1513, 1514-1515, 1516-1517, 1518-1519, 1520-1521, 1522-1523, 1524-1525, 1526-1527, 1528-1529, 1530-1531, 1532-1533, 1534-1535, 1536-1537, 1538-1539, 1540-1541, 1542-1543, 1544-1545, 1546-1547, 1548-1549, 1550-1551, 1552-1553, 1554-1555, 1556-1557, 1558-1559, 1560-1561, 1562-1563, 1564-1565, 1566-1567, 1568-1569, 1570-1571, 1572-1573, 1574-1575, 1576-1577, 1578-1579, 1580-1581, 1582-1583, 1584-1585, 1586-1587, 1588-1589, 1590-1591, 1592-1593, 1594-1595, 1596-1597, 1598-1599, 1600-1601, 1602-1603, 1604-1605, 1606-1607, 1608-1609, 1610-1611, 1612-1613, 1614-1615, 1616-1617, 1618-1619, 1620-1621, 1622-1623, 1624-1625, 1626-1627, 1628-1629, 1630-1631, 1632-1633, 1634-1635, 1636-1637, 1638-1639, 1640-1641, 1642-1643, 1644-1645, 1646-1647, 1648-1649, 1650-1651, 1652-1653, 1654-1655, 1656-1657, 1658-1659, 1660-1661, 1662-1663, 1664-1665, 1666-1667, 1668-1669, 1670-1671, 1672-1673, 1674-1675, 1676-1677, 1678-1679, 1680-1681, 1682-1683, 1684-1685, 1686-1687, 1688-1689, 1690-1691, 1692-1693, 1694-1695, 1696-1697,

The tenders are to be addressed to the 'Controller, Government Central Stores, Trivandrum' and should reach him not later than 1-30 p.m. on the 11th March 1946. Full details will be found published in the Government Central Stores sheet of the *Travancore Government Gazette*, dated 6th November 1945.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Tender for Construction of the European Institute at Dhanbad.

Sealed tenders are invited for the construction of the European Institute at Dhanbad.

The tenders will be received up to 11 hours on the 26th November 1945 and will be opened shortly after in the presence of such tenderers who attend.

Tender forms and all particulars may be obtained at the office of the Divisional Superintendent, E. I. Railway, Asansol, during office hours on payment of Rs. 5 only, till the 24th November 1945, which sum will not be refunded.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Supply of Stone Boulders.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of five lacs cubic feet Stone Boulders from the Railway quarry at Bandhua station and will be received by the Divisional Superintendent, Asansol, up to 11 hours on the 20th November 1945, and will be opened shortly after in the presence of such tenderers as attend.

Tender forms and all particulars may be obtained at the office of the Divisional Superintendent, E. I. Railway, Asansol, during office hours on payment of Rs. 5 only, which sum will not be returned.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Annual Contract Item Costing over Rs. 8,000.

Supply of Baskets, Jhanker.

Sealed tenders are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's office, East Indian Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, on the 21st November 1945, at 12 noon :—

Tender No. SP/C/Gb10/RI/68/46.—For supply of 84,400 Nos. Baskets, Jhanker.

Tender forms with full particulars can be had from the Controller of Stores' office, East Indian Railway, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta, and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

Firms outside Calcutta may, however, remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by Money Order. No refund is permissible after payment.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's office and then put into the Tender Box outside the Deputy General Manager's (Works) room by the tenderer or his representative.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

Sale of Cold Storage Plant.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the stores detailed below :—

Store.	Quantity.	Condition.
Cold Storage Plant, 2,000 c.f. capacity consisting of :— (a) Stonnette 5A compressor Unit mounted on base with 3 H.P. motor 440 V A.C. 50 cycles. Starting panel and thermostat. Water cooled condenser and air cooling unit of flow type for cold room. Manufactured by L. Stonne & Co., Glasgow.	- One	New and unassembled.
(b) Insulated door and insulation panels for cold room complete with installation drawings. Manufactured by T. Smith & Co., Burton-on-Trent.		
(c) A set of spare parts for maintenance.		

The plant has been shipped from England but has not yet been landed in India.

The plant was purchased as suitable for Government requirements but Government do not give any guarantee of performance.

Copies of tender forms, conditions of contract, and blue prints showing the general layout of the plant can be obtained from the office of the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, on payment of Rs. 15 per set in cash, by Money Order or Indian Postal Order. Forms, etc., will not be sent per V.P.P. Detailed drawings can also be seen by appointment at the office of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

Offers should be for delivery alongside ship at port of discharge—Bombay or Karachi—and should be exclusive of customs duty and landing charges. Delivery will be effected by endorsement of shipping documents in favour of the purchaser who will then be responsible for arranging landing and clearance through customs at his own cost.

Should the shipment actually arrive before the sale is finalised, Government will undertake landing and clearance through their own agencies and the actual customs duty paid and landing, etc., charges incurred will be payable by the purchaser in addition to the price before delivery is given.

Tenders in sealed covers superscribed "*Tender No. DGD/SR-2191/PLT due 1st December 1945*" should be accompanied by a deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 500 deposited in favour of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi, as earnest money in the Imperial/Reserve Bank or in a Government Treasury to the head of account "Revenue Deposit" and should reach the office of the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on the 1st December 1945.

The offers should remain open for acceptance till the 15th December 1945.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY, U. P. CIRCLE, CAWNPORE.

Sale of Aero Engines and Air-craft Aluminium, etc.

Opportunities for industrialists.—Large stock of Aero Engines and Air-craft Aluminium consisting of useful components, such as Ball Bearings, Crape Rubber Sheets, Aluminium tubings and sheetings and Non-ferrous Metal parts, Aero Pistons, etc., are available at Aircraft Breakdown Depot, Cawnpore, and Bakshi-Ka-Talab, Lucknow. Industrialists and other manufacturers interested in the acquisition of the stores may inspect these stocks at site on receipt of a letter of authorisation issued by the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Cawnpore, and send their offers for consideration. Applications in tenderer's own form giving details of requirements may be addressed to the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), 16/31, The Turrets, Civil Lines, Cawnpore. Valuable information and technical advice regarding possible industrial uses of Aircraft material may also be obtained from the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Cawnpore, on application.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY, U. P. CIRCLE, CAWNPORE.

Sale of Helmets, Light Tank.

The Controller of Supplies (Disposals), U. P. Circle, 16/31, The Turrets, Civil Lines, Cawnpore, invites offers for the purchase and removal of the following stores available at C.O.D., Cawnpore:—

Helmets, Light Tank, sizes varying from 6-3/8 to 7-7/8.....10,432 Nos. in total.

The materials will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of contract laid down in Form Con. 117, which can be seen at the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals Branch) of all areas and Director of Disposals, New Delhi. The samples of the store can be inspected in the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), U.P. Circle, Cawnpore, or at site on presentation of a letter of authorization which will be issued on application.

Offers in tenderer's own form in sealed cover superscribed "*Tender No. UPD-207/Helmets*" should be accompanied by

a deposit at Call Receipt of Rs. 500 and should reach the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), U.P. Circle, Cawnpore, by 4 p.m. on the 30th November 1945, at the latest; offers to remain open for acceptance up to the 15th November 1945.

Delivery of stores will be at site and removal should be completed within 14 days of the issue of Acceptance letter. Tenderers are at liberty to quote for one or all the sizes and the rates quoted should be per unit.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (DISPOSALS), STRAND HOUSE, GRAHAM ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

Sale of Nickel Silver Alloy, Bed Frames, etc., etc.

Tenders are invited for purchase and removal of the material lying at the following places :—

Item No.	Description.	Quantity.
1	Nickel silver alloy, bed frames, railings and cuttings.	1,150 lbs.
2	Lead alloy ingots	28,286 "
3	Copper scrap 95 per cent, 99 per cent copper	17,876 "
4	Brass casting alloy scrap	6,265 "
5	Brass scrap rolled	12,623 "
6	Light brass scrap	6,100 "
7	Zinc scrap	6,216 "
8	Nickel silver alloy scrap	385 "
9	Lead alloy ingots	43,815 "
10	Aluminium casting alloy scrap	5,014 "
11	Copper scrap 95 per cent-98 per cent	12,196 "
12	Light brass scrap	3,072 "
13	Brass casting alloy scrap	3,535 "
14	Zinc scrap	633 "
15	Lead alloy ingots	23,080 "
16	Cupronickel Bullet Envelopes and steel envelopes clad with gilding Metal containing aluminium tips and lead charge.	83,404 "
17	Battery Lead Dust 60 per cent Metal	38,513 "
18	Die casting Alloy Scrap	950 "
19	Low Grade Lead Ash 22 per cent Metal contents.	10,958 "
20	Aluminium foils with paper and canvas from condenser coils.	1,114 "
21	Electric Motor and Dynamo rotors with iron and Copper.	7,242 "
22	Dirty Ingots suitable for casting	545½ "

Items 1 to 21—Messrs. Indian Standard Metal Co., Chinchpokli Cross Lane, Bombay No. 27.

Item 22—Messrs. Jayant Metal Mfg. Co., 152, Lohar Street, Bombay.

The materials will be sold without any guarantee as to their condition or quantity and subject to conditions of contract Con. 117 (copy obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Queen's Road, Bombay).

The materials can be inspected at site by previous appointment with stockholders.

THE WATER SUPPLY SPECIALISTS LTD.

MISSION ROW EXTENSION

POST BOX 424

CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR MYERS HAND & POWER PUMPS, CYLINDERS, SPRAY PUMPS, PUMP JACKS, STOVER ENGINES & WINDMILLS, RIFE HYDRAULIC RAMS, ETC.

—LET US QUOTE FOR YOUR PUMP REQUIREMENTS—

Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. CS/MPD/3217 due the 12th November 1945" should reach the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Bombay, not later than 4 p.m. on the 12th November 1945. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 5,000 deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Bombay, under Head of Account "Revenue Deposits". The deposit is refundable to unsuccessful tenderers.

Offers should remain open for acceptance up to the 28th November 1945. Delivery should be completed ex-site within two weeks of receipt of acceptance of offers. No assistance will be offered in obtaining transport facilities, railway wagons, etc.

Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rates should be quoted per cwt. (ex-site) and separately for each item.

The office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Bombay, is at liberty to reject all or any portion of offers received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (DISPOSALS), STRAND HOUSE, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

Sale of Barrels.

Tenders are invited for the purchase and removal of the following materials lying at the places mentioned below:—

Item No.	Location.	Nomenclature.	Quantity.	Condition.
1	3 P.O.L. Dump at rear of Caltex Gasoline Installation, Wadala.	44 I.G. barrels	813	Fair.
2		20 I.G. barrels	124	Fair.
3	3 P.O.L. Dump situated at Imperial Welding Co. Premises, Fort Rd., Bombay.	44 I.G. barrels	2,730	Fair.
4		5 I.G. barrels	4,690	Fair.

The barrels will be sold without any guarantee as to their condition or quantity and subject to conditions of contract Con. 117 (copy obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Queen's Road, Bombay).

The barrels can be viewed at site by previous appointment with stockholder.

Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. CS/SYD/4665 due on the 12th November 1945" should reach the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Bombay, not later than 4 p.m. on the 12th November 1945. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 500 deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or Government Treasury in favour of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Bombay, under Head of Account "Revenue Deposits". The deposit is refundable to unsuccessful tenderers.

Offers should remain open for acceptance up to the 25th November 1945. Delivery should be completed ex-site within fifteen days of receipt of acceptance of offers. No assistance will be offered in obtaining transport facilities, railway wagons, etc.

Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rates should be quoted per 100 Nos. and separately for each item.

The office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Bombay, is at liberty to reject all or any portion of offers received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY. OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (DISPOSALS BRANCH), MADRAS.

Auction Sale in the South India Circle for November 1945 under Instructions from the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Madras.

By Mr. P. K. Mohamed, Mattancheri, Cochin.

Place.	Date.	Time.
Salvage Sub-Depôt, Cochin	8-11-45	4 p.m.

By Messrs. Galley & Co., Mount Road, Madras.

Place.	Date.	Time.
Ordnance Clothing Factory, Madras	19-11-45	10 a.m.
Salvage Sub-Depôt, Teynampet	22-11-45	11 a.m.
M.T. Breakdown Depôt, Avadi	24-11-45	11 a.m.

By Messrs. Char & Co., Triplicane High Road, Madras.

Place.	Date.	Time.
Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd., Bangalore	12-11-45	11 a.m.
M.T. Breakdown Depôt, Agram Bangalore	14-11-45	11 a.m.
Salvage Transit Depôt, Trichy	20-11-45	11 a.m.
Salvage Transit Depôt, Coimbatore	21-11-45	11 a.m.
Ghee Heating Centre, Krishnarajapuram	27-11-45	11 a.m.
Salvage Transit Depôt, Ulsoor	28-11-45	11 a.m.
Salvage Sub-Depôt, Whitefield	29-11-45	11 a.m.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF FOOD (DIVISION III), NEW DELHI.

Tender No. D.I/2(F).—Sale of Condiment Powder.

The Chief Director of Purchase, Department of Food, Division III, New Delhi, invites tenders for the purchase of the following stores at the places shown against them:—

Station.	Store.	Approx. Quantity.
No. 1, I.R.B.S.D., Lahore	Condiment powder.	581 tons.
" Benares	Ditto.	84 "
" Manmad	Ditto.	168 "

This powder is of indigenous manufacture and has only a short life. Potential tenderers will be given facilities to inspect the stocks at these Stations on production of the tender forms to the stockholders. Before submitting their tenders, tenderers should fully satisfy themselves with regard to the exact condition of the stores for which the Office of the Chief Director of Purchase, Department of Food, accepts no responsibility. Tender forms can be had from the Office of the Chief Director of Purchase, Department of Food, Division III, New Delhi, up to 24th November 1945. Price of tender forms is Rs. 2 only per set and is not refundable and the forms are not transferable. Price is payable in cash or by Money Order quoting the above tender number and the remitter's full address on the coupon.

Tenders will be on sale up to 4 p.m. on the 24th November 1945 and will be received back by 4 p.m. on the 27th November 1945.

COTTON PRESS RETURNS.

I.—Statement of Cotton pressed in British India for the week ending the 26th October 1945.

[Section 5(2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Province and Division or Block	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED		Districts included in the block
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year	
Bombay—					
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay	1,853	639	10,061	5,125	Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay.
2. Gujarat	4	88	34	125	Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat.
3. North Deccan	41	..	974	..	West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik.
4. East Deccan	1,265	415	8,760	6,796	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country	1,610	4,253	9,909	37,268	Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara.
Total for the Province excluding the Konkan and Port	2,920	4,756	19,677	44,189	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in the Konkan and Port block is mainly re-pressed cotton or cotton waste.
Sind—					
The Province of Sind	(a)	5,467	44,089	9,078	All districts in the Province.
Bengal—					
The Province of Bengal	239	..	957	1,358	All districts in the Province.
United Provinces—					
1. Upper Doab	..	..	..	..	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab	..	..	..	..	Muttra, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah.
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand	..	..	..	..	Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
4. Rohilkhand	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Naini Tal, Almora, Garhwal.
5. Rest of the Province	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partabgarh.
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
Punjab—					
1. Ambala	..	..	55	..	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala.
2. Jullundur	..	..	..	..	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana.
3. Lahore	110	..	110	513	Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura.
4. Rawalpindi	..	286	..	1,010	Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock.
5. Multan	..	..	..	271	Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan.
6. Ferozepore	305	327	517	998	Simsa, Ferozepore, Mianwali.
TOTAL	415	613	682	2,792	
Central Provinces—					
1. Jabulpore	..	..	..	..	Jubbulpore, Saugor.
2. Nerbudda	..	..	..	..	Hoshangabad.
3. Nimar	..	..	..	..	Nimar.
4. Nagpur	..	..	..	..	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat, Bhandara.
5. Satpura	..	..	..	..	Chhindwara, Betul, Mandla.
6. Chhatlegarh	..	..	..	..	Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur.
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
Berar—					
Berar	..	..	..	..	Akola, Amraoti, Buldana, Yeotmal.
Assam—					
The Province of Assam	(a)	..	..	142	All districts in the Province.
Ajmer-Merwara—					
Ajmer-Merwara	11	..	82	2	The whole of Ajmer-Merwara.
Madras—					
Madras*	3,721	3,366	(b) 27,464	49,072	The whole of the Province.
GRAND TOTAL	7,306	14,222	92,951	106,633	

NOTE.—There are no cotton pressing factories in Delhi, Bihar, Orissa and North-West Frontier Province.

* For details see Statement III.

(a) Return not yet received.

(b) Includes 652 bales not reported before.

COTTON PRESS RETURNS—contd.

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 26th October 1945.

1	2	3	4	5
State	No. of Bales Pressed		No. of Bales Pressed	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Hyderabad	2,574	454	6,595	8,224
Baroda	..	..	..	..
Mysore	589	404	3,779	3,826
Gwalior	(a)	..	..	872
Punjab States—				
Bahawalpur	..	..	..	..
Nabha	..	..	..	..
Jind	..	..	..	..
Faridkot	..	..	..	..
Patiala	(a)	102	..	102
Malerkotla	..	..	..	..
Khalapur	..	..	..	..
TOTAL PUNJAB STATES	..	102	..	102
Rajputana States—				
Mewar	..	..	..	..
Bikaner	..	..	..	..
Jodhpur	..	..	..	..
Tonk	..	..	..	..
Jaipur	..	..	..	..
Jhalawar	..	..	..	..
Shahpura	..	..	..	..
Kishangarh	..	..	..	..
Kotah	..	..	..	..
Bundi	..	..	..	..
Idar	..	..	..	..
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	..	..	..	..
Central India States—				
Indore	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	..	..	..	..
Narsingarh	..	..	..	..
Alipura	..	..	..	..
Jaora	..	..	..	..
Batlam	..	..	..	..
Dhar	..	..	..	..
Barwant	..	..	..	..
Jhabua	..	..	..	..
Dewas, J. B.	..	..	..	..
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	..	..	..	..

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 26th October 1945—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
State	No. of Bales Pressed		No. of Bales Pressed	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
BOMBAY STATES—				
Western India States Agency—				
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..
Junagadh	..	..	..	..
Dhrangadhra	..	..	..	..
Morvi	..	..	..	..
Cutch	(a)	..	..	186
Nawanagar	(a)	40	..	299
Wadhwan	..	..	..	..
Gondal	..	..	..	..
Wankaner	..	..	..	..
Porbandar	(a)	448	..	448
Limdi	..	..	..	..
Radhanpur	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	..	..	..	..
Manawadar	..	..	..	..
Jasdan	..	..	..	..
Sardargarh	..	..	..	..
Muli	..	..	..	..
Sayla	..	..	..	..
Eastern Kathiawar Agency (Wadhwan Civil Station).	..	..	..	..
Katolsan	..	..	..	..
Lakhtar	..	..	..	..
Palitana	..	..	..	..
Maliya	..	..	..	..
Gujarat States Agency—				
Rajpipla	..	..	..	..
Chhoti Udepur	..	..	..	..
Cambay	..	..	..	..
Sachin	..	..	..	..
Balasnor	..	..	..	..
Pandu Mewas—				
Vaktapur	..	..	..	..
Gothda	..	..	..	..
Deccan States Agency—				
Kolhapur	(a)	..	..	120
Jankhandi	(a)	102	..	334
Shmel	..	..	..	..
Mudhol	(a)	..	..	524
Miraj	..	..	..	..
Savanur	(a)	..	..	30
TOTAL BOMBAY STATES	..	590	..	1,941
GRAND TOTAL	3,183	1,550	12,374	14,965

(a) Statement not yet received.

III.—Statement of Cotton pressed in the Province of Madras for the week ending the 26th October 1945.

1	2	3	4	5
Variety of Cotton	No. of Bales Pressed		No. of Bales Pressed	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st February 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Tinnevelly	..	93	46,140	54,670
Salams	..	..	..	7,636
Cambodias	1,674	1,995	(a) 2,410	102,969
Northerns and Westerns	1,831	1,191	(b) 164,575	61,702
Cocanadas	216	82	9,941	10,608
TOTAL	3,721	3,366	293,066	237,585

(a) Includes 255 bales not reported before.

(b) " 397 " " " "

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS FOR CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES* FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1945.

(Issued by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, India, under the Sugar Production Rules, 1935.)

CONSOLIDATED FORTNIGHTLY STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

(For Central Sugar Factories)

For the Fortnight ending the 30th September 1945.

On the basis of returns received from factories under the Sugar Production Rules, 1935, the following statements have been compiled, showing the production and stocks of sugar by groups:—

GROUPING OF FACTORIES.

Group Symbol.	Estimated No. of Factories operating in the Group.		No. of Factories in the Group from which returns have been received.		Territories covered.
	Current Season†.	Corresponding Fortnight Previous Season†.	Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight Previous Season.	
A	4	5	4	3	Kashmir, N.W.F.P., Punjab and Sind : Kashmir.—Jammu, N.W.F.P.—Mardan, Punjab.—Lahore, Shikhar, Gujranwala, Ambala and Jullundur. Sind.—Nawabshah. (Including Indian States.) West United Provinces.—Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Meerut, Nainital, Rampur, Etah and Moradabad. (Including Indian States.) Central United Provinces.—Bareilly, Pilibhit, Kheri, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Hardoi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Gonda and Allahabad. (Including Indian States.) Eastern United Provinces.—Barabanki, Bahraich, Jaunpur, Basti and Gorakhpur. (Including Indian States.) Bihar : North Bihar.—Champaran, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea. South Bihar.—Bhagalpur, Shahabad, Patna and Gaya. (Including Indian States.) Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Orissa, Assam (including States) and Central India States.
B	24	14	21	23	
C	16	18	13	16	
D	29	30	28	28	
E	29	31	26	30	
F	38	43	34	30	
TOTAL	140	151	128	130	

NOTE.—The percentage cane crushing capacity of these 128 factories is estimated at 93 as against 90 for the 130 factories during the corresponding fortnight of the previous season.

* These statements relate to Central Sugar Factories only and not to all sugar factories. For the definition of "Central Sugar Factory" and "Sugar Factory" please see Rule 2 of the Sugar Production Rules, 1935. For complete figures of sugar production, please see the "Monthly Statistics of Production of Certain Selected Industries of India".

† Based on returns for the Final Forecast of the Production of Sugar directly from Cane during 1944-45.

‡ Based on returns for the Final Forecast of the Production of Sugar directly from Cane during 1943-44.

Consolidated Fortnightly Statement of Sugar Production and Stocks (by Groups) for the Fortnight ending the 30th September 1945. REPORT NO. XXII (SEASON 1944-45).

A.—Stocks.

Group Symbol.	Opening Stock.		Closing Stock.	
	Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.	Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A	77,835	158,689	54,317	134,389
B	843,127	2,682,144	680,627	2,398,378
C	629,385	2,223,259	490,043	1,964,460
D	552,231	2,697,053	388,606	1,914,180
E	1,091,428	1,801,608	912,331	1,675,616
F	982,426	1,288,614	874,636	1,082,427
TOTAL	4,176,492	10,251,377	3,431,460	9,169,656

B.—Production.

Group Symbol.	Production during the Fortnight (Current Year).						Total Production.	
	Crystal.			Crushed.			Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.
	No. I.	No. II.	No. III.	No. I.	No. II.	No. III.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	40,829	..	..	..	..	..	40,829	27

C.—Despatches.

Group Symbol.	Despatches.			Total for Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.
	During the Current Fortnight.			
	Crystal.	Crushed.	Total.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A	23,518	..	23,518	24,900
B	162,500	..	162,500	283,766
C	138,442	..	138,442	288,830
D	163,622	3	163,625	182,873
E	178,886	211	179,097	125,792
F	148,219	460	148,679	206,187
TOTAL . . .	815,187	674	815,861	1,081,748

RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA.

DISTRICT AVERAGES.

FOR CONSUMPTION IN INDIA.

DISTRICTS.	SEASON 1945-1946.				SEASON 1944-1945.				SEASON 1944-1945.			
	Sold in Sale No. 18, 30th and 31st October.		Sold to Sale No. 18, 31st October 1945.		Sold in Sale No. 20, 31st October and 1st November.		Sold to Sale No. 20, 1st November 1944.		Sold to Sale No. 18, 31st October 1945.			
	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Assam	8,591	0 13 0	88,110	0 14 4	6,946	0 10 2	71,334	0 10 6	174,777	0 11 2		
Cachar	1,830	0 10 10	8,553	0 11 4	260	0 8 4	3,824	0 7 5	14,051	0 10 0		
Sylhet	2,623	0 10 10	23,408	0 11 7	1,335	0 7 5	18,080	0 7 5	49,712	0 8 6		
Darjeeling	430	0 11 9	13,317	1 2 11	464	1 2 1	11,652	1 0 2	22,867	1 1 4		
Dooars	7,386	0 11 1	88,052	0 12 9	3,544	0 8 7	79,709	0 9 2	154,729	0 9 8		
Terai	559	0 11 4	3,354	0 11 11	648	0 8 0	4,849	0 8 1	14,801	0 9 11		
Tripura	258	0 9 5	1,125	0 9 9	168	0 4 4	921	0 5 3	6,523	0 7 2		
Chittagong	198	0 10 7	759	0 10 11	18	0 3 0	278	0 4 11	3,532	0 8 5		
All other places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	0 4 7		
	21,875	0 11 9	226,678	0 13 6	13,383	0 9 6	190,647	0 9 10	441,006	0 10 6		
Green Tea	1,468	0 15 5	9,374	1 0 6	438	0 11 9	8,984	0 13 9	22,777	0 13 10		
TOTAL	23,343	0 12 0	236,052	0 13 8	13,821	0 9 7	199,631	0 10 0	463,783	0 10 8		
(The above do not include Second-hand Tea, Damaged Tea and Dust.)												
Dust	15,807	0 13 9	211,511	0 14 3	12,202	0 11 6	169,970	0 11 5	398,415	0 11 11		

(The above do not include Second-hand Tea, Damaged Tea and Dust.)

Nov. 8, 1945.]

PRICES^(a) AND TRADE MOVEMENTS.

[NOTE.—The trade figures are compiled from corrected shipping bills received during the week of report.]

BONE MEAL—

Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 5th November—

(1) 1st steamed	Rs. 200
(2) 1st unsteamed	Rs. 190
(3) 1st	Rs. 190

per ton f.a.s.

CEMENT—

Market Quotations—

*Calcutta, 1st November—

Indian f.o.r. Calcutta (Full wagon load of 16½ to 23 tons) Rs. 68-12 per ton.

†London, 11th & 25th September—

Portland (6 ton loads and upwards), per ton 57s. 0d.†

COAL—

Market Quotations—

*Calcutta, 2nd November—

Per ton F. O. R.

(1) Selected Jheria "A"	Rs. 13-5
(2) Selected Jheria "B"	Rs. 12-5
(3) Jheria (Grade I)	Rs. 11-7
(4) Deshergarh	Rs. 13-5
(5) Poniat	Rs. 13-5
(6) Raneejunj Kajora class (Grade I)	Rs. 11-7

§Bombay, 26th October & 2nd November—

Ready per ton.

(1) Deshergarh (Selected Grade "A") f.o.r.	Rs. 13-5
(2) Jheria (Selected Grade "A") f.o.r.	Rs. 13-5
(3) Jheria (Grade I) f.o.r.	Rs. 11-7
(4) Central Provinces (1st class) Hirdagarh f.o.r.	Rs. 14-1

||Bombay—

Prices during fortnight ending 31st October—

Per ton.

Railborne Coal (Trimmed into Bunkers)	Rs. 39-12
Seaborne Coal (" " ")	Rs. 61-0

*Karachi, 31st October—

First Class Bengal (Trimmed into Bunkers), per ton Rs. 69-9 (Seaborne).

COFFEE—

Market Quotations—

**Coimbatore—

20th October—

Per cwt.

(1) Plantation "A"	Rs. 139
(2) " PB	Rs. 152
(3) Arabica Cherry Flats	Rs. 112
(4) Robusta " "	Rs. 98 to Rs. 99

27th October—

(1) Plantation "A"	Rs. 140
(2) " PB	Rs. 152 to Rs. 154
(3) Arabica Cherry Flats	Rs. 114 to Rs. 115
(4) Robusta " "	Rs. 100

(a) Production and stocks of certain commodities are also given.

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† The Economist.

† Plus 7 sh. per ton net paper bags, jute sacks charged 1s. 9d., credited 1s. 6d. on return.

§ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

|| Supplied by the Secretary, Bombay Coal Allocation Committee.

* Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

** Supplied by the Indian Coffee Board.

COTTON (RAW)—

(a) Arrivals—

(i) During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In bales*.)

	1945.	1944.
Imports into—		
Bombay by rail and sea (coastwise)†	12,010	16,124
Karachi by rail	4,194	5,264
Madras by rail and sea	1,411	1,327
Tuticorin by rail and sea	45	3,668
Calcutta by rail and river	711	101

(ii) From 1st September, 1944, to 5th July, 1945, and corresponding period of 1943-44 :—

(In thousands of bales*.)

	1944-45.	1943-44.
Into Bombay ‡	1,902	1,661

(iii) Imports by sea during the three months ending August, 1945 (into all British Indian ports) :—

(In thousands of bales*.)

	June, 1945.	July, 1945.	August, 1945.	Sept., 1944, to August, 1945.
Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	18	37	13	325
East Africa §	33	1	15	165
United States of America	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	1	5	..	7
TOTAL, 1945	52	43	28	497
" 1944	27	68	55	459
" 1943	32	3	65	460

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In bales*.)

	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta	..	101
" Bombay	..	510
" Karachi	..	151
" Madras	..	15,165
" Tuticorin	..	..

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† The East India Cotton Association's Report for the week ending 27th September, 1945.

‡ The East India Cotton Association's Report for the week ending 5th July, 1945.

§ Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda Protectorate.

COTTON (RAW)—contd.**(b) Exports—contd.**

(ii) From 1st September, 1944, to 7th July, 1945, and corresponding period of 1943-44 :—

	(In thousands of bales *.)	
	1944-45.	1943-44.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta	5	7
" Bombay	47	49
" Karachi	233	238
" Madras	2	..
" Tuticorin	..	..

(iii) During the three months ending August, 1945 (from all British Indian ports) :—

	(In thousands of bales *.)			
	June, 1945.	July, 1945.	August, 1945.	Sept., 1944 to August, 1945.
United Kingdom	1	34	8	188
U. S. A.	11	25	41	142
Australia	4	..	..	18
Other Countries	11	10	11	58
TOTAL, 1945	27	69	60	406
" 1944	34	52	33	304
" 1943	33	6	..	155

(c) Market Quotations—**†Bombay—**

26th October—

Indian Cotton Contract per candy of 784 lbs. . Rs. 394 (Jan. '46).

2nd November—

Indian cotton Contryct, per candy of 784 lbs. . Rs. 393 (Jan. '46).

Production.—The total production of cotton for 1944-45 is estimated at 3,543,000 bales (400 lbs. each), as compared with 5,259,000 bales, the final estimate of 1943-44.**COTTON PIECEGOODS—****(a) Despatches by rail—**

(i) During week ending 29th September, 1945 :—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	..	218	218
Bombay	..	963	963
Karachi	..	106	106
Madras	..	309	309

(ii) From 1st January to 7th July, 1945 :—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	..	3,514	3,514
Bombay	80	44,272	44,352
Karachi	..	2,024	2,024
Madras	1	6,390	6,391

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

COTTON PIECEGOODS—contd.**(b) Imports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of yards.)					
	GREY.		WHITE.		OTHER KINDS.	
	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.
Into British India—						
Calcutta	..	..	8	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	1	..	33	..
Karachi	..	..	..	..	79	..
Madras	..	..	1	31	1	..

(c) Market Quotations—***Bombay, 19th October—****Grey unbleached—**

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Longcloth (Standard Quality) 37"×37½ yds. of 9 lbs. . per lb.	..	..	..
(2) Domestics 35"×40 yds. of 12 lbs. . "	..	..	..
(3) Chadars 50"×6 yds. of 2½ lbs. . "	..	..	..
(4) Dhories (up to ½" nakhi border) 32"×9 yds. of 1½ lbs. . "	1	8	3
(5) Dhories (Calcutta, ½" P.B.) 44"×10 yds. of 1½ lbs. . "	..	..	..
†Manchester, 21st September—			
Price Index of cloth	228		
(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)			

COTTON TWIST AND YARN—**(a) Despatches by rail—**

(i) During week ending 29th September, 1945 :—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Calcutta	..	330	330
Bombay	..	5,279	5,279
Karachi	..	653	653
Madras	..	1,000	1,000

(ii) From 1st January to 7th July, 1945 :—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Calcutta	1,560	23,155	26,715
Bombay	977	156,185	157,162
Karachi	..	5,556	5,556
Madras	200	48,600	48,800

(b) Imports by sea—

(i) During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Into—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Madras	..	..

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.

† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

COTTON TWIST AND YARN—contd.**(c) Market Quotations—*****Bombay, 19th October—**

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Yarn, No. 10½s, per lb.	0	12	10
(2) Yarn, No. 20s, "	1	1	0

†Manchester, 21st September—

Price index of American yarn	210
" " " Egyptian "	202
(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)	

(d) Exports (Indian-made)—

(i) During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea from—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	272	..
Madras	..	..

HIDES AND SKINS (RAW)—**Market Quotations—****Cow Hides—****†Calcutta, 2nd November—**

(1) Agras (North-Western)	Rs. . . to Rs. . .
(2) Darbhingas	Rs. . . " Rs. . .
(3) Patnas	Rs. . . " Rs. . .
(4) Salted cows, Daccas	Rs. 16-0 " Rs. 17-0
	per 20 lbs.

Buffalo Hides—**†Calcutta, 2nd November—**

(1) Arsenic, Framed	Rs. . . to Rs. . .
(2) " Commons	Rs. 15-0 " Rs. 16-0
	per 20 lbs.

Goat Skins—**†Calcutta, 2nd November—**

(1) Good Quality per 100 pieces	Rs. 170 to Rs. 190
(2) Ordinary Quality " 100 "	Rs. 125 " Rs. 140

HIDES AND SKINS (TANNED)—**Market Quotations—****||Madras, 1st November—**

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Tanned—						
(1) Cow hides, per lb.	1	10	0	to	1	14
(2) Buff hides "	..	..	..	"	..	..
(3) Sheep skins "	3	2	0	"	4	0
(4) Goat skins "	2	12	0	"	3	4

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.

† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

‡ Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

|| Quotations supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras, and represent the lowest and highest values for average "all round parcels" of black tanned hides and skins of each category sold in the open market inclusive of all grades and selections.

IRON AND STEEL—**Market Quotations—*****Calcutta, 2nd November—****Pig Iron—**

Foundry No. 1 per ton F.O.R. Calcutta	Rs. 104
" No. 2 " " "	Rs. 102
" No. 3 " " "	Rs. 100
" No. 4 " " "	Rs. 98

†London, 11th & 25th September—

Pig, Cleveland No. 3, per ton	£7 3s. 0d.
Steel, rails, heavy " "	£14 10s. 8d.

JUTE (RAW)—**(a) Arrivals—**

(i) During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	80	54
Arrivals into mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer 	82	51
TOTAL	162	105

(ii) From 1st July, 1944, to 7th July, 1945, and corresponding period of 1943-44 :—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1944-45.	1943-44.
Into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	2,837	2,697
Into the mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer 	3,649	2,950
TOTAL	6,536	5,647

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	32	3

(ii) From 1st July, 1944, to 7th July, 1945, and corresponding period of 1943-44 :—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1944-45.	1943-44.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	966	988

* Longal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† The Economist.

‡ Bale=400 lbs.

§ By Calcutta is meant the Calcutta Trade Block consisting of the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks.

|| Imports into mills by boat and cart are not recorded.

JUTE (RAW)—contd.**(b) Exports—contd.**

(iii) During the three months ending August, 1945 (from all British Indian ports):—

(In thousands of bales.)*

	June, 1945.	July, 1945.	August, 1945.	July, 1944 to June, 1945.
United Kingdom	27	12	37	572
United States of America	17	11	21	165
Brazil	18	16	..	67
Australia	1	..	..	14
Other Countries	62	61	49	232
TOTAL, 1945	125	100	107	1,050
" 1944	54	83	43	953
" 1943	66	75	45	1,317

(c) Market Quotations—

† Calcutta, 2nd November—

- (1) European Jat Middle (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 45-0
- (2) Indian Jat Middle (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0

Calcutta, 6th November—

- (1) First, per bale (400 lbs.) { Rs. 76-0 †
Rs. 79-0 ‡
Rs. 71-0 ‡
Rs. 74-0 §
- (2) Lightnings „ „

London, 25th October—

Daisie C. & F., per ton £39 5s. 0d.

Production.—The total outturn of jute in season 1945 is now estimated at 7,166,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 6,203,000 bales in 1944 (including imports from Nepal).

JUTE BAGS—**(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	4,024	1,232
Hessian	336	375

(ii) From 1st January to 7th July, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	125,381	119,799
Hessian	34,570	65,420

(b) Market Quotations—

† Calcutta, 2nd November—

B. Twills 2½ lbs. 44×26½", 6×8", per 100 bags Rs. 61-12 (Ready).

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Exports.

§ Mills.

JUTE CLOTH—**(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	413	..
Hessian	32,089	18,417

(ii) From 1st January to 7th July, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	10,769	7,758
Hessian	611,819	775,492

(b) Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 2nd November—

- (1) Hessian cloth, 8 oz., 40" 9×10 per 100 yds. Rs. A. P. 21 4 0 (Ready).
- (2) Hessian cloth, 10½ oz., 40" 11×12 per 100 yds. 28 10 0 (Ready).

OILCAKES—**GROUNDNUT CAKE—****Market Quotations—**

Calcutta, 5th November—

Groundnut Cake, per md. Rs. 6-0

OILSEEDS—**CASTOR SEED—****Market Quotations—**

† Bombay—

Small Hyderabad quality F. A., per cwt. 26th Oct. Rs. 15-8† 2nd Nov. Rs. 15-7†

London, 25th October—

Castorseed (Bombay), per ton £. s. d. 32 15 0

COCONUTS—**Market Quotations—**

§ Cochin, 27th October—

Coconuts, per 1,000 Rs. 100

COPRA—**Market Quotations—**

§ Cochin, 27th October—

Fair average quality, per candy of 654 lbs. Rs. 238 0

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Nominal.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

§ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.

OILSEEDS—contd.**COTTON SEED—****(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
From Bombay to Foreign Ports	..	..

(b) Market Quotations—

* Bombay, 15th October—

Cotton seed, per Indian Md. Rs. 5-10-7

GINGELLY (SESAMUM) SEED—**Market Quotations—**

† Bombay, 2nd November—

- (1) White, Bold, 85%, per cwt. Rs. 28-0
- (2) Mixed, 50%, per cwt. Rs. ..

GROUNDNUTS—**Market Quotations—**

† Madras, 1st November—

Rs. A. P.

Machine decorticated, per candy of 500 lbs. 70 9 0

† Bombay—

Bombay, Bold, per cwt. 26th Oct. Rs. 16-1 (n) 2nd Nov. Rs. 16-0 (n).

London, 25th October—

£ s. d.

Groundnuts (Indian) West Coast, per ton 34 5 0

LINSEED—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	1,094	688
Bombay, by rail and sea	1,181	1,287
Karachi, by rail and river	11	91
Vizagapatam, by rail	570§	..

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	1,000	..
Bombay	4,000	5,631
Karachi	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..

* Price-Current Return furnished fortnightly by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

‡ Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.

§ Corresponding figures for the weeks ending 8th, 15th and 22nd September, 1945, viz., 1,071 tons 5,422 tons, and 27,326 tons, should be revised to 39 tons, 199 tons and 1,004 tons respectively.

(n) Nominal.

OILSEEDS—concl.**LINSEED—contd.****(c) Market Quotations—**

* Bombay—

- (1) Bold, per cwt. 25th Oct. Rs. 18-2 (n) 2nd Nov. Rs. 18-3 (n).
- (2) Small seed, per cwt. .. 17-15(n) .. 18-0 (n).

† Calcutta, 2nd November—

Small grain, 5% refraction (with new single bags), per Ind. md. Rs. 13-0 (Ready).

London, 25th October—

Linseed, Bombay, per ton £ s. d. 35 15 0

RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	1,065	1,977
Bombay, by rail and sea	31	5
Karachi, by rail and river	436	639

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	3
Karachi	..	200

(c) Market Quotations—

† Karachi, 31st October—

Per candy of 8 mds., i.e. 654 lbs. approximately.

- (1) Toria, 9% admixture Rs. A. 117 0 (including bags)
- (2) Toria, 3% admixture
- * Bombay, 29th June—
- (1) Brown, Cawnpore, per cwt. Rs. 18-0 (n).
- (2) Yellow, „ „ „ 23-0 (n).

London, 25th October—

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £ s. d. 38 10 0

* Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

(n) Nominal.

OILS (VEGETABLE)—

CASTOR OIL—

Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 2nd November—

	Per maund f.o.b.
	Rs. A. P.
(1) No. 1 Fine Pale	46 0 0
(2) Liverpool, good seconds	45 8 0
(3) " " thirds	44 8 0

† Madras, 1st November—

Castor Oil, per candy of 500 lbs. Rs. 171

COCONUT OIL—

Market Quotations—

† Cochin, 27th October—

Coconut oil—Fair average quality, per candy (654 lbs.).

Rs. 338-8 Ready.
Rs. 334-0 One month.

GROUNDNUT OIL—

Market Quotations—

† Madras, 20th & 27th October—

Groundnut oil, per candy of 500 lbs. Rs. 168 Ready.

OILS (MINERAL)—

KEROSENE OIL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 2nd November—

	Rs. A. P.
Kerosene (Superior), per tin of 4 gallons	4 11 9
Kerosene (Inferior) " " "	4 14 9
" " " "	4 5 0
" " " "	4 8 0

PETROL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 2nd November—

Petrol, per Imperial gallon Rs. A. P.

2 0 0 ** ex-pump.

RICE (not in husk)—

(a) (i) During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into—			
Calcutta by rail, river and sea		268	8,368

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.
† Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.
‡ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.
§ Supplied by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.
|| Ex-godown.
¶ When delivered at dealers' premises.
** Inclusive of Provincial Sales Tax.

RICE (not in husk)—contd.

During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to foreign countries from—			
Calcutta		3,078	..
Chittagong		..	..
Bombay		..	..
Karachi		..	..
Madras		..	..
(ii) From 1st January to 7th July, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—			
	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.

Arrivals into—

Calcutta by rail, river and sea 214,165 175,404

From 1st January to 7th July, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to foreign countries—			
From Calcutta		18,147	28

(b) Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 2nd November—

(1) Seeta, No. 1 per B. maund ..†

(2) Ballam, No. 1 per B. maund ..†

(3) Kalma, No. 1 (mill cleaned) per B. maund ..†

SHELLAC—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 2nd November—

T. N. per B. maund Rs. 71

London, 25th October—

T. N. Orange, per cwt. £ s. d.

9 17 6

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—

(a) Despatches—

During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	Refined and unrefined.	(In cwt.)
	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta by rail, river and sea	44	732
" Bombay by rail	..	761
" Karachi " "	10	..

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Being a rationed article, no quotations are available. With effect from the 3rd September 1945, Rice is being supplied by the Government at the following rates :—

	Price ex-Govt. godowns, per maund (including bags) payable by retailers to Govt.
'A' grade Rice	Rs. 23-12-0
'B' grade Rice	Rs. 13-12-0
'C' grade Rice	Rs. 8-12-0

UGAR (MANUFACTURED)—contd.

(b) Imports by sea—

During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	Refined. (In cwt.)			
	Java.	Mauri- tius.	Other Europe. Countries.	TOTAL.
Imports into—				
Calcutta . . .	..	..	..	..
Bombay . . .	..	..	..	..
Karachi . . .	..	..	..	..
Madras . . .	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, 1945 . . .	..	..	..	..
“ 1944 . . .	..	..	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 20th October—

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Indian Factory Made—		
First Crystal, per md., ex-factory	16 1 6 to 16 12 6	16 4 6 to 16 12 6
Balrampur, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 8 0	16 8 0
Basti, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 6 0	16 6 0
Marhowrah, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 12 6	..
Pilibhit, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 5 0	16 5 0
Rosa, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 7 6	16 7 6

(d) Stocks*—

(In bags, 10 bags=1 ton.)

	(4th Aug. '45)	(5th Aug. '44)
Calcutta	27,543	24,698
Bombay	89,300	63,000
Karachi	10,486	40,180
Madras	35,742	7,926

UGAR, RAW (GUR)—

* Prices (per maund) during week ending 27th October—

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Refining—		
(1) Siwa Bazar	..	..
(2) Nellikuppam	..	..

Eating—

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
(3) Madras	..	8 13
(4) Ahmednagar	12 13	15 13
(5) Lyallpur	16 8	12 8
(6) Muzaffarnagar	11 12	8 6
(7) Meerut	..	8 10
(8) Bhagalpur (second quality)	9 0	..
(9) Dacca (best quality)	15 0	27 0

* Supplied by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Calcutta.

† Kidderpore Docks only.

TEA—

(a) Arrivals—

During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta by rail, river and sea		16,675	8,551

(b) Exports—

During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—			
From Calcutta		794	67
" Chittagong		..	..

(ii) During the three months ending August, 1945 (from all British Indian ports)* :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)			
	June, 1945.	July, 1945.	Aug., 1945.	July, 1944 to June, 1945.
United Kingdom .	11,696	18,564	23,245	244,806
Iraq	..	..	..	3,525
Iran	1	..	242	10,017
Canada	1,061	2,132	2,893	36,261
United States of America	1,718	3,108	3,481	45,841
Australia	1,208	..	1,566	14,114
Other Countries . .	257	454	1,137	20,657
TOTAL, 1945 . . .	15,941	24,258	32,594	375,221
" 1944	12,957	33,412	35,438	382,864
" 1943	33,311	16,393	43,153	380,220

(c) Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 30th & 31st October—

† Sale Average—

For tea sold for consumption in India, per lb. Rs. A. P.

0 12 0

WHEAT—

(a) Imports and Exports—

(i) During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)			
	1945.		1944.	
	Indian†.	Foreign.	Indian†.	Foreign.
Imports into—				
Calcutta . . .	2,534	7,482	803	..
Bombay . . .	..	..	1,360	..
Karachi . . .	70	..	2,142	..

* Relating to tea, black.

† See also page 258.

‡ In the case of Calcutta and Karachi, the figures present the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay, by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

WHEAT—contd.**(a) Imports and Exports—contd.**

During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—			
Calcutta	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	450

During week ending 29th September, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—			
From Karachi	..	60	2,843

(ii) From 1st April to 7th July, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Imports into—			
Calcutta	..	1,902	77,620
Bombay	..	1,190	..
Karachi	..	71,369	..

From 1st April to 7th July, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—			
Calcutta	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..

From 1st April to 7th July, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—			
From Karachi	..	9,407	30,915

(b) Market Quotations—

† **Bombay, 15th October—**

Wheat, per Ind. Md. Rs. 11.8

Karachi, 2nd November—

Punjab White, 5 per cent barley, 3 per cent dirt, 30 per cent red (per candy of 8 mds., i.e., 856 lbs. approximately) ‡

* In the case of Calcutta and Karachi the figures represent the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

† Prices Current Return furnished fortnightly by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

‡ Being a rationed article, no wholesale quotations at Karachi are available, the retail price being As. 4 per seer or Rs. 10 per maund.

WHEAT—concl.**(b) Market Quotations—contd.**

Lyallpur, 2nd November—

White wheat (1½ per cent dirt, 2 per cent barley), per md., f.o.r. Lyallpur Rs. 9-5-6||

Production.—The total production of wheat for 1944-45 is estimated at 10,458,000 tons, as against 9,741,000 tons in 1943-44.

WOOL (RAW)—**Market Quotations—**

* **Karachi, 31st October—**

Kandhar (cleaned) Indian quality Rs. 82
Per md. (82 lbs.)

FREIGHTS.

† **Calcutta, 2nd November—**

	Jute (50 c. ft.) Plus 15% Surchargo.	Linseed (20 cwt.) Plus 15% Surchargo.
	s. d.	s. d.
London \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)
Liverpool \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)
Dundee \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)
Glasgow \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)

‡ **Bombay, 26th October and 2nd November—**

	s. d.
Cotton (40 c. ft.)—	
United Kingdom ports	102 0
Antwerp	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..
Trieste, Venice	..
Seed (16 cwt. and over)—	
Linseed, Rape, etc.—	
United Kingdom ports	92 0
Antwerp	..
Marseilles	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..
Trieste, Venice	..
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)—	
Cotton, etc.—	
United Kingdom ports	89 0
Marseilles	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..
Groundnuts—	
United Kingdom ports	98 0

* Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

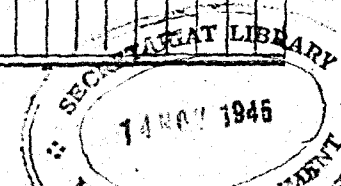
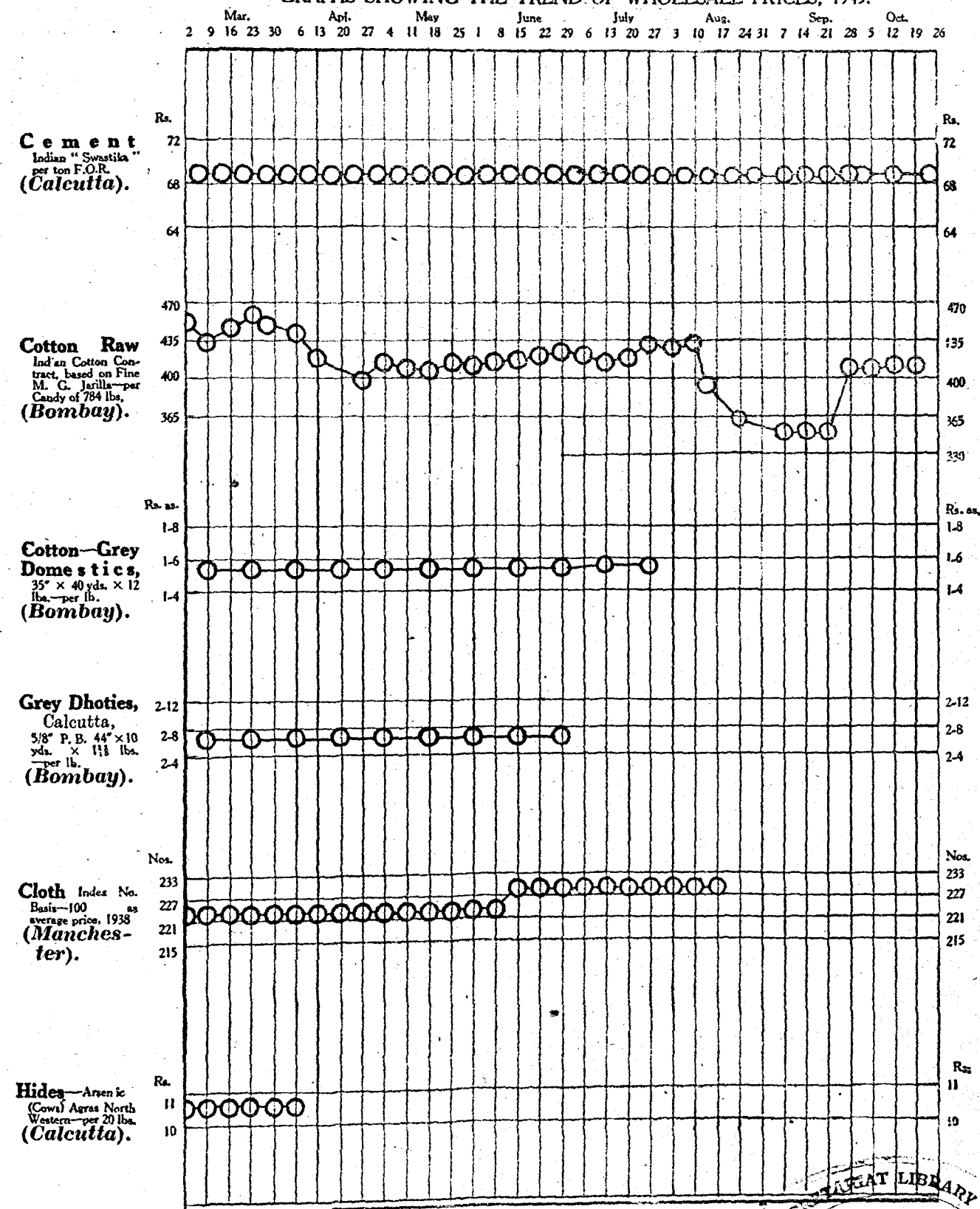
† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

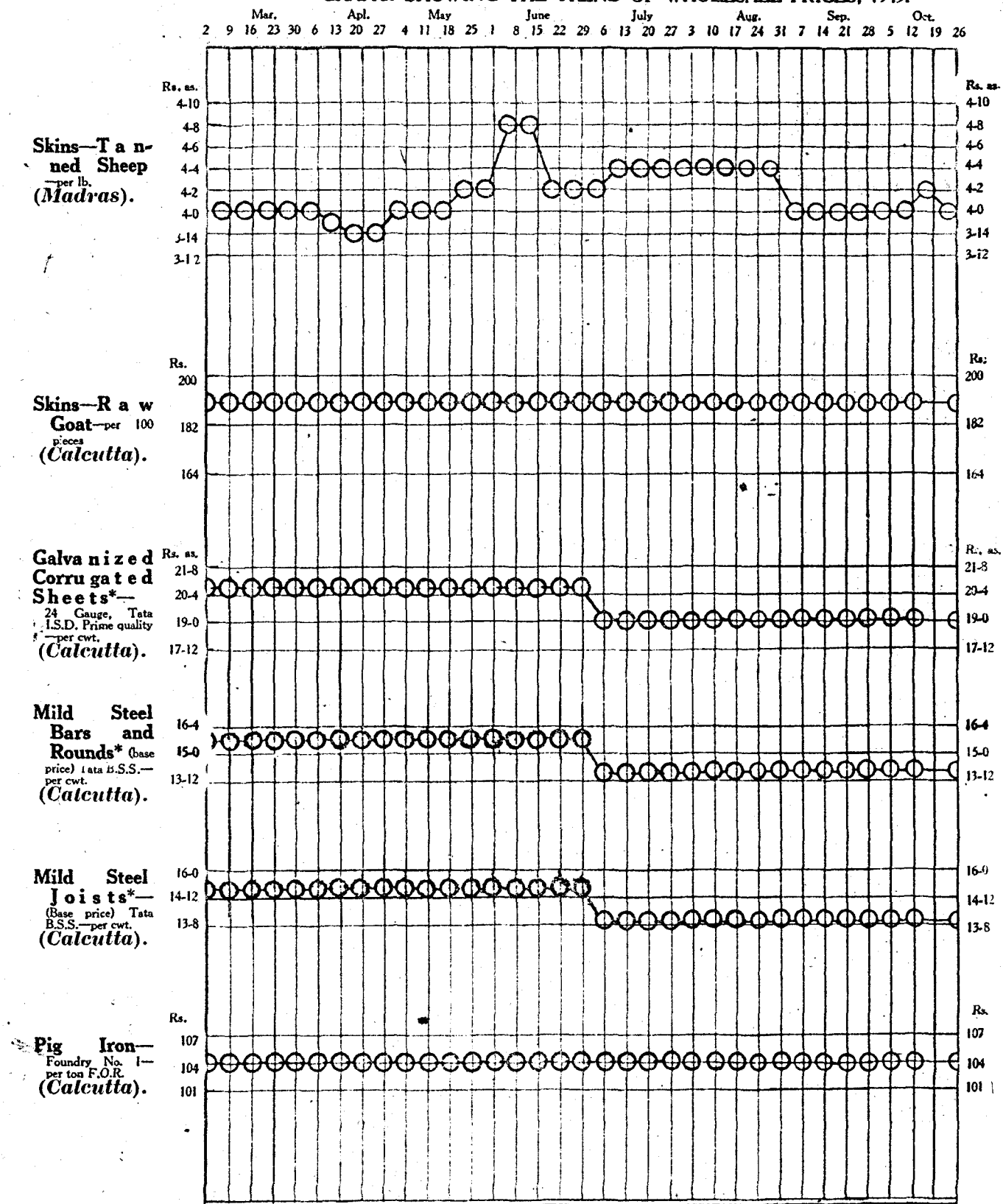
§ Less 10% rebate not exceeding 5s. per ton.

|| Corresponding quotations for the 4th and 11th Oct., 1945, were Rs. 9-1-0 and Rs. 9-9-0, respectively.

(n) Nominal.

GRAPHS SHOWING THE TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1945.

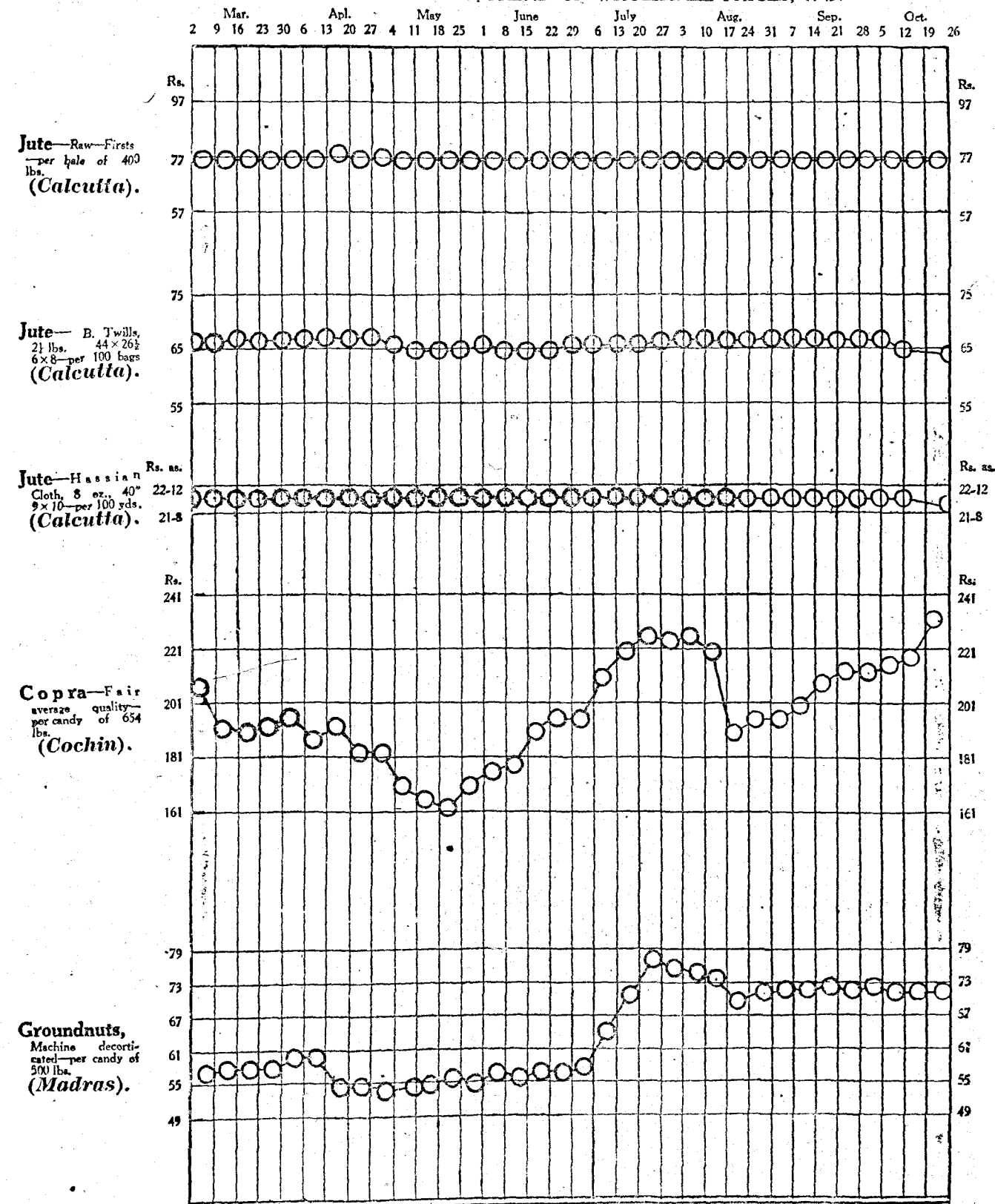
GRAPHS SHOWING THE TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1945.



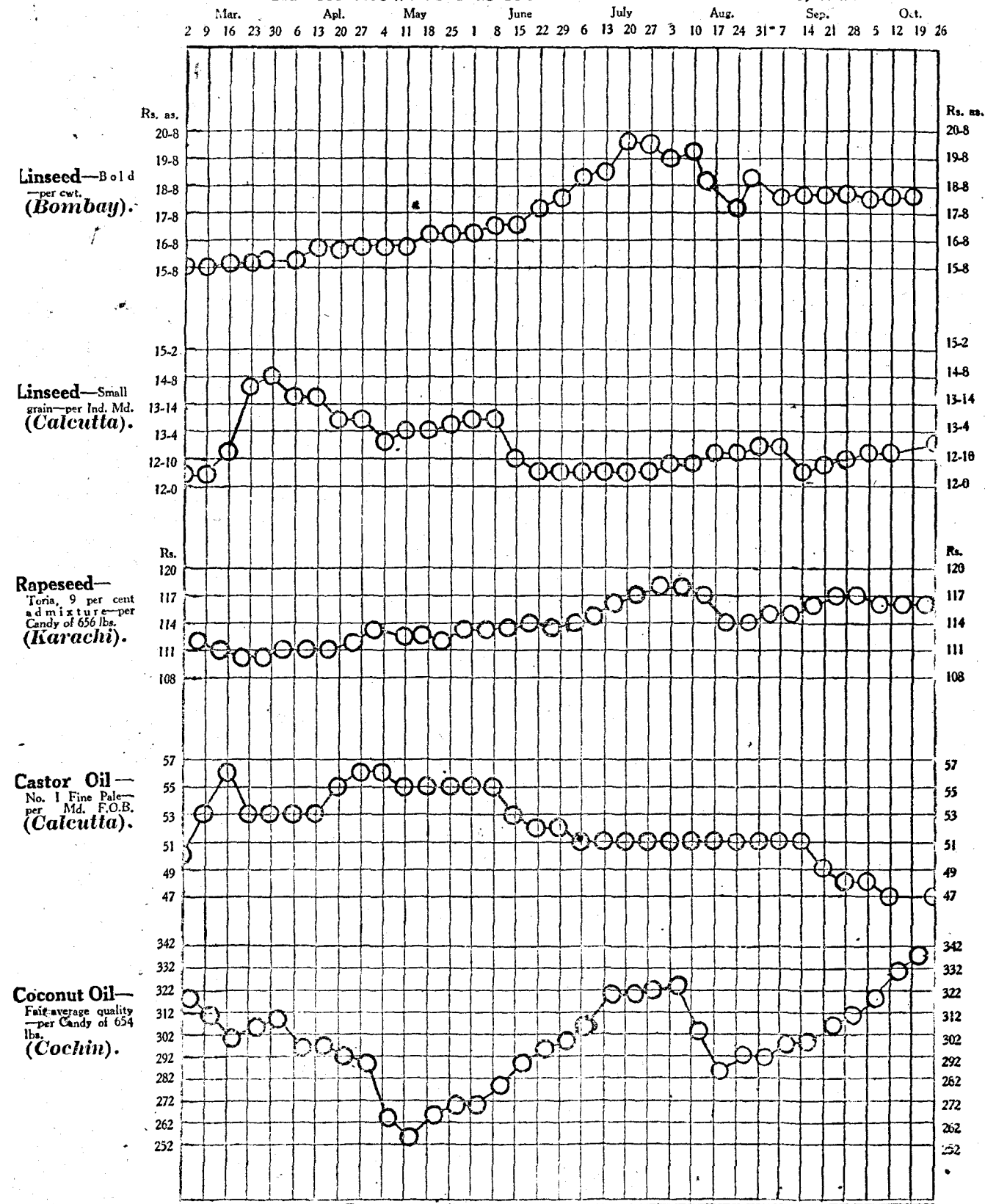
*The prices are for forward delivery against licences. Since 21st September, 1945, they are subject to a reduction of Rs. 7-3-0 per ton for cash ex-yard delivery.

ov. 8, 1945.]

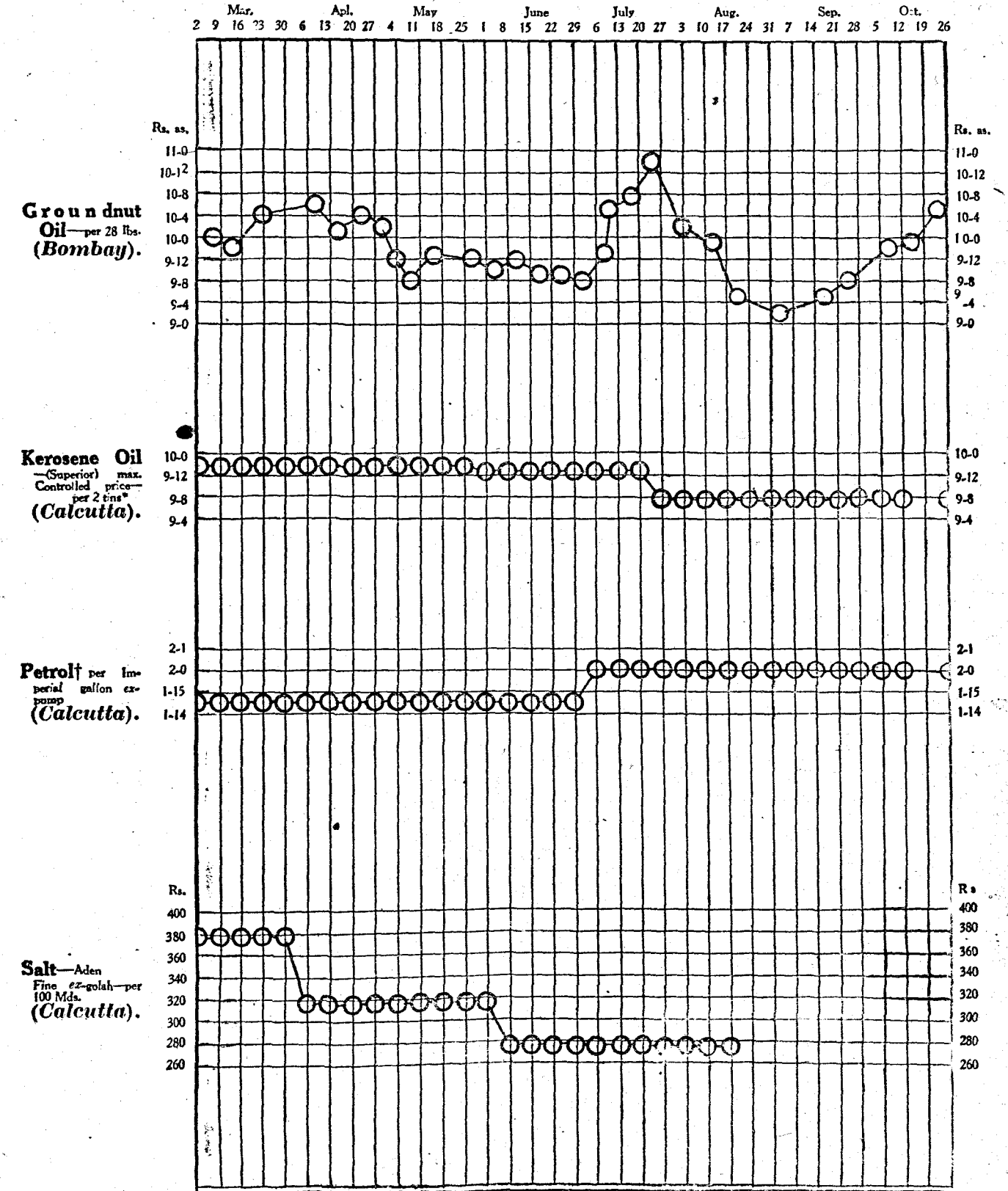
GRAPHS SHOWING THE TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1945.



GRAPHS SHOWING THE TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1945.

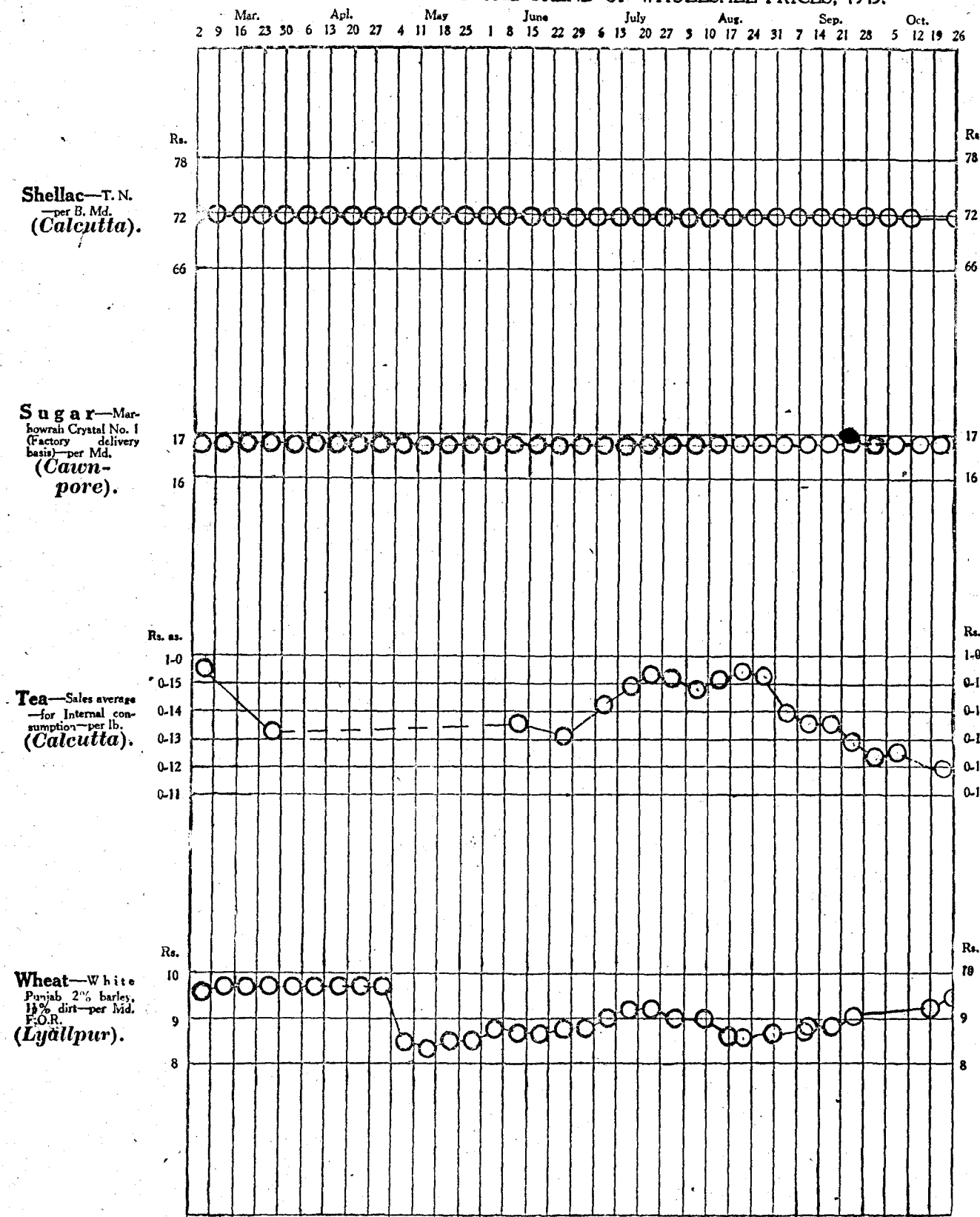


GRAPHS SHOWING THE TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1945.



* Agents' selling price to dealers, ex-godown.
† Retail. Includes Sales Tax.

GRAPHS SHOWING THE TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1945.



CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS	274	GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUÉS AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE— <i>contd.</i>	
NOTES—		Bengal Textiles Association Ordinance, 1945: All the Functions of the Central Government Entrusted to the Government of Bengal: Amendment	297
Middle East Supply Centre Import Modifications	276	Goods (Control over Movement) Order, 1945: Amendment	297
Joint Stock Companies in Bengal	277	Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1945: Amendments	297
TRADE ENQUIRIES	277	Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1945: Directions for Observance by All Manufacturers of Indian Woollen Goods other than Controlled Woollen Goods: Amendments	298
WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON	277	Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1945: Maximum Retail Selling Prices of Indian Woollen Goods other than Controlled Woollen Goods: Amendments	299
MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL	278	Maximum Prices of Retreaded Tyres, etc.	299
CONDITIONS IN THE ARGENTINE GRAIN TRADE DURING MAY, JUNE AND JULY 1945	279	Colliery Control Order, 1944: Amendment to Supply Department Notification No. 953, dated 14th July 1944	300
NOTE ON INSURANCE IN EGYPT, BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER, ALEXANDRIA	280	Colliery Control Order, 1944: Amendment	300
NOTE ON INDIAN BANKING AND INSURANCE FACILITIES IN EAST AFRICA, BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER IN EAST AFRICA, MOMBASA	281	Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944: Amendments	301
MONTHLY REPORTS OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER, ALEXANDRIA, JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST 1945	281	Railway Earnings	301
REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER, ALEXANDRIA, 1940-41 TO 1942-43, BY I. J. MAJID, ESQ., I.C.S.	282	Wagon Loadings	301
NOTE ON THE MARKET POSSIBILITIES OF THE PRODUCTS OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY IN SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES	293	Tonnage Lifted on Class I Railways	302
BOOKS OF REFERENCE—		CHROME COMPOUNDS CONTROL ORDER, 1945	302
Statistical Publications	322	TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS—	
GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUÉS AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—		British India—	
Inclusion of Lebanon and Cyprus within the Jurisdiction of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Alexandria	294	Export Prohibitions	304
Appointment of Tariff Board: Protection for Indian Industries	294	Indian Customs Tariff Guide (Third Edition): Correction List No. 20, Slip No. 1	309
Enemy Trading: Trade with Italy and Finland	295	United Kingdom—	
Enemy Trading: Commercial and Financial Dealings Permitted with the Enemy Firm of Mr. K. M. Feil, Bombay	295	Import Licensing—Notice to Importers No. 164: Amendment of Open General Licence	309
Japan and Thailand Notified as Enemy Territories for the Purposes of Certain Specified Rules of the Defence of India Rules	295	Import Licensing—Notice to Importers No. 166: Amendments of Open General Licences	309
Certain Rules relating to Salt in Bengal: Amendments	295	Australia: Import Licensing—Goods from Sterling Areas	309
Conditions for Remission of Duty on Salt Manufactured in or Imported by Land into Certain Northern India Territories when such Salt is used for Certain Industrial Purposes: Amendments	296	Bolivia: Import Licences	310
Conditions for Remission of Duty on Salt Imported by Land into Orissa for Certain Industrial Purposes: Amendments	296	Colombia: Guarantee Deposits for Import Licences	311
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943: Sanctioned Addition to Price of Indian-made Stationery	296	Ecuador: Customs Tariff Modifications	311
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943: Maximum Price for Suits, Coats and Trousers, etc., of Certain Specified Materials and Making Charges: Amendment	296	Mexico: Customs Tariff Modifications	311
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943: Revised Maximum Prices of Various Brands of Soaps Manufactured by Certain Specified Firms: Amendment	296	Newfoundland: Customs Tariff Amendments	312
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945: Marking and Stamping of Certain Cloth and Yarn with Prices, etc.: Amendment	297	New Zealand: Airmail Letter Invoices	312
		Portugal: Import Prohibitions	312
		Southern Rhodesia: Rebate of Customs Duty	313
		Sweden: Import Restrictions	313
		Union of South Africa—	
		Customs Regulations	313
		Customs Ruling on Surgical Gauze	315
		Miscellaneous	315
		WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS	315
		INTERMEDIATE CROP REPORTS—	
		Cotton, Rice and Sugarcane	316
		SUMMARY OF CROP FORECASTS	317
		TENDER NOTICES	318
		COTTON PRESS RETURNS	323
		RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA	325
		INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA BY GROUPS OF ARTICLES	326

(Continued on page 276.)

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MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS.

BANK RATE—

Tuesday evening Reserve Bank of India
3 per cent.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS—

The following Press *communiqué*, dated the 13th November 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta:—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 13th November 1945. The total amount offered was Rs. 5,25,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-9 per cent were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-14-6 per cent were allotted approximately 31 per cent. The total amount accepted was Rs. 2 crores, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-5-9 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Wednesday, the 21st November 1945, at Calcutta up to 11 a.m. (Bengal Time) and up to the close of business on Tuesday, the 20th November 1945, at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 23rd November 1945. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 9th November 1945, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,63,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

SECURITY PRICES—

Calcutta, 13th November—

Government Paper (3½ per cent) Rs. 103-4-0

London, 13th November—

British Conversion (3½ per cent) 106½
British War Loan (3½ per cent) 103

EXCHANGE—

13th November—

Selling. Buying.
Telegraphic Transfer 1s. 5½d. 1s. 6½d.
On New York D/D \$100= Rs. 332½ Rs. 329½
London/New York \$4-02½

BULLION MARKET—

Gold—

Bombay, 13th November—

Gold (-999 fineness), per tola, spot Rs. 82-8; forward Rs. 81-12.

London, 8th November—

Gold, per fine oz. £8-12-3

BULLION MARKET—contd.

Silver—

Bombay—

13th November—

Silver (-999 fineness), per 100 tolas, spot Rs. 134-2; forward Rs. 134-2.

12th November—

Silver, Country, ready, per 100 tolas Rs. 133-8

London, 8th November—

Silver, spot, per fine oz. 44½

New York, 8th November—

Bar Silver, ready, per oz. 70½ cents.

STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS AS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 2ND NOVEMBER 1945—

The following Press *communiqué*, dated the 10th November 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta:—

	Rs.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	662,77,40,000
2. Time Liabilities in India	265,16,88,000
3. Cash in India—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	30,21,18,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,37,26,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	72,89,000
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	104,71,69,000
5. Advances in India	252,38,93,000
6. Bills Discounted in India	14,16,83,000

Comparative Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

	2-11-45.	26-10-45.	3-11-44.	1-9-39
1. Demand Liabilities in India	662,77,40	658,40,68	614,30,35	134,36,41
2. Time Liabilities in India	265,16,88	264,88,93	197,45,87	102,24,34
3. Total Cash in India	33,31,33	35,45,74	28,30,51	6,69,92
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	104,71,69	111,70,67	111,09,72	25,17,19
5. Advances in India	252,38,93	247,99,07	197,39,59	101,52,16
6. Bills discounted in India	14,16,83	13,46,41	10,77,10	3,57,29

MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS—contd.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 2nd November 1945.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital Paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	11,73,07,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	23,31,000
Deposits:—		Subsidiary Coin	1,56,000
(a) Government:—		Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(1) Central Government of India	429,36,26,000	(a) Internal	...
(2) Government of Burma	1,31,68,000	(b) External	...
(3) Other Government Accounts	15,38,95,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	75,000
(b) Banks	99,03,48,000	Balances held abroad*	540,52,05,000
(c) Others	12,77,00,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	...
Bills Payable	2,05,23,000	Other Loans and Advances	5,00,000
Other Liabilities	9,65,15,000	Investments	20,10,26,000
		Other Assets	6,91,75,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	579,57,75,000	TOTAL ASSETS	579,57,75,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 2nd November 1945.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	11,73,07,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion—		
Notes in circulation	1,167,89,99,000		(a) Held in India	44,41,45,000	
			(b) Held outside India	...	
			Sterling Securities	1,059,32,89,000	
Total Notes issued		1,179,63,06,000	Total of A		1,103,74,34,000
			B.—Rupee Coin		18,04,47,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		57,84,25,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper		...
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,179,63,06,000	TOTAL ASSETS		1,179,63,06,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 93-567 per cent.



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IN INDIA AND
ABROAD

CONTENTS.

(Continued from page 273)

PRICES AND TRADE MOVEMENTS—

	Page.
Bone Meal	327
Cement	327
Coal	327
Coffee	327
Cotton—	
Raw	327
Piecegoods	328
Twist and Yarn	328
Hides and Skins—	
Raw	329
Tanned	329
Iron and Steel	329
Jute—	
Raw	329
Bags	330
Cloth	330
Oilcakes—	
Groundnut Cake	330
Oilseeds—	
Castor Seed	330
Coconuts	330
Copra	330
Cotton Seed	331
Gingelly (Sesamum) Seed	331
Groundnuts	331
Linseed	331
Rape and Mustard Seed	331
Oils (Vegetable)—	
Castor Oil	332
Coconut Oil	332
Groundnut Oil	332
Oils (Mineral)—	
Kerosene Oil	332
Petrol	332
Rice	332
Shellac	332
Sugar—	
Manufactured	332
Raw (Gu)	333
Tea	333
Wheat	333
Wool (Raw)	334
FREIGHTS	334
Business Notice	iv

NOTES.

MIDDLE EAST SUPPLY CENTRE IMPORT MODIFICATIONS—

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 1st September 1945:—

The *Board of Trade Journal* of January 13, 1945 (pages 13 and 14) (see the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 29th March 1945, pages 360-61), gave particulars of modifications in import procedure in the Middle East territories. Paragraph 8 of the notice gave a list of commodities which will remain subject to M.E.S.C. procedure and notice of additions to and deletions from that list have been published in later issues* of the *Journal*.

The following items should now be deleted from that list:—

Tungsten, tungsten carbide and manufactures substantially

wholly thereof;

Dry cell batteries;

Motor cycles and parts;

Domestic sewing machines;

Radio receiving and transmitting equipment and parts

Acetic anhydride, ammonium nitrate, butyl alcohol, carbor

bisulphide, carbon black, carbon tetrachloride, chlorine

cresols and cresylic acid, diacetone alcohol, dicyan

diamide, diphenylamine, ethyl alcohol, potassium

perchlorate, phosphorus, phthalic anhydride, pyrethrum

flour and pyrethrum extract, rotenone and derris

sodium chlorate, sodium nitrate, toluol and toluene

urea.

The following amendments should also be noted. The item which at present reads "other manufactures substantially wholly of cotton not including narrow fabrics" should be amended to read:—

"Other manufactures substantially wholly of cotton not including narrow fabrics or manufactures substantially wholly of lace,"

and the item which at present reads "Other manufactures substantially wholly of rayon not including narrow fabrics" should be amended to read:—

"Other manufactures substantially wholly of rayon, not including narrow fabrics or manufactures substantially wholly of lace."

As stated in last week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* maintenance spare parts for motor road vehicles generally remain subject to M.E.S.C. procedure. Recommendations from M.E.S.C. will, however, no longer be necessary in the case of brake and clutch linings or, as is indicated by the deletions set out above for maintenance spare parts for motor cycles.

* The dates of issues of the *Board of Trade Journal* which have contained notices about M.E.S.C. procedure are as follows:—January 13 and 20, February 3, April 14, May 19 and 26, June 23, July 28 August 4, 11 and 18 of this year.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

The following trade enquiries have been received by the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, who will welcome replies to be addressed to him direct by any individual or firm interested.

Firms replying to these enquiries should furnish their bank references with their replies.

Replies to enquiries for more than one commodity should specify in which of them the respondent is interested.

INDIAN—

Calf Vells.

(II-76) A local correspondent desires to be put in touch with firms in India who are in a position to offer dried Calf Vells for sale in Denmark.

Coir Beltings for Engines.

(II-77) A firm in Alleppey (South India) desires to be put in touch with purchasers in India of Coir Beltings for engines.

FOREIGN—

Costus Oil.

(II-78) A firm in Cape Town (South Africa) desires to be put in touch with manufacturers of Costus Oil in India.

Jute and Jute Fabrics.

(II-79) A firm in Stockholm (Sweden) desires to be put in touch with exporters of Jute and Jute Fabrics in India.

Kapak.

(II-80) A firm in Stockholm (Sweden) desires to be put in touch with exporters of Kapak in India.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN BENGAL.

—During the month of July 1945, fifty-three new Joint Stock Companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 13,29,92,000 were registered in Bengal under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, as amended by Act XXII of 1936. The respective details are given below:—

	Rs.
1 Banking	50,00,000
3 Investment and Trust	41,000
2 Motor Traction, dealing and manufacturing	5,20,000
2 Printing, Publishing and Stationery	1,01,000
3 Chemicals and Allied Trades	1,45,000
3 Engineering	6,50,000
2 Tanneries and Leather Trade	2,01,000
5 Agencies (including Managing Agent Companies)	58,000
1 Tea box and Cabinet Manufacturing	1,00,000
1 Soap, Candles, etc.	1,000
10 Trading and Manufacturing—Others	33,21,000
1 Cotton mill	1,00,00,000
1 Mills for wool, silk, hemp, etc.	10,00,000
1 Paper mill	50,00,000
1 Rice mill	2,50,000
1 Oil mill	20,00,000
4 Coal mining	25,50,000
1 Mica mining	1,000
2 Mining and Quarrying—Others	15,00,000
4 Estate, Land and Building	12,01,000
3 Hotels, Theatres and Entertainments	3,50,000
1 Companies other than those specified above	2,000
TOTAL	13,29,92,000

WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON.

RAINFALL, week ending 11th November.—Nearly general along east coast of India on 1 day and widespread in south-east Madras and Malabar on 2 days and in Coromandel coast, Mysore and Madras Deccan on 1 day; fairly widespread with or without thunder in south-east Madras on 2 days and in Malabar on 1 day; and heavy thundershower in Madras on 1 day. Local or few showers with or without thunder elsewhere.

Crops. Madras, week ending 27th October.—Rainfall very heavy in Vizagapatam; heavy in East Godavari; moderate in West Godavari, Kurnool, Madras, Chittoor, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Nilgiris; fair in Kistna, Guntur, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Ramnad and South Kanara; and light elsewhere. Sowing or transplantation of paddy in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Ramanad, Malabar and South Kanara and of dry crops in East Godavari, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and Ramnad proceeding. Standing crops generally fair, except in parts of Circars and Deccan. Harvesting of paddy in East Godavari, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara and of sugarcane in Chittoor and Trichinopoly in progress. Outturn reported generally fair to normal but poor in parts of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Tanjore. Bihar week, ending 5th November.—Except for light rain in parts of Gaya, Saran, Santal Parganas and Ranchi, no rain elsewhere. Condition and prospects of standing crops, on the whole, fair. Preparation of lands for *rabi* crops and their sowing continued. Orissa, week ending 5th November.—No rain in the Province. Early winter paddy ripening at places in Balasore and Puri districts. Harvesting of *mal* paddy in Sambalpur district in progress. Standing crops, including paddy, sugarcane and cotton, generally thriving. Some portions of lands lying waste in parts of Berhampur taluk for want of timely rain. Punjab, week ending 5th November.—Except for light rainfall in parts of Hissar, Ambala, Jullundur and Rawalpindi districts, weather remained dry. Condition and expected yield of standing crops, including sugarcane and cotton, generally average to good except in parts of some districts where crops damaged by excessive rains or floods. Cotton crops, especially American variety, affected by *tele* throughout. Lyallpur district. Assam, dated 12th November.—Weather seasonable and its effects on crops fair. Prospects and outturn of crops fair. Bengal, week ending 31st October.—Weather seasonable. Recent rains done immense good to standing *ama* crops, prospect of which reported, on the whole, favourable. Cultivation of *rabi* crops in progress. Central Provinces and Berar, week ending 2nd November.—Weather remained clear and cool. Dew commenced falling in a few districts. Standing *kharif* crops, on the whole, in good condition. Harvesting of early paddy and minor *kharif* crops in progress. Threshing of paddy commenced in Saugor and Balaghat districts. Picking of cotton continued

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433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 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2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283,

in Chhinlwara, Buldana and Yeotmal districts and commenced in Nimar, Wardha and Nagpur districts. Sowing of *rabi* crops in full swing all over Province. Germination reported satisfactory so far.

Intermediate Crop Reports. *Sugarcane: Assam.*—Since issue of second forecast weather generally continued favourable for crops and present prospects reported fair. *Central Provinces and Berar.*—Rain received at close of third week of October proved beneficial to crops which continue to be in good condition. Estimate of outturn reported 98 per cent of normal in second forecast remains unchanged. *Cotton: Assam.*—Since issue of second forecast weather condition continued favourable for crop and present prospects reported fair. *Central Provinces and Berar.*—Since issue of second forecast on 8th October light to fairly moderate showers of rain received in all cotton-growing districts on 19th, 20th and 21st October, which, coming after lapse of about a month's dry weather, proved beneficial to crop. Except for slight damage caused by rain in parts of Yeotmal taluq, condition of crop fair to good. Estimate of outturn given in second forecast, viz., 82.5 per cent, now raised to 85 per cent of normal for Province as a whole. *Punjab.*—Owing to damage by *jasid*, white fly, and *toka* in some districts, condition of crop may be reduced from 99 per cent of normal, as reported in first forecast, to 98 per cent. *Winter rice crop: Assam.*—Since issue of first forecast, weather condition continued favourable for crop but recent abnormal rainfall caused slight damage in places; consequently some change in percentage outturn estimated in first forecast anticipated. *Autumn rice crop: Assam.*—Weather condition continued generally favourable for crop since issue of preliminary forecast and no change in percentage outturn estimated in preliminary forecast anticipated.

Cotton. Bombay, 8th November.—After quiet start, forward prices improved sharply. Indian Cotton Contract January opened at Rs. 391.8; after hovering between Rs. 391 and Rs. 392 for long while, dropped to Rs. 390.12; it then advanced sharply and finished at Rs. 394.12.

Jute. Calcutta, 10th November.—Stagnant conditions prevail with keen sellers at minimum prices. Slightly lower rates for hessians again being quoted but still no business reported. Heavies also slightly easier with no business reported. November "B Twills" quoted at Rs. 62.4.

Hides and Skins, Tanned. Madras, 8th November:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cow hides, per lb.	1 10 0 to	1 14 0
Sheep skins, per lb.	3 2 0 to	4 0 0
Goat skins, per lb.	2 12 0 to	3 4 0

Shellac. Calcutta, 9th November.—T.N. Rs. 71 per B. Maund.

Wheat. Lyallpur, 2nd November.—White, Rs. 9.5-6 per maund f.o.r.

Tea. Nineteenth Tea Sale, Calcutta, 6th and 7th November.—689 packages Green Tea at average price Re. 1-2-0, 16,368 packages other sorts at average price As. 12-5 and 18,469 packages Dust at average price As. 14-0 sold for consumption in India. General demand of previous sale continued and market strong, though displaying some irregularity with slightly quieter tone at close. Most broken grades firm and sometimes dearer whilst commoner kinds of Fannings often improved by 3 pies. Better medium Fannings and Broken Orange Pekoes frequently a shade easier. Many of sweet liquoring stalky teas advanced by 1 anna but where leaf flaky, decline of 3 to 6 pies took place. Green Teas keenly competed for at advancing rates to extent of 2 annas for best descriptions as well as for Twankeys and Soumees. Market for dust strong but irregular. Red Assam types up to 6 pies dearer. Reserve Bank Rate unchanged at 3 per cent.

MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL.

Indian Market Report.

Calcutta, 12th November—

Quotations for Linseed Oil—

Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Raw) Rs. 33 0-0
per md. loose.

Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Boiled) Rs. 36-0-0
per md. loose.

Summary of Market Conditions.—Steady conditions have prevailed in the linseed market during the week and trading has been restricted. Arrivals on the whole have been consistent but have been mainly against earlier contracts and there has been a keen demand for ready goods which were scarce. No interest has been shown for forward trading yet and the general demand from shippers and the oil mills has been met very sparingly owing to the shortage of supplies. The turnover has been small, although not for want of buyers.

Bombay, 9th November—

Quotation for Linseed Oil—

Linseed Oil Rs. 11-8-0
per quarter.

Estimated Stocks of Linseed—

Bombay, 11th August 200 tons.

veneer plants. GANNON DUNKERLEY & CO. LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AHMEDABAD, BANGALORE, COIMBATORE.

B. 2671 W. 7-1-46.

CONDITIONS IN THE ARGENTINE GRAIN TRADE DURING MAY, JUNE AND JULY 1945.

I.—REPORT FOR MAY 1945.

[From a Buenos Aires Correspondent of the Imperial Economic Committee under date of 11th June 1945.]

(NOTE.—"Tons" throughout denotes "Metric Tons".)

Crop Conditions.

Wheat.—In the greater part of the wheat-growing zones preparation of the land is being finished, and elsewhere work is well advanced. Wheat planting, initiated locally in some zones during April, has become general except in the north of Buenos Aires and north of Cordoba, where it has not yet started. The work has been carried out under normal conditions.

Linseed.—In some zones work has begun on the preparation of the land for this crop, and in some places the work of planting has commenced locally in the northern parts of the region where it will be planted.

Supplies and Markets.

WHEAT.

Little can be said with regard to market conditions at the present time, everything being more or less in abeyance pending definite announcement by the Government as to its plan for the disposal of exportable surpluses. It is understood that there is a strong demand for grain for export; but no contracts are possible until the atmosphere has been cleared.

Locally there is a firm market, with the millers steadily buying at prices which have risen a little during the month.

Continuing its policy of helpful sympathy to sister nations in Europe which have been devastated by the war, the Argentine Government has placed at the disposal of Italy 100,000 tons of wheat, as a gift from the Argentine people.

LINSEED.

With the barter negotiations in progress for the exchange of Argentine surpluses of linseed and other oilseeds, it is hoped that the wasteful use of linseed and its bye-products as substitutes for fuel oil may in future be avoided; but definite results have not yet been announced. Rumours are in circulation of an exchange of a million tons of linseed or linseed oil for a similar quantity of fuel oil. Meanwhile, Argentine producers have been encouraged to plant a generous area for the new crop, and a good response is anticipated, with the Government supplying improved seed for planting, at a reasonable price.

It is officially announced that the Government will purchase all the linseed produced in the new crop at a price of \$14.30 pesos per 100 kilos. Stocks of old seed still in the country will also be taken over by the official Buying Board at the same price, which is made up of the official purchasing price of last season (\$13) plus a profit of 10 per cent. Deliveries are required to be made to the Board by the 15th of the current month (June), failing which expropriation proceedings may be taken.

II.—REPORT FOR JUNE 1945.

[From a Buenos Aires Correspondent of the Imperial Economic Committee under date of 17th Jul 1945.]

(NOTE.—"Tons" throughout denotes "Metric Tons".)

Crop Conditions.

Wheat.—Although during the month of June the work of ploughing and cultivating the land for this crop was completed, it had been delayed as a result of the drought prevalent in almost all the wheat zone, and the current condition of the plants which have germinated is regarded as only fair. There have been persistent attacks of green-fly in the principal districts.

Linseed.—Preparation of the land is being continued, but in some of the northern regions of Buenos Aires it had not yet been commenced because of the lack of rains, although in Santa Fé it was fairly well advanced in the northern districts and some planting of the seed had been done. In Entre Rios planting is continuing, and in Cordoba it is nearing the end.

Supplies and Markets.

WHEAT.

According to statistics published by the National Grain and Elevator Board through the National Statistical Office, stocks of wheat as at June 1st, 1945, totalled 4,705,142 metric tons. This is exclusive of any grain stored on farms in possession of the producers; but it does include grain which is the property of the Regulatory Board of Agricultural Production, which may be in possession of dealers or in that of the National Grain and Elevator Board.

Of the wheat referred to 2,470,934 tons are of the new crop; the crop of 1943-44 is represented by 1,859,841 tons, and the remainder is of earlier crops.

Only small quantities of wheat are coming in from the country, transportation facilities being still very deficient. For the same reason exportation is not very brisk; but for the first five months of the current year it can be said that shipments of wheat and of flour in terms of wheat have totalled 1,233,553 metric tons, of which the grain accounts for 1,149,835 tons and flour as wheat 113,718 tons.

For the same period of 1944 the comparable figures were 1,037,268 tons of wheat and 196,628 tons flour in terms of wheat, a combined total of 1,233,896 tons exported.

The volume of business transacted in June was only limited. The pace was set by the official Grain Regulating Board, which appeared to adopt a cautious attitude. It is understood that the Board will not be putting out any heavy offers until the future prospects are clearer.

Meanwhile prices are practically stationary on the official basis of \$10.70 pesos per 100 kilos of semi-hard wheat with a basic weight of 78 kilograms per hectolitre, or say 62½ lbs. per bushel, the quotation being for grain on waggon in the port of Buenos Aires, or equivalent.

LINSEED.

With figures arrived at on the basis similar to those in the case of wheat, the existent stocks of linseed are officially stated to total as at 1st June 657,830 tons. This does not include seed stored on farms in the possession of producers. But all seed owned by the Regulatory Board which is in the possession of dealers or of the National Grain and Elevator Board is included in the total named.

Of the total 338,700 tons of the seed is of the new crop; 242,464 tons is from preceding crops.

INDIAN ENAMEL WORKS LTD.

GREAT SOCIAL BLDG.

SIR P. MEHTA ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

B. 2624, WS. 80-4-46.

It is understood that all available seed is being sold to the official Grain Regulating Board for delivery under the barter agreement between the United States and Argentina. The exchange of products under the agreement, it is estimated, will involve oils and seeds of a total value of about \$780,000,000 pesos.

The official basic price for linseed has been fixed by the Argentine Government at \$14.30 pesos per 100 kilos of grade No. 2, with a tolerance of 4 per cent foreign matter, the seed delivered in the ports under established rules, purchases to be completed by 31st July 1945. Grain Markets are prohibited from recording prices lower than the official price.

III.—REPORT FOR JULY 1945.

[From a Buenos Aires Correspondent of the Imperial Economic Committee under date of 8th August 1945.]

(NOTE.—“Tons” throughout denotes “Metric Tons”.)

Crop Conditions.

Wheat.—The planting of this crop, which had been paralysed by the drought, was afterwards intensified following the rains, and was subjected to attacks of green-fly in southern Buenos Aires and other districts. The general condition now is fair, improving in the centre of Buenos Aires, south of Cordoba, and parts of Santa Fé, Entre Rios and the Pampa.

Linseed.—In the linseed zones of the country planting is proceeding wherever the humidity of the soil permits. In northern Buenos Aires and Cordoba the fields which have germinated have a fair to good appearance; in Santa Fé fair. In Entre Rios the fields are backward, the plants being thin where they have germinated.

NOTE ON INSURANCE IN EGYPT, BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER, ALEXANDRIA.

Insurance is governed in Egypt by Law No. 92 of 1939 relating to the Supervision and Control of Insurance Undertakings, originally published in the ‘Journal Officiel’ No. 86 of the 28th August 1939. Under this law all insurance establishments are required to be limited companies with a capital of at least £E.100,000. Article 4 bearing on this subject reads as follows:

“No insurance undertaking may be registered unless it is constituted as a limited company. Insurance undertakings operating in Egypt at the time this Law is promulgated and which are not so constituted are excepted.

“Dating from the promulgation of this Law the nominal capital of every limited company not having previously transacted insurance business and applying for registration so to do shall not be less than £E.100,000.”

Under Article 8, for each class of underwriting a sum of £E.10,000 with a maximum of £E.30,000 is required to be deposited with a bank or financial institution duly approved by the Minister of Finance. Marine insurance is excluded from the provisions of this article.

In Egypt there are at present about sixty companies underwriting fire, sixty-five accidents, forty marine and fifteen life. Most of these are British concerns.

American Foreign Insurance Association represents the American Group and underwrites fire, marine and inland transport. There are eight continental companies covering life, fire and accidents. In addition to these there are four local companies underwriting all classes. There are also many firms working on Lloyd's Cover in respect of all classes, except fire.

The usual practice is that one General Agent is appointed by the Head Office in the foreign land and he is given full liberty in organiz-

ing the work in provincial towns. The local Government also holds him responsible for any enquiries that may have to be made in respect of his principals. Under Article 10 of the Law this Agent must be domiciled in Egypt.

Egypt is primarily an agricultural country and an overwhelming majority of her people live on the soil. Consequently the standard of living of the common Egyptian is not very high and he has very little to spare after meeting his expenditure on day-to-day requirements. Insurance, naturally therefore, does not come into his life as a rule. There is, however, a small but important section of rich land-holders and educated Egyptians, and luckily the number of the latter is ever on the increase, who are conscious of the advantages of insurance and are taking it up with increasing enthusiasm. This has been encouraged to a great extent by the recent legislation passed by the Egyptian Government. Under the law one is compulsorily required to take out insurance policies for Workmen's Compensation and Motor-lorries. As a result of the war, industrialisation in Egypt has made very rapid progress. Some of these enterprises may be of a mushroom type and cease to exist in the face of foreign competition after the war, but there are others, and their number is not small, which are sure to continue and with the help of powers that be, also prosper. In fact the Government is seriously studying the question of opening an Industrial Bank for financing and encouraging such industries that have a fair chance of holding their own against the foreign competitor. This development is bound to bring in greater insurance activity in its wake.

Cotton is the main crop of Egypt and is exported in very large quantities to foreign lands. Cotton is pressed both by the steam and hydraulic method and, before shipment, is kept in big stores either in Upper Egypt or at the port of shipment. Naturally it is insured against fire till it is shipped, when marine insurance has to be taken out.

Besides cotton, Egypt exports fairly big quantities of cotton seeds, onions, eggs, salt, etc. That is another factor encouraging insurance.

Concise observations on different classes of insurance likely to be of interest to the Indian insurance companies are given hereunder:

Fire.—As observed above, cotton in hydraulic or steam-pressed bales stored in godowns is the most important item under this head. Buildings, factories, textile and weaving mills, oil mills, stores of merchandise, etc., are now increasingly coming into the picture. There is the Fire Syndicate in Egypt which controls the rates and is in constant touch with the Fire Offices Committee of London. All companies doing fire insurance business here are members of this Syndicate.

Fire experience in Egypt is considered to be very satisfactory. Statistical data, perhaps, could be obtained from such offices which are working both in India and Egypt.

Accidents.—Under this class the Motor Insurance Association and the Workmen's Insurance Association control all rates and transactions relating to their sphere. These are in contact with the Accident Offices Association of London and are working more or less on the same principles. Main lines under this head are workmen's compensation, motor, lift, personal accidents and disease, third party, plate glass, fidelity, jewellery, theft, etc.

Marine.—There is the Alexandria Marine Underwriters Association which is in regular contact with the Institute of London Underwriters and Marine Association of Bombay and controls rates and other business in this behalf. The marine underwriters were doing fairly big business before the war, though for the past five-six years for obvious reasons their activities have been rather restricted. As it is expected that in the coming years volume of the foreign trade of Egypt will increase substantially, there is still room for development in this line.

Life.—There are very large prospects in this branch, and the investments are increasing every year. Of course, much depends upon the influence of the Agent and the standing of the company he represents. From information received it appears that each Life Office is writing to the extent of fifty to sixty thousand pounds of capital every month. So far, there were only the members of the foreign colony or a few rich Egyptians going in for this kind of investment, but with the rise in the standard of living and the spread of education larger sections of the local population are becoming convinced of the usefulness of this course.

According to the records compiled by the Ministry of Supply in 1941, the population of Egypt was a little over 17 million. Out of these, the foreign community accounted for about a million.

Under Article 22 read with Article No. 16 of the Insurance Law every Insurance Company underwriting Life is required to maintain in Egypt assets of an amount not inferior to 60 per cent of the reserves for the premiums in respect of policies issued in Egypt.

NOTE ON INDIAN BANKING AND INSURANCE FACILITIES IN EAST AFRICA, BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER IN EAST AFRICA, MOMBASA.

(a) **Indian Insurance Companies.**—There is no reason why they should not succeed in securing their fair and legitimate share of business in all their branches (Fire, Accident and Marine), provided they work by opening branch offices or by selecting the right type of persons to represent them and provided the persons in charge of such branches are sufficiently empowered to assess the damage and to settle the claims locally. There are only a few Indian Insurance Companies operating in East Africa at the present time which are doing marine insurance business.

Apparently they cannot stand in competition with the other foreign companies operating here, because these concerns either have a branch office with an efficient management or have strong representations by chief agents with full powers to them to settle claims locally and this is a key-note to success so far as insurance business is concerned.

(b) **Banking.**—There are three principal banks operating in this country. These banks have a network of branches all over the East African territories. It would be really difficult for an Indian bank to come over and establish in this country unless the said bank is prepared to extend all reasonable facilities to its clients in the fullest possible degree as also world-wide connections and agencies to enable them to meet all the demands of their clients regarding transfers to any parts of the world.

At the present time, owing to war conditions, the merchants have made a good fortune and generally they do not stand in need of the banks' facilities for overdrafts or discounting their bills, etc., but in pre-war times and perhaps in post-war times all those merchants would have to avail of the banks' facilities in obtaining overdrafts and discounts, etc., and unless any Indian bank ready to come over to this country is prepared to extend more facilities than what the merchants obtained or would be obtaining from their present bankers it would be very difficult for the bank to succeed in getting clientele. In short, if a bank makes prior arrangements with the exporters in Bombay and with the big firms there who have got their establishments in this country and if all such firms desire to co-operate with such bank, there is no reason why it cannot succeed with a strong organisation and efficient management.

The Trade Commissioner does not think there would or could be any objection by the Governments of the East African territories for allowing any Indian Bank to come over here and establish. The banking laws of the East African territories do not place any disabilities in the way of an Indian bank being opened and operated in these territories.

MONTHLY REPORTS OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER, ALEXANDRIA, JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST 1945.

June and July 1945.

THERE has been no perceptible improvement either in the stocks or in prices. Strenuous efforts on the part of the authorities and the importers have not borne any tangible fruits and the supply position is as tense as ever. Most of the importers are, however, now looking forward for the end of war in the Far East which, they expect, will bring in its wake chances of increased supplies from India. As observed previously most of the enquiries received are, therefore, for normal times.

Following are the enquiries received during the period under report:—

Egypt.—Cotton piecegoods, woollen piecegoods, silk piecegoods, artificial silk piecegoods, cotton yarn, silk yarn, woollen yarn, carpets, helmets, herbs, essential oils, linseed oil, castor oil, coconut oil, colophane (white gum), turpentine, copal, jute bags, jute twine, castor seeds, semi-precious stones, brush fibres (manufactures), cotton sewing thread, essences, glass bottles, glassware, plywood, fishing rods, fishing equipments, fishing nets, gums, brushes, mica, glue, paints and varnishes, paint brushes, cotton ropes, cordage and ropes, tea, paraffin wax, acetone, amyl acetate, amyl butyrate, anethol, benzaldehyde, benzophenone, benzyl acetate, benzil butyrate, butyl acetate, citronellol, diethyl phthalate, diphenyl oxide, ethyl butyrate, eugenol, geraniol, geranyl acetate, linalyl acetate, musk amtrrette, musk ketone, musk xylol, oil of mybrane, terpineol, terpinyl acetate, thymol, vanillin, zinc oxide.

Palestine.—Cotton piecegoods, chemicals, foodstuffs, pig iron, electrical goods, sanitary ware, hardware, paints and varnishes, machinery (industrial), jute bags and cloth, cotton thread, handkerchiefs, tea, shellac, hides and skins (raw and tanned), spices, rubber goods, cotton (raw).

Iraq.—Cotton piecegoods, cutlery, crockery, brassware, dry fruits, condiments, provisions, coir goods, wood carvings, patent medicines.

Bahrain.—Chemicals, toilet requisites, optical goods.

Syria and Lebanon.—Tobacco.

Sudan.—Tea.

August 1945.

The market has not reacted to the changed circumstances, due to the cessation of hostilities in the Far East, in any marked way. The prices which had shown a slight decrease during the past month again shot up and the index was the highest for the last four months. Limited quantities of certain lines have reached Egypt from the United Kingdom and the United States of America but they were far too small to meet the demand.

Enquiries for the following articles noted against each country were received during the month under report:—

Egypt.—Cotton piecegoods; cotton yarn; mosquito nets; hosiery; shirtings; rayon piecegoods; hessian; gunnies; spices; tamarind; shellac; ginger; coir mats and matting; cotton sewing thread; perfumes; coal; fuel; copper; wires; chemical products (for paints); gum lac; turpentine; jute twine; castor seeds; tea; semi-precious stones; coconuts; coconut oil.

Palestine.—Cotton piecegoods; khaki drills; cotton yarn; woollen yarn; ready-made clothing; building material; glassware; household goods; beverages; druggist's sundries and pharmaceutical articles; cosmetics; toilet preparations; hides and skins; iron and steel bars and plates; empty bags; spices; tea; pig iron; mild steel.

Turkey.—Cotton piecegoods; jute bags; pepper (black); cinnamon; henna (leaves and powder); cotton thread; razor blades; fishing hooks.

Sudan.—Cotton piecegoods; helmets; leather goods; spices; sporting goods.

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REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER, ALEXANDRIA, 1940-41 TO 1942-43, BY I. J. MAJID, ESQ., I.C.S.

INTRODUCTION.

The office of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Alexandria, which was opened on the 1st February 1939, continued to be located at 5, Rue Adib Bey Isaac, Alexandria, during the period under report, 1940-41 to 1942-43. The territories dealt with by it are Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Transjordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Arab Gulf (including Bahrain and Kuwait), the Sudan and Yemen (the last was included in August 1940).

In spite of such obstacles as the lack of transport facilities, restrictions, and controls imposed by Government administrations, a number of importers in this area exercised all their ingenuity to obtain their requirements often even without adequate support from exporters in India. To attain their object, some of them visited India to make direct personal contacts or open branches when they found it convenient to do so.

Due encouragement was given by this office to persons undertaking such journeys, as these were particularly useful when businessmen from India showed little inclination to come to these parts to establish overseas connections. Visits by genuine traders became more and more difficult on account of the restrictions on travel to India which had to be imposed to prevent the entry of undesirable merchants, a number of whom, unfortunately, went there for the purpose of speculation and others who under the guise of business were fleeing from these parts to avoid the horrors of war. Authorities in India were approached for persons who were proceeding to India to study the market with a view to making contacts for legitimate business not only for the present but especially for the post-war period.

The question of establishing a show-room with a fairly representative range of samples of goods in the export of which India is likely to be interested, will have to be taken up as soon as circumstances permit. Samples of Indian goods readily available for inspection should play an important part in the post-war reconstruction period which, as far as it can be judged, is not likely to be of short duration.

At the request of the Department of Overseas Trade of His Majesty's Government, London, India participated in the International Trade Fair held in Izmir, Turkey, in August-September 1940. The Indian exhibits which occupied half the British Pavilion were decidedly popular and attracted large crowds. Merchants and other visitors vied with one another to secure the goods which were put up for sale at the termination of the Fair. The exhibits contained such goods as brass and ivory wares, rubber goods and rain coats, canned and preserved fruits, chutneys and pickles, hides and skins and leather, leather goods such as boots and shoes and saddles, jute manufactures, cotton and silk textiles, hand-made lace, perfumery, soap and toilet requisites, electric bulbs and fans, bicycle parts, etc. The only articles which remained undisposed of were silk goods and perfumery, on account of their very high tariff rates, and cotton piecegoods and boots and shoes, which could not compete with local products on account of their high prices due to protective import duties.

While on the subject of exhibits and samples, a few words might not be amiss to lay stress on the desirability of paying special attention about the goods exported from India. While increased trade transactions have given opportunities to the people of these regions to get acquainted with the quality and great variety of Indian products and manufactures about many of which they were previously ignorant, yet the impression created about business methods employed by some of the exporters unfortunately has not been so favourable as might have been expected. Numerous mal-practices have crept in under temptations offered by war

conditions; for this, speculators and unscrupulous traders both in India and the Middle East are mainly responsible. The general complaints are the following:

(a) Goods shipped do not conform to specifications or to samples supplied, (b) the quality of goods deteriorates with each subsequent consignment, (c) different qualities of goods mixed to the detriment of the buyers' interest and (d) indifferent packing. Though sharp practices are not uncommon among importers in the Middle East, yet a great number of them through trading in the past have become accustomed to business methods of European countries, where most firms, it must be admitted, are very particular about their prestige. Importers will naturally wish to deal with territories from which they can expect a square deal. Every effort must therefore be made to earn a good reputation for the Indian business community and take such steps that may be necessary to eradicate the bad name which the action of the few has created for the many.

INDIA'S TRADE WITH THE MIDDLE EAST.

Though the trade between India and the Middle East has existed for a number of centuries, it has become of very much more importance since the outbreak of the present war. Business relations developed very satisfactorily and in the case of most of the territories here, exports increased considerably as compared with the pre-war period. With the usual supplies cut off, particularly from Europe, the countries here have had to look to India to obtain their requirements. Lack of adequate transport and the changes in the war situation bringing it even to the borders of India, have prevented her from taking full advantage of the openings thus presented. It is to be hoped that the growing contacts already established during this period and the preliminary enquiries made even in cases where no actual business has been transacted, will help India to maintain and, wherever possible, expand her trade in the near future.

The markets in the Middle East may not stand comparison with those elsewhere; nevertheless, these neighbouring countries deserve much more attention than they have received from manufacturers and exporters in India, particularly on account of their increased importance during the last few years. It has to be realised that the present inflated demand for Indian merchandise and the ready markets for it will not always exist. Soon after hostilities cease she will have to face active competition from other countries, some of whom have already noted with concern India's growing share of business in these territories.

The area within the jurisdiction of this office in the Middle East, including Turkey, is over 3½ million square miles. The population in relation to its size is not large; though no accurate figures are available, it may be estimated at about 75 million. These countries require a great number of articles which may, with advantage, be obtained from India.

The outside world, particularly the big industrial countries, have depended upon India mainly as a supplier of primary products. In the pre-war period the value of Indian exports of raw material and produce, even excluding the articles of food and drink, was generally double that of articles wholly or mainly manufactured. With the outbreak of war the position commenced to alter and in 1942-43 the value of manufactured goods exported was twice that of raw materials and produce.

As far as India is concerned, people are continually told that she is one of the eight principal industrial countries in the world, and as such had a permanent seat in the International Labour Organization at Geneva. Her importance judged by the extent of her exports of manufactured goods was not very convincing to

Nov. 15, 1945.]

THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

283

outsiders who were not in a position to know her internal demands. Some criticism is also heard in India from time to time of the way in which her industries are developing and the lines to which they are confined. It is, however, hoped that the progress made by certain newly-established or recently-expanded industries will be of a permanent nature. The products of these will certainly require markets abroad. The comparatively undeveloped areas here should offer openings for Indian products not of course without having to face competition from countries which may be better placed to negotiate trade pacts than India. Nevertheless, in view of her geographical position and her past and present increased business connections India should not miss the opportunity of making suitable arrangements for her future trade.

The work of expanding the volume of exports should be India's first concern, but imports must also engage her attention, as countries buying, naturally wish to know what they can sell. Further, development of trade in both directions will help to place economic relations on a surer foundation. It is true that the territories in the Middle East have not many commodities which India requires or which cannot be obtained in India. The balance of trade in the past in respect of each territory has not, as might be expected, been always in India's favour. This was the case as far as Egypt and Iran were concerned, and the amount in India's favour was small in respect of her trade with Iraq. The war has, however, greatly improved India's position. While India exports a fairly large variety of articles, the bulk of India's imports is confined to a limited number such as cotton from Egypt and the Sudan, mineral oils (petroleum and kerosene) from Iraq and Bahrain Islands and dried fruit from Iraq. The question of increasing the kinds of imports requires study; for example, in the case of Palestine she had very little to offer India in the past. She has now many high class manufactured goods which should find markets in India and elsewhere.

I.—Egypt.

Exports.—Since the outbreak of war the total value of exports from Egypt has been gradually decreasing. During 1942 it was nearly half of what it was in 1939, in which year it was a little over £E.34 million, while two years previously in 1937 it was as much as £E.40 million.

Egypt produces many varieties of cotton, which as a result of the work carried on by the Research Bureau are being gradually increased and improved. The important kinds exported are: *Ashmouni, Giza 7, Zagora, Ma'arad, Sakellaridis*, etc.

Except for raw cotton, India does not import many other articles in any appreciable quantity.

Imports.—The total value of imports during the four years 1939 to 1942 was as follows:—

Year.	£E.
1939	34,090,725
1940	31,377,815
1941	33,127,335
1942	55,512,004

The large variety of articles imported into Egypt is classified under 21 sections, the more important being the following: (1) products of the vegetable kingdom, (2) products of the food preparing industries, beverages, alcoholic liquids, vinegar and tobacco, (3) mineral products, (4) chemical and pharmaceutical products, colours, varnishes, perfumery, soap, candles, glue, gelatine, explosives and fertilisers, (5) textile materials and textiles, (6) common metals and manufactures thereof, (7) machinery and apparatus and electric material, (8) means of transport, (9) wood, cork and articles thereof, articles made of plaiting material and (10) paper and its applications.

Textile Materials and Textiles.—This is the most important section, especially as far as India is concerned. The articles dealt with are yarn and fabrics of natural and artificial silk; wool and woollen fabrics; horse and other animal hair; linen and jute manufactures; cotton waste, yarn and piecegoods, hosiery, etc. The total value of imports under this section is given below.

	£E.
1939	5,621,703
1940	6,137,642
1941	8,100,829
1942	12,928,521

The figures above show that imports of textiles have greatly increased; this, in spite of the attempts made to establish the textile industry in Egypt which have been greatly helped during the last few years from conditions arising out of the war.

II.—Palestine.

Following are some of the articles now produced in Palestine: Cotton textiles, silk and artificial silk goods, hosiery, chocolate and confectionery, matches, cigars and cigarettes, wine, beer and spirits, oils and soaps, fruit juices and essences, leather goods, razor blades and metal manufactures, chemical and pharmaceutical products, toilet requisites, household goods, etc.

The articles in which India has been interested are chemicals, manures, essential oils, razor blades, toilet requisites and diamonds.

As regards imports, according to statistics available the value of goods obtained from India formed only a small percentage of the total being £P. 246,000 and £P. 304,000 during 1938 and 1939, respectively. Since the outbreak of war, trade between India and Palestine has increased considerably, as the following figures taken from Indian statistics will show:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Ra.	Ra.
1939-40	28,54,078	1,50,829
1940-41	37,30,846	1,90,529
1941-42	2,46,58,233	1,30,737
1942-43	1,97,29,503	8,92,114

Value of imports declined during 1942-43 as compared with 1941-42 on account of stricter control imposed both in India and Palestine; even then it was higher than the other previous years.

The principal articles imported from India are cotton twist and yarn and piecegoods, jute manufactures such as sacks, hessian cloth and twine, coal, fish and other manure, pig iron and iron, steel goods, leather, furs, gums and resins, tea, coffee, groundnut, seeds and oil, castor and linseed oil, spices, especially pepper and cardamoms.

Cotton textiles were by far the most important item exported from India. During 1941-42 and 1942-43 the value under this head amounted to 70 per cent and 61 per cent respectively of the total imports as against 38 per cent in 1940-41, while in 1939-40 it was Rs. 1,322, a negligible amount. This commodity as well as jute goods, timber, coal, coffee and tea in which Palestine is interested are dealt with separately in the chapter under Commodities.

Indian groundnuts are well known in the Palestinian market, but export has been declining considerably and in 1942-43 it ceased altogether. Groundnut oil made up for a part of this decline after the outbreak of war: its export could not also continue on account of restrictions enforced. Indian linseed oil, which has made a favourable impression in Egypt also found its way to Palestine. Unfortunately here also control exercised has adversely affected the trade.

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The Palestine market, on account of its higher standard of living as compared with other Middle East countries, will be of much more importance to the Indian export trade than her limited size and population would warrant.

III.—Iraq.

Industrialisation within the country has been attempted, but progress so far achieved is rather small. It is therefore expected that manufactured goods will have to be imported for some years to come to meet the requirements of the people. Petroleum is by far the most important industry in Iraq and though run by foreign companies, holding concessions of oil covering areas, it has greatly helped in the progress of the country.

The figures for imports and exports, so far as they are available from Iraqi statistics, are as follows :—

	Imports. (I.D.)	Exports. (I.D.)
1938	9,361,004	3,472,369
1939	8,156,179	3,524,727
1940	7,953,993	3,902,504

Besides petroleum oil, by far the most important item, Iraq exports dates, wheat, barley, wool, hides and skins. In the pre-war period she found markets for her produce in the U.K., U.S.A., India, Japan, and other Middle East Countries.

The value of imports from India for the years 1938, 1939, and 1940 was I.D. 605,263, I.D. 586,287, and I.D. 947,274, respectively. India which before the war ranked as third or fourth among the supplying countries, has greatly increased the volume of her exports during recent years. The table subjoined shows total imports from and exports to India :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
1939-40	59,70,782	68,06,813
1940-41	92,53,396	48,82,490
1941-42	3,25,26,754	1,02,84,069
1942-43	7,04,07,004	22,90,735

The following are the chief articles imported from India: Building and engineering materials, tea, coffee, coir manufactures, drugs and medicines, dried fruits and vegetables, wheat, leather and leather manufactures, iron and steel manufactures, groundnuts, groundnut and linseed oils, provisions and oilman's stores, soap, spices specially turmeric, cardamoms and ginger, sugar, cotton textiles, jute manufactures, wood and timber. India is the sole supplier of jute manufactures while Indian cotton piecegoods, twist and yarn dominated the market after Japan's entry into the war against the U.K. and U.S.A.

IV.—Syria.

The table below gives the value of imports from and exports to India :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
1939-40	19,33,706	11,751
1940-41	3,28,001	4,585
1941-42	72,20,457	21
1942-43	2,19,65,420	...

The principal articles obtained from India are groundnuts, sesame, cardamoms, tea, hides and skins, and by far the most important being jute manufactures and cotton textiles, particularly the latter which formed 57 per cent and 37 per cent of the total imports during 1941-42 and 1942-43, respectively.

In the past, Syria obtained most of her requirements of Indian goods from Egypt, where merchants carried on a big transit trade for the Levant. It is expected that Syrian merchants, who are well known for their business capacity, will not fail to utilise their newly-established connections to get their supplies direct from India. The Syrian market is not big but it deserves the attention of exporters and manufacturers in India.

V.—Turkey.

The value of imports from and exports to India for the fiscal years ending 31st March 1943 is given below :—

Year.	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
1939-40	26,10,579	1,65,982
1940-41	13,01,526	38,264
1941-42	48,13,114	7,428
1942-43	1,56,75,931	...

The principal articles which India supplied are: Cotton twist and yarn and piecegoods, jute manufactures, gunny bags and cloth, buffalo and cow hides, iron and steel and tea.

Turkey, like others, has depended on India for her requirements of jute goods. The big rise in the value of Indian exports during 1942-43, was wholly due to cotton piecegoods, the item grey unbleached cloth being by far the most prominent. Export of tea which was about 459,000 and 317,000 lbs. in 1939-40 and 1941-42, respectively, dropped to 25,000 lbs. in 1942-43.

VI.—Iran.

Value of imports from and exports to India for the last five years is as follows :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
1938-39	78,37,151	3,48,84,208
1939-40	79,43,048	3,10,19,406
1940-41	57,15,116	3,40,45,638
1941-42	1,33,94,935	6,03,89,560
1942-43	4,25,69,621	17,80,86,918

Mineral oils such as Diesel, kerosene, motor spirits, etc., form the bulk of exports to India. Other important items are asphalt, dried fruits, gums and resins, raw silk and cocoons, carpets and rugs.

The principal imports into Iran are cotton piecegoods, woollen textiles, machines and tools, iron and steel and other metals and metal ware, vehicles, cement, sugar and tea. The above figures show that imports from India have greatly increased. Leather manufactures, saddlery and harness, iron and steel manufactures, provisions and oilman's stores, rubber products, spices such as turmeric, cardamoms, pepper, etc., tea, coffee, raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn, and piecegoods, jute manufactures and woollen textiles are the chief articles imported from India.

Certain quantities of hardwood had been imported during 1942-43. The quality of Indian coffee obtained, though it has increased in recent years, is still small. Dyeing and tanning materials were also supplied from India. The sales of Indian tea have greatly improved. By far the biggest increase is shown under the item Cotton-textiles.

Iran has provided a good market for Indian manufactures. As to future trade, much will depend upon the trading policy which will be adopted after the war and also on India's ability to compete with others seeking to expand their business in this region. Nevertheless, the contacts now established if maintained and not forced

to be broken by restrictions should place India in an advantageous position.

VII.—Arabia.

(a) Saudi-Arabia.

Chief items of export from Saudi-Arabia to India are dates, gums and resins while the great variety of articles imported include the following: Rice, wheat, wheat flour, groundnuts, soap, spices, especially cardamom and ginger, tea, cotton piecegoods, particularly grey unbleached, white bleached, coloured and printed, cotton yarn and twist and canvas, jute manufactures, tobacco, wood and timber, boots and shoes, perfumery, groundnut and coconut oil, glass and glassware, drugs and medicines.

From the figures given below it will be seen that the value of exports from India in 1942-43 was nearly double that of the previous year. Cotton textiles was the most important item and formed over 37 per cent of the total against 34 per cent in 1941-42.

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
1941-42	77,70,846	3,98,332
1942-43	1,38,69,610	3,07,968

(b) Yemen.

The chief articles imported are kerosene, sugar, wheat flour, tobacco, rice and wood, while those exported are coffee, sesame seed and oil, beans, hides and skins.

Exports to India are negligible. Rice formed the bulk of exports from India—nearly 50 per cent in 1941-42 and over 70 per cent in the following year. The value of imports from India was as follows for these two years :—

	Rs.
1941-42	80,869
1942-43	20,560

(c) Kuwait.

The subjoined table gives the value of trade between India and Kuwait :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
1941-42	59,17,280	3,51,217
1942-43	1,03,34,127	6,29,939

The value of imports from India has increased considerably. In view of her size the quantity of goods imported may be considered big. Due to low import duties levied it may be rightly presumed that many of the articles which arrive at the port of Kuwait find their way over the land frontier to other parts of Arabia.

The articles imported are wearing apparel, coffee, tea, rice, wheat flour, spices such as cardamom, turmeric, etc., oil seeds, soap, textiles, cotton and jute, tobacco, unmanufactured, and cigarettes, wood and timber. Exports to India consist of dates, raw skins and raw wool.

(d) Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman.

The trade in this area, which is mainly with India, is carried on mostly by Indian merchants. Though exports to India have remained fairly constant, imports have greatly risen as may be seen from the figures given below :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
1939-40	35,71,387	24,55,362
1940-41	36,96,823	28,92,338
1941-42	60,94,994	24,51,793
1942-43	1,73,84,986	23,28,807

Articles chiefly shipped to India are fish, particularly dry unsalted and wet salted, dates, raw hides, hair of all kinds, fish manures, pearls and wool.

A great variety of goods are obtained from India for this area, the principal being rice, wheat, wheat flour, coffee, tea, sugar, spices such as cardamom, turmeric, ginger and pepper, sesame and groundnut oils, coconuts, provisions and oilman's stores, soap, cotton twist and yarn and piecegoods, jute manufactures, cigarettes, iron and steel, wood and timber.

VIII.—Bahrain.

Total value of imports and exports during the four years ending with 31st March 1942 was as follows :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
1938-39	2,33,69,130	1,66,84,290
1939-40	1,79,93,030	99,91,130
1940-41	1,45,90,790	88,75,920
1941-42	1,44,08,170	1,11,08,360

In normal times Bahrain carries on a highly flourishing transit trade with the eastern part of Saudi-Arabia for which it acts as a connecting link with the outside world. Her imports, therefore, include those which are subsequently re-exported to the neighbouring territories.

The above figures do not include the value of mineral oils.

India, as usual, retained her position as the chief supplier in the period under report. Bahrain imports from India, among other articles, coffee, rice, wheat flour, provisions, oilseeds, soap, spices, sugar, tea, cotton and jute manufactures. Though total imports have not been on the increase during the years 1939-40 to 1942-43, India on the contrary improved her position a good deal, particularly in the articles mentioned above.

Bahrain is bound to remain dependent upon supplies from abroad. India, in view of her geographical position and trade connections through Indian merchants established in this territory and others, may rightly hope to retain a good portion of this trade in her own hands.

IX.—Sudan.

Total imports into and exports from the Sudan for the four years 1939 to 1942 were as follows :—

	Imports. £E	Exports. £E.
1939	5,939,518	5,367,396
1940	5,633,889	5,022,978
1941	8,060,849	8,547,327
1942	8,105,995	7,150,779

The principal articles imported are rice, spices, coal, cement, matches, cotton yarn and piecegoods, jute manufactures and railway sleepers.

India has improved her position as an exporting country. She was fourth in 1939 and in 1942 second only to Egypt.

The value of imports from and exports to India has increased considerably as shown in the subjoined table :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
1939-40	35,98,426	1,24,13,311
1940-41	38,73,301	2,06,41,123
1941-42	1,33,52,023	3,67,76,927
1942-43	2,00,56,254	3,05,13,742

Exports to India increased a great deal as compared with pre-war years. Raw cotton, salt and gum arabic are the chief articles

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of export. The Sudan is the principal supplier of gum arabic to the world. By far the most important item is raw cotton and accounted for 99 per cent of the total exports to India during 1939-40 to 1941-42 and 96 per cent in 1942-43. As in Egypt, the cultivation of cotton has been extensively taken up and many improved varieties have been introduced with success.

The principal articles imported from India are rice; pulse; wheat flour; spices mostly pepper, ginger and cardamoms; tea; soap; oils; sandalwood; linseed, etc.; cotton, grey unbleached yarn Nos. 11 to 20, cotton piecegoods mostly grey unbleached, and printed, canvas, hosiery and shirting; jute manufactures; boots and shoes; coke and coal; sandalwood.

The total value of goods supplied from India, has been rising; it was the highest in 1942-43. In this year, however, though the value of a number of articles such as rice, coal, wheat flour, oils and tea decreased, the import of cotton piecegoods was considerable and was mainly responsible for the total increase. In this area also which was dominated by Japanese cotton textiles, India has found a ready market for her cotton manufactures.

Import of jute bags has remained fairly constant but that under hessian has increased. Exports of tea from India rose to nearly Rs. 16 lakhs in 1941-42, but in the following year it fell to one and a half lakh. This was due to the restrictions imposed on the export of tea from India. Attempts are now being made to introduce Kenya tea in this territory. In the pre-war period the Dutch East Indies were the principal suppliers. In the interests of future Indian trade it would be well to keep up contacts as far as possible. Taste changes with time, but it may confidently be said that the people here have a preference for Indian tea.

COMMODITIES.

I.—JUTE MANUFACTURES.

In the pre-war period jute manufactures were the most important item among goods exported from India to the Middle East. Egypt, Turkey and the Sudan were the principal buyers, although other territories in this area also obtained their requirements from India who held a virtual monopoly for the sale of such articles. Egypt is the biggest importer of jute manufactures in the Middle East. Merchants here have carried on a fairly flourishing transit trade by re-exporting jute goods obtained from India. There is now, however, a distinct move among traders in other territories to make direct imports. This tendency is likely to increase as more such contacts are established, further hastened by the fact that recent arrivals of jute goods in Egypt for transit purposes were not easily allowed to leave the country but were often requisitioned for internal needs.

The types of jute manufactures imported into Egypt consist mainly of the following:—

Cottonpacks. 83"×45" hd. Weight in proportion of 3 lbs. to 85×45 hd., 9×10 plain tar sewn.

Onionpacks. 40"×22½" hd. 12 oz. 9×10, 3 Blue stripe tar sewn.

Onionpockets. 29½×20", 9×10 plain (ex 7½/40 or 8×40). "B" Twills. 44×26½ hd. 2½ 6×8 blue stripe dry sewn, for rice, light cereals and salt.

Sugarbags. 48×28" hd. 2½ 6×8 one 2" majenta stripe, for cotton seed exported.

"E" Bags. 42×29" hd. 1½ for 40×28" hd. plain dry sewn, for cotton seed cakes.

Grainbags. 60×30", 3½ 6×8 one 2" majenta stripe tar ground-nuts, cotton seeds, for sowing, etc.

Grainsacks. 60×30" 5 lbs. 6×8 one 2" majenta stripes sewn for transport of cotton seed and heavy cereals.

Hessian Cloth. 7½ oz. 8 oz. 19 oz. and 10½ oz. for miscellaneous purposes.

During the period under report final steps were taken to establish a jute industry in Egypt. This matter had been under the consideration of the Egyptian Government and the industrialists for some time past. Reports were submitted by this office from time to time to authorities in India about the steps taken in this direction. The Egyptian Official Gazette of the 14th November 1942 announced the formation of a company—Société Egyptienne du Jute—for the manufacture of jute goods. The company is to undertake the handling of jute, both commercially and industrially, and is also to take part in other industries involving the use of jute, sisal, hemp and other vegetable fibres, raw, or processed. They are also expected to deal in the sale, purchase, export and import of these materials and their derivatives. From reports received, it appears the company have started work and their ropes and twines are already in the local market. They have also taken up the question of manufacturing hessian cloth. The factory is now working with imported jute, but hopes in the near future to use jute grown in the country. Experiments are being made to grow jute in Egypt. It is yet early to say how far this venture will succeed. It may nevertheless be stated that certain quantities of jute manufactures will continue to be imported from India for some time to come.

II.—COTTON PIECEGOODS.

Cotton piecegoods have played a prominent part in the Indian export trade to the Middle East territories more so since the outbreak of war.

The value of Indian piecegoods exported to the Middle East during 1938-39, the immediate pre-war year, which was less than Rs. 31 lakhs, increased to over Rs. 1,010 lakhs. The upward trend in prices is to some extent responsible for this increase in value, but the quantity of goods exported has also greatly increased. This improved position can be mainly attributed to the war situation which curtailed supplies from usual sources.

It might be recorded that manufacturers in India, in many cases with easier home markets, showed little enthusiasm to develop overseas trade on the now familiar grounds of export restrictions, lack of shipping facilities and of being fully booked up with Government and other orders in India. These are real difficulties which cannot be denied; nevertheless, not altogether unsurmountable. Fortunately, merchants in this area and to a limited extent exporters in India acted vigorously, and consequently achieved very satisfactory results. A number of importers even found it worth their while to send representatives to India and in some cases to open branches there. Thanks to their enterprise, they were able to share substantial profits with exporters in India.

Exports of Indian cotton piecegoods to the Far East had been expanding in recent years. Now that these markets have been lost and it is yet uncertain when they will be regained by the Indian trade, it was urged by this office, that exporters trading with that area with their experience should explore possibilities of transacting business in the Middle East.

(a) As far as Egypt is concerned, in the pre-war period India reached her highest figures in 1937. During this year the quantity

Nov. 15, 1945.]

THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

287

and value of exports were 18,697,008 sq. metres and £E. 280,247 respectively, as against 6,716,131 sq. metres valued at £E. 105,732 in 1936. After this year the position deteriorated rather rapidly. Since the outbreak of war, however, the trade for the peak year has been easily surpassed as the figures given below will show:—

Indian Cotton Piecegoods Exports to Egypt.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Sq. metres.	£E.
1938	5,199,187	81,022
1939	1,354,303	22,890
1940	1,445,056	34,555
1941	15,618,812	832,495
1942	44,286,603	3,011,188

Though the improvement has been extremely satisfactory, yet the introduction of a rigorous import permit system in Egypt considerably complicated business transactions in this line of business and is likely to impede it in the near future. Many merchants with large consignments of goods awaiting shipments at Bombay had difficulties in obtaining import permits for their requirements. The position moreover requires watching on account of the rapid strides made by the Egyptian cotton mill industry. High import duties which were introduced during 1938, may be further enhanced to afford it greater protection. In this connection it may be mentioned that the ban on the import of raw cotton from abroad, places the factories here at a disadvantage in having to use good quality cotton for the manufacture of even coarser kinds of cloth. It is also doubtful whether they will be in a position to meet a fair share of the country's requirements. In any case, the demand for cotton piecegoods supplies is likely to continue for some time to come even after the war. This is an opinion shared by many of the importers here who have experience of the local conditions and have also traded in Indian and other piecegoods. The following are some of the kinds of cotton manufactures which merchants here expect India to supply:

Plain and striped poplins, extra and medium; sheetings, grey and white; gabardine; white mulls; zephyr, coloured and striped; shirting, white and printed; crepe; calico; drills, white, khaki, etc.; flannelite, plain and printed; ducks; voil, plain and printed.

Though Egyptian mills manufacture some of the kinds of cloth mentioned above, yet the production is not likely to be sufficient to meet rising demands.

Under the circumstances, it is necessary for Indian manufacturers and exporters to keep up their contacts now that their products are very widely known without any expensive propaganda on their part. They will have to meet competition from other countries who will be ready to take all steps possible either to regain lost markets or to expand their business. It is expected that the demand for cotton piecegoods in Egypt will remain fairly substantial to make it worth while for Indian manufacturers to cater for the consumers here. They have established a number of connections and it will be up to them to create a good name for Indian goods and co-operate with importers here to keep alive at least a part of the trade now transacted.

(b) The Indian cotton piecegoods exports to Iraq have recorded a very substantial increase. Here also visits from some of the shrewd merchants of Baghdad, helped to expand business. The steps taken to economise shipping did not prevent them from

organising a fleet of dhows (seafaring country crafts) to bring their requirements from India.

Reports have been received from time to time that Iraq, a cotton-growing country, proposes also to establish cotton textile factories within her borders. Even if they do so, it is believed that here also supplies from overseas will be necessary for a long time to come to supplement local production.

(c) Exports of Indian piecegoods to Iran have also risen a great deal. It is to be hoped that at least some of the contacts now made will be of a lasting character in spite of the fact that under the old regime, Iran was aiming at self-sufficiency.

(d) The case of Palestine deserves special attention. Under war-time conditions, industrialists, many of them refugees from Europe, have not failed to turn their attention to the cotton mill industry. A number of interesting varieties of cloth have been produced in the country. Some of these have found markets in Egypt and other countries in the Middle East, to which they can be exported without import licence. In Palestine also Indian piecegoods have become familiar. Though import of Indian piecegoods was on a rather negligible scale in the pre-war period, during 1941-42 the value of piecegoods exported to Palestine amounted to about Rs. 1,70 lakhs for 49½ million yards. The following year, 1942-43, recorded a decrease when the quantity and value of piecegoods were about 29½ million yards and Rs. 1,20 lakhs, respectively.

(e) The exports of cotton piecegoods to the Sudan expanded greatly during the period under report. The authorities in the Sudan at one time complained that the exports from India did not quite conform to their needs. While they wanted coarser cloth to make up 75 per cent of their imports from India to meet the requirements of the masses they received only 49 per cent; the balance consisted of cloth which was not in such demand. At the time during 1942, this office raised the question of manufacturing some types of standard cloth to cater for the poorer classes in the Sudan on the lines proposed for the masses in India. This idea appealed to the authorities in the Sudan. Necessary reference was also made to India. Though no action was taken at the time, it is gratifying to note that the matter received attention at a later date. It is to be expected that the Indian cotton textile industry taking up such work will be able to come into closer contact with the Sudanese market.

The importance of creating a good name for Indian goods has already been stressed. A number of complaints were received from merchants in the Sudan, most of whom are Indian traders from Kathiawar, about the piecegoods received from India not being according to samples and also for want of uniformity in size and weight of pieces though packed in bundles believed to be of the same kind and quality.

(f) The exports of Indian piecegoods to the Bahrain Islands where they had good markets even during the pre-war period, have greatly expanded. It is hoped that the contacts now made will be of a lasting character. In this area, India is fortunate in having merchants, some of Indian origin, with long-established connections and fairly good knowledge of the improvements which have taken place in these lines.

(g) Exports of cotton piecegoods to Arabia have greatly increased. Arabia includes the territories of Saudi-Arabia, Yemen, Kuwait, Hadramaut, Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman. These countries lying as they do in close proximity to India deserve special attention, and should not be neglected for markets farther afield. The existence of a number of Indian merchants in this area, many of whom have been working there for generations, and the regular contacts made through annual pilgrimage to the holy places, should help exporters and manufacturers to develop their business in these markets. It is hoped that export facilities will be forthcoming as far as circumstances permit.

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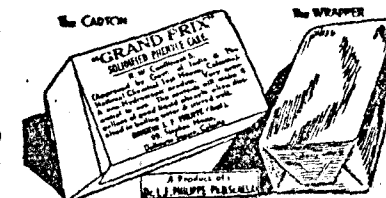
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III.—COTTON YARN, THREAD AND WASTE.

Cotton Yarn.—The total quantity of cotton yarn and twist exported from India and the share of the Middle East for the years 1939-40 to 1942-43 were as follows:—

Year.	Total Exports.	Middle East's Share.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
1939-40	36,942,783	5,595,804
1940-41	77,730,773	4,738,676
1941-42	90,528,565	11,341,606
1942-43	34,209,617	17,522,460

It will be seen that though total exports from India increased substantially and reached the peak during 1941-42, they dropped rapidly during 1942-43. But in the case of the Middle East countries the amount exported rose considerably during the period under report from about 5 per cent to over 50 per cent of total imports. There is a steady demand for Indian yarn due not only to the difficulties of getting it from elsewhere, but also to the expansion of the textile industry in these parts. Imports of yarns have increased on account of the difficulties in obtaining cotton piece-goods and the developments of this industry under war-time conditions.

Cotton Yarn and Twist.—The table below gives the total quantity and value of various kinds of cotton yarn imported into Egypt for the four years 1939 to 1942, as well as India's share:—

Years.	Total Imports.		India's Share.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	(K.N.)	(£E.)	(K.N.)	(£E.)
1939	758,830	128,382	115,869	9,537
1940	425,668	123,509	129,402	11,874
1941	1,080,649	263,425	844,137	150,521
1942	502,221	210,265	369,368	108,300

During recent years imports of cotton yarns were mainly under the heads: single and folded unbleached 1-12, 13-24 and 37 and 48; folded, unbleached 1-12, 15-36, 37-48 and over 48; and folded, glazed both bleached and unbleached over 48. India exported under almost all these heads.

While dealing with cotton piecegoods, it was mentioned that the ban on the import of raw cotton to Egypt placed the mills at a disadvantage in having to use superior quality of local cotton to manufacture coarser cloth. Importation of cotton yarn mitigated to some extent this handicap.

Cotton Thread.—During 1939 to 1942 the value and quantity of cotton thread imported into Egypt were as follows:—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	(K.N.)	(£E.)
1939	1,264,410	90,519
1940	1,007,503	100,133
1941	1,287,984	181,992
1942	1,189,548	268,034

About two-thirds of the thread imported were on wooden reels for retail sale. India commenced exporting thread from the

year 1941, mostly thread not on wooden reels. During 1941 and 1942, the value of imports from India amounted to £E. 2,994 and £E. 9,923, respectively.

Cotton Waste.—The U.K. and India were the principal countries from where Egypt obtained supplies. The subjoined table shows their respective shares:—

	1939.		1940.		1941.		1942.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	(K.N.)	(£E.)	(K.N.)	(£E.)	(K.N.)	(£E.)	(K.N.)	(£E.)
India	180,542	3,835	54,126	2,142	89,497	5,163	197,556	5,758
U.K.	156,299	3,679	70,401	2,715	25,950	1,142	8,606	601
Total including other countries.	336,841	7,514	124,527	4,857	115,447	6,305	206,162	6,359

It will be seen that though the value of total imports did not increase much during 1941 and 1942, India was the principal supplier of this article during these years.

IV.—TEA.

The total quantity and value of Indian tea imported into the Middle East is given below:—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	Ra.
1939-40	9,588,966	85,34,579
1940-41	3,372,396	28,87,552
1941-42	11,438,435	1,24,09,290
1942-43	22,129,788	2,77,82,690

It will be seen that total imports during 1942-43 showed a very great increase as compared with previous years. The rate of increase in the case of the different territories was, as might be expected, not uniform. There was, however, a decline in imports during 1940-41 due to the uncertainty prevailing at the time. This deficit was more than made up in the two subsequent years.

The figures dealing with sales in the Near and Middle East are not comparable to the total exports of Indian tea, particularly to U.K. This may be one of the reasons which prevent exporters from taking lively interest in this area; yet the requirements of these countries do not deserve to be neglected. It was suggested by this office that an attempt should be made to form an association of exporters in India who would deem it worth their while to study the markets in this area and pay special attention to them. The needs of these territories as may be expected differ from those elsewhere; for instance, U.K. who takes the bulk of Indian exports buys superior quality of tea than that which is generally consumed here.

Tea imports into Egypt have steadily increased in spite of the statements made by the Public Health bodies from time to time that tea drinking was injurious to health.

In the decade before the outbreak of war India who was only second to Ceylon as a supplier of tea to Egypt, lost ground during the intervening period to the Netherlands East Indies, Japan and even to the U.K.; the first named territory became the principal exporting country during these years. The question of regaining lost markets was taken up soon after the opening of this office. A little before the outbreak of war, India started to improve her

position. Subsequently exports from India increased beyond expectation.

The figures below give the quantity of tea imported into Egypt as well as India's share:—

	1940	1941	1942
	(K.N.)	(K.N.)	(K.N.)
Total	6,455,203	6,595,697	6,890,465
India's share	240,221	328,939	1,935,645

This favourable trend of trade was disturbed to some extent towards the end of 1942 on account of the restrictions which were then imposed to control tea exports with a view to conserving the available supplies for equitable distribution to the consuming countries. The Ministry of Food in the United Kingdom introduced, with effect from the middle of September 1942, a scheme for the purchase of India's entire exportable surplus of tea through the Tea Controller for India. This arrangement excluded the export of tea by private parties except in special cases. It was arranged that consuming countries will receive their supplies of tea from the British Ministry of Food through their respective Governments.

The effect of this centralised control acted unfavourably against importers in Egypt of Indian tea. Attempts have been made to introduce tea from East Africa in order, it is said, to save shipping space. The consignments received did not, however, meet with the tastes of the people with the result that there was a distinct demand for tea from Ceylon and India, which was purchased at high rates in the black market. While stocks of Indian tea decreased, certain supplies were obtained from Ceylon which were distributed along with those from East Africa. Importers were naturally much concerned at these developments. They made some attempts to safeguard their interests and to keep up their connections with firms abroad. They formed a pool with the help of the local Egyptian Chamber of Commerce, but the control exercised proved too strong for them and they had to be content with such supplies allotted to them for distribution based on their previous imports. It is realised by all concerned that for the future of the trade direct contacts are most desirable and it is understood that steps are being taken to maintain them, but definite information is still lacking as to how this is to be achieved under the present arrangements. The immediate effect of this policy can be seen in decreased imports of Indian tea to Egypt by the end of 1942 as compared with the previous year. Imports of tea from India during December 1942 were less than those in the corresponding month of the previous two years. Import of tea during the first quarter of 1943 was 268,725 K.N. as against 682,966 K.N. for the corresponding period in 1942, thus recording a big decrease. This might be attributed to the control exercised which prevented merchants from getting their requirements from their usual connections in India.

In the case of the Sudan, imports of Indian tea decreased very considerably during 1942-43. This is unfortunate having regard to the fact that during the previous years supplies received from India were substantial. This unfavourable position may be attributed to the vigorous policy pursued in this area to introduce tea from the neighbouring countries in East Africa, in order to save shipping space. It is to be hoped that Indian tea, which is undoubtedly preferred in this market, will again find favour when exports are available.

V.—COFFEE.

Indian coffee is exported in limited quantities to certain parts in the Near and Middle East. Soon after this office opened, the question of expanding sales in the countries within its jurisdiction was taken up first in consultation with the Director of Indian

Coffee Propaganda, London, and later with the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board, Bangalore. Enquiries were made to see how far Middle East markets could make up for the loss of exports to the European continent. Indian coffee has been exported to Iran and Arabia but not on a big scale. It is not well known in other parts, though small quantities have been imported into Palestine and Egypt. In this area, Brazil and, to a lesser extent, British East Africa are the principal suppliers. The former spends considerable sums of money on propaganda to popularize her coffee.

The total quantity and value of coffee imported into Egypt during 1938, the immediate pre-war year, and during the years 1940 to 1942, are given below:—

	Total Imports.		India's Share.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	(K.N.)	(£E.)		(£E.)
1938	8,993,508	285,124	...	...
1940	7,051,092	320,754	...	358.—
1941	7,793,956	416,047	...	278.—
1942	7,638,354	596,413	...	525.—

India's share, as can be seen, has been almost negligible.

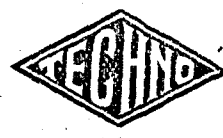
The annual pre-war requirements of Turkey, a coffee-drinking country, were between 5½ to 6 thousand tons. Her imports were regulated by a monopoly granted to a commercial concern, the Is Bank, which confined all imports to Brazil. This monopoly lapsed in December 1939, after a period of over six years, and thereafter import of coffee was free and could be carried on by any merchant possessing a licence from the Turkish Ministry of Commerce. Indian coffee is hardly known in this market. In 1939-40 about 85 tons were imported from India; since then there has been no import.

In the immediate pre-war period Iraq imported a little over 1,300 tons of coffee. India and the Dutch East Indies were the principal suppliers. Though Brazilian coffee has not yet made much headway in the markets here, the situation nevertheless requires watching. Exporters in India should pay due attention to this area if they wish to retain this small but important market not far from her borders. The following table shows the quantity and value of Indian coffee exported to Iraq:—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	Rs.
1939-40	11,251	4,40,052
1940-41	6,605	2,76,222
1941-42	8,842	4,46,251
1942-43	13,065	9,07,174

India had been the leading supplier of coffee to Bahrain. Certain quantities are also obtained from East Africa, as the following table will show:—

Country.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	Value.	Value.	Value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
India	2,17,450	3,39,100	2,72,580
East Africa	1,08,310	27,420	26,890
Total including other countries.	4,11,750	5,32,480	3,58,430



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From what has been said above it will be seen that wartime conditions have not greatly helped the export of Indian coffee to the Middle East. To secure markets, organised propaganda will have to be undertaken to popularise Indian coffee to compete with those particularly from Brazil, and East Africa. Exports from the latter territory have received an impetus during this war while Brazil, it is expected, will continue her activities to maintain her markets.

VI.—SPICES.

Though the value of spices imported into the Middle East is not large, yet special mention should be made of it as India is one of the main loading areas for this line.

The following table gives the quantity and value of total imports of spices, such as black pepper, pimento, (allspice), and paprika, vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, and other spices not specified, into Egypt for the years 1939 to 1942, as well as India's share :—

Year.	Total.		India's Share.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	K.G.	£.E.	K.G.	£.E.
1939	1,567,538	45,169	326,675	10,349
1940	1,613,030	62,317	753,925	25,367
1941	1,256,319	59,887	471,725	21,777
1942	1,913,695	162,041	1,608,749	130,744

The value of total imports as well as India's share have increased considerably. This may be mainly attributed to the high rise in prices. It will be seen that the quantity imported has also increased, particularly during 1942.

India is the sole supplier of tamarind. The quantity and value of supplies received from India during 1939 and 1942 were as follows :—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	K.G.	£.E.
1939	724,441	6,338
1940	308,675	4,071
1941	391,136	9,247
1942	257,220	8,882

VII.—TOBACCO.

The question of importing Indian tobacco to the Middle East was taken up before the outbreak of war. In fact early in 1939, soon after the office was opened, Egypt with her fairly substantial imports was considered a very suitable area for such investigations. Later on, steps were taken to interest importers in Palestine to obtain their requirements from India for their newly-established cigarette factories.

The figures below give the quantity and value of tobacco leaf imported into Egypt for the years 1939 to 1942 :—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	K.N.	£.E.
1939	5,299,303	559,689
1940	5,113,475	557,252
1941	5,940,137	807,456
1942	6,836,170	1,433,526

As the cultivation of tobacco is not allowed in Egypt she has to depend on imports for the manufacture of her well-known brands of cigarettes and to meet the needs of her *narghila* (hookah) smoking public. The Government derive very substantial revenue from the import duties levied on tobacco. These which were high enough in the pre-war period, have since been further raised from £E. 1.240 and £E. 1.640 per kilo for leaf and manufactured tobacco, respectively, to £E. 1.440 and £E. 1.840. In addition to this 4 per cent *ad valorem*, and 3.125 mm. per kilo is charged as quay and municipal dues. A further 10 per cent of the total dues, mentioned above, is now levied as additional Defence Tax.

Very little information was available in the market here about Virginia and other types of tobacco grown in India. It was news even to many well-known merchants that India was the largest tobacco-producing country in the world and that substantial quantities of flue cured Virginia tobacco were exported to the U.K. for cigarette manufacture. With the usual sources of supply still open, much interest was not at first evinced for Indian tobacco. Steps were, however, taken to show samples of Indian tobacco to importers and to obtain counter-samples of the kinds used in this country. After some correspondence, sample bales were received from firms in India with the help of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. These were sold to merchants for distribution among factories who were not in a position to import direct on their own account. It may perhaps be noted here that the Eastern Company, Egypt, the principal concern managing several cigarette factories, had been bringing small quantities of Indian tobacco for their own use through their associated company in India.

The enquiry for Indian tobacco passed through several stages. The entry of Italy into the war, making shipping through the Mediterranean more and more difficult, made merchants turn their attention to supplies from India. When there were distinct prospects of making increased exports to Egypt, lack of transport aggravated by the stoppage of direct shipments from Madras after Japan joined the war against the United Nations, added new burdens to Indian exporters who had undertaken negotiations to transact business. Further, the control exercised under the licensing system introduced in Egypt did not by any means facilitate matters. In due course the authorities started giving import permits for Indian tobacco. Soon after due to an unfortunate information, later found to be inaccurate, about flue cured Virginia tobacco not being available for export, further issue of import licences for Indian tobacco was stopped. Attention was again focussed on supplies from the U.S.A. whose tobacco is already popular and well-known to manufacturers here. Indian tobacco, however, continued to come to Egypt for most of which import permits were obtained after it reached the country. While these arrivals swelled stocks, particularly in the Bonded Warehouses, another disconcerting factor crept in at the time. Merchants both here and in India not previously in this trade, seeing opportunities of making easy money, shipped very inferior qualities with the result that Indian tobacco has earned a very bad name for itself. Reports had been submitted by this office from time to time to authorities in India urging strict control on tobacco exports from India, so as not to jeopardize the chances of genuine exporters by the work of unscrupulous speculators. It will, however, take a little time to get over the mischief already done.

There are distinct possibilities of finding markets for Indian tobacco in Egypt, but recent developments prevent one from taking too optimistic a view. If the trade is to be placed on a sound footing the following factors will have to be taken into account :—

(1) All tobacco exported from India should be classified under the "Tobacco Grading and Marking Rules". These rules should be amended from time to time to cover such other varieties as

Nov. 15, 1945.]

present not included and whose export would be desirable in the future.

(2) An organisation should be established to exercise strict control to see that exports conform to official classifications.

(3) Export licences should be issued to well-established, not necessarily old-established shippers, who can be trusted to work for the general welfare and prestige of the trade. Steps can be taken to form a pool of general exporters and, if necessary, one specially for the Middle East.

(4) While the import licensing system exists in Egypt and elsewhere it will be necessary to see that India gets an adequate quota for her tobacco.

In view of trade exchanges between India and Egypt, the adoption of a give and take policy, if well pressed, should not present much difficulty. Further, this can be dealt with when the question of co-ordinating export and import licensing is taken up. There is rightly a keen desire all round that this should be done. Moreover, when deciding what tobacco India should ship it would be well to know imports of what types will be allowed.

In this connection, it may perhaps be mentioned that no import permits are required for supplies received from Turkey, the principal supplier at the present time, nor from Iran. America, on the other hand, due to the well-established popularity of her tobacco is favourably placed in this respect.

(5) Adequate transport facilities, as far as present war restrictions permit, should be afforded to exporters, to rail their goods to ports and thence to ship abroad, to enable India to take full advantage of her geographical position.

(6) The Indian Virginia flue cured tobacco should be offered for sale at competitive prices and should be of dependable quality.

The fact has to be faced that tobacco obtained from the U.S.A. is decidedly more popular and is generally of superior quality, but certain quantities of Indian tobacco if offered at lower prices could be imported for mixing purposes.

(7) Steps should be taken to see that Indian tobacco is distributed among as many factories as possible and does not fall in the hands of only one or two big concerns with monopolistic tendencies.

This precaution is necessary to guard against placing India's interest at the mercy of business associations with international affiliations who may at any time change their patronage. It was duly reported by this office that the Egyptian Import Office was issuing licences for 90 per cent of the quantity allowed into the country to the two principal cigarette manufacturing concerns.

(8) Due attention should also be paid to explore the possibilities of exporting non-Virginia types of tobacco to Egypt.

The difficulties of competing with American Virginia tobacco have been mentioned. As Egypt imports many varieties of tobacco for cigarette and cigar manufacture and *hookah* smoking, it is expected that steps taken to export non-Virginia types of tobacco will produce satisfactory results. Shipments of such tobacco have reached Egypt from India, but unfortunately here again the arrivals of bales ununiformly packed containing badly-sorted tobacco have created a damaging impression against the Indian tobacco trade. It is expected that with adequate control exercised on exports, satisfactory market for sales of such tobacco could be established.

VIII.—TIMBER.

Having regard to her vast forest wealth the quantity and value of wood and timber India exports may be said to be really small. The average annual exports during the four years 1939-40 to 1942-43 amounted to less than Rs. 21 lakhs. In passing, it may be mentioned that exports were somewhat greater before the year 1937-38, from which date there has been a rapid decline. In spite of the large varieties of timbers found in India, teak and sandalwood are

the only two kinds which are familiar to the outside world. Limited quantities of Indian timber have been imported to the Middle East by such countries as Iraq, Iran, the Sudan, and to a lesser extent by the States of Arabia. During the period under report exports to the Middle East ranged from Rs. 5½ lakhs to Rs. 11½ lakhs.

Steps were taken to explore possibilities of obtaining for commercial purposes larger quantities of Indian timber to Egypt, Palestine and other countries within the jurisdiction of this office, but the results so far have been disappointing. Importers, particularly those in Egypt, were informed of the existence of organisations dealing with forest matters in India and also of the important Research Institute in Dehra Dun. They were also shown publications dealing with Indian timber as well as samples received. The attempts made to bring trial consignments did not meet with success.

While evincing much interest on account of difficulties in meeting their requirements from their usual sources their main enquiry has always been to ascertain what India could supply. Under prevailing conditions it was not easy to answer this question. Although a small number of Indian exporters took up negotiations, no really satisfactory contacts could be established due to the war situation.

The value of wood and articles made thereof imported into Egypt during the four years 1939 to 1942 is given below :—

	£.E.
1939	1,419,411
1940	1,078,128
1941	394,594
1942	700,071

It is difficult to state with any certainty what the position will be after hostilities cease. It is hoped that certain quantities of Indian timber, however limited, will be available for exports to the neighbouring territories in the Middle East, particularly to Egypt and Palestine, where extensive building operations will be undertaken after the war. In the past, prices of Indian timber compared unfavourably with those imported from far-distant countries. One may perhaps expect that this disadvantage will disappear in view of the experience gained and methods adopted in working the vast Indian forests both extensively and intensively for war purposes.

IX.—COAL AND ANTHRACITE.

The enquiry taken up to bring Indian coal to Egypt did not at first seem so hopeful as in the case of certain other commodities in view of the existing sources of supply and the discouraging replies received to references made to India. Nevertheless, particulars about the qualities and analyses of Indian coal were obtained to supply to the Railway Administration and merchants seeking such information. Unlike timber the results obtained proved to be much better than expected on account of the changed situation in the Middle East.

During the pre-war period annual imports of coal to Egypt amounted to about 1½ million metric tons. Indian coal which was hardly known in this area does not appear to have been

imported before 1940. Since this year it has begun to come in ever-increasing quantities as the following figures will show:—

Coal and Anthracite.

Year.	Total.		India's Share.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M.T.G.	£.E.	M.T.G.	£.E.
1940	369,764	1,041,623	10,424	45,152
1941	424,015	2,030,098	84,461	374,914
1942	570,696	2,864,143	258,920	1,166,848

Coke of Coal.

Year.	Total.		India's Share.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M.T.G.	£.E.	M.T.G.	£.E.
1940	7,104	27,507	...	...
1941	6,405	38,430	3,580	21,549
1942	3,768	23,711	2,832	17,066

U.K. headed the list of exporting countries till 1941, after which India took her place. Coal from South Africa appeared in the Egyptian market from 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Numerous enquiries were received from or on behalf of firms in this area seeking trade connections with manufacturers and exporters in India; in fact the number was very much bigger than that which might have been expected when the office was opened. For this, of course, the international situation was to a great extent responsible. Countries in these parts continued to look to India to supply their needs and the number of enquiries would have greatly increased had firms in India shown more enthusiasm for overseas trade. Unfortunately, some did not think it worthwhile to acknowledge communications requiring information, while letters received from many others were of a disappointing nature. It will be well to think of the future when conditions will return to normal and firms in India will have to approach importers who at present try in vain to contact them. It is gratifying to note that in spite of the restrictions which are on the increase, importers here are taking up preliminary enquiries with a view to future trade with India. Certain Indian firms are also taking similar steps, though their number is still very limited.

One thing is certain that in markets open to various countries, the competitive factor will not be eliminated; in securing trade, prices and qualities of goods and the energy and enthusiasm of manufacturers and exporters will continue to play a dominant part.

Based mainly on these enquiries, lists of over 2,500 importers have been prepared to introduce them to firms in India wishing to find markets for their products in the Middle East. The largest number of enquiries were received from Egypt; next came Palestine which in spite of her comparatively small size and population has been extremely active in commercial matters. A good number of enquiries from firms in India were attended to though, as stated, they were much fewer than those received from firms here.

As usual, enquiries were undertaken with the help of the Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta. Enquiries received from him as well as those from the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, the Indian Central Jute Committee, the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Indian Coffee Expansion Board, etc., were dealt with and their assistance was freely sought for whenever necessary.

2.—PUBLICITY.

Mention has already been made of India's participation in the International Trade Fair at Izmir in 1940. War conditions are not conducive to holding exhibitions and among other factors experience has shown that firms in India are at present not enthusiastic about sending their products for exhibition. It will be necessary to hold exhibitions in the various important centres within the jurisdiction of this office as soon as circumstances permit, in order to maintain and stimulate the interest shown for Indian goods.

Most of the countries in the Middle East being near Europe and also due to the pace set by Palestine, have become accustomed to high quality goods. Therefore, any exhibitions undertaken by India either alone or with others will have to be on a scale befitting her size, importance and position. Moreover, the exhibits sent will have to be properly selected not only with a view to future trade but also to rouse an interest in other aspects of Indian life.

The gradually lengthening schedules of the Export Control Notifications have had the effect of checking the first flush of enthusiasm displayed by importers for Indian goods. It is realised by all concerned that the present war needs and the supply position in India are responsible for this state of affairs. While these notifications have been helpful in taking up trade enquiries, they may be said to have been of negative value. In order to counteract this it would be well to publish interim lists more or less under the following heads:—

- (1) Articles which India can and should export with a view to future export trade; those where a permit is required may be indicated.
- (2) Articles whose manufacture has been undertaken during the war period and for which it would be well to undertake preliminary enquiries with a view to explore future trade possibilities.
- (3) Articles for which samples can be supplied in order to give an indication of their workmanship for developing trade.

Under fast changing circumstances, it will not be easy to compile such lists, but however short these may be they would serve a very useful purpose in giving some positive information to importers wishing to obtain Indian goods.

These lists will also be of great assistance to exporters in India, in helping them to decide what lines of business they should take up, instead of finding out after a certain amount of correspondence and lapse of time, that no trade is possible in the commodities for which they had started enquiries. In due course it may be possible to compile from the names of firms available in our records, a list of exporters who are specially interested in trading with the Middle East.

NOTE ON THE MARKET POSSIBILITIES OF THE PRODUCTS OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY IN SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

BY

J. R. K. MODI, Esq.,

Government of India Trade Commissioner for South America, Buenos Aires, Argentine.

WHILE a perusal of the appended list of articles would appear to indicate possibilities in the import of several of the articles produced, it must be pointed out that in view of the fact that there are local manufactures in almost all the lines mentioned, the class of product in which it is proposed to interest the local public will have to be either very good or very cheap; or alternatively, possess some definite artistic appeal; also, especially for such articles as textiles, they must be such as to conform to local taste and predilection. Care will have to be taken, therefore, in selecting products which it may be desired to send to these countries and, as a commencement, and with a view to capturing the interest of these markets, I would suggest that attention be devoted, in the first instance, exclusively to quality and only articles of superlative merit, such as I am aware, our national handicrafts are able to produce, should be exported here.

The subjoined list of articles would, I feel, be of interest to these countries and in order to test the possibilities of the market, I would suggest that samples of these be sent out to me here for display:—

(a) *Textiles*.—Under this head, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 14, 21, 22, 23, 27, 30 and 31 are all articles which command a large sale in these countries and if quality and price are adequate, i.e., if the quality is good enough to appeal to the class to whom price does not matter, or if the price is low enough to suit the class to whom it is all important, fair business should be possible. Of course, to be acceptable in these countries, design and style will have to be such as would appeal to local fashions.

(b) *Leather goods*.—Most of the articles listed here would be included, for customs purposes, under the head of fancy goods and the heavy duties to which such articles are liable would tend to kill this trade unless the articles are of superlative quality. Item No. 7, ladies handbags, would perhaps be the only item which could obtain a footing here, owing to the large demand which exists for these and the attractive prices which could be obtained for high class articles.

(c) *Arts and Crafts*.—All the articles under this head, except perhaps Item No. 5, would find a ready sale, if of good artistic conception and workmanship. This should be a most promising line, if care is taken in the selection for export of only specimens of good workmanship.

(d) *Toilet requisites*.
(e) *Sisal fibre articles*.
(g) *Toys*.
(h) *Stationery*.
(i) *Potteries*.
(f) *Metal Goods*.—There would appear to be good prospects for the items under this head, especially if the articles are of good workmanship.

(j) *Cutlery*.—Cutlery is being manufactured in these countries, but unfortunately not of very good quality. Anything ornate and out of the ordinary would be acceptable, or alternatively, something extremely simple and cheap so as to be within reach of those of the most limited means.

(k) *Lacquer work articles*.—These should also be very promising lines to introduce into this part of the world. The same remarks would apply as for (c).

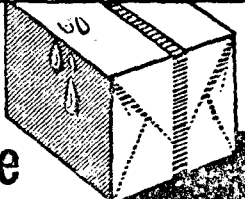
(l) *Embroidery articles*.
(m) *Other miscellaneous products*.—Under this head, item (1) Cane articles, particularly furniture, if well made or if cheap, would be in demand.

List of Articles of Cottage and Small Scale Industries Products Stocked for Sale at the various Sales Depot organised by the Department of Industries, Bombay.

Description of the Articles.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A.—TEXTILES.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Coating (Cotton). (2) Coating (Woolen). (3) Coating (Silk). (4) Shirting (Cotton). (5) Shirting (Silk). (6) Sarees (Cotton). (7) Sarees (Silk). (8) Sarees (Jari border). (9) Sarees (Silk printed). (10) Sarees (Cotton printed). (11) Towels (Honeycomb and Turkish). (12) Bed sheets. (13) Table cloths. (14) Teapoy covers. (15) Chaddars. (16) Mulmul and Doria. (17) Long cloth. (18) Khadi. (19) Dhotis. (20) Khans. (21) Ladies dress material. (22) Counterpanes or charsas. (23) Handkerchiefs. (24) Dusters. (25) Kitchen swabs. (26) Chair cloth. (27) Hosiery. (28) Jari Brocade and Jari geometre sarees. (29) Woolen blankets and Kam-bals. (30) Ready-made textiles. (31) Ties. | <p>E.—SISAL FIBRE ARTICLES.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Ladies handbags. (2) Hats. (3) Belts. (4) Brooches, etc. <p>F.—METAL GOODS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Silver and Enamelled. (2) Ear rings. (3) Silver buttons. (4) Silver and Nickel-plated presentation articles. (5) Silver, brass and copper wares and silver-plated articles, etc. <p>G.—TOYS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Wooden. (2) Clay. (3) Cloth and other miscellaneous types of toys. <p>H.—STATIONERY.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Ink. (2) Paper. (3) Slate pencils. (4) Hand-made paper. (5) Envelopes. <p>I.—POTTERIES.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Cups and saucers. (2) Tea sets, jars. (3) Ash trays. (4) Flower vases, etc. <p>J.—CUTLERY.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Penknives. (2) Spoons. (3) Scissors. (4) Forks, etc. <p>K.—LACQUER WORK ARTICLES.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Boxes. (2) Flower vases. (3) Bowls. (4) Table lamp stands. (5) Plain and lacquered, complete with shades. <p>L.—EMBROIDERED ARTICLES.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Pillow cases. (2) Hankies. (3) Ladies handbags, etc. <p>M.—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Cane articles. (2) Hand-made calendars. (3) Furniture. (4) Honey. (5) Medicated articles and balms. (6) Mosquito coils. (7) Plaster and clay models. |
|--|--|
- B.—LEATHER GOODS.**
- (1) Footwear.
 - (2) Belts.
 - (3) Money purses.
 - (4) School bags.
 - (5) Leather bags.
 - (6) Hold-alls.
 - (7) Ladies handbags, plain and embossed.
- C.—ARTS AND CRAFTS.**
- (1) Sandalwood articles.
 - (2) Rosewood articles.
 - (3) Ivory articles.
 - (4) Sandalwood boxes with inlaid work.
 - (5) Horn articles, such as buttons, flower vases, calendars, etc.
- D.—TOILET REQUISITES.**
- (1) Face powder.
 - (2) Hair oil.
 - (3) Perfumery.
 - (4) Toilet sets, etc.

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GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUES AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

INCLUSION OF LEBANON AND CYPRUS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER, ALEXANDRIA—

It is notified for general information that Lebanon and Cyprus have also been included in the jurisdiction of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Alexandria.

—:—

APPOINTMENT OF TARIFF BOARD: PROTECTION FOR INDIAN INDUSTRIES—

The following is a Resolution [No. 218-T(55)/45, dated the 3rd November 1945] of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

In the statement on industrial policy issued by the Government of India on the 23rd April 1945, it was announced that, pending the formulation of a tariff policy appropriate to the post-war needs and conditions of the country and the establishment of permanent machinery for the purpose, Government would set up machinery for investigating claims from industries, which have been started or developed in war time and which are established on sound lines, to assistance or protection during the transition period. A Press *communiqué* issued on the same date invited industries to address their claims to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce.

2. Several industries have accordingly applied for assistance or protection, and on a preliminary examination of their claims, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that applications submitted by the following industries call for a detailed examination:—

- (i) non-ferrous metals, including antimony;
- (ii) grinding wheels;
- (iii) caustic soda and bleaching powder;
- (iv) sodium thiosulphate, sodium sulphite anhydrous, sodium bisulphite;
- (v) phosphates and phosphoric acid;
- (vi) butter colour, aerated water powder colour;
- (vii) rubber manufactures;
- (viii) fire hose;
- (ix) wood screws;
- (x) steel hoops for baling.

Other applications are under the consideration of Government, and further action in their case will be taken in due course.

3. In addition to the industries which have applied for assistance or protection, there are certain industries the starting of which was considered essential by the Government of India under conditions created by the war. Early in 1940, Government announced that specified industries promoted with their direct encouragement during war-time might feel assured that, if they were conducted on sound business lines, they would, by such measures as Government might devise, be protected against unfair competition from

outside India. In accordance with this decision, the following industries have been given an assurance of protection against unfair competition after the war:—

- (i) bichromates;
- (ii) steel pipes and tubes up to a nominal bore of 4 inches;
- (iii) aluminium;
- (iv) calcium chloride;
- (v) calcium carbide;
- (vi) starch.

Of these industries, only those engaged in the manufacture of bichromates, calcium chloride and starch have so far applied for assistance or protection during the transition period. The Government of India consider that the applications submitted by these three industries also call for immediate investigation.

4. For the purpose of these and any subsequent investigations, the Government of India have decided to set up a Tariff Board for a period not exceeding two years, in the first instance. The Board will consist of:—

PRESIDENT

Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, K.C.I.E.

MEMBERS

Mr. C. C. Desai, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Prof. H. L. Dey, D.Sc. (London).

The Board will include one more Member whose name will be announced shortly. Mr. Desai will act as Secretary to the Board in addition to his duties as Member.

5. The Tariff Board is requested to undertake, in such order as it thinks fit, the investigation of claims put forward by the industries specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 above. In the case of each industry the Board will, after such examination as it considers necessary, report whether the industry satisfies the following conditions:—

(1) that it is established and conducted on sound business lines: and

(2) (a) that, having regard to the natural or economic advantages enjoyed by the industry and its actual or probable costs, it is likely within a reasonable time to develop sufficiently to be able to carry on successfully without protection or State assistance: or

(b) that it is an industry to which it is desirable in the national interest to grant protection or assistance and that the probable cost of such protection or assistance to the community is not excessive. Where a claim to protection or assistance is found to be established, i.e., if condition (1) and condition (2) (a) or (b) are satisfied, the Board will recommend—

- (i) whether, at what rate and in respect of what articles, or class or description of articles, a protective duty should be imposed;
- (ii) what additional or alternative measures should be taken to protect or assist the industry; and
- (iii) for what period, not exceeding three years, the tariff or other measures recommended should remain in force.

Nov. 15, 1945.]

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In making its recommendations the Board will give due weight to the interests of consumer in the light of the prevailing conditions and also consider how the recommendations affect industries using the articles in respect of which protection is to be granted. Since relief, to be effective, should be afforded without delay, the Board is requested to complete its enquiries with all possible expedition and to submit a report as soon as the investigation of the claim of each industry is concluded.

6. The headquarters of the Board will be at Bombay, but it will visit such other places as it thinks necessary for purposes of its enquiries. Firms and persons interested in any of these industries, or in industries dependent on the use of the products of these industries, who desire that their views should be considered, should address their representations to the Secretary to the Board.

7. Any claims hereafter received from other industries which in the opinion of the Government of India are suitable for examination by the Board will be referred to the Board in due course for examination.

8. The Government of India trust that Provincial Governments and Administrations will afford the Board all the assistance which it may require and will comply with any request for information which may be addressed to them by it.

—:—

ENEMY TRADING: TRADE WITH ITALY AND FINLAND—

The following Notification [No. 120(25)-ET(B)/45, dated the 3rd November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

In pursuance of clause (a) of the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 98 of the Defence of India Rules, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 120 (1)-ET(B)/44, dated the 11th November 1944*, and in partial modification of that Department notification No. 120(7)-ET(B)/45, dated the 9th June 1945†, the Central Government is pleased to authorise persons and concerns in British India to trade, subject to the existing export, import and financial regulations in force in this country, within Italy and Finland, with the Italian and Finnish States or with any individual or body of persons (whether corporate or unincorporate) carrying on business therein, provided that nothing in this notification shall authorise:—

(a) the performance of any contract of insurance or re-insurance entered into with or for the benefit of any such person before the date of this notification;

(b) the payment of any bill of exchange payable in British India and drawn before the date of this notification to or for the benefit of any such person;

(c) the encashment of any coupons by or on behalf of any such person.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 23rd November 1944, page 210.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 21st June 1945, page 327.

ENEMY TRADING: COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DEALINGS PERMITTED WITH THE ENEMY FIRM OF MRS. K. M. FELL, BOMBAY—

The following Notification [No. 93(24)-E.T.(A)/45, dated the 3rd November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

With reference to sub-rules (1) and (3) of rule 104 of the Defence of India Rules and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 93(20)-E.T.(A)/42, dated the 20th January 1945*, as subsequently amended by Notification No. 93(6)-E.T.(A)/44, dated the 8th November 1944† the Central Government is pleased:—

(1) to permit all persons to have commercial and financial dealings with the enemy firm of MRS. K. M. FELL (trading as "Messrs L. A. Band"), Bombay, and

(2) to direct that the trading activities of the said firm shall be confined to countries within the British Empire and the United States of America.

—:—

JAPAN AND THAILAND NOTIFIED AS ENEMY TERRITORIES FOR THE PURPOSES OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED RULES OF THE DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES—

The following Notification (No. 43-DC/45, dated the 2nd November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Defence Department:—

In pursuance of sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of rule 2 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to notify the areas specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed to be enemy territories for the purposes of the rules specified against them in the second column of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Area.	Rules of the Defence of India Rules.
1. Japan . . .	97, 98, 99, 103, 104, 110, 111, 114 and 114A*
2. Thailand . . .	Idem.

—:—

CERTAIN RULES RELATING TO SALT IN BENGAL: AMENDMENTS—

Further amendments to the rules published with the Notification of the Central Board of Revenue, No. 9-Salt, dated the 20th March 1939 (see the notice in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 30th March 1939, page 1704), as amended from time to time, have been published in Part I (Section 1) of the Gazette of India, dated the 3rd November 1945, under Notification No. 9-Salt, dated the 3rd November 1945, of the Central Board of Revenue.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 28th January 1943, page 114.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 20th November 1944, page 210.



I.K. INDUSTRIES

KAPLA TOWER, CANNING

COTTON AND TEXTILES, JUTE, IRON AND STEEL
ALUMINIUM, PLYWOOD AND STRAW PRODUCTS
OIL, FOOD PRODUCTS, SOAP AND SUGAR
PLASTIC AND RUBBER, HOSIERY & SUPPLIES

MILLIONS
OF RUPEES
CAPITAL &
THOUSANDS
OF WORKERS

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CONDITIONS FOR REMISSION OF DUTY ON SALT MANUFACTURED IN OR IMPORTED BY LAND INTO CERTAIN NORTHERN INDIA TERRITORIES WHEN SUCH SALT IS USED FOR CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES: AMENDMENTS—

Further amendments to the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 1-Salt, dated the 12th January 1935 (see the notice in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 24th January 1935, page 372), as amended from time to time, have been published in Part I (Section 1) of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 3rd November 1945, under Notification No. 8-Salt, dated the 3rd November 1945, of that Department.

CONDITIONS FOR REMISSION OF DUTY ON SALT IMPORTED BY LAND INTO INDIA FOR CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES: AMENDMENTS—

Further amendments to the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 5-Salt, dated the 4th February 1928 (see the notice in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 9th February 1928, page 282), as amended from time to time, have been published in Part I (Section 1) of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 3rd November 1945, under Notification No. 10-Salt, dated the 3rd November 1945, of that Department.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: ADDITION TO PRICE OF INDIAN-MADE STATIONERY—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(117)/45-CG(CS), dated the 23rd October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

It is hereby notified for public information that in pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance XXXV of 1943), and for the purpose of determining under clause (b) of that sub-section, the maximum price for which a dealer may sell any article of Indian-made stationery (other than one made from paper and boards), I have sanctioned the addition to the price at which the producer sold it, of a sum representing:—

(1) 50 per cent of that price where that article is sold to another dealer.

(2) 80 per cent of that price in other cases.

C. C. DESAI, Contrl. Genl. of Civil Supplies.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: MAXIMUM PRICE FOR SUITS, COATS AND TROUSERS, ETC., OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED MATERIALS AND MAKING CHARGES: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(120)/45-CG (CS), dated the 3rd November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1943), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies No. 1/2(85)/45-CG(CS), dated the 25th August 1945*, namely:—

In the preamble of the said notification, after the first proviso to paragraph 1, the following further proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that any such certificate granted by the Enforcement Officer, Karachi, on or after the 25th August 1945 to any dealer carrying on business in the Province of Sind shall have effect as if it were granted by the Controller General in pursuance of the first proviso.”

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: REVISED MAXIMUM PRICES OF VARIOUS BRANDS OF SOAPS MANUFACTURED BY CERTAIN SPECIFIED FIRMS: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(121)/45-CG (CS), dated the 3rd November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (2) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1943), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies No. 1/2(71)/45-CG (CS), dated the 21st July 1945†, namely:—

In the schedule appended to the said notification—

(i) in Part V, for entry (15) the following entry shall be substituted—

“(15) Flora Soap Rs. 38 per case of 144 cakes. Rs. 0-5-3 per cake.”

(ii) in Part VI, for the words ‘Lifebuoy Toilet Soap’ in item (5) the words ‘Lux Toilet Soap’ shall be substituted.

(iii) in Part VI, for the entries (3) and (12) the following entries shall be substituted—

“(3) Lifebuoy Soap—B. 10—Rs. 61-12-0 per case of 288 large cakes. Rs. 0-3-9 per cake.

“(12) Vim—G. 2. Rs. 26-8-0 per case of 72 medium canisters. Rs. 0-7-0 per canister.”

(iv) in Part VII, for the heading ‘Brands of Lever Brothers, Ltd., distributed by United Traders Ltd.’ the following shall be substituted—

“Brands made by Lever Bros., Ltd., distributed by United Traders Ltd.”

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 6th September 1945, page 375.
† See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 2nd August 1945, pages 173-78.



ALL NON-FERROUS METALS

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B. 2638 W. 30-11-45.



COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: MARKING AND STAMPING OF CERTAIN CLOTH AND YARN WITH PRICES, ETC.: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(2) 98/45, dated the 27th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In pursuance of clause 10 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. 34-Tex. A(15)-2/43, dated the 31st December 1943*, namely:—

In the said notification, in sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph (4) after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(cc) Each handkerchief shall be marked in legible letters with the following:—

“i” The name of the manufacturer;

(ii) The maximum retail price of the handkerchief as shown in column 6(b) of schedule N or that price subject to the reduction as may have been effected by any proviso to paragraph 1 of this notification, or the contract price plus 20 per cent whichever is less.”

S. D. CHARD, Addl. Textile Commr.

BENGAL TEXTILES ASSOCIATION ORDINANCE, 1945: ALL THE FUNCTIONS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ENTRUSTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification (No. 101/47-TA/45, dated the 3rd November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies No. 101/47-TA/45, dated the 8th September 1945†, namely:—

In the said notification after the word, figures and bracket “of 1945”, the words and figures “except those under section 12 thereof,” shall be inserted.

GOODS (CONTROL OVER MOVEMENT) ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 198 (135)AP (A)/45, dated the 3rd November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Goods (Control over Movement) Order, 1945‡:—

After clause (f) of sub-clause (2) of clause 2 of the said Order, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(g) any consignment of scheduled goods intended for export from British India by a person holding an export license for the export of that consignment.”

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 10th February 1944, pages 135-36.

† See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 20th September 1945, page 469.

‡ See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 6th September 1945, pages 373-80.

INDIAN WOOLLEN GOODS (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. IS/W(3), dated the 3rd November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1945*:—

(1) In clause 8 of the said Order after entry (g), the following entry shall be inserted:—

“(h) Balaclava Cap.....one”.

(2) In the second schedule to the said Order—

(i) To the entry relating to Calcutta the following shall be added:—

“Civil Officers' Shop”.

(ii) After the entry relating to Chandausi the following shall be inserted:—

“Chiniot—M/s. Lal Chand Ramjiddass.”

(iii) After the entry relating to Fatehpur the following shall be inserted:—

“Fazilka—M/s. Thakurdas Mohanlal.”

(iv) After the entry relating to Gujranwala the following shall be inserted:—

“Gujrat—M/s. Thakurdas Hansraj.”

(v) After the entry relating to Jacobabad the following shall be inserted:—

“Jagraon—M/s. Ganesh Dass Gujjarmal.

Jamapur—M/s. Rampratap Bansidhar”.

(vi) After the entry relating to Jubbulpore the following shall be inserted:—

“Juhi—M/s. Joosab Hussain Bombaywala”.

(vii) After the entry relating to Kasauli the following shall be inserted:—

“Kasganj—M/s. Thakurdas Banwarilal.

Kasur—M/s. Kasur Cloth and Yarn Syndicate Ltd.”

(viii) After the entry relating to Mirzapur the following shall be inserted:—

“Moga—M/s. Lala Amar Nath Agarwal”.

(ix) After the entry relating to Monghyr the following shall be inserted:—

“Montgomery—M/s. Fancy Kapra Di Hatti”.

(x) After the entry relating to Sambhal the following shall be inserted:—

“Sargodha—M/s. S. Hazur Singh Soma Singh.

Sasaram—M/s. Hari Krishna Shri Krishna.”

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 20th September 1945, pages 468-70.

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B. 2884 WS. 8-3-46.

INDIAN WOOLLEN GOODS (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: DIRECTIONS FOR OBSERVANCE BY ALL MANUFACTURERS OF INDIAN WOOLLEN GOODS OTHER THAN CONTROLLED WOOLLEN GOODS: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. LS/W(3) (ii), dated the 3rd November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In pursuance of clause 3 of the Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1945, the Central Government is pleased to make the following further amendments to the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies Notification No. LS.W(3) (ii), dated the 15th September 1945*, namely:—

In the entry "(C) Knitted Goods" after serial No. XII, the following shall be added, namely:—

"XIII. Men's Cardigans.

XIV. Caps other than Balaclava".

(ii) For the existing Appendix under item (3) in the entry "(C) Knitted Goods" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Item No.	Description.	Maximum admissible wastage expressed as a percentage of wool content of the garment when using Indian spun yarn.	Maximum admissible wastage expressed as a percentage of wool content of the garment when using imported worsted yarn.	Maximum admissible fabrication cost.
1	2	3	4	5
I	Children's Cardigans and Combination Suits	Per cent. 20	Per cent. 27½	0 13 0
II	Children's Pullovers Polo Neck with sleeves size 18-22"	20	27½	1 1 0
III	Children's and Men's Slipovers, Pullovers and Jerseys (Plain knit) size 18-22"	20	27½	0 14 0
	Ditto 24-28"	20	27½	0 15 6
	Ditto 30-34"	20	27½	1 1 0
	Ditto 36-40"	20	27½	1 2 6
	Ditto (Ribbed or fancy knit) 18-22"	20	27½	1 0 10
	Ditto 24-28"	20	27½	1 2 0
	Ditto 30-34"	20	27½	1 4 0
	Ditto 36-40"	20	27½	1 6 11
IV	Swimming Trunks size 38-20"	20	27½	0 13 0
	Ditto 24-28"	20	27½	0 14 5
	Ditto 30-34"	20	27½	1 0 0
	Ditto 36-40"	20	27½	1 1 7
V	Nehru Jackets size 18-22"	20	27½	1 1 10
	Ditto 24-28"	20	27½	1 3 0
	Ditto 30-34"	20	27½	1 6 0
	Ditto 36-40"	20	27½	1 8 2
VI	Ladies Jumpers and Swimming Costumes	20	27½	1 8 0
VII	Ladies Cardigans and Coats	20	27½	3 0 0
VIII	Vests half-sleeves or sleeveless	20	27½	0 7 0
IX	Socks dyed or bleached made on under 120 needle-machine	12½	20	0 6 0
	Ditto on 120 or over needle machine	12½	20	0 8 0
X	Stockings dyed or bleached made on under 120 needle machine	12½	20	0 10 0
	Ditto made on 120 or over needle machine	12½	20	0 13 0
XI	Men's Cardigans	20	27½	2 8 0
XII	Caps other than Balaclava	5	12½	0 4 0

*See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 27th September 1945, pages 518-19.

INDIAN WOOLLEN GOODS (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: MAXIMUM RETAIL SELLING PRICES OF INDIAN WOOLLEN GOODS OTHER THAN CONTROLLED WOOLLEN GOODS: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. LS/W(3) (iii), dated the 3rd November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In pursuance of sub-clause (2) of clause 5 of the Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1945, the Central Government is pleased to make the following further amendments to the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies Notification No. LS/W(3) (iii), dated the 15th September, 1945*, namely:—

In the entry "III Knitted Goods" for the existing statement the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Serial No.	Description.	Maximum retail price.	
		Quality 'A'.	Quality 'B'.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Children's Cardigans and Combination Suits.	8 4 0	5 0 0
2	Children's Pullovers Polo or High Neck with sleeves size 18-22".	8 0 0	6 0 0
3	Children's and Men's Slipovers, Pullovers and Jerseys.	11 12 0	7 12 0
4	Swimming Trunks	8 4 0	6 4 0
5	Nehru Jackets	13 8 0	9 12 0
6	Ladies Jumpers and Swimming Costumes.	11 12 0	9 8 0
7	Ladies Cardigans and Coats	22 4 0	14 12 0
8	Vests half-sleeves or sleeveless	6 8 0	4 8 0
9	Socks dyed or bleached	3 8 0	2 12 0
10	Stockings dyed or bleached	5 8 0	4 0 0
11	Jerseys Pullovers (Defence Specifications).	..	10 15 0
12	Drawers (Defence Specifications)	..	4 8 0
13	Men's Cardigans	13 0 0	9 8 0
14	Caps other than Balaclava	2 8 0	1 12 0

MAXIMUM PRICES OF RETREADED TYRES, ETC.—

The following Notification [No. SS/63(15), dated the 17th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (b) and (f) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order:—

(1) No person shall charge for retreading of tyres or sell retreaded tyres or factory seconds motor, motor cycle and giant tyres at prices higher than those listed in the annexed Schedule.

(2) The Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Supply, No. SS/63(15), dated the 18th May 1944†, is hereby repealed, provided that anything done under any of the provisions of that Notification shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provisions of this Order.

(3) This Order and the attached Schedule shall be displayed prominently at the premises of all suppliers and retreaders recognised for the purpose of the Tyre Rationing Order 1945‡.

*See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 27th September 1945, pages 520-21.
†See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 1st June 1944, pages 249-50.
‡See the notice in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 20th September 1945, page 466.

SCHEDULE.

	Maximum price for the sale of retreaded tyres Factory Seconds Motor, Motor-cycle and Giant tyres and charges for retreading of tyres when casings are not provided.	Maximum price for the sale of retreaded tyres, etc., when casings are provided.
1	2	3
Motor Covers.		
4-00/4-25-15	32 9 0	27 2 0
5-00-15	40 1 0	33 6 0
5-50-15	46 1 0	38 6 0
6-50-15	51 7 0	42 14 0
7-00-15	56 6 0	47 0 0
7-50-15	74 9 0	62 2 0
4-00-16	32 9 0	27 2 0
4-50-16	33 2 0	27 10 0
4-75-16	34 10 0	28 14 0
5-00-16	35 11 0	29 12 0
5-25-16	38 2 0	31 12 0
5-50-16	42 7 0	35 6 0
5-75-16	45 12 0	38 2 0
6-00-16	48 7 0	40 6 0
6-25-16	51 7 0	42 14 0
6-50-16	54 10 0	45 8 0
7-00-16	60 10 0	50 8 0
7-50-16	66 12 0	55 10 0
4-25-17	26 4 0	21 14 0
4-50-17	30 14 0	25 12 0
4-75/5-00-17	37 1 0	30 14 0
5-25/5-50-17	46 6 0	38 10 0
4-50/4-75/5-00-18	34 3 0	28 8 0
5-25/5-50-18	43 3 0	36 0 0
3-50-19	22 6 0	18 10 0
4-00-19	27 7 0	22 14 0
4-50/4-75/5-00-19	35 11 0	29 12 0
5-25/5-50-19	47 14 0	39 14 0
4-50/4-75/5-00-20	37 8 0	31 4 0
5-25/5-50-20	50 2 0	41 12 0
4-50-21	35 11 0	29 12 0
4-75/5-00-21	40 13 0	34 0 0
5-25-21	46 3 0	38 8 0
4-00-17	25 8 0	21 4 0
6-00/6-50-17	49 13 0	41 8 0
7-00-17	73 3 0	61 0 0
4-00-18	26 9 0	22 2 0
6-00/6-50-18	51 7 0	42 14 0
7-00-18	76 15 0	64 2 0
6-00/6-50-19	54 7 0	45 6 0
7-00-19	78 14 0	65 12 0
6-00/6-50-20	59 6 0	49 8 0
7-00-20	80 11 0	67 4 0
6-00-21	55 10 0	46 6 0
7-00-21	82 6 0	68 10 0
30×3½ B. E.	32 2 0	26 12 0
30×3½ S. S.	33 7 0	27 14 0
Motor-cycle Covers.		
2-50-19 W.O.	16 15 0	14 2 0
3-00-19	18 12 0	15 10 0

SCHEDULE—contd.

1	Maximum price for the sale of retreaded tyres Factory Seconds Motor, Motor-cycle and Giant tyres and charges for retreading of tyres when casings are not provided.	Maximum price for the sale of retreaded tyres, etc., when casings are provided.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Motor-cycle Covers—contd.</i>		
3.25—19	21 7 0	17 14 0
2.25—21 (26×2.25)	15 2 0	12 10 0
2.75—21	18 2 0	15 2 0
26×2 B. E.	13 6 0	11 2 0
26×2½×2½	19 6 0	16 2 0
26×3	19 13 0	16 8 0
<i>Giant Covers.</i>		
32×4½	67 1 0	55 14 0
33×4½	69 5 0	57 12 0
23×5	84 0 0	70 0 0
30×5	81 10 0	68 0 0
33×5	86 2 0	71 12 0
25×6	112 15 0	94 2 0
27×6	117 5 0	97 12 0
32×6	124 13 0	104 0 0
36×6	164 4 0	136 14 0
32×6½	157 10 0	131 6 0
18×7	68 9 0	57 2 0
32×7	157 3 0	131 0 0
34×7	157 10 0	131 6 0
38×7	193 8 0	161 4 0
36×8	276 0 0	230 0 0
40×8	309 5 0	257 12 0
38×9	396 12 0	330 10 0
8.25×10	161 6 0	134 8 0
9.00×13	134 4 0	111 14 0
10.50—13	282 7 0	235 6 0
9.00—16	215 4 0	179 6 0
10.50—16	297 12 0	248 2 0
13.50—16	637 1 0	530 14 0
6.00—17	79 1 0	65 14 0
7.00—17 6 Ply	96 0 0	80 0 0
7.00—17 8 Ply	108 7 0	90 6 0
7.50—17	138 12 0	115 10 0
7.00—18	118 3 0	98 8 0
7.50—18	144 7 0	120 6 0
8.25—18	186 5 0	155 4 0
9.00—18	198 7 0	165 6 0
9.75—18	300 5 0	250 4 0
10.50—18	342 10 0	285 8 0
6.00—20	68 14 0	57 6 0
6.00×20 (Extra Heavy)	81 10 0	68 0 0
6.50—20 (Extra Heavy)	94 13 0	79 0 0
7.00—20	105 14 0	88 4 0
7.50—20	124 13 0	104 0 0
7.50—20 Ex. H.	157 10 0	131 6 0
8.25—20	188 11 0	157 4 0
9.00—20	201 0 0	167 8 0
9.75—20	312 5 0	260 4 0
10.50/11.00—20	360 7 0	300 6 0

SCHEDULE—concl.

1	Maximum price for the sale of retreaded tyres Factory Seconds Motor, Motor-cycle and Giant tyres and charges for retreading of tyres when casings are not provided.	Maximum price for the sale of retreaded tyres, etc., when casings are provided.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Giant Covers—contd.</i>		
11.25—20	426 10 0	355 8 0
12.00—20	492 12 0	410 10 0
12.75—20	607 10 0	506 6 0
13.50—20	694 3 0	508 8 0
9.00—22	214 1 0	178 6 0
9.00—24	218 9 0	234 10 0
10.50—24	389 9 0	324 10 0
7.00—15	72 5 0	60 4 0
7.50—15 6 ply	94 10 0	78 14 0
7.50—15 8 ply	103 15 0	86 10 0
6.00—16	59 9 0	49 10 0
6.50—16	69 5 0	57 12 0
7.00—16	87 12 0	73 2 0
7.50—16	96 0 0	80 0 0
7.50—16 Ex. H.	103 8 0	86 4 0

COLLIERY CONTROL ORDER, 1944: AMENDMENT TO SUPPLY DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION NO. 953, DATED 14TH JULY 1944—

The following Notification (No. 1797, dated the 24th October 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1944, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Supply No. 953, dated the 14th July 1944, namely:—

In the said notification, after the entries under "H. Collieries in Baluchistan", the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Coal Briquettes—from the Briquetting Plant at Rs. 55 per ton F.O.R. Briquetting Plant Siding, Quetta."

COLLIERY CONTROL ORDER, 1944: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification (No. 1818, dated the 27th October 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Supply No. 1649, dated the 5th October 1945*, namely:—

In the said Notification, the following new paragraph shall be inserted at the end:—

"2. This notification will take effect from the 1st November 1945."

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 1st November 1945, pages 197-98.



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B. 2776 W. 11-4-46.

MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS CONTROL ORDER, 1944: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. 20-LPC(11)/45, dated the 30th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the War Transport Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to order that the following further amendments shall be made in the Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944*.

In the Third Schedule annexed to the said Order,—

(1) Against Bengal in column I,—

after the entry "36. Mathews & Coy., Calcutta", the following entry shall be inserted in columning 2, 3 & 4, namely:—

"37. Radha Krishna Jaidka, Calcutta".

(2) Against Coorg in column I,—

after the entry "6. Webb's Sales & Service, Bangalore", the following entries shall be inserted in columns, 2, 3 & 4, namely:—

"7. The Canara Sales Corporation, Ltd., Mangalore.

8. R. Patel & Co., Bangalore".

RAILWAY EARNINGS—

Approximate Earnings of Period.—The total approximate gross earnings of the Budget lines for the period (10 days) ending 10th October 1945 (19th period) amounted to Rs. 5,38 lakhs. This is:—

(a) Rs. 14 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year, and

(b) Rs. 1,01 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1943-44.

Cumulative Earnings from the Beginning of the Financial Year.—The total approximate gross earnings from 1st April to 10th October 1945 amount to Rs. 118-00 crores. This is:—

(a) Rs. 9-31 crores more than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year, and

(b) Rs. 26-16 crores more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1943-44.

* See the notice in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 11th May 1944, page 156.

The following are the up-to-date approximate gross earnings of Budget lines from 1st April 1945 as compared with the actuals for the corresponding period of the two previous years:—

Railways.	Up to 10th October 1943.	Up to 10th October 1944.	Up to 10th October 1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year as compared with previous year.
	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)
B. & A.	8,50	13,69	16,20	+2,51
B. N.	8,75	9,47	10,53	+1,06
B., B. & C. I.	9,91	10,54	10,78	+24
E. I.	16,93	21,09	23,26	+2,17
G. I. P.	15,34	17,35	17,03	—32
M. & S. M.	7,10	8,14	9,86	+1,72
N. W.	16,31	18,25	18,97	+72
Oudh & Tirhut	3,28	3,49	4,07	+58
S. I.	6,28	6,18	6,77	+59
Other Railways	44	49	53	+4
TOTAL	91,84	1,08,69	1,18,00	+9,31

WAGON LOADINGS—

Comparisons of Figures of Wagon Loadings on Class I Railways.

(a) Number of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded during the period (10 days) ending 10th October:—

	1944.	1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945 over 1944.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	120,174	127,309	+5.94
Metre gauge	67,183	65,282	—2.83

(b) Total number of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded from 1st April to 10th October:—

	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	2,312,080	2,460,301	+6.41
Metre gauge	1,281,654	1,475,574	+15.1

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B. 2886 W. 31-8-46.

(c) Details of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded on broad and metre gauges and the total loading on both gauges from 1st April to 10th October:—

Items.	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
I.—Broad Gauge.			
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	481,615	516,528	+7.25
(ii) Grains and pulses	172,927	178,017	+2.91
(iii) Oil seeds	47,623	46,058	—3.29
(iv) Cotton	32,180	32,577	+1.23
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	215,130	233,305	+8.45
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	1,194,665	1,281,991	+7.31
(vii) Home line stores and materials	167,940	171,825	+2.31
(viii) Coal for home line on B. N., E. I., and G. I. P. Railways.	92,162	90,766	—1.51
II.—Metre Gauge.			
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	61,516	86,709	+34.4
(ii) Grains and pulses	142,445	142,866	+0.3
(iii) Oil seeds	41,724	46,918	+12.4
(iv) Cotton	22,543	26,143	+16.0
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	154,073	167,765	+8.89
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	764,040	892,715	+16.8
(vii) Home line stores and materials	92,313	112,458	+21.8
III.—Total (Broad and Metre Gauges).			
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	546,131	603,237	+10.5
(ii) Grains and pulses	315,372	320,883	+1.75
(iii) Oil seeds	89,347	92,976	+4.06
(iv) Cotton	54,723	58,720	+7.30
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	369,203	401,070	+8.63
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	1,958,705	2,174,706	+11.0
(vii) Home line stores and materials	260,253	284,283	+9.23

* Included in item (vii).

TONNAGE LIFTED ON CLASS I RAILWAYS—

Comparisons of Figures of 'Tonnage Lifted' on Class I Railways.

(a) Number of Tons lifted during the period (10 days) ending 10th October:—

	1944.	1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945 over 1944.
Broad gauge	1,857,590	1,890,650	+1.78
Metre gauge	510,713	505,036	—1.11

(b) Number of Tons lifted from 1st April to 10th October:—

	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
Broad gauge	36,101,115	37,564,570	+4.05
Metre gauge	9,823,208	11,083,521	+12.8

CHROME COMPOUNDS CONTROL ORDER, 1945.

THE following Notification (No. SS/45, dated the 25th October 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order:—

THE CHROME COMPOUNDS CONTROL ORDER, 1945.

1. (1) This Order may be called the Chrome Compounds Control Order, 1945.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

(4) The Chrome Compounds Control Order, 1944*, is hereby repealed, provided that anything done under any of the provisions of that order shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provisions of this order.

2. In this Order,—

(a) "chrome compound" includes potassium bichromate, potassium chromate, sodium bichromate, sodium chromate and chrome alum;

(b) "Director, Chemicals" means the Director, Chemicals in the Directorate-General of Supply, Government of India, New Delhi; and includes any officer authorised by him to perform all or any of the functions of the Director, Chemicals under this order.

(c) "Textile Commissioner" means the Textile Commissioner with the Government of India, Ballard Estate, Bombay, and includes any officer authorised by him to perform all or any function of the Textile Commissioner under this Order.

3. No person shall sell or otherwise dispose of any chrome compound except on presentation by the purchaser or other recipient of a valid licence in the form appended to this Order granted by the Director, Chemicals or the Textile Commissioner and in accordance with the terms and conditions of such licence.

4. Applications for licences to purchase or otherwise acquire chrome compounds shall be made in duplicate in the form appended to this Order to the Textile Commissioner or the Director, Chemicals, according as the chrome compounds are required for use in a textile industry or for other purposes.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 31st August 1944, pages 258-59.

Nov. 15, 1945.]

THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

303

LEATHER OUR SPECIALITY EASTERN TANNERIES LIMITED

Manufacturers of:
Sole, Harness and Chrome Leather, CANNANORE.

B. 2901 W. 31-10-46.

5. (1) The Textile Commissioner or, as the case may be, the Director, Chemicals may in his discretion reject or grant in whole or in part any application made under clause 4, and shall, if he rejects the application, inform the applicant, and if he grants it, issue a licence in the form appended to this Order specifying therein—

(i) the quantity and type of chrome compounds to be supplied under the licence;

(ii) the name of the supplier from whom the chrome compounds may be obtained under the licence, and

(iii) the period for which the licence shall be valid.

(2) The licensing authority may also specify in the licence the price at which the chrome compounds will be supplied to the licensee and require the licensee to deposit with Government such sum as may be specified in the licence representing the whole or part of the price payable for the supply.

6. Every person who manufactures, consumes, holds stocks of, or deals in, any chrome compound shall maintain a true and accurate stock register showing the quantity of each type of chrome compound produced, acquired and disposed of by him from time to time and the daily and monthly balance of stocks held, and shall make the register available for the inspection of any person authorised in this behalf by the Textile Commissioner or the Director, Chemicals.

7. The Textile Commissioner or the Director, Chemicals may, with a view to securing compliance with this order,—

(a) require any person to give any information in his possession with respect to any business carried on by that or any other person;

(b) inspect or cause to be inspected any books or other documents belonging to or under the control of any person;

(c) enter and search, or authorise any person to enter and search, any premises, and seize, or authorise any person to seize, any chrome compounds in respect of which he has reason to believe that a contravention of this Order has been committed.

8. No person shall, with intent to evade any provision of this Order, refuse to give any information lawfully demanded from him under clause 7, or conceal, destroy, mutilate or deface any book or other document.

9. Any court trying a contravention of clause 3 of this Order may, without prejudice to any other sentence which it may pass, direct that any chrome compound in respect of which it is satisfied that that clause has been contravened shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

FORM.

(See clauses 3, 4 and 5.)
(To be submitted in duplicate.)

PART I.

APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO PURCHASE OR OTHERWISE ACQUIRE CHROME COMPOUNDS (SODIUM BICHROMATE, POTASSIUM BICHROMATE, POTASSIUM CHROMATE, SODIUM CHROMATE OR CHROME ALUM).

1. Date.
2. Name of applicant.
3. Address of applicant.

4. Type of quantity of chrome compound required.
5. Quantity of chrome compounds held by applicant on the date of the application.

6. Name of person or firm from whom applicant prefers to purchase.

7. Purpose for which quantity in head 4 is required—

(a) whether for use in a textile industry.

(b) whether for use for any other purpose.

8. If use in head 7 is for Textile Industry,—

(i) number and date of the Textile Commissioner's order if any, for execution of which the purchase of chrome compounds is necessary, and/or

(ii) whether for use for production of textile goods for civil consumption.

9. If use in head 7 is for a purpose other than Textile Industry,—

(a) precise purpose for which the purchase is necessary,

(b) average monthly consumption for the said purpose during the twelve months previous to the date of the application.

I certify that the contents of this application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of applicant.

PART II.**LICENCE NO.**

I hereby sanction subject to compliance with the instruction herein contained the sale of (quantity) of

Sodium }
Potassium } Bichromate/Chromate
Chrome Alum }

by.....(name of seller) to.....
(name of applicant) at the following prices, namely:—

Please deposit Rs.....being (a part of) the purchase price of the chrome compounds covered by this licence, in a Government Treasury or a branch of the Reserve Bank of India or of the Imperial Bank of India, and forward a copy of the receipted challan to.....(Name of supplier). No supplies will be made to you under this licence unless the treasury receipt is delivered to the supplier.

This licence shall be valid from.....
to.....

Director, Chemicals/Textile Commissioner,
New Delhi/Bombay.

Copy forwarded to.....(supplier)
for advance information.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The following Notification [No. 91C.W.(1)/45, dated the 3rd November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C.W.(1)/44, dated the 29th January 1944*, the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the export—

- (i) to any place outside India, or
- (ii) to any Tribal area or Indian State beyond the western and northern boundaries of the North-West Frontier Province, or
- (iii) by sea to any Indian State on the west coast of India to the north of Ratnagiri and south of Karachi, of any goods of the description specified in the Schedule annexed, except the following, namely:—

(a) any goods of the description specified in Part B of the said Schedule and covered by an export licence issued by or under the orders of the Central Government in the Department of Food or the Chief Controller of Exports or an Export Trade Controller appointed in this behalf by the Central Government;

(b) any goods of the description specified in Part C of the said Schedule and covered by an export licence issued by the Central Government in the Department of Supply or by any officer authorised by that Department in this behalf;

(c) any goods of the description specified in Part D of the said Schedule and covered by an export licence issued by or under the orders of the Central Government in the Department of Commerce or the Chief Controller of Exports or an Export Trade Controller appointed in this behalf by the Central Government;

(d) any goods constituting the stores or equipment of an outgoing vessel or conveyance, or the *bona fide* baggage of the crew of or of the passengers in, such vessel or conveyance;

(e) any goods transhipped at a port in British India;

(f) any goods exported under the orders of Naval, Military or Air Force Authorities for Naval, Military or Air Force requirements;

(g) any goods exported under the orders of the Central Government or such officers as may be appointed by the Central Government in this behalf;

(h) any goods covered by an Open General Licence issued by the Central Government;

(i) any goods required by persons residing or having their business in the Tribal areas and Indian States beyond the western and northern boundaries of the North-West Frontier Province for personal use or for use in the ordinary course of their business.

SCHEDULE.

PART A.

(No licence issued.)

1. Arms, ammunition and military stores (including explosives and fulminate of mercury), other than those covered by licences issued under the Indian Arms Act.
2. Asbestos and manufactures thereof.
3. Asbestos cement.
4. Belting for machinery made of
 - (i) cotton,
 - (ii) hair,
 - (iii) leather, and
 - (iv) rubber.

5. Casein.

6. Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following:—

- (i) Acid Stearic,
- (ii) Aluminium oxide,
- (iii) Ammonium sulphate, Potassium nitrate and other chemical manures not specified,
- (iv) Aniline and alkylated aniline,
- (v) Calcium acetate (acetate of lime),
- (vi) Chlorinated hydrocarbons,
- (vii) Dimethyl sulphate,
- (viii) Ethyl alcohol or rectified spirit of any proof degree; methylated or denatured or mineralised spirits,
- (ix) Lithopone and Cadmium Lithopone,
- (x) Naphthalene,
- (xi) Salts and other compounds of mercury,
- (xii) Sodium hydrosulphite,
- (xiii) Sodium nitrite, and
- (xiv) Toluol (Toluene).

7. Clocks, watches and parts thereof.

8(i) Drugs and medicines, the following when in bulk packing—

Acidum Acetylsalicylicum, Acidum Boricum, Acidum Citricum, Acidum Cresylicum, Acidum Mandelicum, Acidum Nicotinicum, Acidum Salicylicum, Acidum Tannicum, Acidum Tartaricum, Acriflavina, Aethylis Chloridum, Aethyl Morphianæ Hydrochloridum, Amylis Nitris, Antimonii et Potassii Tartras, Antimonii et Sodii Tartras, Antimonii Trichloridum, Antrypol, Arsenii Trioxidum, Argemoneproteinum, Argemoneproteinum Mite, Atropinæ Sulphas, Barbitonum, Barbitonum Solubile, Benzonium, Benzylis Benzoas, Bismuth Salts, Bismuthum Praecipitatum, Borax, Brilliant Green, Camphor, crude and refined, Carbonei Tetrachloridum, Chiniofonum, Chlorocresol, Cinchona Bark and powder, Cocaina and its salts, Creosotum, Cresol, Cupri Sulphas, Dextrosum, Digoxin, Emetina and its salts, Ergota Preparata and preparations thereof, Ferri et Quinina Citras, Fluoresceinum Solubile, Hexaminæ Hexobarbitonum, Hexobarbitonum Solubile, Histaminæ Phosphas Acidus, Homatropinæ Hydrobromidum, Hyoscina and its salts, Insulinum, Insulinum Protaminatum cum Zinco, Ipecacuanha, Liquor Cresol Saponatus, Mapharside, Menthol, Mepacrinæ Hydrochloridum, Mepacrinæ Methanosulphonas, Mersalylum, Neoarsphenamina, Nikethamidum, Pamaquin, Paraldehydum, Paris Green, Pentothol Sodium, Percaine, Phenol, Phenobarbitonum, Phenobarbitonum Solubile, Phenolphthaleinum, Planocaino T, Potassii Iodidum, Potassii Permanganas, Procainæ Hydrochloridum, Quinina and its salts, Quinidina and its salts, Saccharinum, Sodii Citras, Sodii Chloras, Sodii Iodide, Sodii Phosphas Acidus, Sodii Salicylas, Sulphadiazinum, Sulphaguanidinum, Sulphapyridinum, Sulphathiazolum, Sulphonamide preparations (e.g., Sulphanilamide, Soluseptasine, etc.), Totaquina, Tryparsamidum, Zinc Oxidum (B.P.).

(ii) Any imported medicinal preparation containing any one or more of the drugs or medicines specified in entry (i) above whether in bulk or in any other form such as tablets, ampoules, solutions, ointments, etc., including all proprietary brands and Trade Marks preparations and equivalents of them intended for oral, hypodermic, intravenous or external use.

9. Dyestuffs, the following:—

Synthetic dyestuffs including coal tar derivatives used in any dyeing process.

10. Glass bottles of crown cork pattern, empty or when in use as containers.

11. Glass substitute.

12. Hides, the following:—

(i) Wet salted cow hides (trimmed according to trade custom) from 13 lbs. upwards.

(ii) Dry Salted Cow Hides, with the exception of the selections known by the Trade as SACCS, SACS, SAS, SACD, SACR and

SACRD, from 9 lbs. upwards; Salted Cow Hides of selections known by the Trade as SACCS, SACS, SAS, SACD, SACR and SACRD from 7 lbs. upwards.

(iii) Dry (arsenicated or otherwise) framed cow hides from 6 lbs. upwards.

- (iv) Buffalo hides, kattais or buffalo calves, all sorts,
- (v) Hides cut into pieces of any weight or size.

13. Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, and parts thereof, the following:—

- (i) Cameras,
- (ii) Cinematograph equipment,
- (iii) Clinical thermometers,
- (iv) Electrical installation accessories,
- (v) Electrical insulating materials of all sorts,
- (vi) Electrical lighting accessories and fittings,
- (vii) Electric wires and cables (including telegraph and telephone wires and accessories),
- (viii) High tension and low tension control switch gear,
- (ix) Optical glass, formed and unformed,
- (x) Optical instruments, all sorts,
- (xi) Surveying instruments and appliances,
- (xii) Transmission line equipment,
- (xiii) Wireless instruments (including Reception sets), and parts thereof, and
- (xiv) X-ray equipment and parts thereof.

14. Leather unwrought, the following:—

- (i) all vegetable tanned leather produced from buffalo hides, kattais or buffalo calves, weighing 6 lbs. and over per skin, with the exception of heavy vegetable tanned buffalo leather, weighing over 16 lbs. per side or over 32 lbs. per hide;
- (ii) Chrome tanned sole leather.

15. Machinery and millwork, the following:—

- (i) Ball and roller bearings, all sorts and,
- (ii) Motors, Generators and Transformers.

16. Metals and Ores, the following:—

- (i) Antimony,
- (ii) Ferro alloys including ferro-chrome, ferro-manganese, ferro-phosphorus, ferro-silicon, ferro-titanium, ferro-tungsten, ferro-vanadium and ferro-molybdenum,
- (iia) Flourspar,
- (iii) Magnesium and magnesium alloys,
- (iv) Mercury,
- (v) Nickel, nickel oxide; nickel ore and matte; nickel alloys,
- (vi) Phosphor alloys,
- (vii) Tin, wrought and unwrought; tin alloys,
- (viii) Zinc or spelter, wrought and unwrought, Zinc concentrates, dross and manufacturing residues; zinc alloys, and
- (ix) Scrap containing any of the metals or alloys specified in entries (i) to (viii).

17. Paper and pasteboard, all sorts and manufactures thereof.

18. Pulp of wood for paper-making; rags and other materials for making papers.

19. Pyrethrum flowers, whole or powdered, and extracts of any strength obtained therefrom; also insecticides containing pyrethrum flowers or extract of pyrethrum flowers.

20. Razors and razor blades.

21. Roofing felts and associated joining materials.

22. Small tools, all sorts, and component parts thereof, including—

- (i) Metal working tools, hand or machine operated,
- (ii) Wood working tools, hand or machine operated,
- (iii) Hand tools of all descriptions, and
- (iv) Precision and measuring tools and instruments.

23. Starch, dextrine and farina.

24. Textiles, the following:—

- (i) Flax, raw, and
- (ii) Flax manufactures.

25. Wood preservatives, the following:—

- (i) Coal tar,
- (ii) Creosote, and
- (iii) Mixtures containing coal tar or creosote.

26. Woollen manufactures including woollen yarn and hosiery, but excluding Pashmina Shawls, carpets and floor rugs, and cumblies.

27. Umbrellas and umbrella fittings.

PART B.

(Items controlled by the Department of Food; applications for licences should be submitted to the Export Trade Controller at the respective port or land frontier.)

1. Animals, living, the following:—

- (i) Cattle, and
- (ii) Poultry.

2. Fish, dried (salted and unsalted).

3. Fodder, bran and pollards.

4. Fruits, nuts and vegetables (including dried, salted or preserved, not canned or bottled), other than tamarind and cashew nuts.

5. Grain, pulse and flour.

6. Provisions and Oilman's stores, the following:—

All canned and bottled provisions, including—

- (i) Cheese,
- (ii) Fruit juices and soft drinks,
- (iii) Ghee and butter, and
- (iv) Pickles and chutneys.

But excluding—

- (i) Malt,
- (ii) Sauces and condiments, and
- (iii) Curry Powder.

7. Seeds, other than oilseeds, including seed potatoes but excluding rubber seeds and tea seeds.

8. Sugar including molasses.

9. Vegetable products, as defined in the Vegetable Products (Excise Duty) Act, 1943 (XI of 1943).

PART C.

(Licences issued by the Central Government in the Department of Supply or by an officer authorised by that Department in this behalf.)

1. Bristles, Pig.

2. Cement and manufactures thereof, other than those specified in Part A.

3. Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, and parts thereof, the following:—

Surgical and veterinary instruments, apparatus and appliances excluding dressings covered by item 59 in Part D.

4. Machinery and millwork, including parts thereof, other than those specified in Part A, but excluding—

- (i) machine tools of any description, and
- (ii) parts of machinery and millwork which are exported for purposes of repairs or are returned to the manufacturers as defective.

N.B.—'Leather laces' and 'chrome leather strips' used as parts of machinery will, if exported separately, be treated as falling under the item "Leather manufactures, all sorts".

5. Machine Tools of all description and parts thereof.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 10th February 1944, pages 141-46.

6. Metals and Ores, the following :—

- (i) Aluminium and aluminium alloys,
- (ii) Antimony alloys containing more than 10 per cent of antimony including printing and bearing alloys,
- (iii) Beryl (Beryllium) ore, metal and alloys,
- (iv) Cobalt,
- (v) Copper, ores; copper wrought and unwrought; copper plates and sheets; copper wire, drawn; copper alloys,
- (vi) Iridium; osmiridium; iridosmine and concentrates containing iridium.
- (vii) Iron and Steel :—
 - (a) Pig Iron.
 - (b) Ingots, Blooms, Billets, tin bars, sheet bars, and slabs.
 - (c) Steel Castings.
 - (d) Heavy Structural (including heavy sections of joists, channels and angles).
 - (e) Light Structural (including light sections of joists, channels, angles, tees and light rails of 30 lbs. and under).
 - (f) Tyres, wheels and axles.
 - (g) Shell steel ingots, blooms, billets and bars.
 - (h) Heavy Rails (over 30 lbs.). Fishplates, dogspikes, chair spikes, screw spikes.
 - (i) Tinplate, Terneplate.
 - (j) Black Sheets (Plain and Corrugated).
 - (k) Galvanised Sheets (Plain and Corrugated).
 - (l) Plates (Shipbuilding).
 - (m) Plates (Ordinary mild steel and high tensile).
 - (n) Plates (Bullet Proof).
 - (o) Bars (including flats, squares, rounds, hexagons and rods).
 - (p) Bolts (including Fishbolts), Nuts and Rivets.
 - (q) Black or Galvanised Wire, whether plain or barbed.
 - (r) Wire Nails.
 - (s) Wire (Miscellaneous).
 - (t) Hoop and Strip.
 - (u) Sprink Steel in any unfabricated or semi-fabricated form.
 - (v) Tool Steel in any unfabricated or semi-fabricated form.
 - (w) Steel Pressure Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings coated or uncoated excluding Electrical Conduit Pipes.
 - (z) Cast Iron Pressure Pipes and Specials.
 - (y) Pressure Pipes made of any substance reinforced with Iron or Steel.
 - (z) Wire Ropes.
 - (viii) Lead ore; pig lead; lead sheets; lead pipes and tubes; lead alloys,
 - (ix) Molybdenum and molybdenum ores,
 - (x) Platinum, crude and refined; platinum alloys,
 - (xi) Radium, radium ores, and concentrates,
 - (xii) Tin concentrates and ores,
 - (xiii) Tungsten and tungsten ore (Wolfram),
 - (xiv) Vanadium and vanadium ores, and
 - (xv) Scrap containing any of the metals or alloys specified in entries (i) to (xiv).

7. Manufactured articles not specified elsewhere in this Schedule made wholly or mainly of any of the metals or alloys specified in item 16 of Part A or in item 6 of this part; including containers, when not in use as containers.

[N.B.—An article shall be deemed to be made mainly of any of the metals or alloys referred to if such metal or alloy constitutes the major part of either the bulk or the value of the article.]

8. Processing materials for rubber tyres other than steatite and French Chalk, not covered by another item in this Part.

9. Rubber manufactures, all sorts, but excluding rubber belting for machinery and requisites for games and sports made of rubber.

10. Textiles, the following :—

- (i) Hemp, raw, all sorts (Manila, Sisal, and Indian hemp, etc.) and manufactures thereof, including twine.

11. Vehicles and parts thereof (excluding old scrap parts), the following :—

- (i) Aircraft and parts of aircraft; special aircraft materials,
 - (ii) Motor vehicles, namely motor cars, motor cycles and motor omnibuses, vans and lorries and chassis for the same, whether fitted with rubber tyres and tubes or not, and
 - (iii) Parts of motor vehicles, including rubber tyres and tubes and producer gas plants.
12. Wood and timber, all sorts, including plywood and other laminated wood but excluding agarwood, firewood and sandalwood; also chests, boxes, crates and other containers made therefrom when exported empty and parts thereof including shooks.

PART D.

(Items controlled by Department of Commerce; applications for licences should be submitted to the Export Trade Controller at the respective port or land frontier.)

1. Abrasives, manufactured, including grinding wheels, emery paper and powder; sand paper.
2. Agar-agar.
3. Apparel, all sorts.
4. Articles made wholly or mainly of plastic materials.
5. Bakelite and other synthetic moulding powders.
6. Bicycles, accessories and parts thereof.
7. Bitumen.
8. Bones, crushed and uncrushed, including bone grist.
9. Bristles, pig—manufactures thereof only.
10. Building and engineering materials, the following :—
 - (i) Fire bricks,
 - (ii) Fire clay and (iii) Tiles and bricks.
 11. Buttons, all sorts.
 12. Candles of all kinds.
 13. Carbon black.
 14. Carbons, decolourising and activated.
 15. Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following :—
 - (i) Acetone,
 - (ii) Acid Acetic,
 - (iii) Acid Hydrochloric,
 - (iv) Acid Nitric,
 - (v) Acid Oxalic,
 - (vi) Acid Sulphuric,
 - (vii) Aluminous sulphate including all forms of alum except chrome alum,
 - (viii) Ammonia and ammonium compounds other than those included in Part A,
 - (ix) Bleaching powder and chlorine,
 - (x) Calcium Carbide,
 - (xi) Caustic soda,
 - (xii) Chrome alum,
 - (xiii) Disinfectants, all sorts,
 - (xiv) Gases, all sorts,
 - (xv) Hydrogen peroxide,
 - (xvi) Iodine,
 - (xvii) Magnesium sulphate,
 - (xviii) Oleic acid,
 - (xix) Phosphorus,
 - (xx) Potassium and potassium compounds other than those included in Part A,
 - (xxi) Salts and other compounds of arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, molybdenum, nickel, platinum, radium, tin and zinc, other than those included in Part A,
 - (xxii) Selenium oxide,
 - (xxiii) Sodium bicarbonate,
 - (xxiv) Sodium bichromate,

Nov. 15, 1945.]

THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

- (xxv) Sodium carbonate,
- (xxvi) Sodium Sulphide,
- (xxvii) Sulphur, and
- (xxviii) Uranium and its compounds.
16. Cigarettes, other than those of indigenous manufacture.
17. Cinematograph films, not exposed.
18. Coal and coke: charcoal.
19. Coffee.
20. Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured.
21. Cork and cork manufactures.
22. Cutlery, all sorts.
23. Diamonds, precious and semi-precious stones.
24. (i) Drugs and Medicines, the following when in bulk packages :—

Acidum Ascorbicum, Adrenalinæ Hydrochloridum, Aether, Aether Anæstheticus, Ammonii Carbonas, Ammonii Chloridum, Amylocainæ Hydrochloridum, Aneurine Hydrochloridum, Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridum, Argenti Nitras, Barii Sulphas, Bromethol, Cadmii Iodidum, Caffeina and its salts, Calamina, Calcii Gluconas, Calciferol, Calcii Lactas, Calcii Sulphas Cantharidis, Carbacholum, Cascara Sagrada and preparations thereof, Chloralis Hydras, Chloroformum, Chloroxylonol, Chromii Trioxidum, Chrysarobinum, Codeina and its salts, Creta, Diamorphinæ Hydrochloridum, Digitalin, Ephedrina and its salts, Extractum Filicis Liquidum, Extratum Hepatis Liquidum, Extractum Pituitarii Liquidum, Extractum Suprarenali Corticis, Ferri Ammonii Citras, Ferri Sulphas, Gentian Violet, Glucosum Liquidum, Glycerylis Trinitras, Hyoscyamus, Iodophthaleinum, Iodoxyli, Kaolinum, Liquor Formaldehydi, Liquor Hydrogenii Peroxidum, Mangnesii Trisilicas, Methylsulphonas, Morphina and its salts, Nitrogenii Monoxidum, Oestradiol, Oleum Anethi, Oleum Anisi, Oleum Chenopodii, Oleum Euclapti, Oleum Hydnocharpi, Oleum Iorisatum, Oleum Menthae Piperatæ, Oleum Morrhuæ, Oleum Theobromatis, Oleum Vitaminatum, Olium, Oxygenium, Paraffinum Liquidum, Paraffinum Molle, Peptonum, Phenacetinum Phenyl Hydrargyri Acetas, Phenyl Hydrargyri Nitras, Physostigminæ and its salts, Pirevan, Potassii Bromidum, Potassii Persulphas, Resorcinol, Riboflavin, Santoninum, Soda Lime, Sodii Bromidum, Sodii Chloridum, Sodii et Potassii Tartras, Sodii Sulphas Acidus, Spiritus Ammonia Aromaticus, Stibophenum, Stilboestrol, Strophanthinum, Strychnina and its salts, Sulpharsphenamina, Tetrachlorethyleneum, Theobromina et Sodii Salicylas, Theophyllina cum Aethylenediamina, Thiodi-phenylamina, Thymol, Thyroideum, Trypan Blue, Urea, Zinci Sulphas.

(i) Any medicinal preparations containing any one or more of the drugs or medicines specified in entry (i) above whether in bulk or in any other form such as tablets, ampoules, solutions, ointments, etc., including all proprietary brands and Trade Mark preparations and equivalents of them intended for oral, hypodermic, intravenous or external use.

(iii) Any Indian-made preparations containing any one or more of the drugs or medicines specified in entry 8(i) of Part 'A' whether in bulk or any other form such as tablets, ampoules, solutions, ointments, etc., including all proprietary brands and Trade Mark preparations and equivalents of them intended for oral, hypodermic, intravenous or external use.

(iv) Crude drugs, the following :—

Artemissia, Belladonna Leaf and Root, Colchicum Corn, Colocynth Pulp, Ephedra, Gall nuts, Gentian Root, Gum Ammenio-cum, Musk, Nutmeg, Podophyllum Root, Polygala Chinensis (Plant) Senega, Tragacanth.

25. Earthenware and porcelain.

26. Firewood.

27. Glass and glassware, all sorts, other than those specified in Part A.

28. Glass, sheet.

29. Glue and raw materials for the manufacture of glue, the following :—

- (i) Hide fleshings,
 - (ii) Dry limed hide bellies/splits,
 - (iii) Hides cuttings or trimmings,
 - (iv) Bone sinews, and
 - (v) Chrome shavings, picker waste and dry pieces in hair.
30. Gums and resins, the following :—

- (i) Gum Benzoin,
- (ii) Rosin.

31. Hides, Raw, the following :—

(i) Wet Salted Cow Hides (trimmed according to Trade Custom) weighing below 13 lbs. per hide.

(ii) Dry Salted Cow Hides, other than selections known by the Trade as SACCS, SACS, SAS, SACD, SACR and SACRD, weighing below 9 lbs. per hide.

(iii) Salted Cow Hides of the selections known by the Trade as SACCS, SACS, SAS, SACD, SACR and SACRD weighing below 7 lbs. per hide.

(iv) Dry (Arsenicated or otherwise) framed Cow Hides weighing below 6 lbs. per hide and all Dry (Arsenicated or otherwise) unframed Cow Hides.

(v) Raw goat and sheep skins.

31A. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and leather unwrought, the following :—

(i) Heavy vegetable tanned buffalo leather weighing over 16 lbs. per side or over 32 lbs. per hide.

(ii) East India tanned buffalo calves weighing below 6 lbs. per skin.

(iii) All classes of vegetable tanned leather produced from cow hides or kips weighing 8 lbs. or over as hide and 4 lbs. or over as side.

(iv) All classes of vegetable tanned leather produced from cow hides or kips, weighing below 8 lbs. as hide and 4 lbs. as side.

- (v) East India tanned cow and cow calves.
 (vi) All chrome tanned upper leather produced from cow or buffalo hides or calf skins.
 (vii) Vegetable tanned and chrome tanned goat and sheep skins.

32. Hops and hop products.
 33. Horns and hooves, including pieces and tips thereof.
 34. Hydraulic brake fluid for automobiles.
 35. Hydraulic packing.
 36. Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, and parts thereof, the following :—

(i) Electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances, all sorts (including accumulators and dry cells, electric fans and accessories and electric lamps), other than those specified in Part A.

(ii) Gramophones.

(iii) Microscopes.

(iv) Photographic papers, plates and films including those used in X-ray photography but excluding cinema films.

(v) Telegraph and telephone instruments and apparatus, and

(vi) Scientific instruments, apparatus and appliances, all sorts, other than of indigenous origin.

37. Lamps and parts thereof, the following :—

(i) Gas lamps,

(ii) Hurricane lamps,

(iii) Incandescent oil lamps,

(iv) Oil Lamps, and

(v) Parts of Lamps, all sorts, other than funnels, globes and glass parts covered by item 27 of Part D.

38. Leather manufactures, all sorts.

39. Liquors, all sorts.

39A. Manufactures of wood and timber, all sorts, other than—
 (i) such manufactures as are covered by item 12 in Part C, and

(ii) manufactures of sandalwood or agarwood, and

(iii) the following articles, if made wholly or mainly of wood, other than sandalwood or agarwood—

(a) cigarette cases,

(b) jewel cases, and

(c) shoe lasts.

[N.B.—1. Furniture and Cabinetwork made mainly or wholly of wood is covered by this item.

2. Furniture and Cabinetwork made mainly or wholly of iron or of any other metal or alloy will be covered by item 7 in Part C.]

40. Manures, other than chemical manures.

41. Matches, all sorts.

42. Metals and Ores, the following :—

(i) Monazite and

(ii) Thorium.

43. Oils, the following :—

(i) Oils, essential, the following :—

Lemon Oil,

Bitter Orange Oil,

Sweet Orange Oil and

Tangerine Oil.

(ii) Oils, mineral, all sorts (including crude oil, kerosene, fuel oils, lubricating oils, greases, petrol, solvent oils, mineral turpentine, benzine and benzol, but excluding drugs and medicines included in Part A and elsewhere in Part D).

(iii) Oils, vegetable, non-essential, all sorts, other than those included elsewhere in Part D.

44. Oilcakes, all sorts.

45. Oilseeds, non-essential, all sorts.

46. Paints, varnishes and enamels, all sorts not covered by any other entry in this part and excluding pumice stone.

47. Patent photographic developers, fixers and photographic materials not otherwise specified.

48. Polishes and compositions for application to leather, metals or wood.

49. Printers' and Lithographers' inks.

50. Requisites for games and sports, consisting mainly or wholly of rubber or celluloid.

51. Rubber, raw; Rubber scrap and waste; Rubber seeds.

52. Rubber shoes and canvas shoes with rubber soles.

53. Sera.

54. Silver bullion, ore, metal, alloys and manufactures, thereof.

55. Soaps, washing powders and toilet requisites the following :—

Toilet paper, lipstick, combs, shaving cream, cup and sticks, shaving brushes, hair oil and hair creams, germicides, shaving mirrors, vaselines and sanitary towels.

56. Spectacle frames, all sorts.

57. Spices the following : (i) Pepper and (ii) cinnamon.

58. Stationery.

59. Surgical dressings.

60. Tallow and Stearine, all sorts.

61. Tanning substances, all sorts, including myrobalans, gall nuts, wattle bark and extract thereof.

62. Tea.

63. Textiles, the following :—

(i) Artificial silk yarn,

(ii) Artificial silk manufactures, including mixtures with other textiles or staple fibre,

(iii) Cotton manufactures, all sorts (including cotton twist and yarn; piecegoods, hosiery, sewing thread, canvas, mosquito netting and tape),

(iv) Cotton, raw, not of Indian origin, and cotton waste.

(v) Haberdashery and millinery,

(vi) Jute raw; jute manufactures,

(vii) Silk, raw, cocoons, waste products (including Duppon) and hand reeled,

(viii) Silk yarn and manufactures, all sorts (including silk hosiery) and

(ix) Wool, raw.

(x) Woollen manufactures the following :

(1) Pashmina shawls, (2) Carpets and floor rugs, and (3) Cumbles.

64. Turpentine and pine oil.

65. Ultramarine blue.

66. Vitamin A, its preparations and admixtures.

67. Waxes of all kinds, including paraffin wax and beeswax.

BRITISH INDIA.—contd.

INDIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF GUIDE (THIRD EDITION): CORRECTION List No. 20, Slip No. 1.

The following Amendment Slip to the "Indian Customs Tariff Guide" (Third Edition) has been issued by the Central Board of Revenue under date of 30th October 1945 :—

Correction List No. 20, Slip No. 1.

Insert the following entry on page 35 :—
 " Gum copal / 13(3) / / Central Board of Revenue
 D. Dis. 791 Cus. 1/45,
 of the 30th October 1945."

—:—

UNITED KINGDOM.

IMPORT LICENSING—NOTICE TO IMPORTERS No. 164: AMENDMENT OF OPEN GENERAL LICENCE.

The following is reproduced from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 1st September 1945 :—

The Board of Trade announce that with effect as from September 1, 1945, postage stamps and similar articles of philatelic interest may be imported under an Open General Licence granted by them, subject to the following conditions :—

(a) that they are consigned from the sterling area, viz. :—
 any part of His Majesty's dominions except Canada and Newfoundland; any British protectorate; any country or territory under His Majesty's protection or suzerainty; any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Majesty and is being exercised by the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions; Egypt; the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; Iraq; Iceland; and the Faroe Islands, or

(b) that if consigned from any other country, they are imported as part of a transaction in which either no consideration of any kind is involved, or in which no consideration other than an export of postage stamps or similar articles of philatelic interest has been or will be given.

The export of such stamps or other articles to countries outside the sterling area remains prohibited except with the permission of the British Philatelic Association Ltd., acting for the Board of Trade. Persons who desire to enter into barter transactions of the above kind must make application to the British Philatelic Association Ltd., 3 Berners Street, London, W.1. The Association will require to be satisfied that the postage stamps or similar articles of philatelic interest which it is proposed to export are in exchange for an equivalent value of such articles already imported.

The import of postage stamps and similar articles from other than the sterling area is still prohibited, except as at (b) above. Any such stamps and other articles imported illegally will be subject to forfeiture and no foreign exchange will be provided for the purchase of them in any circumstances.

IMPORT LICENSING—NOTICE TO IMPORTERS No. 166: AMENDMENTS OF OPEN GENERAL LICENCES.

The following Notice has been issued by the Import Licensing Department, 1-6, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1 :—

The Board of Trade announce that with effect from 8th September 1945, the following changes have been made in the lists of goods which may be imported without separate licences. (In some cases

the goods could already be imported from Empire countries without individual licences) :—

(i) The importation of the following further goods from all countries is now authorised—

Bauxite.
 Diamonds, rough.
 Felspar, including China stone.
 Fireclay.
 Flint, unground.
 Fluorspar.
 Fur skins, undressed, not including sheep skins and lamb skins.
 Gypsum, unburnt, including alabaster.
 Kelp.
 Kyanite.
 Monazite sand.
 Nickel ores, concentrates, residues and matte.
 Peat moss, peat moss litter, dust or mould, granulated peat and peat fuel or tailings.
 Seaweed, raw, unground, dried or bleached (not further prepared or treated).
 Sillimanite.
 Silk worm gut, untrimmed, natural in hanks or bundles.
 Slag, other than basic.
 Wool and animal hair, raw, whether cleaned, scoured or carbonised, or not, the following :—

Alpaca, vicuña, llama, camel, goat (excluding mohair (Angora goats' hair)), rabbit.

(ii) The importation from any part of H.M. dominions, British protectorates and mandated territories is now authorised of :—

Wool and animal hair, raw, whether cleaned, scoured or carbonised, or not, the following :—

Mohair (Angora goats' hair).

The importation of raw jute from such countries is no longer permitted under open general licence.

These modifications do not authorise the importation of any goods in circumstances which would constitute an offence of trading with the enemy nor do they authorise or permit the importation of any goods for exportation after transit through the United Kingdom or by way of transshipment.

Applications for licences to import goods of a kind or from destinations not covered by the open general licence as amended should be addressed to the Import Licensing Department, 1-6, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

Previous lists of goods which may be imported without separate licences are shown in Notices to Importers No. 163-5.

AUSTRALIA.

IMPORT LICENSING—GOODS FROM STERLING AREAS.

The following are extracts from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 1st September 1945 :—

The High Commissioner for Australia has received telegraphic advice from the Commonwealth Government that the following amendments (among others) affecting goods from sterling areas have been made to the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations. The amendments operate on and from July 1, 1945 :—

(Only items of interest to India are given below.)

Tariff Item.	Goods Exempt from Licensing.
104 (B). Beeswax.	
ex 105 (B) (1), (2) and (3). Piece-goods for the manufacture of handkerchiefs only.	

107 (B). Regalia ribbons for use in the manufacture of lodge regalia, as prescribed by departmental bylaws.

ex 110 (A) (1) (a). Men's suits.

197 (A). Spoons, forks, butter, fish and fruit knives, plated or of mixed metal; cutlery, spoons and forks, partly or wholly of gold or silver, except when gold ferruled or silver ferruled only.

197 (B) (1). Butchers' knives; cooks' knives.

197 (B) (2). Cutlery, spoons and forks, n.e.i., and knife sharpeners.

204 (A). Cooking utensils, cast iron (tinned or plain), viz., kettles, saucepans and oval boilers.

204 (B) (1). Aluminiumware, n.e.i., including plated aluminium ware.

204 (B) (2). Enamelledware, n.e.i., but not including stoves and baths.

ex 208 (A). Frying pans, etc., baking pans, etc.

225 (A). French chalk and other preparations of steatite, n.e.i.

ex 225 (B). Crayons (excluding lithographic) and pastels, etc., and chalks.

225 (C). School chalks.

231 (B) (1) and (2). Barytes, crude and ground.

231 (B) (3). Barium sulphate, as prescribed by departmental bylaws.

ex 231 (E). Barium sulphate, red lead, lead oxides, barium carbonate, ochres, zinc oxides, red oxide.

231 (G) (1). Paints and colours ground in liquid, n.e.i.; paints and colours prepared for use; sheep marking oils; enamels n.e.i.; enamel paints and glosses, n.e.i.

231 (G) (2). White lead, dry or ground in oil.

231 (H). Show card colours in liquid form.

232 (A). Varnishes; varnish and oil stains; lacquers and cellulose ester enamels; japans; liquid sizes; liquid dryers, etc., etc.

234 (A). Portland cement.

ex 254 (A). Shellac.

ex 254 (C). Seedlac.

276 (A). Salt cake.

281 (C). Alum, alum cake and sulphate of alumina including alumina ferric.

281 (M). Menthol and thymol, both natural and synthetic.

281 (O). Acetyl-salicylic acid.

283. Sulphate of copper.

284 (A) and (B). Bacteriological products and sera.

ex 285 (A). Pharmaceutical preparations; patent and proprietary medicines, etc.

285 (B). Medicines and other preparations included in sub-item (A), and not being similar to the medicines and other preparations made in the Commonwealth, as prescribed by departmental bylaws.

ex 332 (B) (4). Erasers.

ex 332 (E) (2). Canvas fire hose, including attachments for use therewith.

GOODS ADMISSIBLE UNDER LICENCE ON 100 PER CENT QUOTA.

241 (C) (1) and (2). Sanitary and lavatory articles of earthenware including glazed or enamelled fireclay manufactures.

ex 311. Cameos, intaglios and unset precious stones (including pearls); coral, unmanufactured.

GOODS ADMISSIBLE UNDER LICENCE ON 50 PER CENT QUOTA.

270. Fly papers, chemical and sticky.

GOODS UNDER ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL.

105 (A) (3). Tapestries, wholly of cotton, etc.

105 (A) (4). Tapestries, wholly of artificial silk, etc.

105 (A) (5). Tapestries of wool, etc.

Note. The foregoing quotas are based on imports from sterling sources during the twelve months ended June 30, 1939.

Licences will also be issued for the importation of goods covered by the following items of the tariff on the basis of 100 per cent quota based on the quantity imported from both sterling and non-sterling sources during the twelve months ended June 30, 1940 :—

Tariff Item. Goods.

21. Tobacco, manufactured, n.e.i., including the weight of tags, labels and other attachments :—

(A) The manufacture of the United Kingdom, containing not less than 15 per cent by weight of stemmed Australian grown tobacco leaf (or its equivalent in terms of unstemmed tobacco leaf) to the total stemmed tobacco leaf (or its equivalent in terms of unstemmed tobacco leaf) used in the manufacture of such tobacco.

(B) Other.

22. Cigarettes, including weight of cards and mouthpieces contained in inside packages; fine cut tobacco suitable for the manufacture of cigarettes :—

(A) The manufacture of the United Kingdom, containing not less than 3 per cent by weight of stemmed Australian grown tobacco leaf (or its equivalent in terms of unstemmed tobacco leaf) to the total stemmed tobacco leaf (or its equivalent in terms of unstemmed tobacco leaf) used in the manufacture of such cigarettes or fine cut tobacco.

(B) Other.

The foregoing information having been received by telegram is subject to correction on receipt of the printed text.

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner has reported that in future all import licences, with the exception of those for Indian cotton textiles and yarns, and Swiss watches and clocks, will be given a validity of twelve months from the date of issue in place of the previous eight months.

BOLIVIA.

IMPORT LICENCES.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 25th August 1945 :—

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the *Board of Trade Journal*, July 21, 1945 (page 333)*, the Board of Trade have now received a translation of the Supreme Decree, signed on June 15 and published on July 4.

In general goods cannot enter Bolivia without a prior permit issued by an "Imports Committee" in La Paz. Bolivian Consuls will not legalise an invoice, nor will Customs Houses permit clearance of goods without presentation of an import permit.

Importers, before placing orders for goods, should apply for an import permit, giving the country of origin, an approximate calculation of the value, form of payment, and any other information required by the Committee to enable it to reach a decision. The import permit, when issued should include a generic description of the goods, the approximate value in the currency payable, and the names of the importer, supplier and port of entry. It should also state the period for which the permit is valid, should bear an authorisation to a bank (selected by the Import Committee) to issue the necessary foreign exchange, and should state the form of payment.

Import permits will be issued in original and four copies. The original must be presented to the Consul in the port from which the goods are to be shipped. This will be the only valid document for the issue of the consular invoice and for permission to import and to obtain foreign exchange.

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 8th November 1945, page 244.

Nov. 15, 1945.]

THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

The Bolivian Ministry of Finance retains the authority to compile the list of goods the importation of which is restricted or prohibited and to refuse import permits for those goods which are granted only limited quantities of foreign exchange.

Goods shipped to Bolivia from the country of origin and which were in transit before July 15, 1945, will not require import permits.

COLOMBIA.

GUARANTEE DEPOSITS FOR IMPORT LICENCES.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 1st September 1945 :—

The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy at Bogota reports, by telegraph, the issue of a Resolution by the Office of Control of Exchange, Imports and Exports, published May 23, 1945, which provides that, as from June 1, imported articles are divided into five categories for the purposes of deposits in guarantee for the issue of import licences. The first of these categories, called the Preferential Group, is comprised mainly of industrial and agricultural machinery, tools, equipment for construction and transport and spare parts, in respect of which the amount of guarantee deposit is 2 per cent on the value of the import licence. For the remaining categories Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, the deposits are 5 per cent for goods in the first category, 10 per cent for those in the second, 15 per cent for those in the third, and 20 per cent for those in the fourth category.

The purpose of the Resolution is to avoid congestion of the internal transport system in Colombia by excessive imports, and to conserve gold and foreign exchange reserves accumulated by Colombia during the past years.

Further particulars will be published when a copy of the Resolution is received.

ECUADOR.

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The following is an extract from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 25th August 1945 :—

H.M. Minister at Quito has forwarded a translation of a decree, issued on June 8, 1945, which reduces the Customs duties levied on motor cars, omnibuses, spare parts and tyres imported into Ecuador.

The preamble gives the following reasons for the reductions :—

(a) In consequence of the war, imports of motor vehicles have decreased, with the result that serious difficulties in transport and in the national economy in general have arisen, (b) more vehicles are required to foster the construction of new roads and to stimulate agricultural and industrial production, and (c) the former, almost prohibitive, duties were based on the idea that

motor cars are articles of luxury, whereas they are indispensable for the economic development of the country.

The present and former rates of duty on the goods affected are given below :—

(Only items of interest to India are shown below.)

Tariff No. and Article.	Rate of Duty.	
	Former.	Present.
706. Tyres, pneumatic or solid	Sucres per kilo legal weight 3.00	1.50

MEXICO.

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 8th September 1945 :—

The Secretary (Commercial) to H.M. Embassy at Mexico City reports that a decree, dated June 25, 1945, published in the "Diario Oficial" of July 17 and effective on July 20, increases the duties on wool imported into Mexico as follows :—

Tariff No. and Article.	Old Rate of Duty.		New Rate of Duty.	
	Per kilo gross.		Per kilo gross.	
	Pesos		Pesos	
1.24.00. Wool waste, scoured, in laps, suitable for felt manufacture.	0.35		0.60	
1.24.01. Scoured wool waste, unspecified	0.35		0.50	
1.24.02. Wool waste, greasy	0.35		0.40	
1.24.04. Combed wool (tops)	0.65		2.50	
1.24.05. Raw wool, scoured or washed	0.35		1.00	
1.24.06. Raw wool in the grease	0.35		0.50	
1.24.07. Shoddy	0.35		0.50	
1.24.08. Rags, woollen (for carding)	0.35		0.40	

The Secretary (Commercial) further reports that the description of news-print under Tariff No. 7.51.22 has been modified so that the duty of 7 centavos per kilo gross weight is now applicable to sheets of paper measuring not less than 50 cms. by 70 cms. instead of 60 cms. by 90 cms. as previously.

This new definition became effective on July 17, 1945.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENTS.

The following are extracts from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 15th September 1945:—

The Board of Trade have received a copy of an Act (No. 24 of 1945) to further amend the Revenue Act, 1939, which provides for the following amendments (among others) of the Newfoundland Customs Tariff. The amendments are effective from April 28 with the exception of tariff item 341 (effective from July 7).

Additions to the text of the Customs Tariff are shown in italic type. Deletions are indicated in square brackets [].

Item No.	Class or Description of Goods.	New Duties.			Former Duties.		
		Full.	Inter-mediate.	Prefer-ential.	Full.	Inter-mediate.	Prefer-ential.
84	[Juices of limes, lemons, etc., containing less than 2% of proof spirit when] <i>Fruit juices, fruit syrups and fruit essences imported in containers of not less than 1 gallon capacity</i> . . . ad val.	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
302	Iron and mild steel, including galvanized iron and mild steel in bars, strips, sheets, plates and pieces, <i>N.E.S.</i> ; <i>steel wool, wire mesh, and other articles not galvanized</i> . . . ad val.	20%	20%	10%	22%	22%	12%
303	Iron and steel railway bars, or rails of any form, punched or not, railway fish plates, including bolts for same, switches, frogs, crossings and sub-connections for railway, railway wheels and axles (complete); <i>[iron or steel forgings of any description, N.E.S.]</i> . . . ad val.	20%	20%	10%	50%	50%	40%
[304	Iron or steel bridges or parts thereof; iron or steel structural work, including bolts and fasteners <i>specifically manufactured to be used as such; columns, girders, shapes, or sections, outside coverings for buildings, corrugated metal sheets, steel or metal tubes, metal enclosures and casing coverings; iron or steel structural work, including bolts and fasteners, specially manufactured to be used as such</i> . . . ad val.	—	—	—	40%	40%	40%
304 (a)	<i>Iron or steel bridges or parts thereof</i> ad val.	10%	10%	10%	40%	40%	40%
304 (b)	<i>Columns, girders, shapes or sections, outside coverings for buildings, corrugated metal sheets, steel or metal tubes, metal enclosures and casing coverings; iron or steel structural work, including bolts and fasteners, specially manufactured to be used as such</i> . . . ad val.	20%	20%	20%	40%	40%	40%
341	Cans of tin or other metal imported in a manufactured state for putting up hermetically sealed goods, <i>including the packages in which imported</i> . . . ad val.	25%	25%	25%	55%	55%	55%
342	Manufactures of metal, <i>N.E.S.</i> ; <i>iron or steel fittings of any description, N.E.S.</i> . . . ad val.	50%	50%	40%	60%	60%	50%

NEW ZEALAND.

AIRMAIL LETTER INVOICES.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 20th August 1945:—

The Board of Trade have received information from the New Zealand Government that consequent on the cancellation of Airgraph services the New Zealand Controller of Customs has decided that airmail letter forms, printed with invoice forms similar to those previously approved for airgraphs, will be acceptable in lieu of the latter as a means of avoiding difficulties which arise through the non-arrival of invoices at the time shipments come to hand in the Dominion.

PORTUGAL.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The following are extracts from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 1st September 1945:—

H.M. Representative at Lisbon has reported that by an Order No. 11,003 of June 23, 1945, published in the Official Gazette of the same date, Decree No. 9553 of June 13, 1945, has been revoked, thus removing the import prohibition on the following articles (among others) (see also notices under the above heading in the *Board of Trade Journal*, of June 20, 1945, page 603*, and May 13, 1944, page 181):—

Class III. Section 1. Wool.

Tariff No. Article.

393-403. Ribbons and galloons, up to 30 centimetres wide; hosiery fabrics; fabrics, n.s.m.; snawls and kerchiefs; blankets; tapestry, carpets and passage carpets; hosiery wares, n.s.m.; wares of fabrics, n.s.m.

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 15th August 1945, page 412.

Section 2. Silk (including artificial silk).

411-412. Ribbons and galloons, up to 30 centimetres wide.
416-426. Hosiery fabrics; fabrics, n.s.m.; shawls, kerchiefs mantillas, veils and scarves; wares, n.s.m., of hosiery fabrics; wares, n.s.m., of silk fabrics, pure or mixed, or embroidered with silk.

Section 3. Cotton.

449-484. Unbleached crapes; tapes of sailcloth; tapes, n.s.m. and galloons up to 300 centimetres wide; sailcloth of a maximum width of 77 centimetres, weighing more than 500 grammes per square metre; canvas, merlin and the like; open-woven fabrics, lace and imitations thereof; fabrics of taffeta weave; hosiery fabrics; bands of any width, embroidered (except with silk); velvets, plushes and velvety fabrics; fabrics, n.s.m.; shawls and kerchiefs; blankets; collars and cuffs; tapestry, carpets and passage carpets; wares, n.s.m., of hosiery fabrics; wares of fabrics, n.s.m.

Section 4. Flax and other Vegetable Fibres, n.s.m.

489-506. Damask fabrics and table linen, of flax; packing cloth and burlap; tapes and galloons, up to 30 centimetres in width; sailcloth of a maximum width of 62 centimetres, weighing more than 600 grammes per square metre; canvas, marly and the like; open-woven fabrics, lace and imitations thereof; hosiery fabrics; bands of flax, embroidered (except with silk); velvets, plushes and velvety fabrics; fabrics, n.s.m.; snawls and kerchiefs; collars and cuffs; tapestry, carpets and passage carpets; wares, n.s.m., of hosiery fabrics; wares of fabrics n.s.m.

Class VI. Miscellaneous Manufactures. Section 1. Manufactures of Animal Materials.

771-778. Gloves of leather, finished or not.

781-784. Fur skin articles, finished or not, cut out for making articles or sewn together; leather wares, n.s.m.; leather articles.

Section 7. Miscellaneous.

962. Jewellery.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

REBATE OF CUSTOMS DUTY.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 1st September 1945:—

The Board of Trade have received copies of Government Notices 350, 357 (dated June 29) and 361 (dated July 6) which provide for the following amendments to the list of goods subject to rebate of customs duty (see also notice in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 29, 1939 (pages 938-939), and subsequent notices regarding the rebate of customs duty on goods for manufacturing purposes).

Dips, Disinfectants and Insecticides Manufacturing Industry

Add, after "Pyrethrum and extracts thereof," "and substitutes thereof."

Paints and Colours Manufacturing Industry

Add "Dehydrated castor oil."

Textiles Manufacturing Industry

Add the following items:—"Yarns made from cotton waste or from a mixture of cotton and wool for the manufacture of blankets and rugs; sewing cotton and tapes for the edging of blanket and rugs; and oils and solidified emulsions of oil, in bulk, for lubricating yarns in the process of weaving."

Government Notice 362, published on July 6 provides for the rebate or refund on first importation or when taken out of bond of the whole of the customs duty on wooden barrels to be used for the packing of citrus products by the Citrus Products Manufacturing Industry.

REBATE OF CUSTOMS DUTY.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 15th September 1945:—

The Board of Trade have received a corrected copy of Government Notice No. 361 (see the *Board of Trade Journal*, September 1, page 415) which amends the item under the heading "Textile Manufacturing Industry" to read as follows:—

Yarns made from cotton, cotton waste or from a mixture of cotton and wool for the manufacture of blankets and rugs; sewing cotton and tapes for the edging of blankets and rugs; and oils and solidified emulsions of oil, in bulk, for lubricating yarns in the process of weaving.

SWEDEN.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

The following are extracts from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 8th September 1945:—

H.M. Counsellor (Commercial) at Stockholm reports that the system under which all imports into Sweden from the West has

been controlled by the issue of transport permits has been abrogated. The requirement of import licences for various commodities has been retained, however, and, simultaneously with the abolition of the transport permits, it has been extended to apply to a number of additional articles. The list of goods for which import licences are required as from August 1 is given below in a somewhat condensed form; fuller details are available if required from the Department of Overseas Trade, Hawkins House, Dolphin Square, London, S.W.1.

(Only extracts of interest to India are given below.)

Licence required from State Trade Commission.—Honey, bone and horn, unworked, mother of pearl, tortoise-shell and shells of molluscs and snails, unworked, bristles, horsehair, certain spices, malt.

Vegetable tanning materials, certain resins, brushmakers, fibres and nylon bristles, waxes, pâté de foie gras, syrups, certain sugars, liquorice, chocolate, confectionery, dried yeast.

Certain conserves, certain stones and earths, ores, etc., graphite, essential vegetable oils.

Various tanning extracts, colours and varnishes, certain glues, pastes and gelatines, hides and skins, rubber, gutta percha and balata, certain wood, cork, vegetable parchment.

Textile materials and manufactures, footwear, hats and caps, artificial flowers and plumes.

Manufactures of asbestos, mica, manufactures of cement (including concrete) and of gypsum, magnesite bricks.

Precious metals, precious stones and pearls, common metals and manufactures thereof.

Licence required from State Food Commission.—Guts, onions, edible fruits and berries, coffee, tea, cereals (except maize, rice with the outer husk removed, peas and beans, wheat, barley), flour (except of wheat), peanuts, copra, and other non-edible oleaginous seeds and fruits, fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 15th September 1945:—

The Board of Trade have received a copy of revised Customs regulations, effective from July 1, 1945, made under the Customs Act No. 35 of 1944 and published as Government Notice No. 625 in the Union of South Africa Government Gazette Extraordinary of April 18, 1945.

Part III of the regulations contains the following paragraphs relating to the production for customs purposes of certain documents including invoices, certificates of value and origin in respect of goods imported into the Union.

" 22. The person entering goods on importation shall produce, if required by the proper officer, all documents relating to those goods, and the invoice, which shall be in the form prescribed in *Appendix A hereto, shall contain a certificate of value and origin by the supplier or manufacturer, as the case may be, in the form prescribed in *Appendix B : Provided that in the case of post office parcels not exceeding £10 in value and which do not contain merchandise for sale, the certificate shall be in the form prescribed in † Appendix C.

23. The supplier or manufacturer, as the case may be, shall insert opposite each article described on the invoice, and in the columns headed "Current domestic value" and "Selling price to purchaser" the gross value and price thereof, and at the end or in the body of the invoice shall insert and describe the discounts or allowances, if any, granted or permitted by him on such or similar goods.

24. Any person who imports into the Union any of the following steel products, viz. :—

- Group A : Joists or beams, angles, channels and tees,
- Group B : Flats and special shapes (that is, tapered bars, ovals and half rounds),
- Group C : Rounds and squares, hexagonal and triangular bars, and reinforcing rods (also known as ferro-concrete bars),
- Group D : Rails and fishplates,
- Group E : Plates,
- Group F : Galvanised corrugated sheets,
- Group G : Galvanised flat sheets,
- Group H : Black sheets (also known as plain sheets),

shall, when entering such goods on importation, produce an invoice which, in addition to the particulars prescribed in regulations 22 and 23, shall contain, or in a separate specification relating thereto shall give, a full description of the goods, or where a consignment comprises several different sizes or varieties of goods, a full description of each such size or variety, including quantities, weights (net and gross if packed in cases), measurements, sectional dimensions (including thickness or gauge No.) and, in the case of corrugated sheets, the number of and distance between corrugations.

25. The invoice or invoices referred to in regulation 24 shall also show the 'c.i.f.' price or prices, that is, the price or prices paid or to be paid by the importer for the said varieties of goods on board ship at the port of discharge in or for the Union, and shall give details thereof under the following heads, which details may alternatively be given in a covering statement instead of on the invoice :—

- (1) either (a) the basis c.i.f. price at the port of discharge or (b) the basis f.o.b. price at the port of shipment and the freight and insurance charges ;

- (2) price extras and deductions, if any, for quality, quantity, sectional or other dimensions, other price extras for services, and freight extras, if any, in respect of goods imported on other than a c.i.f. basis, as specified hereunder for the respective groups.

- (3) if the steel is of Commercial Thomas quality, a declaration to that effect.

NOTE.—Should any of the above-mentioned products be imported on consignment account or free of charge, the relative invoice must show in detail in the domestic value column the standard price and the separate price extras current in the country of export at the time of exportation, and the importer must also produce particulars of the ocean freight and insurance charges.

Groups, A, B and C : Extras for sectional dimensions, length, quantities, tensile quality, copper content, surface inspection, bundling and labelling.

Group D : Extras for length.

Group E : Extras for sectional dimensions, tensile quality, copper content, surface inspection, bundling and labelling.

Group F : Extras or deductions for gauge and length, and extras for heavy coating of spelter, copper-bearing quality and packing.

Group G : Extras or deductions for gauge, length and width, and extras for heavy coating of spelter, copper-bearing quality, re-shearing, patent flattening, circles, and packing.

Group H : Extras or deductions for gauge, length and width, and extras for copper-bearing quality, re-shearing, patent flattening, pickling, circles, oiling and packing."

* Appendices A (Form of invoice) and B (combined certificate of value and/or origin) are not reproduced, these being identical with those previously in use except for the following amendments.

FORM OF INVOICE.

Second column now reads "Marks, Numbers and type of packages."

Item No. 1 under the heading "Enumerate the following charges, etc." has been amended to read "Cartage to rail, docks or airport" and item 2 to "Inland freight (rail and canal) and other charges to the dock area, or airport, including inland insurance."

COMBINED CERTIFICATE OF VALUE AND/OR ORIGIN.

Paragraphs 3 and 4 have been amended to read :—

" 3. That the domestic values shown in the column headed "Current Domestic Values" are not less than those at which the above-mentioned firm or company would be prepared to supply freely to any purchaser, for home consumption in the country of exportation and at the date of exportation identically similar goods in the usual wholesale quantities at (6)...subject to...

per cent cash discount and that such values include/exclude the cost of outside packages, if any, in which the goods are sold in such country for domestic consumption."

" 4. That the said domestic values include any duty leviable in respect of the goods before they are delivered for home consumption and that on exportation a drawback or remission of customs/excise duty amounting to...has been/will be allowed by the revenue authorities in the country of exportation."

In respect of paragraph 6 (b) amend the word "qualifications" to read "qualification" and delete [section 9 (1) Act No. 36 of 1925].

The note following paragraph 7 now reads :—

NOTE.—In the case of goods which have at some stage entered into the commerce of or undergone a process of manufacture in a country other than the country from which the goods are exported to the Union, only that labour and material which is expended on or added to the goods after their return to the exporting country shall be regarded as the produce or manufacture of that country in calculating the proportion of that country's labour and material in the factory or works cost of the finished article.

† Appendix C.—No amendment has been made to the existing certificate.

A copy of the revised Customs regulations may be seen by persons interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, Hawkins House, Dolphin Square, London, S.W.1.

CUSTOMS RULING ON SURGICAL GAUZE.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 15th September 1945 :—

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Cape Town reports that the Union Commissioner of Customs and Excise has ruled that surgical gauze, whether of B.P.C. specification or otherwise imported in packages other than loose in bales, to be admissible under item 329 (2) (Free of duty) of the tariff as "surgical dressings", must bear on the immediate containers labels with the description "For surgical use" or in place thereof such reference as "Surgical dressing" or "For hospital use."

NOTE.—Cotton wool as a surgical dressing when absorbent is already admitted under the above tariff item provided it is clearly labelled as above.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Details of changes in Customs Regulations, etc., are published regularly in the *Board of Trade Journal*. The particulars are too lengthy for publication here, but the headings of the items and the date on which they appeared in the Journal are given for purposes of reference :—

29th September 1945.

CANADA.—Goods made in Canada. Prohibited Imports.
EGYPT.—Import Quotas.

NEW ZEALAND.—Import Licensing—Ninth Period.
PERU.—Import Licences.
SOUTHERN RHODESIA.—Customs Tariff Modifications and Surtax on Cigarettes. Import Restrictions.
ZANZIBAR.—Valuation of Goods for Duty.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Import Control.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

ASSAM.

12th November.

The weather is seasonable and its effects on the crops are fair. The prospects and the outturn of crops are fair.

BIHAR.

5th November.

During the week under report no rainfall returns were received from the sub-divisions of Arrah, Chapra and Bhagalpur Sadr. As regards the rest of the Province, except for light rain in parts of Gaya, Saran, the Santal Parganas and Ranchi, there was no rain elsewhere. The condition and the prospects of the standing crops were, on the whole, fair. Preparation of lands for *rabi* crops and their sowing continued.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

2nd November.

The weather remained clear and cool. Dew has commenced to fall in a few districts. The standing *kharif* crops are, on the whole, in good condition. Harvesting of early paddy, groundnut and minor *kharif* crops was in progress. Threshing of paddy commenced in the Saugor and Balaghat districts. Picking of cotton continued in the Chhindwara, Buldana and Yeotmal districts and commenced in the Nimar, Wardha and Nagpur districts. Sowing of *rabi* crops was in full swing all over the Province. Germination is reported to be satisfactory so far.

MADRAS.

27th October.

During the week under review rainfall was very heavy in Vizagapatam; heavy in East Godavari; moderate in West Godavari, Kurnool, Madras, Chittoor, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura and the Nilgiris; fair in Kistna, Guntur, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Ramnad and South Kanara; and light elsewhere. Water supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely, Ramnad and Malabar. Sowing or transplantation of paddy in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Ramnad, Malabar and South Kanara and of dry crops in East Godavari,

Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and Ramnad is proceeding. The standing crops are generally fair, except in parts of the Circars and the Deccan. Harvesting of paddy in East Godavari, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara; of *ragi* in Cuddapah, Chittoor, Trichinopoly and the Nilgiris; of maize in Kistna and Guntur; of groundnut in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly; of gingelly in Kistna and Trichinopoly; and of sugarcane in Chittoor and Trichinopoly continued. The outturn is reported to be generally fair to normal, except in parts of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Tanjore where it is poor.

ORISSA.

5th November.

During the week under report there was no rain in the Province. (The report from the Koraput district has not been received.) Sowing of blackgram and horsegram in the Cuttack district and of *chana* and mustard in the Sambalpur district continues. Early winter paddy is ripening at places in the Balasore and Puri districts. Harvesting of *mal* paddy in the Sambalpur district and of groundnut in the Ganjam district is in progress. The standing crops such as paddy, sugarcane, greengram, horsegram, blackgram, groundnut, mustard, *arhar* and cotton, are generally thriving. Some portions of lands are lying waste in parts of the Berhampur taluk for want of timely rain.

PUNJAB.

5th November.

Except for light rainfall in parts of Hissar, Ambala, Jullundur and Rawalpindi districts, the weather remained dry. The condition and the expected yield of standing crops (sugarcane, cotton, millets, fodder, etc.) are generally average to good, except in parts of some districts where crops were damaged by excessive rains or floods. The cotton crop, especially the American variety, continues to be affected by *tela* throughout the Lyallpur district.

GENERAL WEATHER SUMMARY.

At the beginning of the week ended Tuesday last the north-east monsoon was strong over the Coromandel coast. Nearly general rain occurred along the east coast of India on one day, while widespread rain occurred in south-east Madras and the Madras Deccan on three days; in Malabar on two days; and along the Coromandel coast and in Mysore on one day. Fairly widespread thundershowers also occurred in south-east Madras on one day. Local thundershowers or a few falls of rain occurred elsewhere. At the end of the week a cyclonic depression formed about 600 miles south south-west of Bombay.

INTERMEDIATE CROP REPORTS.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE COTTON CROP OF THE PUNJAB, 1945.

Owing to damage by *jasid*, white fly and *toka* in some districts, the condition of the crop may be reduced from 99 per cent of the normal, as reported in the first forecast, to 98 per cent.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE COTTON CROP, 1945-46.

Assam.

Since the issue of the second forecast the weather condition has continued to be favourable for the crop and the present prospects are reported to be fair.

Central Provinces and Berar.

Since the issue of the second forecast on the 8th October 1945, light to fairly moderate showers of rain were received in all the cotton-growing districts on the 19th, 20th and 21st October. These showers, coming after a lapse of about a month's dry weather, proved beneficial to the crop. Except for slight damage caused by the rain in parts of the Yeotmal taluk (Yeotmal), the condition of the crop is fair to good. The estimate of outturn given in the second forecast, viz., 82.5 per cent, is now raised to 85 per cent of the normal for the province as a whole.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE RICE CROP, 1945-46.

Assam.

Winter rice.—Since the issue of the first forecast the weather condition continued to be favourable for the crop, but the recent abnormal rainfall caused slight damage in places. Consequently some change in the percentage outturn estimated in the first forecast is anticipated.

Autumn rice.—The weather condition continued to be generally favourable for the crop since the issue of the preliminary forecast and no change in the percentage outturn estimated in the that forecast is anticipated.

Central Provinces and Berar.

After the issue of the first forecast on the 22nd September 1945, the weather became generally clear and dry, and continued to be so till the 18th October. The crop on light soils and in unprotected areas in a few districts showed signs of withering. Good rain was received on the 19th, 20th and 21st October over most of the rice tract and it particularly benefited the late variety of the crop. The weather has been clear and cool since then. Prospects are, on the whole, good and an outturn about normal is anticipated.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE SUGARCANE CROP, 1945-46.

Assam.

Since the issue of the second forecast the weather generally continued to be favourable for the crop and the present prospects are reported to be fair.

Bihar.

The slight reduction reported in the outturn of the sugarcane crop in the Tirhut Division goes to reduce the provincial outturn of the crop from 88 per cent of the normal, as reported in the second sugarcane forecast, to 86 per cent.

Central Provinces and Berar.

Rain received at the close of the third week of October proved beneficial to the crop which continues to be in good condition. The estimate of outturn, viz., 98 per cent of the normal, reported in the second forecast, remains unchanged.

SUMMARY OF CROP FORECASTS.

The following is a summary of crop forecasts relating to the season 1945-46 :—

Crop and Forecast	Tracts comprised in the figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them	Estimated Area	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1944-45	Estimated Outturn	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1944-45	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jute—Final.	Practically all jute-growing tracts	Acres 2,409,000	114	Acres 2,104,000	7,166,000 bales (b)	115	6,203,000 bales (b)	Oct. 4, 1945.
Sugarcane—First (c).	United Provinces†, Punjab, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay†, Madras, North-West Frontier Province, Assam, Orissa, Central Provinces and Berar, Sind†, Delhi, Mysore, Hyderabad, Bhopal†, Baroda and Jaoraj (98 per cent of the total sugarcane area of India).	8,920,000	99	4,134,000	(a)	..	5,422,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Sesamum—First (c).	United Provinces, Madras, Bombay†, Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Ajmer-Merwara, Sind†, Hyderabad, Kota†, Bhopal† and Baroda (a little over 86 per cent of the total sesamum area of India).	1,487,000	87	3,970,000	(a)	..	893,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Cotton—First (c).	All cotton-growing tracts (refers mainly to early cotton)	9,297,000	88	14,803,000	(a)	..	3,543,000 bales	Oct. 25, 1945.
Groundnut—First.	Madras, Bombay†, Central Provinces and Berar, Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda (97 per cent of the total groundnut area of India).	3,199,000	112	9,841,000	(a)	..	3,560,000 tons	Nov. 8, 1945.

The following is a summary of the latest forecasts for the season 1944-45 for crops for which forecasts have not yet been made in the current season :—

Crop and Forecast	Tracts comprised in the figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them	Estimated Area	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1945-44	Estimated Outturn	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1945-44	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Castorseed	Practically all castor-growing tracts	Acres 1,458,000	94	1,543,000	130,000 tons	98	140,000 tons	June 28, 1945.
Rice—Final.	Bengal, Madras, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar†, United Provinces†, Assam, Orissa, Bombay†, Sind†, Punjab, Coorg, Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Bhopal† (97 per cent of the total rice area of India).	80,754,000	99.6	81,117,000	27,122,000 tons	88	30,664,000 tons	Sept. 27, 1945.
Wheat—Final (c).	Punjab†, United Provinces†, Central Provinces and Berar†, Bombay†, Sind†, Bihar, North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Luni, Ajmer-Merwara, Orissa, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore (a little over 98 per cent of the total wheat area of India).	35,709,000	105	33,961,000	10,458,000 tons	107	9,741,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Rape and Mustard—Final.	United Provinces, Punjab, Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Sind†, North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, Bombay†, Delhi, Alwar†, Baroda and Hyderabad (94 per cent of the total rape and mustard area of India).	5,827,000	109	5,304,000	1,069,000 tons	116	921,000 tons	Oct. 18, 1945.
Linseed—Final.	Central Provinces and Berar†, United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay†, Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, Kota† and Bhopal† (a little over 93 per cent of the total linseed area of India).	3,461,000	93	3,533,000	891,000 tons	103	881,000 tons	Oct. 18, 1945.

* Issued by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.
(a) Not yet available. (b) Includes figures for Nepal. (c) The detailed report will appear in the *Indian Trade Journal* later.

† Including Indian States.

‡ In Rajputana

§ In Central India.

RESERVED

TENDER NOTICES.

[Notices for this section should be sent to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, in time to reach him not later than Tuesday in each week, the day on which the Journal goes to Press.]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
(MAIN SECRETARIAT).

Standard Specifications and Drawings.

Indian Stores Department Standard Specifications, referred to in Invitations to Tenders issued by the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, the Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta, the Director, Munitions Production, Bombay, the Director, Munitions Production, Lahore, the Controllers of Supplies, Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, Madras and Cawnpore and the Director General, Ship-Building and Repairs (Purchase Branch), Bombay, are priced publications and can be had on payment from :—

1. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, P-18, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.
2. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Feltham House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
3. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Sunlight Building, The Mall, Lahore.
4. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Bandukwala Building, adjoining Messrs. Volkart Bros., No. 4, McLeod Road, Karachi.
5. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Anandabawan, No. 8, Ritherdon Road, Vepery, Madras.
6. The Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.
7. The High Commissioner for India, Publications Branch, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

The price of each Standard Specification is eight annas or 9d. Postage (7 annas if sent by inland registered post and 4 annas if sent by ordinary post) will be charged extra on Specifications sent by post from places other than the office of the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.

N.B.—I.S.D. Standard Drawings are only available for certain P. & T. Department, Hardware articles and Textile Stores. Copies of drawings for P. & T. Department and Hardware articles are available only from the Office of the Controller General of Inspection (Civil Wing), M.G.O. Branch, G.H.Q. (I), Block No. 2, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, and that of Textile Stores from the Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on payment.

A charge of Re. 1 per copy is made for drawings of a size 42×28 inches or over and eight annas per copy below that size (postage extra).

Tender Drawings other than those mentioned above may be obtained on prepayment, at the rate as above from :—

- (i) The Controller General of Inspection (Civil Wing), M.G.O. Branch, G.H.Q. (I), Block No. 2, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
- (ii) The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- (iii) The Chief Inspector Engineering, Avenue House, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta.

All remittances towards the cost and Postal charges of I.S.D. Standard Specifications or Drawings should be made in advance by Money Order only. Postal Stamps or Postal Orders are not acceptable.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (DISPOSALS),
2, FAIRLIE PLACE, CALCUTTA.

Tenders for the Sale of Military Salvage and Scrap and Surplus Stores.

The Controller of Supplies (Disposals) wishes to inform the public that copies of all tenders for the sale of Military Salvage and Scrap as well as Surplus Stores will be on view on the Notice Board of his Office at 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. The public who are interested in purchasing such stores may see the Notice Board regularly and obtain copies of the tender forms in which they are interested direct from the Office.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SUPPLY,
NEW DELHI.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (SUPPLY).

Supply of Flooring Composition.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), M-5 Section, New Delhi, invites tenders for the stores detailed below :—

Tender No. RC. 1022/M-5.—Flooring Composition required for Railways during the period 1st January 1946 to 31st December 1946 on Rate Contract basis.

Price of tender forms, etc., is Rs. 10 per set and is not refundable and the forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by Money Order only to the Chief Controller of Purchase.

LARGE STOCKISTS OF :—

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS, M. S. ANGLES, TEES, ROUNDS, PLATES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEETS, ETC.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.
237, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

B. 2044 W. 31-12-45.



B. 2693 W. 17-2-46.

(Supply), New Delhi, quoting tender number and remitter's full address on the coupon in the case of Money Orders.

Tenders will be received up to the 29th November 1945. Samples should be sent to the office of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, so as to reach there by the 30th November 1945, at the latest.

Applicants not already on the list of approved contractors maintained by the Chief Registration Officer, Department of Supply, New Delhi, must state in their applications for tender forms the name of their Bankers.

Tender forms are also available for sale in the offices of the Controllers of Supplies at Bombay, Cawnpore, Karachi, Lahore and Madras and the Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta, and may be obtained by the tenderers from these offices on payment of tender fees direct to the officers concerned.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, BIHAR.

Supply of Clothing, Equipment, etc.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of Clothing, Equipment, Cleaning materials, Grain, Forage, Saddlery and Stable Gear for the Bihar Civil and Military Police for the year 1946-47.

The latest date for the submission of tenders will be 22nd December 1945.

Particulars of requirements and forms of tender can be obtained from the Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Bihar, Patna, on payment of Rs. 5.

The Inspector-General of Police reserves the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason.

Successful tenderers will be informed by the 1st week of February 1946.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, UNITED
PROVINCES.

STORES PURCHASE SECTION.

Tender Notice No. 4.—Supply of Raw and Double Boiled Linseed Oil.

Sealed tenders will be received up to noon of the 29th November 1945, by the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Stores Purchase Section, Cawnpore, for the supply of the articles noted below. The tenders will be opened at noon on the 30th November 1945.

Intending tenderers may obtain from the Assistant Stores Purchase Officer, Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore, copies of tender forms and tender notice giving full particulars.

Tenderers of outside Provinces, whose names are not on the Stores Purchase Section list of approved contractors, must forward with their applications for tender form and tender notice, certificates from their Bankers as to their financial standing and from the Civil Authorities (such as the Director of Industries) of their Province.

Names of Articles.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Raw Linseed Oil | } Rate contract. |
| 2. Double Boiled Linseed Oil | |

RANCHI INDIAN MENTAL HOSPITAL, KANKE.

Supply of Dietary Articles and Fodder, etc.

Sealed tenders on the prescribed forms and superscribed accordingly are invited by the Superintendent, Ranchi Indian Mental Hospital, Kanke, for (1) Dietary Articles and Fodder and (2) Coal and Firewood for this hospital for the 4th quarter of this financial year, i.e., from the 1st January 1946 to the 31st March 1946. Tender forms and schedule of approximate quantities for contract and agreement forms in respect of each can be had from the Superintendent at one anna for each form. Tenders will be received up to the 30th November 1945 and opened on the 3rd December 1945 in the presence of tenderers at 12 noon. No tenders will be accepted without samples and ten per cent deposit of the total value of the tenders.

Class I.—Dietary Articles and Fodder, valued approximately at Rs. 80,000.

Class II.—Steam Coal No. 2 and Firewood in faggots, valued approximately at Rs. 5,000.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Supply of Drugs, Medicines, Medical Appliances, etc.

Tenders for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, Medical Appliances, Surgical Dressings, etc., to Municipal Hospitals and Dispensaries (excluding the K. B. M. Hospital) in charge of the Health Department and to other Departments for one year from the 1st March

EVERSHED PORTABLE &
SWITCHBOARD
INSTRUMENTS
BOMBAY P. O. BOX 243.

SOLE AGENTS
JOST'S
ENGINEERING
COMPANY LTD.

RECORDING
INSTRUMENTS
ETC.
CALCUTTA P. O. BOX 64.

1946, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on the 28th November 1945 not later than 1 p.m. (Bombay Time).

Forms of tender, specifications, etc.; and other information will be supplied to those applying for the same by the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, Public Health Department, Municipal Offices, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the special directions accompanying the tender. A copy of the general directions is kept in the office of the Executive Health Officer for the inspection of the intending tenderers.

The amount of the tender deposit required to be paid along with the tender is Rs. 500 only.

BENGAL ASSAM RAILWAY.

Supply of Brushes of Sorts.

Tenders are invited for the supply on a Running Contract basis of 1,296 Nos. Brushes banister single, 2,520 Nos. Brushes carriage washing down without handles, 900 Nos. Brushes scrubbing, 480 Nos. Brushes wire for cleaning bottles with large bristle, 954 Nos. Brushes wire for cleaning castings, 894 Nos. Brushes wire for cleaning light iron works before painting with 6" long handle, and 2,260 Nos. Brushes scavengers' with cane bristles, under Controller of Stores' Tender No. D/CT/GA/1 of 46 opening at 11 a.m. (Bengal Time) on the 12th December 1945.

Necessary tender documents can be had from the Stores Department Information Bureau at No. 3, Koilaghat Street (Ground floor, near Parcel Office), Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2 per set which is not refundable.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Supply of Stone Boulders.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of five lacs cubic feet Stone Boulders from the Railway quarry at Bandhua station and will be received by the Divisional Superintendent, Asansol, up to 11 hours on the 20th November 1945, and will be opened shortly after in the presence of such tenderers as attend.

Tender forms and all particulars may be obtained at the office of the Divisional Superintendent, E. I. Railway, Asansol, during office hours on payment of Rs. 5 only, which sum will not be returned.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Annual Contract Items Costing over Rs. 8,000.

Supply of Section Positive Stone's Standard Tonum 15 Plate.

Sealed tenders are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's office, E. I. Railway, 105, Clive Street Calcutta, on the 10th December 1945 at 12 noon :—

Tender No. SP/D/45/H62/Pt. I.—For Section Positive Stone's Standard Tonum 15 plate.

Tender forms with full particulars can be had from the office of the Controller of Stores, E. I. Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy to the Treasurer, E. I. Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

Firms outside Calcutta may, however, remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by Money Order. No refund is permissible after payment.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's office and then put into the Tender Box outside the Deputy General Manager's (Works) room by the tenderer or his representative.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Annual Contract Items Costing over Rs. 8,000.

Supply of Teakwood Casing, Capping and Boards Teakwood of Various Sizes.

Sealed tenders are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's office, E. I. Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, on the 10th December 1945, at 12 noon :—

Tender No. RI/Hd/46/D.—For Teakwood Casing, Capping and Boards Teakwood of various sizes.

Tender forms with full particulars can be had from the office of the Controller of Stores, E. I. Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy to the Treasurer, E. I. Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

Two Drawing Nos. 4518/53 S.D., dated 9-3-1923, and 11031/94-72 (Revised), may be purchased at Re. 1-8-0 per two (i.e., one copy of each). The value to be deposited with the Treasurer. Drawings to be obtained from the Chief Electrical Engineer's office, E. I. Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, on production of Treasurer's receipt.

Firms outside Calcutta may, however, remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by Money Order. No refund is permissible after payment.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's office and then put into the Tender Box outside the Deputy General Manager's (Works) room by the tenderer or his representative.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Tender No. 1945/11 (1946-47/G) for the Supply of Oil Lamps and Fittings for the period 1st February 1946 to 31st January 1947 (Running Contract).

The Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the supply of Oil Lamps and Fittings required for the period 1st February 1946 to 31st January 1947.

The prescribed form of tender with special conditions on which the tender will be considered, can be obtained from the office of

the Controller of Stores, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form to the Controller of Stores and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "*Tender No. 1945/11 (1946-47/G) for the Supply of Oil Lamps and Fittings.*" Tenderers are required to hand in their tenders at the office of the Controller of Stores, and envelopes containing the same must be registered with the Contract Superintendent prior to being placed in the Box provided for their reception. In the case of tenderers outside Bombay who desire to forward tenders through the post, the same must be despatched under registered cover, acknowledgment due.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited with and sent direct to the Chief Cashier, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as Earnest Money, before the time fixed for opening the tenders, without which deposit no tender will be considered. This deposit must be made wholly in Cash (on which no interest will be allowed) or wholly in Government Securities or Approved Banker's Guarantee Bond and the Governor General reserves to himself the right to appropriate or cancel the Government Securities or Bonds or confiscate the cash deposit, should the successful tenderer fail to put in the Security Deposit in terms and conditions of the tender.

Tenders not complying with any of the above conditions will not be considered.

Tenders will be received at the Controller of Stores' office up to 3 p.m. (Standard Time) on the 6th December 1945.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

Tender for Strengthening of Bridges Nos. 31 and 32 between Dabolim and Cansaulim Stations.

The Chief Engineer, M. & S. M. Railway, Madras, invites sealed tenders for strengthening of Bridges Nos. 31 and 32 at miles 6/8-9 and 6/16-16 between Dabolim and Cansaulim Stations on the Londa—Mormugao Section of this Railway with High Grade reinforced concrete boxes and gunite above springing.

Tender forms consisting of instructions to parties tendering, General conditions of contract, Schedules with specifications and plans can be had from the Chief Engineer, Madras, on payment of Rs. 10 each, which will not be refundable.

The tenders must be superscribed "Bridges 31 and 32 W.I.P. Rly." and sent so as to reach the Chief Engineer, M. & S. M. Rly., Park Town, Madras, not later than 12 noon on Thursday, the 6th December 1945. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Tender No. 210-S/22/3 (Code Word "CTFGH").—Tender for Sanitary Rubbish Bin for Station Platforms.

Tenders are invited on a rupees basis for purchase of the above.

Tenders must reach the office of the Controller of Stores, Headquarters Office, North Western Railway, Empress Road, Lahore

by 14-00 hours on Monday, the 3rd December 1945, and will be opened at 11-0 hours on the following working day. Tenders are to be submitted on forms which can be obtained from the office of Controller of Stores, North Western Railway, Lahore (where any other relative documents can be seen), at Re. 1 each (Re. 1-8-0 if to be posted) plus annas eight, the cost of relevant drawing.

Tenders will not be sold after 12-00 hours on the day fixed for their receipt.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

Sale of Cold Storage Plant.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the stores detailed below :—

Store.	Quantity.	Condition.
Cold Storage Plant, 2,000 c.f. capacity consisting of :—		
(a) Stonnette 5A compressor Unit mounted on base with 3 H.P. motor 440 V A.C. 50 cycles. Starting panel and thermostat. Water cooled condenser and air cooling unit of flow type for cold room. Manufactured by L. Stonne & Co., Glasgow.	One	New and unassembled.
(b) Insulated door and insulation panels for cold room complete with installation drawings. Manufactured by T. Smith & Co., Burton-on-Trent.		
(c) A set of spare parts for maintenance.		

The plant has been shipped from England but has not yet been landed in India.

The plant was purchased as suitable for Government requirements but Government do not give any guarantee of performance.

Copies of tender forms, conditions of contract, and blue prints showing the general layout of the plant can be obtained from the office of the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, on payment of Rs. 15 per set in cash, by Money Order or Indian Postal Order. Forms, etc., will not be sent per V.P.P. Detailed drawings can also be seen by appointment at the office of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

Offers should be for delivery alongside ship at port of discharge—Bombay or Karachi—and should be exclusive of customs duty and landing charges. Delivery will be effected by endorsement of shipping documents in favour of the purchaser who will then be responsible for arranging, landing and clearance through customs at his own cost.

Should the shipment actually arrive before the sale is finalised, Government will undertake landing and clearance through their own agencies and the actual customs duty paid and landing, etc.,

THE WATER SUPPLY SPECIALISTS LTD.

MISSION ROW EXTENSION

POST BOX 424

CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR MYERS HAND & POWER PUMPS, CYLINDERS, SPRAY PUMPS, PUMP JACKS, STOVER ENGINES & WINDMILLS, RIFE HYDRAULIC RAMS, ETC.

—LET US QUOTE FOR YOUR PUMP REQUIREMENTS—

charges incurred will be payable by the purchaser in addition to the price before delivery is given.

Tenders in sealed covers superscribed "*Tender No. DGD/SR-2191/PLT due 1st December 1945*" should be accompanied by a deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 500 deposited in favour of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi, as earnest money in the Imperial/ Reserve Bank or in a Government Treasury to the head of account "Revenue Deposit" and should reach the office of the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on the 1st December 1945.

The offers should remain open for acceptance till the 15th December 1945.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY, U. P. CIRCLE, CAWNPORE.

Sale of Aero Engines and Air-craft Aluminium, etc.

Opportunities for industrialists.—Large stock of Aero Engines and Air-craft Aluminium consisting of useful components, such as Ball Bearings, Crape Rubber Sheets, Aluminium tubings and sheetings and Non-ferrous Metal parts, Aero Pistons, etc., are available at Aircraft Breakdown Depot, Cawnpore, and Bakshi-Ka-Talab, Lucknow. Industrialists and other manufacturers interested in the acquisition of the stores may inspect these stocks at site on receipt of a letter of authorisation issued by the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Cawnpore, and send their offers for consideration. Applications in tenderer's own form giving details of requirements may be addressed to the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), 16/31, The Turrets, Civil Lines, Cawnpore. Valuable information and technical advice regarding possible industrial uses of Aircraft material may also be obtained from the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Cawnpore, on application.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY, U. P. CIRCLE, CAWNPORE.

Sale of Helmets, Light Tank.

The Controller of Supplies (Disposals), U. P. Circle, 16/31, The Turrets, Civil Lines, Cawnpore, invites offers for the purchase and removal of the following stores available at C.O.D., Cawnpore:—

Helmets, Light Tank, sizes varying from 6-3/8 to 7-7/8.....10,432 Nos. in total.

The materials will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of contract laid down in Form Con. 117, which can be seen at the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals Branch) of all areas and Director of Disposals, New Delhi. The samples of the store can be inspected in the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), U. P. Circle, Cawnpore, or at site on presentation of a letter of authorization which will be issued on application.

Offers in tenderer's own form in sealed cover superscribed "*Tender No. UPD-207/Helmets*" should be accompanied by a deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 500 and should reach the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), U. P. Circle, Cawnpore, by 4 p.m. on the 30th November 1945, at the latest; offers to remain open for acceptance up to the 15th November 1945.

Delivery of stores will be at site and removal should be completed within 14 days of the issue of Acceptance letter. Tenderers are at liberty to quote for one or all the sizes and the rates quoted should be per unit.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY, U. P. CIRCLE, CAWNPORE.

Sale of Brass Rivets.

The Controller of Supplies (Disposals), U. P. Circle, 16/31, The Turrets, Civil Lines, Cawnpore, invites offers for the purchase and removal of the following store available at the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore:—

Brass Rivets, 9/16"×9 S.W.G. . . . 552-79 lbs.

The material will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of contract laid down in Form Con. 117, which can be seen at the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals Branch) of all areas and the Director of Disposals, New Delhi. The samples of the store can be inspected in the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), U. P. Circle, Cawnpore, or at site on presentation of a letter of authorization which will be issued on application.

Offers in tenderer's own form in sealed cover superscribed "*Tender No. UPD-296/Brass Rivets*" should be accompanied by a deposit at Call Receipt of Rs. 100 and should reach the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), U. P. Circle, Cawnpore, by 4 p.m. on 20th November 1945, at the latest; offers to remain open for acceptance up to 5th December 1945.

Delivery of stores will be at site and removal should be completed within 14 days of the issue of Acceptance letter. Tenderers should quote the rate per unit.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

Auction Sale of Ford and Chevrolet Trucks and Austin Ambulances.

Under instruction from the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Calcutta, Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Co., Calcutta (Government Auctioneers), will sell by public auction at M. T. Break-down Depot, Dhanbad, at 10-0 a.m. on Saturday, the 24th November 1945, a large number of Ford and Chevrolet 3 ton and 30 cwt. Trucks and Austin Ambulances. All the vehicles are with Engines, Wheels, Tyres and Tubes. Intending purchasers may inspect the vehicles ex where lying on any working day during office hours.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS—

The following publications have been issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India:—

(1) *Monthly Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for July 1945.* (Price As. 6 or 7d.) These accounts contain summary tables showing the value of the principal articles of imports, re-exports and exports of merchandise and the total value of the import and export trade with each of the principal countries during July 1945 and the four months ended July 1945, with comparative figures of the preceding two years.

(2) *Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills, December 1944 and January 1945* (price Re. 1 or 1s. 6d.) shows statistics relating to yarn spun and woven goods manufactured in the Indian Cotton Mills during December 1944 and January 1945 and ten months from April 1944 to January 1945.

(3) *All-India Crop Forecasts, 1944-45 and 1945-46.*—(i) *Second Wheat Forecast, 1944-45* (price As. 3 or 4d.); and (ii) *First Ground-nut Forecast, 1945-46* (price As. 2 or 3d.).

Copies of the above publications are obtainable from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, from the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, and also from the agents for the sale of India Government publications a list of whom can be obtained on application to the manager.

COTTON PRESS RETURNS.

I.—Statement of Cotton pressed in British India for the week ending the 2nd November 1945.

[Section 5(2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Province and Division or Block	No. OF BALES PRESSED		No. OF BALES PRESSED		Districts included in the block
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year	
Bombay—					
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay	1,009	566	11,660	5,001	Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay.
2. Gujarat	5	147	39	272	Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat.
3. North Deccan			974		West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik.
4. East Deccan	507	629	0,327	7,225	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country	541	2,422	10,450	33,600	Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara.
Total for the Province excluding the Konkan and Port	1,113	3,098	20,790	47,287	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in the Konkan and Port block is mainly re-pressed cotton or cotton waste.
Sind—					
The Province of Sind	(a)	15,490	63,885	24,568	All districts in the Province.
Bengal—					
The Province of Bengal	128	166	1,085	1,624	All districts in the Province.
United Provinces—					
1. Upper Doab	..	..	..	..	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzafer nagar.
2. Middle Doab	..	..	..	..	Muttra, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah.
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand	..	..	..	..	Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur Banda.
4. Rohilkhand	..	..	..	..	Hardol, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Bijnor.
6. Rest of the Province	..	..	..	..	Pilibhit, Naini Tal, Almora, Garhwal.
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad Partabgarh.
Punjab—					
1. Ambala	..	..	(b)97	..	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala.
2. Jullundur	..	..	..	..	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana.
3. Lahore	305	..	505	513	Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura.
4. Rawalpindi	..	..	(c)107	1,010	Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock.
5. Multan	..	206	..	477	Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Deri Ghazi Khan.
6. Ferozepore	812	306	1,329	1,304	Simla, Ferozepore, Mianwali.
TOTAL	1,207	512	2,038	3,304	
Central Provinces—					
1. Jabalpur	..	..	..	..	Jubbulpore, Saugor.
2. Nerbudda	..	..	..	..	Hoshangabad.
3. Nimar	11	..	11	..	Nimar.
4. Nagpur	..	..	..	..	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat, Bhandara.
5. Satpura	..	..	..	..	Chhindwara, Betul, Mandla.
6. Chhattisgarh	..	..	..	..	Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur.
TOTAL	11	..	11	..	
Berar—					
Berar	851	22	(d)881	22	Akola, Amraoti, Buldana, Yeotmal.
Assam—					
The Province of Assam	(a)	44	..	180	All districts in the Province.
Ajmer-Merwara—					
Ajmer-Merwara	8	..	90	2	The whole of Ajmer-Merwara.
Madras—					
Madras*	5,808	4,003	33,272	53,075	The whole of the Province.
GRAND TOTAL	9,126	23,335	122,052	129,968	

NOTE.—There are no cotton pressing factories in Delhi, Bihar, Orissa and North-West Frontier Province.

* For details see Statement III.

(a) Return not yet received.

(b) Includes 42 bales not reported before.

(c) Not reported before.

(d) Includes 30 bales not reported before.

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 2nd November 1945—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
State	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
BOMBAY STATES—				
Western India States				
Agency—				
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..
Junagadh	..	..	..	..
Dhrangadhra	..	..	..	..
Morvi	..	..	..	..
Cutch	(a)	..	..	186
Nawanagar	(a)	..	..	299
Wadhwan	..	..	..	..
Gondal	..	..	..	..
Wankaner	..	..	..	..
Porbandar	(a)	751	..	1,199
Limdi	..	..	..	..
Radhanpur	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	..	..	..	..
Manawadar	(a)	80	..	80
Jasdan	..	..	..	..
Sardargarh	..	..	..	..
Mul	..	..	..	..
Sayla	..	..	..	..
Eastern Kathiawar	..	..	..	..
Agency (Wadiwan	..	..	..	..
Civil Station).	..	..	..	..
Katosan	..	..	..	..
Lakhtar	..	..	..	..
Paltana	..	..	..	..
Mallya	..	..	..	..
Gujarat States Agency—				
Rajpipla	..	..	..	..
Chhota Udepur	..	..	..	..
Cambay	..	..	..	..
Sachin	..	..	..	..
Balasinar	..	..	..	..
Pandu Mewas—				
Vaktapur	..	..	..	..
Gothda	..	..	..	..
Deccan States Agency—				
Kolhapur	(a)	..	..	120
Jamkhandl	(a)	..	..	334
Sangli	..	..	..	..
Mudhol	(a)	111	..	635
Miraj	..	..	..	..
Savanur	(a)	..	..	30
TOTAL BOMBAY STATES	..	942	..	2,883
GRAND TOTAL	345	2,440	10,719	17,405

III.—Statement of Colton pressed in the Province of Madras for the week ending the 2nd November 1945.

RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA.

DISTRICT AVERAGES.

FOR CONSUMPTION IN INDIA.

DISTRICTS.	SEASON 1945-1946.				SEASON 1944-1945.				SEASON 1944-1945.			
	Sold in Sale No. 19, 6th and 7th November.		Sold to Sale No. 19, 7th November 1945.		Sold in Sale No. 21, 7th and 8th November.		Sold to Sale No. 21, 8th November 1944.		Sold in Sale No. 21, 7th and 8th November.		Sold to Sale No. 21, 7th November 1945.	
	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Assam	10,382	0 13 0	98,492	0 14 2	6,525	0 10 5	77,859	0 10 6	174,937	0 11 2		
Cachar	492	0 11 3	9,045	0 11 4	308	0 7 10	4,132	0 7 6	14,051	0 10 0		
Sylhet	1,023	0 11 2	24,431	0 11 7	1,702	0 7 11	19,782	0 7 6	49,712	0 8 6		
Darjeeling	62	0 13 5	13,379	1 2 11	702	0 14 1	12,354	1 0 1	22,867	1 1 4		
Dooars	4,378	0 11 7	92,430	0 12 8	3,527	0 9 1	83,236	0 9 2	154,729	0 9 8		
Total	12	0 8 0	3,368	0 11 11	324	0 8 10	5,173	0 8 1	14,801	0 9 11		
Tripura	19	0 10 8	1,144	0 9 10	209	0 5 3	1,130	0 5 3	6,523	0 7 2		
Chittagong	..	..	759	0 10 11	..	..	278	0 4 11	3,532	0 8 5		
All other places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	0 4 7		
	10,368	0 12 5	243,946	0 13 5	13,297	0 9 9	203,944	0 9 10	441,169	0 10 6		
Green Tea	689	1 2 0	10,063	1 0 7	853	0 12 5	9,837	0 13 7	22,777	0 13 10		
Total	17,067	0 12 8	253,109	0 13 7	14,150	0 9 11	213,781	0 10 0	463,943	0 10 8		

(The above do not include Second-hand Tea, Damaged Tea and Dust.)

Dust	13,469	0 14 0	229,980	0 14 3	12,235	0 10 7	182,205	0 11 5	399,415	0 11 11
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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA BY GROUPS OF ARTICLES.

(PRICES IN JULY 1914=100.)

Period.	FOODGRAINS.		Sugar.	Tea.	Other Food Articles.	Oil-Seed.	Oil, mustard.	TEXTILES.				Other Textiles (Wool and Silks).	Hides and Skins.	Metals.	Other raw and manu- factured articles.	Building materials (teakwood).	All commodities.
	Cereals.	Pulses.						Jute, raw.	Jute manufac- tures.	Cotton, raw.	Cotton manu- factures.						
Number of Items Included	8	6	5*	3	9	6	2	3	4	2	7*	2	3	6	8	1	72
1914 End of July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1935 Annual Average	75	85	128	112	101	107	78	60	74	78	117	77	59	100	84	118	91
1936 " " "	79	77	121	125	109	101	69	50	64	89	111	94	70	101	83	108	91
1937 " " "	77	89	102	144	123	115	75	58	67	89	117	126	81	144	92	117	102
1938 " " "	72	88	132	130	109	106	77	49	62	87	106	83	64	140	91	124	96
1939 " " "	86	89	104	142	125	106	81	80	102	75	106	110	67	147	95	123	103
1940 " " "	99	101	157	149	146	108	78	70	107	87	122	146	72	175	115	127	120
1941 " " "	112	105	145	202	178	103	78	77	137	77	179	166	74	209	126	132	189
1942 " " "	157	162	208	241	228	143	85(a)	77	137	94	+	148	86	273	147	+	185
1943 " " "	396	373	319	166	537	270	216(b)	123	188	174	+	215	97	320	202	+	307
1944 " " "	244	312	331	112	574	288	224	122	198	140	+	204	104	298	318	+	298
1941 January	101	93	138	197	146	101	75	59	108	68	129	160	68	186	113	127	121
February	95	90	136	188	158	96	75	51	109	65	130	152	67	188	112	127	119
March	95	90	135	174	165	98	75	56	131	74	138	157	68	180	113	127	123
April	96	96	142	179	179	96	75	54	117	66	142	165	68	198	115	127	127
May	103	94	137	184	175	96	80	69	139	72	150	170	70	197	115	127	130
June	114	99	139	227	185	101	80	73	141	81	158	169	71	197	122	127	130
July	120	108	147	249	188	109	80	76	146	88	214	177	71	218	135	127	151
August	119	111	145	225	185	108	80	101	156	86	218	187	71	218	141	141	149
September	119	106	143	205	181	105	73	104	167	82	209	187	73	220	137	141	151
October	124	118	155	241	175	107	80	95	153	82	208	182	81	220	136	141	157
November	128	126	164	211	186	112	80	98	153	79	237	184	89	224	140	141	157
December	129	134	162	169	210	109	85	83	123	80	217	104	89	251	133	141	154
1942 January	112	127	157	263	216	108	75	79	149	72	180	100	88	258	144	138	155
February	114	122	164	248	217	100	80	72	140	73	171	98	86	264	145	141	153
March	115	127	177	232	213	100	70	70	141	70	190	82	86	258	140	141	153
April	118	120	194	228	228	104	80	68	117	70	+	140	84	258	145	141	157
May	126	127	200	246	283	121	80	67	123	79	+	154	87	258	144	+	182
June	154	151	210	289	284	146	82	72	128	90	+	169	87	258	147	+	182
July	153	151	220	197	352	162	95	69	124	102	+	188	82	275	148	+	192
August	174	166	215	179	352	167	97	67	123	100	+	182	82	273	146	+	198
September	177	166	201	180	349	161	+	76	129	108	+	183	88	291	149	+	209
October	185	168	231	285	355	166	+	85	147	120	+	194	91	296	156	+	227
November	220	226	231	305	371	166	105	107	166	127	+	171	92	302	159	+	238
December	250	241	231	293	411	199	+	98	159	142	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1943 January	260	288	258	299	484	196	+	125	175	143	+	194	95	322	159	+	250
February	266	280	260	244	444	178	+	110	167	152	+	204	98	331	162	+	258
March	324	309	298	199	457	189	148	122	168	166	+	248	100	331	170	+	272
April	375	307	280	189	505	232	189	144	184	185	+	257	98	339	183	+	288
May	473	374	311	192	545	281	197	147	195	199	+	262	95	354	188	+	325
June	447	365	329	180	565	272	192	134	193	199	+	220	95	342	199	+	319
July	498	393	365	180	580	284	207	129	190	183	+	194	95	332	207	+	332
August	572	449	355	166	579	323	239	113	194	174	+	196	95	297	211	+	345
September	530	450	375	187	582	347	273	119	195	186	+	202	95	301	236	+	349
October	424(c)	484	444	123	588	319	245	108	199	178	+	202	98	293	238	+	344
November	817	433	319	120	588	310	229	114	197	162	+	202	101	303	240	+	314
December	262	396	334	120	578	295	237	110	198	161	+	202	101	301	240	+	301
1944 January	234	392	341	118	569	269	241	121	199	155	+	202	101	301	254	+	297
February	245	372	413	100	569	288	236	121	199	151	+	195	103	303	259	+	300
March	247	333	424	109	570	301	232	129	199	141	+	195	103	295	277	+	300
April	243	319	382	128	563	317	232	123	200	141	+	195	103	295	290	+	292
May	241	296	306	112	568	312	232	126	200	141	+	201	103	295	295	+	300
June	241	308	311	113	579	301	232	122	200	188	+	200	103	295	337	+	299
July	241	305	319	115	579	285	213	125	200	187	+	202	103	299	331	+	298
August	241	294	321	104	580	273	213	124	200	188	+	200	103	299	347	+	301
September	249(d)	301	324	102	580	280	213	124	198	189	+	200	103	299	356	+	297
October	249	268	290	106	580	275	213	118	195	188	+	202	104	297	364	+	299
November	249	276	288	114	578	280	213	117	191	181	+	219	106	297	371	+	301
December	249	276	288	121	575	277	213	117	198	185	+	235	109	299	371	+	301
1945 January	242	281	288	127	568	282	219	117	196	140	+	236	110	301	361	+	299
February	240	273	288	154	575	290	232	117	198	144	+	228	112	301	342	+	299
March	240	260	288	212	570	315	239	117	199	148	+	231	112	301	369	+	306
April	238	274	308	214	567	305	232	118	200	141	+	231	112	301	318	+	296
May	238	267	298	212	547	304	232	117	197	144	+	232	112	301	302	+	293
June	238	261	303	142	522	292	232	117	198	149	+	238	112	301	302	+	287
July	238	258	314	159	513	254	183	117	198	148	+	232	112	299	296	+	281
August	238	263	311	169	515	259	183	118	199	148	+	248	112	299	296	+	283
September	227	273	322	151	495	256	183	117	199	156	+	233	112	295	301	+	279
October	227	273	334	147	497	260	183	117	195	148	+	248	112	295	301	+	280

*Two items have been dropped under Sugar since February 1934, and one item under Cotton manufactures since September 1936, as their quotations are no longer available and suitable substitutes cannot be found for them.

†Price quotations not available. ‡Index compiled from quotations of Sugar as well as of Valley of Bhel Gur (raw sugar).

(a) Average of nine months. (b) Average of ten months. (c) As quotations for rice are no longer available from the usual trade source, the officially controlled prices in force are being utilized for the purpose of computations of the index number, with effect from October 1943. (d) Increase due entirely to rise in the prices of barley and maize.

NOTE.—Owing to market quotations for a number of articles not being available for some time past, the question relating to the continuance of this series of index numbers has recently been reviewed and it has been decided that the compilation should be continued on the present basis as a purely temporary measure. But under existing conditions, the index cannot be treated as necessarily having an All-India significance.

PRICES^(a) AND TRADE MOVEMENTS.

[NOTE.—The trade figures are compiled from corrected shipping bills received during the week of report.]

BONE MEAL—

Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 5th November—

(1) 2nd steamed	Rs. 200
(2) 2nd unsteamed	Rs. 190
(3) 1st	Rs. 190

CEMENT—

Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 9th November—

Indian, f.o.r. Calcutta (Full wagon load of 16½ to 23 tons)	Rs. 63.12 per ton.
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†London, 11th & 25th September—

Portland (6 ton loads and upwards), per ton	57s. 0d.†
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COAL—

Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 9th November—

(1) Selected Jheria "A"	Rs. 13-5
(2) Selected Jheria "B"	Rs. 12-5
(3) Jheria (Grade I)	Rs. 11-7
(4) Deshergarh	Rs. 13-5
(5) Ponati	Rs. 13-5
(6) Ranegunj Kajora class (Grade I)	Rs. 11-7

§Bombay, 26th October & 2nd November—

(1) Deshergarh (Selected Grade "A") f.o.r.	Rs. 13-5
(2) Jheria (Selected Grade "A") f.o.r.	Rs. 13-5
(3) Jheria (Grade I) f.o.r.	Rs. 11-7
(4) Central Provinces (1st class) Hirdagarh f.o.r.	Rs. 14-1

||Bombay—

COTTON (RAW)—contd.**(b) Exports—contd.**

(ii) From 1st September, 1944, to 14th July, 1945, and corresponding period of 1943-44:—

	(In thousands of bales *.)	
	1944-45.	1943-44.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta	6	7
„ Bombay	47	49
„ Karachi	247	238
„ Madras	2	..
„ Tuticorin	..	..

(iii) During the three months ending August, 1945 (from all British Indian ports):—

	(In thousands of bales *.)			
	June, 1945.	July, 1945.	August, 1945.	Sept., 1944 to August, 1945.
United Kingdom	1	34	8	188
U. S. A.	11	25	41	142
Australia	4	..	..	18
Other Countries	11	10	11	58
TOTAL, 1945	27	69	60	406
„ 1944	34	52	33	364
„ 1943	33	6	..	155

(c) Market Quotations—**†Bombay—**

26th October—

Indian Cotton Contract per candy of 784 lbs. . Rs. 394 (Jan. '46).

2nd November—

Indian cotton Contract, per candy of 784 lbs. . Rs. 393 (Jan. '46).

Production.—The total production of cotton for 1944-45 is estimated at 3,543,000 bales (400 lbs. each), as compared with 3,259,000 bales, the final estimate of 1943-44.**COTTON PIECEGOODS—****(a) Despatches by rail—**

(i) During week ending 6th October, 1945:—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	..	295	295
Bombay	..	1,505	1,505
Karachi	..	235	235
Madras	..	241	241

(ii) From 1st January to 14th July, 1945:—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	..	3,749	3,749
Bombay	80	46,081	46,161
Karachi	..	2,077	2,077
Madras	1	6,687	6,688

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

COTTON PIECEGOODS—contd.**(b) Imports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 6th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of yards.)					
	GREY.		WHITE.		OTHER KINDS.	
	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.
Into British India—						
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	6	..
Bombay	..	..	2	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	1	9	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—

*Bombay, 2nd November—

Grey unbleached—

	Rs. A. P.
(1) Longcloth (Standard Quality) 37"×37½ yds. of 9 lbs. . per lb.	..
(2) Domestic 35"×40 yds. of 12 lbs. . "	..
(3) Chaddars 50"×6 yds. of 2½ lbs. . "	..
(4) Dhories (up to ½" nakhi border) 32"×9 yds. of 1½ lbs. . "	1 6, 5
(5) Dhories (Calcutta, ½" P.B.) 44"×10 yds. of 1½ lbs. . "	..

†Manchester, 21st September—

Price Index of cloth 228
(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)**COTTON TWIST AND YARN—****(a) Despatches by rail—**

(i) During week ending 6th October, 1945:—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Calcutta	..	237	237
Bombay	..	2,515	2,515
Karachi	..	29	29
Madras	..	580	580

(ii) From 1st January to 14th July, 1945:—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Calcutta	1,560	25,836	27,396
Bombay	977	160,460	161,437
Karachi	..	5,556	5,556
Madras	200	49,640	49,840

(b) Imports by sea—

(i) During week ending 6th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Into—		
Calcutta	..	2
Bombay	..	..
Madras	..	..

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.

† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

COTTON TWIST AND YARN—contd.**(c) Market Quotations—**

*Bombay, 2nd November—

	Rs. A. P.
(1) Yarn, No. 10½, per lb.	0 12 0
(2) Yarn, No. 20s, "	1 0 0

†Manchester, 21st September—

Price index of American yarn 219

" " " Egyptian " 202

(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)

(d) Exports (Indian-made)—

(i) During week ending 6th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea from—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	565	138
Madras	..	..

HIDES AND SKINS (RAW)—**Market Quotations—****Cow Hides—**

†Calcutta, 9th November—

(1) Agras (North-Western)	Rs. . . to Rs. . .	} per 20 lbs.
(2) Darbhanga	Rs. . . " Rs. . .	
(3) Patnas	Rs. . . " Rs. . .	
(4) Salted cows, Daccas	Rs. 16-0 " Rs. 17-0	

Buffalo Hides—

†Calcutta, 9th November—

(1) Arsenic, Framed	Rs. . . to Rs. . .	} per 20 lbs.
(2) " Commons	Rs. 15-0 " Rs. 16-0	

Goat Skins—

†Calcutta, 9th November—

(1) Good Quality per 100 pieces	Rs. 170 to Rs. 190
(2) Ordinary Quality " 100 "	Rs. 125 " Rs. 140

HIDES AND SKINS (TANNED)—**Market Quotations—**

‡Madras, 8th November—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tanned—		
(1) Cow hides, per lb.	1 10 0	to 1 14 0
(2) Buff hides "	..	..
(3) Sheep skins "	3 2 0	" 4 0 0
(4) Goat skins "	2 12 0	" 3 4 0

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.

† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

‡ Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

§ Quotations supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras, and represent the lowest and highest values for average "all round parcels" of bark tanned hides and skins of each category sold in the open market inclusive of all grades and selections.

IRON AND STEEL—**Market Quotations—**

*Calcutta, 9th November—

Pig Iron—

Foundry No. 1 per ton F.O.R. Calcutta	Rs. 104
" No. 2 " " " "	Rs. 102
" No. 3 " " " "	Rs. 100
" No. 4 " " " "	Rs. 98

†London, 11th & 25th September—

Pig, Cleveland No. 3, per ton £7 3s. 0d.
Steel, rails, heavy " " £14 10s. 6d.**JUTE (RAW)—****(a) Arrivals—**

(i) During week ending 6th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	66	68
Arrivals into mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer	94	60
TOTAL	160	128

(ii) From 1st to 14th July, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945-46.	1944-45.
Into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	98	109
Into the mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer	144	110
TOTAL	242	219

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 6th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	74	68

(ii) From 1st to 14th July, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945-46.	1944-45.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	97	39

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† The Economist.

‡ Bale=400 lbs.

§ By Calcutta is meant the Calcutta Trade Block consisting of the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks.

|| Imports into mills by boat and cart are not recorded.

Nov. 15, 1945.]

331

JUTE (RAW)—contd.**(b) Exports—contd.**

(iii) During the three months ending August, 1945 (from all British Indian ports):—

(In thousands of bales.)*

	June, 1945.	July, 1945.	August, 1945.	July, 1944 to June, 1945.
United Kingdom	27	12	37	572
United States of America	17	11	21	165
Brazil	18	16	..	67
Australia	1	..	..	14
Other Countries	62	61	49	232
TOTAL, 1945	125	100	107	1,050
" 1944	54	83	43	953
" 1943	66	75	45	1,317

(c) Market Quotations—

† Calcutta, 9th November—

- (1) European Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0
- (2) Indian Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0

Calcutta, 13th November—

- (1) First, per bale (400 lbs.) (Rs. 76-0 †
Rs. 79-0 ‡
Rs. 71-0 †
Rs. 74-0 §)
- (2) Lightnings „ „

London, 1st November—

Dalsee C. & F., per ton £39 5s. 0d.

Production.—The total outturn of jute in season 1945 is now estimated at 7,168,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 6,203,000 bales in 1944 (including imports from Nepal).

JUTE BAGS—**(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 6th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	16,157	22,826
Hessian	6,815	6,494

(ii) From 1st January to 14th July, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	137,982	139,408
Hessian	39,550	68,418

(b) Market Quotations—

† Calcutta, 9th November—

- B. Twills 2½ lbs. 44×26½", 6×8", per 100 bags Rs. 62-12 (Ready).

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Exports.

§ Mills.

JUTE CLOTH—**(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 6th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	1,036	1,106
Hessian	58,653	69,951

(ii) From 1st January to 14th July, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	12,163	9,017
Hessian	723,447	829,334

(b) Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 9th November—

- (1) Hessian cloth, 8 oz., 40" 9×10 per 100 yds. Rs. A. P.
21 2 0 (Ready).
- (2) Hessian cloth, 10½ oz., 40" 11×12 per 100 yds. 28 8 0 (Ready).

OILCAKES—**GROUNDNUT CAKE—****Market Quotations—**

Calcutta, 5th November—

Groundnut Cake, per md. Rs. 6-0

OILSEEDS—**CASTOR SEED—****Market Quotations—**

† Bombay—

- Small Hyderabad quality F. A., per cwt. 26th Oct. | 2nd Nov.
Rs. 15-6† | Rs. 15-7†

London, 1st November—

- Castorseed (Bombay), per ton £ s. d.
32 15 0

COCONUTS—**Market Quotations—**

§ Cochin, 3rd November—

Coconuts, per 1,000 Rs. 110

COPRA—**Market Quotations—**

§ Cochin, 3rd November—

Fair average quality, per candy of 654 lbs. Rs. 243-0

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Nominal.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

§ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.

OILSEEDS—contd.**COTTON SEED—****(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 6th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
From Bombay to Foreign Ports	..	..

(b) Market Quotations—

* Bombay, 15th October—

Cotton seed, per Indian Md. Rs. 5-10-7

GINGELLY (SESAMUM) SEED—**Market Quotations—**

† Bombay, 2nd November—

- (1) White, Bold, 85%, per cwt. Rs. 28-0
- (2) Mixed, 50%, per cwt. Rs. ..

GROUNDNUTS—**Market Quotations—**

† Madras, 8th November—

Rs. A. P.

Machine decorticated, per candy of 500 lbs. 71 9 0

† Bombay—

- Bombay, Bold, per cwt. 26th Oct. | 2nd Nov.
Rs. 16-1 (n) | Rs. 16-0 (n).

London, 1st November—

£ s. d.

Groundnuts (Indian) West Coast, per ton 34 5 0

LINSEED—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 6th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	2,377	493
Bombay, by rail and sea	2,779	1,397
Karachi, by rail and river	..	340
Vizagapatam, by rail	531	..

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 6th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	6,246	1,349
Bombay	..	..
Karachi	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..

* Price-Current Return furnished fortnightly by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

‡ Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.

(n) Nominal.

OILSEEDS—conold.**LINSEED—contd.****(c) Market Quotations—**

* Bombay—

- (1) Bold, per cwt. 26th Oct. | 2nd Nov.
Rs. 18-2 (n) | Rs. 18-3 (n).
- (2) Small seed, per cwt. „ 17-15(n) | „ 18-0 (n).

† Calcutta, 9th November—

Small grain, 5% refraction (with new single bags), per Ind. md. Rs. 13-0 (Ready).

London, 1st November—

£ s. d.

Linseed, Bombay, per ton 35 15 0

RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 6th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	684	2,055
Bombay, by rail and sea	4	14
Karachi, by rail and river	445	456

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 6th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Karachi	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—

† Karachi, 31st October—

Per candy of 8 mds., i.e. 656 lbs. approximately.

- (1) Toria, 9% admixture Rs. A.
117 0 (including bags)
- (2) Toria, 3% admixture
- * Bombay, 29th June—
- (1) Brown, Cawnpore, per cwt. Rs. 18-0 (n).
- (2) Yellow, „ „ „ 23-0 (n).

London, 1st November—

£ s. d.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton 38 10 0

* Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

(n) Nominal.

OILS (VEGETABLE)—

CASTOR OIL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 9th November—

	Per maund f.o.b.	Rs. A. P.
(1) No. 1 Fine Pale	45	0 0
(2) Liverpool, good seconds	44	8 0
(3) " " thirds	43	8 0

† Madras, 8th November—

Castor Oil, per candy of 500 lbs. Rs. 173

COCONUT OIL—

Market Quotations—

‡ Cochin, 3rd November—

Coconut oil—Fair average quality, per candy (854 lbs.).

Rs. 357-8 Ready.
Rs. 348-0 One month.

GROUNDNUT OIL—

Market Quotations—

§ Madras, 5th November—

Groundnut oil, per candy of 500 lbs. Rs. 170 Ready.

OILS (MINERAL)—

KEROSENE OIL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 9th November—

	Rs. A. P.
Kerosene (Superior), per tin of 4 gallons	4 11 9
Kerosene (Inferior) " " "	4 14 9
	4 5 0
	4 8 0

PETROL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 9th November—

Petrol, per Imperial gallon Rs. A. P.

2 0 0 ** ex-pump.

RICE (not in husk)—

(a) (i) During week ending 6th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into—			
Calcutta by rail, river and sea	302	9,635	

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.
† Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.
‡ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.
§ Supplied by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.
|| Ex-godown.
¶ When delivered at dealers' premises.
** Inclusive of Provincial Sales Tax.

RICE (not in husk)—contd.

During week ending 6th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to foreign countries from—			
Calcutta	..	..	..
Chittagong	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..
(ii) From 1st January to 14th July, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—			
	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.

Arrivals into—

Calcutta by rail, river and sea 218,369 181,787

From 1st January to 14th July, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to foreign countries—			
From Calcutta	15,147	28	

(b) Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 9th November—

(1) Seeta, No. 1 per B. maund ..†

(2) Ballam, No. 1 per B. maund ..†

(3) Kalma, No. 1 (mill cleaned) per B. maund ..†

SHELLAC—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 9th November—

T. N. per B. maund Rs. 71

London, 1st November—

T. N. Orange, per cwt. £ s. d.

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—

(a) Despatches—

During week ending 6th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	Refined and unrefined.	(In cwt.)
	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta by rail, river and sea	3,171	224
" Bombay by rail	812	1,201
" Karachi " "	..	408

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Being a rationed article, no quotations are available. With effect from the 3rd September 1945, Rice is being supplied by the Government at the following rates :—

	Price ex-Govt. godowns, per maund (including bags) payable by retailers to Govt.
'A' grade Rice	Ra. 23-12-0
'B' grade Rice	Ra. 13-12-0
'C' grade Rice	Ra. 8-12-0

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—contd.

(b) Imports by sea—

During week ending 6th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	Java.	Refined. (In cwt.)	Mauri- tius.	Other Europe.	Countries.	TOTAL.
Imports into—						
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, 1945	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1944	..	..	..	..	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 27th October and 3rd November—

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Indian Factory Made—		
First Crystal, per md., ex-factory	16 1 6 to 16 12 6	16 4 6 to 16 12 6
Balrampur, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 8 0	16 8 0
Basti, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 6 0	16 6 0
Marhowrah, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 12 6	..
Pilibhit, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 5 0	16 5 0
Rosa, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 7 6	16 7 6

(d) Stocks*—

(In bags, 10 bags=1 ton.)

† Calcutta	(11th Aug. '45)	27,113	(12th Aug. '44)	30,853
Bombay	(1st " ")	89,300	(18th July ")	63,000
Karachi	(9th " ")	13,834	(22nd June ")	40,180
Madras	(11th " ")	34,875	(14th Aug. ")	9,056

SUGAR, RAW (GUR)—

* Prices (per maund) during week ending 3rd November—

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Refining—		
(1) Siswa Bazar	..	..
(2) Nellikuppam	..	..
Eating—		
(3) Madras	11 11	8 13
(4) Ahmednagar	12 13	15 8
(5) Lyallpur	16 8	12 0
(6) Muzaffarnagar	..	5 14
(7) Meerut	..	8 0
(8) Bhagalpur (second quality)	9 0	..
(9) Dacca (best quality)	20 0	28 0

* Supplied by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Calcutta.
† Kidderpore Docks only.

TEA—

(a) Arrivals—

During week ending 6th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta by rail, river and sea	11,183	12,507	

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 6th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—			
From Calcutta	51,742	37,473	
" Chittagong	..	..	..

(ii) During the three months ending August, 1945 (from all British Indian ports)* :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)			
	June, 1945.	July, 1945.	Aug., 1945.	July, 1944 to June 1945.
United Kingdom .	11,696	18,564	23,245	244,806
Iraq . . .	..	..	..	3,525
Iran . . .	1	..	242	10,017
Canada . . .	1,061	2,132	2,893	36,261
United States of America . . .	1,718	3,108	3,481	45,841
Australia . . .	1,208	..	1,566	14,114
Other Countries .	257	454	1,137	20,657
TOTAL, 1945 .	15,941	24,258	32,564	375,221
" 1944 .	12,957	33,412	35,438	382,864
" 1943 .	33,311	16,393	43,153	380,220

(c) Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 6th and 7th November—

† Sale Average— Rs. A. P.

For tea sold for consumption in India, per lb. 0 12 8

WHEAT—

(a) Imports and Exports—

(i) During week ending 6th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)			
	1945.		1944.	
	Indian†.	Foreign.	Indian†.	Foreign.
Imports into—				
Calcutta . . .	6,172	1,286	904	..
Bombay . . .	..	..	978	..
Karachi . . .	..	..	2,515	..

* Relating to tea, black.

† See also page 325.

‡ In the case of Calcutta and Karachi, the figures represent the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay, by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

WHEAT—contd.

(a) Imports and Exports—contd.

During week ending 6th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Karachi	..	..

During week ending 6th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	
	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—		
From Karachi	14,891	247

(ii) From 1st April to 14th July, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)			
	1945.		1944.	
	Indian*	Foreign.	Indian*	Foreign.
Imports into—				
Calcutta	3,159	77,835	29,828	18,214
Bombay	1,190	..	34,918	..
Karachi	76,501	..	122,943	..

From 1st April to 14th July, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Karachi	..	..

From 1st April to 14th July, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	
	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—		
From Karachi	9,407	31,415

(b) Market Quotations—

† **Bombay, 15th October—**

Wheat, per Ind. Md. Rs. 11-8

Karachi, 9th November—

Punjab White, 5 per cent barley, 3 per cent dirt, 30 per cent red (per candy of 8 mds., i.e., 656 lbs. approximately) ‡

* In the case of Calcutta and Karachi the figures represent the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

† Prices Current Return furnished fortnightly by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

‡ Being a rationed article, no wholesale quotations at Karachi are available, the retail price being As. 4 per seer or Rs. 10 per maund.

WHEAT—concl.

(b) Market Quotations—contd.

Lyallpur, 9th November—

White wheat (1½ per cent dirt, 2 per cent barley), per md., f.o.r. Lyallpur Rs. 9-7-6

Production.—The total production of wheat for 1944-45 is estimated at 10,458,000 tons, as against 9,741,000 tons in 1943-44.

WOOL (RAW)—

Market Quotations—

* **Karachi, 31st October—**

Kandhar (cleaned) Indian quality Rs. 82
Per md. (82 lbs.)

FREIGHTS.

† **Calcutta, 9th November—**

					Jute (50 c. ft.) Plus 15% Surcharge.	Linseed (20 cwt.)
					s. d.	s. d.
London \$	.	.	.	.	80 0(n)	91 3(n)
Liverpool \$	.	.	.	.	80 0(n)	91 3(n)
Dundee \$	.	.	.	.	80 0(n)	91 3(n)
Glasgow \$	.	.	.	.	80 0(n)	91 3(n)

† **Bombay, 26th October and 2nd November—**

	s.		d.	
Cotton (40 c. ft.)—				
United Kingdom ports	102	0		
Antwerp	..	..		
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..	..		
Trieste, Venice	..	..		
Seed (16 cwt. and over)—				
Linseed, Rape, etc.—				
United Kingdom ports	92	0		
Antwerp	..	..		
Marseilles	..	..		
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..	..		
Trieste, Venice	..	..		
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)—				
Cotton, etc.—				
United Kingdom ports	89	0		
Marseilles	..	..		
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..	..		
Groundnuts—				
United Kingdom ports	98	0		

* Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

\$ Less 10% rebate not exceeding 5s. per ton.

(n) Nominal.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS	336	GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUE'S AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—contd.	
NOTES—		Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944 : Maximum Retail Sale Prices of Certain 'S. N. I.' Link Belting and 'Dayton' Fan Belts	347
Indian Customs and Central Excise Revenue	338	Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944 : Maximum Retail Sale Prices of Certain Automobile Timing Chains Manufactured in the U. S. A.	347
Second All-India Cotton Forecast, 1945-46	353	Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944 : Maximum Retail Sale Prices of Certain Motor Vehicle Electric Horns Manufactured in the U. S. A.	347
Second All-India Groundnut Forecast, 1945-46	353	Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944 : Maximum Retail Sale Prices of Certain Motor Vehicle Accessories Manufactured in the U. K.	347
TRADE ENQUIRIES	338	Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944 : Maximum Retail Sale Prices of "Wagner" Lockheed Hydraulic Brake Parts and Brake Fluid : Amendment	347
WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON	339	Plant Quarantine Regulations in Foreign Countries : Notice No. 4 of 1945	347
MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL	339	Cawnpore-Khairada Restoration Railway Survey Sanctioned	347
REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, SYDNEY, FOR 1943-44, BY R. R. SAKSENA, ESQ., M.A., B.Sc., LL.B.	340	Kashipur-Kalagarh, Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi, and Dauram-Madhepura-Murliganj Railway Surveys Sanctioned	348
BOOKS OF REFERENCE—		Railway Earnings	348
Statistical Publications	342	Wagon Loadings	348
GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUE'S AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—		Tonnage Lifted on Class I Railways	349
Status of Japan and Thailand under Enemy Trading and Enemy Property Regulations	342	BLEACHING POWDER AND CHLORINE CONTROL ORDER, 1945	349
Indo-Burma Trade : Due Share for India to be Secured	342	TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS—	
Private Trade with Denmark	342	British India :—	
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 : Maximum Price of Certain Specified Woollen Cloth	342	Prohibition on the Import of Apples, Pears and Quinces from Afghanistan into British India <i>via</i> British Baluchistan, except after Fumigation at Chaman : Amendment	351
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 : Maximum Price for any Book, Magazine, Pamphlet, Periodical or other Publication not being a Newspaper	342	Prohibition on the Export of Apples, Pears and Quinces from British Baluchistan to any other Province in British India, except after Fumigation at Quetta : Amendment	351
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Amendment	343	Miscellaneous	351
Cloth Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Maximum Wholesale Price of Cloth in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara	343	WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS	352
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Maximum Wholesale Price of Cloth in the Province of Sind	343	INTERMEDIATE CROP REPORTS—	
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Maximum Wholesale Price of Cloth in the North-West Frontier Province	344	Rice, Paddy, Cotton, Sugarcane and Gingelly	352-53
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Marking and Stamping of Certain Cloth and Yarn with Prices, etc.: Amendments	344	CROP FORECASTS—	
Textile Industry (Miscellaneous Articles) Control Order, 1945 : Permission for Purchase and Sale of Cotton Healds and Reeds	345	All-India—	
Paper (Packing of Cotton Textiles) Control Order, 1945 : Delegation of Powers	345	Wheat	354
Goods (Control over Movement) Order, 1945 : Amendment	345	Indian—Provincial—	
Defence of India Rules : Cancellation of Notification, dated 15th July 1944, regarding Exercise of Certain Powers in respect of Bag Tanned and Pit Tanned Buffalo Leather	345	Ginger : Bombay Province	356
Tyre Rationing Order, 1945 : Maximum Prices of Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes	345	Foreign—	
Maximum Prices for Cycle Tyres and Tubes	346	Wheat and Linseed : Canada	356
Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 : Delegation of Powers	346	SUMMARY OF CROP FORECASTS	357
Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944 : Amendment	346	TENDER NOTICES	358
Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944 : Maximum Retail Sale Prices of Certain Automobile Lamps made in the U. K.	346	COTTON PRESS RETURNS	362, 364
Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944 : Maximum Retail Sale Prices of Certain Brake Linings and Clutch Facings Manufactured in the U. K. and U. S. A.	346	STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BRITISH INDIA FOR THE QUARTER ENDING THE 31ST MARCH 1945	366
Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944 : Maximum Retail Sale Prices of Spare Parts Manufactured by Grapho Products Inc., U. S. A., etc.	346	CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS FOR CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH OCTOBER 1945	368
Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944 : Maximum Retail Sale Prices of Spare Parts Manufactured by Wesco Electrical and Manufacturing Co., U. S. A., etc.	346		

(Continued on page 338.)

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1-2, Victoria Road, Mazagon, Bombay, 10.

Telegraphic Address :

"TEAKTIMBER"

Bombay.

MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS.

BANK RATE—

Wednesday evening Reserve Bank of India
3 per cent.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS—

The following Press *communiqué*, dated the 21st November 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta :—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday, the 21st November 1945. The total amount offered was Rs. 4,84,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-15-0 per cent were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-14-0 per cent were allotted approximately 80 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 2 crores, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-5-0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 4 crores of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 27th November 1945, at Calcutta up to 11 a.m. (Bengal Time) and up to the close of business on Monday, the 26th November 1945, at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 30th November 1945. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 16th November 1945, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,41,25,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

SECURITY PRICES—

Calcutta, 21st November—

Government Paper (3½ per cent) Rs. 103-12-0

London, 19th November—

British Conversion (3½ per cent) £ 106
British War Loan (3½ per cent) 102½

EXCHANGE—

20th November—

	Selling.	Buying.
Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5½d.	1s. 6½d.
On New York D/D \$100=	Rs. 332½	Rs. 329½
London/New York	\$4-02½	

BULLION MARKET—

Gold—

Bombay, 20th November—

Gold (-999 fineness), per tola, spot Rs. 80-14; forward Rs. 80-14.

London, 15th November—

Gold, per fine oz. £8-12-3

BULLION MARKET—contd.

Silver—

Bombay—

20th November—

Silver (-999 fineness), per 100 tolas, spot Rs. 132-2; forward Rs. 132-2.

19th November—

Silver, Country, ready, per 100 tolas Rs. 130 4

London, 15th November—

Silver, spot, per fine oz. 44d

New York, 15th November—

Bar Silver, ready, per oz. 70½ cents.

STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS AS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 9TH NOVEMBER 1945—

The following Press *communiqué*, dated the 19th November 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta :—

	Rs.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	635,03,91,000
2. Time Liabilities in India	266,75,56,000
3. Cash in India—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	32,12,64,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,43,84,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	73,66,000
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	97,96,45,000
5. Advances in India	252,67,69,000
6. Bills Discounted in India	15,64,16,000

Comparative Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

	9-11-45.	2-11-45.	10-11-44.	1-9-39.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	665,06,91	662,77,40	613,55,41	134,36,49
2. Time Liabilities in India	266,75,53	265,16,88	198,26,72	102,24,34
3. Total Cash in India	35,30,14	33,31,33	27,02,80	6,69,92
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	97,96,45	104,71,69	103,79,76	25,17,19
5. Advances in India	252,67,69	252,38,93	201,00,27	101,52,16
6. Bills discounted in India	15,64,16	14,16,83	10,77,39	3,57,29

Nov. 22, 1945.]

MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS—contd.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 9th November 1945.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital Paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	8,40,36,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	26,32,000
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin	1,83,000
(a) Government :—		Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(1) Central Government of India	427,23,54,000	(a) Internal	...
(2) Government of Burma	1,32,44,000	(b) External	...
(3) Other Government Accounts	11,28,59,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	75,000
(b) Banks	95,91,14,000	Balances held abroad*	536,55,75,000
(c) Others	11,47,04,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	5,00,000
Bills Payable	3,20,33,000	Other Loans and Advances	...
Other Liabilities	11,50,53,000	Investments	20,11,62,000
		Other Assets*	6,51,98,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	571,93,61,000	TOTAL ASSETS	571,93,61,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 9th November 1945.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	8,40,36,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion—		
Notes in circulation	1,179,98,29,000		(a) Held in India	44,41,45,000	
			(b) Held outside India	...	
			Sterling Securities	1,069,32,89,000	
Total Notes issued		1,188,38,65,000	Total of A		1,113,74,34,000
			B.—Rupee Coin		16,80,07,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		57,84,24,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper		...
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,188,38,65,000	TOTAL ASSETS		1,188,38,65,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 93-719 per cent.



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CONTENTS.

(Continued from page 335.)

PRICES AND TRADE MOVEMENTS—

	Page.
Bone Meal	369
Cement	369
Coal	369
Coffee	369
Cotton—	
Raw	369
Piecegoods	370
Twist and Yarn	370
Hides and Skins—	
Raw	371
Tanned	371
Iron and Steel	371
Jute—	
Raw	371
Bags	372
Cloth	372
Oilcakes—	
Groundnut Cake	372
Oilseeds—	
Castor Seed	372
Coconuts	372
Copra	372
Cotton Seed	373
Gingelly (Sesamum) Seed	373
Groundnuts	373
Linseed	373
Rape and Mustard Seed	373
Oils (Vegetable)—	
Castor Oil	374
Coconut Oil	374
Groundnut Oil	374
Oils (Mineral)—	
Kerosene Oil	374
Petrol	374
Rice	374
Shellac	374
Sugar—	
Manufactured	374
Raw (Gur)	375
Tea	375
Wheat	375
Wool (Raw)	376
FREIGHTS	376
Business Notice	iv

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

The following trade enquiries have been received by the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, who will welcome replies to be addressed to him direct by any individual or firm interested.

Firms replying to these enquiries should furnish their bank references with their replies.

Replies to enquiries for more than one commodity should specify in which of them the respondent is interested.

INDIAN—

Infusorial Earth.

(II-81) A firm in Lahore (Punjab) enquires for suppliers of Infusorial Earth in India.

FOREIGN—

Paraffin Wax.

(II-82) A firm in Alexandria (Egypt) desires to be put in touch with exporters of Paraffin Wax in India.

INDIAN CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE REVENUE.

—The total gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue, excluding Salt Revenue, collected in British India during the month of October, 1945, amounted to Rs. 11,14 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 11,06 lakhs in September, 1945, and Rs. 8,65 lakhs in October, 1944. The total gross Central Excise duties on motor spirit, kerosene, sugar, matches, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,60 lakhs in October, 1945, as compared with Rs. 3,50 lakhs in September, 1945, and Rs. 3,37 lakhs in October, 1944. The grand total of gross Customs and Central Excise Revenue realised in the seven months ended October, 1945, was Rs. 1,00,73 lakhs as compared with Rs. 66,53 lakhs during the same period of the preceding year. Of this amount, import duties accounted for Rs. 73,99 lakhs, export duties for Rs. 1,98 lakhs, land customs and miscellaneous for Rs. 53 lakhs and central excise duties for Rs. 24,23 lakhs. Comparing the figures for April to October, 1945, with those for the corresponding period of the preceding year, there were increases under import duties on motor spirit, tobacco, liquors, machinery, kerosene oil, metals other than iron and steel, silver and block tin, railway plant and rolling stock, electric lighting bulbs, batching, fuel and lubricating oils, iron and steel, dyes derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives, artificial silk fabrics, motor vehicles, paper and stationery, artificial silk yarn and thread, fabrics of artificial silk mixed with other materials, cotton hosiery, silk fabrics, wireless reception instruments and apparatus, wheat and wheat flour, toys, games and sports goods and spices, under export duties on raw jute, rice and agricultural produce other than jute, rice and coffee and under excise duties on tobacco, matches, sugar, betelnuts, tyres, tea, vegetable product and coffee. On the other hand, import duties on raw cotton, silver bullion, coin, sheets, plates, etc., betelnuts and cotton yarn and thread, export duty on manufactured jute, land customs receipts and excise duties on motor spirit, kerosene and steel ingots showed decreases.

WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON.

CROPS. Madras, week ending 3rd November.—Rainfall heavy in Tinnevely; moderate in Madras, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Malabar; fair in East Godavari, Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly; and light or nil elsewhere. Sowing or transplantation of paddy in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, Chittoor, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevely, Malabar, South Kanara and Nilgiris and of dry crops in West Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool and Cuddapah proceeding. Standing crops generally fair except in parts of Circars and Deccan. Harvesting of paddy in East Godavari, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tanjore, Malabar, South Kanara and Nilgiris and of sugarcane in Chittoor and Trichinopoly in progress. Outturn reported generally fair to normal but poor in parts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tanjore. Bihar, week ending 12th November.—No rainfall returns received from sub-divisions, Dinapur, Supaul, Dumka, Ranchi Sadar and Purulia. No rain elsewhere. Condition and prospects of standing crops, on the whole, fair. Preparation of lands for rabi crops and their sowing continued. Orissa, week ending 12th November.—Rainfall light in Puri and Koraput and no rain elsewhere. Harvesting of paddy in Puri and Koraput districts and of mal paddy in Sambalpur district in progress. Standing crops, including paddy, sugarcane, cotton and wheat, generally thriving. Punjab, week ending 12th November.—Weather remained dry. Condition and expected yield of standing crops, viz., sugarcane, cotton, etc., generally average to good but crops damaged in parts of some districts by excessive rains or floods. Cotton crop, especially American variety, continues affected by tela throughout Lyallpur district. Central Provinces and Berar, week ending 9th November.—Weather continued clear and cool. Standing kharif crops, on the whole, in good condition. Harvesting of paddy in progress in districts of Chhattisgarh division and in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Chhindwara, Nagpur and Chanda districts and nearly complete elsewhere. Harvesting of minor kharif crops continued in a few districts. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in some districts. Picking of cotton going on in all cotton-growing districts. Sowing of rabi crops in full swing everywhere. Germination of rabi crops reported satisfactory so far. Assam, dated 19th November.—Weather seasonal and its effects on crops fair. Prospects and outturn of crops fair.

Intermediate Crop Reports. Autumn rice: Bengal.—Since submission of preliminary forecast, weather and its effects on crop have been generally favourable. Provincial outturn expected to be 80 per cent of normal this year as compared with 88 per cent of normal shown in corresponding return of last year. Winter rice: Bengal.—Since submission of first forecast, weather and its effects on growth of crops have been, on the whole, favourable. Provincial outturn expected to be 80 per cent of normal this year as against 87 per cent shown in corresponding return of last year. Rice: Bombay.—Since submission of last forecast, early variety of paddy suffered due to excessive rains in Gujarat in September last. Elsewhere crop progressed satisfactorily but crop growth checked in parts of Karnatak at grain-formation stage due to inadequate rain. Early varieties being harvested. Mid-late and late varieties in grain-formation stage. No pest or disease except slight attack of wingless grasshoppers in parts of Karnatak. Expected yield of crop between 50 and 80 per cent of normal. Cotton: Bombay.—Cotton crop revived after excessive rains in Gujarat. Crop in Deccan satisfactory. Season late in Karnatak. Expected yield of crop between 60 and 80 per cent of normal. Sugarcane: Bombay.—Sugarcane crop in Gujarat revived after continuous rains in September, but due to lodging quality and quantity likely to be affected. In Deccan crop progressing satisfactorily and attained maturity in several parts where crushing started. Rainfed crop in Karnatak suffered due to insufficient rainfall. Irrigated sugarcane progressing satisfactorily. No pest or disease, except

wingless grasshoppers, in Deccan. Crop in general expected to give yield between 50 and 80 and per cent of normal. Paddy: Madras.—Harvest of first crop of paddy either concluded or concluding in parts of South Arcot, Central districts and South and West coasts. Yield per acre reported generally below normal except on West Coast due to insufficient rains or inadequate water supply. Main crop of paddy and early paddy ripe for harvest affected by recent cyclone in parts of Circars and considerable reduction in yield expected. Condition of crop reported generally satisfactory in other districts of Province.

Cotton. Bombay, 15th November.—Forward prices forged ahead despite considerable opposition but suffered setback of about Rs. 5 from high level touched during early stages and closed with strong tone. Indian Cotton Contract January started at Rs. 407; after touching Rs. 405-8, improved to Rs. 408-4, it then dropped to Rs. 403, later shot up to Rs. 409-12 and closed at Rs. 409-8.

Jute. Calcutta, 13th November.—Idle. Hessians continued quiet but fully steady. Heavies opened steadier but closed slightly easier. November "B. Twills" quoted at Rs. 62-4.

Hides and Skins, Tanned. Madras, 14th November:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cow hides, per lb.	1 10 0 to	1 15 6
Sheep skins, per lb.	3 0 0 to	4 0 0
Goat skins, per lb.	2 13 0 to	3 5 0

Shellac. Calcutta, 16th November.—T. N. Rs. 71 per B Maund. **Wheat.** Lyallpur, 9th November.—White, Rs. 9-7-6 per maund f.o.r.

Reserve Bank Rate unchanged at 3 per cent.

MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL.

Indian Market Report.

Calcutta, 19th November—

Quotations for Linseed Oil—

Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Raw)	Rs. 34-0-0
per md. loose.	
Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Boiled)	Rs. 37-0-0
per md. loose.	

Summary of Market Conditions.—The linseed market has remained very firm during the week with restricted trading. Arrivals from up-country have fallen off lately and deliveries even against earlier contracts have been negligible. Sellers have shown great reserve and have been unwilling to enter into contracts for forward delivery while up-country merchants have been reluctant to make despatches. Enquiries for ready goods and for forward delivery have been keen from both exporters and local millers, but actual transactions have been limited.

Bombay, 15th November—

Quotation for Linseed Oil—

Linseed Oil	Rs. 11-9-0
per quarter.	

Estimated Stocks of Linseed—

Hyderabad*, at the end of the first fortnight of August	9,690 tons.
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* Supplied by the Director of Statistics, H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions, Hyderabad (Deccan).

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REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, SYDNEY, FOR 1943-44, BY R. R. SAKSENA, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., LL.B.

Australia's Trade with India.

The value of imports from India continued to show substantial improvement during the period under review. Total imports during the nine months ended March, 1944, improved in value by approximately 47 per cent, as compared with the value of imports during July 1942-March 1943. The largest increase in value was again recorded in the category "Apparel, textiles and yarns", which registered an increase of almost £Stg. 5 million. Noteworthy increases were registered under imports of apparel and attire, certain types of trimmings and ornaments, cotton textiles, jute goods, hair and fibre, tanning substances, crude rubber, certain types of aircraft vehicles, tents and sails and certain types of arms and ammunition. Single items which recorded noteworthy decreases in imports were raw cotton, cotton yarn, cotton waste, grey unbleached cotton textiles, kapok, shellac, edible nuts, spices, blankets and blanketing, and tobacco.

Exports of Commonwealth goods to India also registered a noteworthy increase. Largest increases were recorded under the exports of the following class of goods, viz., foodstuffs of animal and vegetable origin, animal substances (mainly unmanufactured and not foodstuffs), and certain types of apparel and textiles.

The balance of trade continued to be in favour of India. The figures for 1943-44 recorded a substantial improvement on the 1942-43 figures.

Trade with New Zealand.

The main feature of the Dominion's trade with India was the record total of exports of New Zealand produce. The aggregate value of exports during 1943 registered an increase of almost 200 per cent above the total for 1942, and approximately 150 per cent greater than 1941. Imports of Indian goods into the Dominion also registered a noteworthy increase, the value for 1943 being about 60 per cent greater than the 1942 figure, and over 100 per cent greater than the 1940 figure. The balance of trade continues to be in favour of India.

Among the more interesting features of imports from India were substantial increases in the value of imports of nuts, spices, coir, jute and hemp yarn, carpets and matting, bags and sacks, raw cotton and brushmakers' materials. Import values showed increases also in the case of cotton piecegoods, isinglass, shellac, engineers' waste, vegetable oil and cotton yarn. Decreased values were particularly noteworthy in respect of coffee, tea, hemp and jute fibres, tanning materials and cotton tickings.

As regards the Dominion's exports to India, the largest increase was recorded in the value of goods under item "Arms, Ammunition and General Ordnance Stores". Other single items which are prominent in the Dominion's exports are biscuits, dried milk and oats. There were also noteworthy exports of the following goods, viz., wall-board, wireless apparatus, electrical apparatus, wire, tinned meats and concrete mixers.

Commodities.

INCREASED IMPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES MAINTAINED.

The outstanding feature of the trade in piece-goods during the year under review, was a heavy increase in the imports of cotton textiles from the United States of America, mostly under Lend-Lease arrangements. Imports from the United Kingdom showed

contraction in some and expansion in other types of piece-goods, but the swing either way was not great. Imports from India of calico for bag-making, grey unbleached and white bleached piece-goods, showed a sharp decline; canvas and printed piece-goods imports remained fairly steady. Imports of dyed or coloured piece-goods and shirtings have shown very considerable improvement. On the whole, however, the earlier promise of an expanding market for Indian cotton piece-goods in the Commonwealth was not maintained. The Indian Government Trade Commissioner attributes two principal reasons for this set-back. Firstly, the quantitative restrictions imposed in India on exports to Australia, and secondly, the hectic boom in the prices of Indian cotton textiles in 1943. The latter proved a very disturbing factor, not only to the consumers in Australia, but also to the Commonwealth Government on account of its effect on the Australian cost of living and indirectly on the standard wage. The Commonwealth Government, being the largest employers of labour in the country, saw in the mounting prices of Indian cotton piece-goods a threat to Australia's economic stability, and in order to meet it, adopted several measures calculated to restrict consumption, increase supplies and stabilise prices. A drastic curtailment was sanctioned in the clothes rationing allowance for domestic consumption.

During the latter part of the year under review, prices of Indian textiles declined as a result of the action taken in India and by agreement between the authorities in India and Australia, a system was devised for controlling prices and qualities of goods exported from India, and for ensuring equitable distribution of the export and import quotas among shippers in India and the importers in Australia.

Imports of cotton piece-goods from India into New Zealand do not show any marked variation in the year under review, but imports from both the United Kingdom and the United States of America show very large increases.

JUTE AND JUTE MANUFACTURES.

During the period under review, an increase was recorded in the imports of hessians, while imports of corn and other types of sacks declined. New Zealand took double the quantity of jute twist and yarn from India in 1943, as compared with the preceding year, but there were no imports of raw jute, presumably on account of accumulation of stock.

FALL IN OFFTAKE OF INDIAN RAW COTTON.

The imports of Indian raw cotton as also total imports of this commodity into the Commonwealth showed a marked decline. The offtake of American cotton, however, recorded a very considerable increase. Imports of raw cotton continue to be under Administrative Control. Under a scheme which came into operation on the 15th June 1943, the prices of all raw cotton and cotton yarn were stabilised with the object of achieving uniformity in the retail prices of articles manufactured from raw cotton. The offtake of Indian raw cotton in New Zealand increased in value in 1943 by over 100 per cent as compared with the offtake in 1942.

COTTON WASTE.

India continued to be the sole supplier to the Commonwealth of cotton spinners' waste. There was, however, a marked fall in the imports from India of engine cleaning waste. The importation of cotton waste into the Commonwealth during the period under review was subject to Administrative Control. The existence of accumulated stocks of cotton waste in Australia was responsible

for the policy of restricted imports adopted during the year under review. The offtake of Indian cotton waste by New Zealand during 1943, recorded a slight increase. The imports during the first three months of 1944, however, appear to be on the low side.

GREATER POSSIBILITIES FOR INDIAN KAPOK.

During 1942-43 imports were almost entirely from India. Imports fell considerably during 1943-44, and the bulk of the supplies was contributed by Ceylon. Prior to the fall of the Netherlands East Indies, Australia obtained the bulk of her requirements from Java. Indian Kapok has never been favourably regarded by the trade in Australia. As compared with Java Kapok, it is of shorter staple and more fluffy. It has not the substance of the Java type. The outstanding factor responsible for the fall in imports was the very objectionable odour given out by the Indian Kapok. It is suggested that it should be picked with more caution and treated in a way which would remove the odour. At present on account of its odour, it is very rarely used in mattresses and is utilised only in cushions and for purposes of other fillings.

COFFEE AND TEA.

Imports of Indian coffee into the Commonwealth continue to be negligible in quantity. The bulk of the demand was met by British East Africa, Belgian Congo, Arabia, Union of South Africa, Madagascar and New Hebrides. New Zealand also obtains very little Indian coffee.

The requirements of tea for Australia continue to be met almost entirely by Ceylon and India. Imports of Indian tea continue to be on the high side. New Zealand's offtake of Indian tea has recorded a fall.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR INDIAN CARPETS.

Imports into Australia of carpets and other floor coverings continue to be on the prohibited list. As Indian carpets have always been well received in this market, there is a bright future for this trade if Indian exporters take measures to study and fulfil the special requirements of the Australian market. Larger quantities of Indian carpets and mattings have been imported during 1943-44 into New Zealand.

SEEDS.

India continues to be the sole supplier of Linseed and the principal supplier of other seeds to the Commonwealth.

TANNING SUBSTANCES.

Imports into the Commonwealth of tanners' bates (pancreatic, bacterial or natural) were principally from the United Kingdom. Wattle bark and extract of wattle bark were principally supplied by the Union of South Africa. Other tanning extracts were supplied by India. India was also the principal supplier of valonia, myrobalans, cutch, etc. The bulk of the Dominion's requirements of tanning materials was met by South Africa and the United States of America.

LARGER IMPORTS OF INDIAN NUTS INTO NEW ZEALAND.

Imports of edible nuts (excluding coconuts) into the Commonwealth were almost entirely from India. Ceylon supplied the bulk of coconuts. The imports of peanuts from India have registered

a steady decrease. Imports of nuts into New Zealand from India, however, have registered a remarkable increase in 1943.

SPICES.

India continues to be the sole supplier of curry powder to Australia. There has, however, been a considerable fall during 1943-44 in the offtake of curry powder, as the importation into the Commonwealth of this commodity is on the restricted list. As regards unground spices, viz., cardamon, chillies, cinnamon, cloves, etc., the principal suppliers have been British West Indies, Portuguese East Africa and India. The bulk of imports from India under "Other Spices" is pepper. The offtake by New Zealand of Indian curry powder and spices has also recorded an appreciable increase.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR INDIAN GOAT SKINS.

The bulk of the Australian imports came from India. The average annual consumption of goat skins in the Commonwealth is approximately 11,000 cwts. There has been some dissatisfaction in regard to the quality of goat skins supplied by India. Provided, however, necessary steps are taken to improve the quality and grade of Indian goat skins, Australia will provide a stable and perhaps an expanding market for this commodity.

Trade Enquiries.

During the year under review, many enquiries were received from firms in India interested in finding markets for their products in Australia and New Zealand. A large number of enquiries were also received from Australian and New Zealand business houses seeking supplies of various commodities from India. A third type of enquiry was from several Indian firms who were anxious to contact Australian manufacturers and exporters. These enquirers were either referred to the Department of Commerce and Agriculture, Melbourne, or advised to contact the Australian Government Trade Commissioner in India.

Among the commodities for which firms in India sought a market in Australasia, were:—

Beeswax, carpets, chemicals, cotton (raw), cotton textiles, cotton waste, cotton yarn, crude drugs and herbs, cutlery, durries, electrical goods, furs, gingelly, ginger, goat hair, goat skins, gums, gunnies, henna powder, hessians, hides and skins, hosiery, isinglass, Indian produce, jute manufactures, kapok, mosquito netting, myrobalans, musical instruments, oils and oilseeds, pashmina materials, papier maché articles, preserved fruits, precious and semi-precious stones, raw hides, razors and scissors, sanitary towels, shellac, sheep skins, silk, soapnut shells, spices, sports goods, surgical catgut, surgical and veterinary instruments, tobacco, tools, tweeds, wood carvings and yarns.

Firms in Australia and New Zealand made enquiries relating to supplies from India of the following commodities:—

Ajwan oil, artificial silk goods, barytes, batteries, bed ticking, brassware, bristles, brushware, buttons, canes, carnauba wax, carpets and rugs, chemicals, coir goods, coloured clays, combs, cotton textiles, cotton waste and rags, crochet goods and d'oyleys, crockery, crude drugs, dry colours, electrical goods, enamel-ware, floor coverings, furnishing fabrics, gingelly seeds, goat hair, gum karaya, haberdashery goods, hardware, hides and skins, iron oxides, isinglass, jewellery and imitation jewellery, jute products, kaolin, lace goods, liquorice, musical instruments and parts thereof, napkins, non-metallic minerals, nuts, oils and oilseeds, paints and varnishes, postage stamps, precious stones, raw cotton, shellac, smoking pipes, spices, surgical instruments, talcum powder, tea, tools, towels and wiping rags.

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BOOKS OF REFERENCE.**STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS—**

The following publications have been issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India:—

(1) *Monthly Statement of Wholesale Prices of Certain Selected Articles at Various Centres in India for December 1943.* (Price Rs. 3-14-0 or 6s. 3d.) This publication shows wholesale prices of certain selected commodities at eight important centres in India at the end of December 1943, with comparative prices for the preceding twelve months.

(2) *Monthly Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for August 1945.* (Price As. 6 or 7d.) These accounts contain summary tables showing the value of the principal articles of imports, re-exports and exports of merchandise and the total value of the import and export trade with each of the principal countries during August 1945 and the five months ended August 1945, with comparative figures of the preceding two years.

Copies of the above publications are obtainable from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, from the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, and also from the agents for the sale of India Government publications a list of whom can be obtained on application to the manager.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUEES AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.**STATUS OF JAPAN AND THAILAND UNDER ENEMY TRADING AND ENEMY PROPERTY REGULATIONS—**

The following Press communiqué, dated the 13th November 1945, has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

The Central Government has issued a notification* under the Defence of India Rules declaring Japan and Thailand as enemy territories for purposes of Enemy Trading and Enemy Property Regulations. It is accordingly an offence under the said rules to carry on any commercial, financial or other intercourse or dealings with persons and concerns in those countries.

INDO-BURMA TRADE: DUE SHARE FOR INDIA TO BE SECURED—

The following Press communiqué has been issued by the Government of India:—

With the liberation of Burma, Enemy Trading Regulations no longer apply to that territory. Business and financial correspondence is now permissible subject to the Postal Regulations issued from time to time.

As regards trade in and with Burma, the Government of Burma have issued the Timber Project Order, 1945, with a view to controlling the extraction, conversion and marketing of forest produce in Burma and the Civil Supplies Order, 1945, for the management and control of the distribution of essential supplies to the civil population of Burma. Control of rice, edible oils (groundnut and sesamum), pulses, cotton, salt and sugar and regulation of imports and exports are also planned.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 15th November 1945, page 295.

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These measures are intended to reconstitute the industries in Burma so as to ensure smooth return to normal conditions.

The Government of India are in touch with the Government of Burma with a view to securing for Indians their due share in the business both during the transitional period and when normal trade relations become possible.

PRIVATE TRADE WITH DENMARK—

The following Press communiqué, dated the 3rd November 1945, has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

Denmark is no longer enemy territory under the Defence of India Rules.

Persons and concerns in India may now carry on private trade with persons and concerns in Denmark, subject to existing export, import and financial regulations in force.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: MAXIMUM PRICE OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED WOOLLEN CLOTH—

The following Notification [No. 1/2 (122)/45-CG (CS), dated the 10th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1943), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the maximum price which a dealer may charge in respect of woollen cloth, of the following descriptions, namely, British Government's stock RDW mixture coloured worsted serge 56-58" width, 13-14 ounces in weight per yard, shall be at the rate of:—

- (1) Rs. 15/11/- per yard when sold to a dealer ordinarily selling such cloth wholesale;
- (2) Rs. 16/7/- per yard when sold to any other dealer;
- (3) Rs. 18/8/- per yard when sold to any other person at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, or Madras, and Rs. 19 in other places.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: MAXIMUM PRICE FOR ANY BOOK, MAGAZINE, PAMPHLET, PERIODICAL OR OTHER PUBLICATION NOT BEING A NEWSPAPER—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(96)/45-CG(CS), dated the 10th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies,

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No. 1/2(147)/44-CG(CS), dated the 16th December 1944*, the Central Government is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st December 1945, the maximum price which any dealer may charge for any book, magazine, pamphlet, periodical or other publication not being a newspaper, shall be as follows:—

A. In the case of any Indian publication, the publisher's price. Provided that where the seller's place of business is more than 50 miles from any place where the publisher has a place of business or sales agent or local representative, the dealer may, in addition to the publisher's price thereof, charge a sum, equivalent to 6½ per cent of the publisher's price, and in that case this additional charge shall be shown separately in the cash memorandum.

Provided further that the above proviso shall not apply to the publications of Messrs. Williams Collins Sons and Company, Ltd., Bombay.

B. In the case of any United Kingdom publication, the publisher's price converted into Indian currency—

(i) at the rate of 12 annas to the shilling if it is a book of fiction published in the Colonial Edition,

(ii) at the rate of 15 annas to the shilling if it is any other type of book, and

(iii) at the rate of rupee one and annas two to the shilling if it is any publication other than a book.

C. In the case of any American publication, the publisher's price converted into Indian currency—

(i) at the rate of Rs. 4-12-0 to the dollar if it is a book, and

(ii) at the rate of Rs. 5-8-0 to the dollar if it is any publication other than a book.

2. Where a dealer carries on business at a hill station specified in Schedule II to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, Notification No. F-22(101)-AP/44, dated the 10th June 1944†, the dealer may charge in the case of any United Kingdom or American publication an additional sum not exceeding 5 per cent of the publisher's price converted into Indian currency at the rates given above.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. TB(3)4/45, dated the 10th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945‡, namely:—

For Clause 22 of the said Order, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"22. Any cloth or yarn in respect of which any of the provisions of this Order has been contravened shall be liable to be for-

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 28th December 1944, page 384.
 † See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 22nd June 1944, pages 335-36.
 ‡ See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 2nd August 1945, pages 78-81.

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feited to His Majesty, and such forfeiture may be adjudged by a Collector under sub-rule (3D), or by a court under sub-rule (4), of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules."

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: MAXIMUM WHOLESALE PRICE OF CLOTH IN THE PROVINCE OF AJMER-MERWARA—

The following Notification (No. CYC-118, dated the 20th October 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (b) of clause 10 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, read with the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C. (29)/45, dated the 17th September 1945*, I hereby direct that the maximum wholesale price of cloth in relation to a sale described in clause (3) of the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C. 17/45, dated the 1st February 1945†, made by a dealer carrying on business within the Province of Ajmer-Merwara shall be the ex-factory price of the cloth, increased:

(1) where the sale is made by a primary wholesaler, by 6½ per cent of that price in the case of cloth manufactured within the Province of Ajmer-Merwara, and by 8½ per cent of that price in the case of any other cloth;

(2) where the sale is made by any other wholesaler, by 10 per cent of that price in the case of cloth manufactured in the province of Ajmer-Merwara, or by 11½ per cent in the case of any other cloth.

Explanation:—For the purposes of this notification "ex-factory price" has the same meaning as is attributed to it in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T. C. (17)/45, dated the 1st February 1945; "primary wholesaler" means a dealer who purchases cloth from a dealer who purchased it directly from a manufacturer; "wholesaler" means a dealer other than a primary wholesaler who ordinarily sells cloth to other dealers.

ABDUL MAJID KHAN,

Yarn Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: MAXIMUM WHOLESALE PRICE OF CLOTH IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND—

The following Notification (No. D.C.S. Sd./45, dated the 10th November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (b) of clause 10 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, read with the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T. C. 29/45, dated the

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 11th October 1945, page 65.
 † See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 5th February 1945, page 137.

B. 2979 WS. 19-1-46.

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B. 2858 W. 25-7-48.

17th September 1945*, I hereby direct that the maximum wholesale price of cloth in relation to a sale described in clause (3) of the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T. C.(17)/45, dated the 1st February 1945†, made by a dealer carrying on business in the Province of Sind shall be the ex-factory price of that cloth increased by—

(i) 8 per cent of that price when the sale is made by a primary wholesaler;

(ii) 11 per cent of that price when the sale is made by any other wholesaler.

Explanation:—For the purposes of this notification "ex-factory price" has the same meaning as is attributed to it in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T. C. (17)/45, dated the 1st February 1945; "primary wholesaler" means a dealer who is appointed as such by the Director of Civil Supplies; "wholesale dealer" means a dealer who ordinarily sells cloth to other dealers.

B. R. PATEL,

Director of Civil Supplies, Sind.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: MAXIMUM WHOLESALE PRICE OF CLOTH IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—

The following Notification (No. P. T. C. Pr./45, dated the 10th November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (b) of clause 10 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, read with the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C. (29)/45, dated the 17th September 1945*, I hereby direct that the maximum wholesale price of cloth in relation to a sale described in clause (3) of the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C. (17)/45, dated the 1st February 1945†, and made by a dealer carrying on business in the North-West Frontier Province shall be the ex-factory price of such cloth increased by 10 per cent thereof; provided that where the buyer is a dealer ordinarily selling in retail and the cloth is delivered to him at his place of business, being a place within any of the areas specified in column 1 of the table below, the seller may make any additional charge of a sum equal to the percentage of the ex-factory price specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 of that table.

Explanation:—For the purposes of this notification "ex-factory price" has the same meaning as is attributed to it in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T. C. (17)/45, dated the 1st Feb-

ruary 1945; and "wholesale dealer" means a dealer who sell cloth to other dealers.

TABLE.

1	2
I. North Waziristan Agency :	
(1) Miranshah Sub-division	3 5/16
(2) Razmak Sub-division	3 49/64
(3) Dattakhel Sub-division	3 49/64
(4) Spinwam Sub-division	3 1/2
II. South Waziristan Agency	5 1/2
III. Kurram District :	
(1) Panchinar Sub-division	4 3/16
IV. Malakand District :	
(1) Malakand Sub-division	4 1/16
(2) Dir Sub-division	5 9/16
(3) Swat Sub-division	6 9/16
(4) Chitral Sub-division	13 1/2
V. Hazara District :	
(1) Haripur Tehsil	3 5/16
(2) Mansehra Tehsil	3 17/32
(3) Remainder of Hazara District	3 15/32
VI. D. I. Khan District :	
(1) Tank Tehsil	4 3/16
(2) Remainder of D. I. Khan District	4 1/16
VII. Peshawar District	3 1/2
VIII. Mardan District	3 1/2
IX. Bannu District	3 1/2
X. Kohat District	3 1/2

T. A. F. NOBLE,
Provincial Textile Commr.,
N.-W. F. Province.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: MARKING AND STAMPING OF CERTAIN CLOTH AND YARN WITH PRICES, ETC.: AMENDMENTS—

Further amendments to Notification No. 34-Tex. A (15)/43, dated the 31st December 1943, of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies (an extract from which appeared in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 10th February 1944, pages 135-36), have been published in Part I (Section 1) of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 10th November 1945, under Notification No. T.C. (2)/99/45, dated the 29th October 1945, of that Department.

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TEXTILE INDUSTRY (MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES) CONTROL ORDER, 1945: PERMISSION FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF COTTON HEALDS AND REEDS—

The following Notification (No. 163-TA/45, dated the 26th October 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In pursuance of clauses 4 and 5 of the Textile Industry (Miscellaneous Articles) Control Order, 1945*, I hereby permit—

(1) any dealer in any article specified in the Schedule appended hereto to purchase from any producer of, or dealer in any such article for the purpose of resale, and to sell such article to any other dealer in such article or to any industrial user under para. (2) of this Permit or to any person holding a special licence under clause 5 of the said Order;

(2) any industrial user to purchase such article for the purpose of his business.

Explanation:—For the purpose of this General Permit "an industrial user" means a person owning or managing a cotton, woollen or silk textile mill or a handloom weaving establishment or any person engaged in any cottage industry involving spinning and weaving or any person engaged in any process ancillary to the manufacture of cloth or yarn such as dyeing, bleaching and calendering.

SCHEDULE.

1. Cotton Healds.
2. Reeds.

S. D. CHARD,

Addl. Textile Commr.

PAPER (PACKING OF COTTON TEXTILES) CONTROL ORDER, 1945: DELEGATION OF POWERS—

The following Notification (No. 2-TC/45, dated the 30th October 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In pursuance of clause 8 of the Paper (Packing of Cotton Textiles) Control Order, 1945, and in supersession of the notification of the Textile Commissioner No. PXC19-18(14), dated the 31st July 1943†, I hereby authorise the following officers to exercise all the functions of the Textile Commissioner under the said Order, namely:—

1. Mr. T. P. Barat, Controller of Raw Materials and Stores, Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.
2. Mr. D. E. Cooper, Additional Controller of Raw Materials and Stores, Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

DHARMA VIRA, Textile Commr.

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 16th August 1945, pages 258-59.
† See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 5th August 1943, page 157.

GOODS (CONTROL OVER MOVEMENT) ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 198(135) AP(A)/45, dated the 10th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Goods (Control over Movement) Order, 1945*.

After clause (f) of sub-clause (2) of clause 2 of the said Order, the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"(h) any consignment of scheduled goods which is consigned to the British Overseas Airways Corporation, Jiwani;

(i) any consignment of scheduled goods consigned by or on behalf of the Central Government."

DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES: CANCELLATION OF NOTIFICATION, DATED 15TH JULY 1944, REGARDING EXERCISE OF CERTAIN POWERS IN RESPECT OF BAG TANNED AND PIT TANNED BUFFALO LEATHER—

The following Notification (No. SS/280, dated the 5th November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the Notification No. SS/280, dated 15th July 1944†, delegating powers to the Deputy Controller General, Civil Supplies, Northern Region, Lahore, under sub-rules (1) and (5) of rule 75A of the Defence of India Rules, shall be cancelled.

TYRE RATIONING ORDER, 1945: MAXIMUM PRICES OF PNEUMATIC TYRES OR TUBES—

The following Notification [No. SS/63(14), dated the 5th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following amendment in the schedule appended to this Department Notification No. SS/63 (14), dated 25th September 1945,† namely:—

For "Firestone H. S. H." in Column 2 under the heading Motor Cycle Tyres read "Firestone H. S. H. D."

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 6th September 1945, pages 379-80.
† See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 3rd August 1944, page 139.
‡ See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 4th October 1945, pages 25-27.

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MAXIMUM PRICES FOR CYCLE TYRES AND TUBES—

The following Notification (No. 88/135, dated the 5th November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply :-

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following amendment in the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 88/135, dated 25th September 1945*, namely :-

For size '20x2½' shown in Column 2 against Dunlop Carrier and Dunlop Clipper Carrier read '20x2x1½'.

INDIAN COCONUT COMMITTEE ACT, 1944: DELEGATION OF POWERS—

The following Notification (No. F. 17-4/45-R., dated the 6th November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture :-

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 13 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (X of 1944)*, the Central Government is pleased to authorise the Central Excise Officers, not below the rank of a range officer, to exercise the powers under section 13 of the said act in the Provinces of Bombay and Madras.

MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS CONTROL ORDER, 1944 AMENDMENT—

The following Notification (No. 20-LPC(11)/45, dated the 6th November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the War Transport Department :-

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944 :-

In the Third Schedule annexed to the said Order—

Against the United Provinces in column 1,—after the entry "31. Pearey Lal & Sons Ltd., New Delhi," the following entry shall be inserted in columns 2, 3 and 4, namely :-

"32. Commercial Motors, New Delhi."

MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS CONTROL ORDER, 1944 MAXIMUM RETAIL SALE PRICES OF CERTAIN AUTOMOBILE LAMPS MADE IN THE U. K.—

In pursuance of sub-clause (1) (b) of clause 4 of the Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944, and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Central Government has been pleased to specify for the purposes of the said clause the maximum retail sale

prices of certain automobile lamps made in the United Kingdom, as detailed in the schedule published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 7th November 1945, under Notification No. 52-LPC(68)/45, dated the 26th October 1945, of the Government of India in the War Transport Department.

MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS CONTROL ORDER, 1944: MAXIMUM RETAIL SALE PRICES OF CERTAIN BRAKE LININGS AND CLUTCH FACINGS MANUFACTURED IN THE U. K. AND U. S. A.—

In pursuance of sub-clause (1)(b) of clause 4 of the Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944, and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Central Government has been pleased to specify for the purposes of the said clause the maximum retail sale prices of Brake linings and clutch facings manufactured by (1) 'Hall & Nielson, Bury, U. K.', (2) 'Brake Linings Co., Ltd., U. K.', (3) 'Fiberax Ltd., U. K.' and (4) 'Russell Manufacturing Co., U. S. A.', as detailed in the schedule published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 7th November 1945, under Notification No. 52-LPC(61)/45, dated the 26th October 1945, of the Government of India in the War Transport Department.

MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS CONTROL ORDER, 1944: MAXIMUM RETAIL SALE PRICES OF SPARE PARTS MANUFACTURED BY GRAPHO PRODUCTS INC., U. S. A., ETC.—

In pursuance of sub-clause (1)(b) of clause 4 of the Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944, and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Central Government has been pleased to specify for the purposes of the said clause the maximum retail sale prices of spare parts manufactured by (1) "Grapho Products Inc., U. S. A.", (2) "Automotive Gear Works Inc., U. S. A.", (3) "United Engine & Machine Co., U. S. A.", and (4) "Perfection Gear Co., U. S. A." as detailed in the schedule published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 7th November 1945, under Notification No. 52-LPC(52)/45, dated the 26th October 1945, of the Government of India in the War Transport Department.

MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS CONTROL ORDER, 1944: MAXIMUM RETAIL SALE PRICES OF SPARE PARTS MANUFACTURED BY WESCO ELECTRICAL AND MANUFACTURING CO., U. S. A., ETC.—

In pursuance of sub-clause (1)(b) of clause 4 of the Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944, and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Central Government has been pleased to specify for the purposes of the said clause the maximum retail sale prices of spare parts manufactured by (1) 'Wesco Electrical and Manufacturing Co., U. S. A.', (2) 'Burton Rogers Co., U. S. A.', and (3) 'London Platinum Screw Co., London, U. K.', as detailed in the schedule published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 7th November 1945, under Notification No. 52-LPC(36)/45, dated the 26th October 1945, of the Government of India in the War Transport Department.

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B. 2776 W. 11-4-45.

MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS CONTROL ORDER, 1944: MAXIMUM RETAIL SALE PRICES OF CERTAIN 'S. N. I.' LINK BELTING AND 'DAYTON' FAN BELTS—

In pursuance of sub-clause (1)(b) of clause 4 of the Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944, and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Central Government has been pleased to specify for the purposes of the said clause the maximum retail sale prices of certain 'S. N. I.' link belting and 'Dayton' fan belts, as detailed in the schedule published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 7th November 1945, under Notification No. 52-LPC(53)/45, dated the 26th October 1945, of the Government of India in the War Transport Department.

MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS CONTROL ORDER, 1944: MAXIMUM RETAIL SALE PRICES OF CERTAIN AUTOMOBILE TIMING CHAINS MANUFACTURED IN THE U. S. A.—

In pursuance of sub-clause (1)(b) of clause 4 of the Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944, and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Central Government has been pleased to specify for the purposes of the said clause the maximum retail sale prices of automobile timing chains manufactured by (1) Link Belt Company, U. S. A., and (2) Whitney Chain & Manufacturing Co., U. S. A., as detailed in the schedule published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 7th November 1945, under Notification No. 52-LPC(32)/45, dated the 26th October 1945, of the Government of India in the War Transport Department.

MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS CONTROL ORDER, 1944: MAXIMUM RETAIL SALE PRICES OF CERTAIN MOTOR VEHICLE ELECTRIC HORNS MANUFACTURED IN THE U. S. A.—

In pursuance of sub-clause (1)(b) of clause 4 of the Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944, and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Central Government has been pleased to specify for the purposes of the said clause the maximum retail sale prices of motor vehicle electric horns manufactured by (1) 'Spark Withington Co., U. S. A.', and (2) 'E. A. Laboratories, U. S. A.', as detailed in the schedule published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 7th November 1945, under Notification No. 52-LPC(39)/45, dated the 26th October 1945, of the Government of India in the War Transport Department.

MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS CONTROL ORDER, 1944: MAXIMUM RETAIL SALE PRICES OF CERTAIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCESSORIES MANUFACTURED IN THE U. K.—

In pursuance of sub-clause (1)(b) of clause 4 of the Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944, and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Central Government has been pleased to specify for the purposes of the said clause the maximum retail sale prices of motor vehicle accessories manufactured by (1) 'Messrs.

William Turner & Bros. Ltd., Sheffield, U. K.', and (2) 'Desmo Products, U. K.', as detailed in the schedule published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 7th November 1945, under Notification No. 52-LPC(56)/45, dated the 26th October 1945, of the Government of India in the War Transport Department.

MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS CONTROL ORDER, 1944: MAXIMUM RETAIL SALE PRICES OF "WAGNER" LOCKHEED HYDRAULIC BRAKE PARTS AND BRAKE FLUID: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 52-LPC(6)/45-Wagner, dated the 26th October 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the War Transport Department :-

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (b) of sub-clause (1) of clause 4 of the Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the War Transport Department No. 52-LPC(6)/45-Wagner, dated the 1st June 1945*, namely :-

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, against Serial No. 198, in column 3, for the word "(quart)" the following words shall be substituted, namely :-

"(one quarter of an American gallon)".

PLANT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES: NOTICE NO. 4 OF 1945—

The following Quarantine Regulations have been received in the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Those interested are advised to apply to the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi :-

Service and Regulatory Announcements, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture—

1. October—December, 1942.
2. October—December, 1944.
3. January—March, 1945.

CAWNPORE-KHAIRADA RESTORATION RAILWAY SURVEY SANCTIONED—

The Railway Board have sanctioned an Engineering Survey being carried out by the agency of the G. I. P. Railway administration for the restoration of the Broad Gauge Railway line from Cawnpore to Khairada, a distance of about 81 miles. The survey will be known as the Cawnpore-Khairada Restoration Railway Survey.

* See the notice in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 14th June 1945, page 301.



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B. 2886 W. 31-8-46.

KASHIPUR-KALAGARH, MUZAFFARPUR-SITAMARHI, AND DAURAM-MADHEPURA-MURLIGANJ RAILWAY SURVEYS SANCTIONED—

It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned Engineering and Traffic Surveys of the following projects being carried out by the agency of the O. and T. Railway Administration on the metre gauge:—

1. Kashipur-Kalagarh, a distance of 31.40 miles. The survey will be known as the Kashipur-Kalagarh Railway Survey.
2. Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi, a distance of 36 miles. The survey will be known as the Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi Railway Survey.
3. Dauram-Madhepura-Murliganj, a distance of 13 miles. The survey will be known as Dauram-Madhepura-Murliganj Railway Survey.

RAILWAY EARNINGS—

Approximate Earnings of Period.—The total approximate gross earnings of the Budget lines for the period (10 days) ending 20th October 1945 (20th period) amounted to Rs. 5.50 lakhs. This is:—

(a) Rs. 20 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year, and

(b) Rs. 80 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1943-44.

Cumulative Earnings from the Beginning of the Financial Year.—The total approximate gross earnings from 1st April to 20th October 1945 amount to Rs. 123.62 crores. This is:—

(a) Rs. 9.23 crores more than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year, and

(b) Rs. 27.08 crores more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1943-44.

The following are the up-to-date approximate gross earnings of Budget lines from 1st April 1945 as compared with the actuals for the corresponding period of the two previous years:—

Railways.	Up to 20th October 1943.	Up to 20th October 1944.	Up to 20th October 1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year as compared with previous year.
	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)
B. A.	8.87	14.49	16.74	+2.25
B. N.	9.18	9.88	11.02	+1.14
B., B. & C. I.	10.41	11.09	11.31	+2.22
E. I.	17.88	22.15	24.40	+2.25
G. I. P.	16.19	18.38	17.81	—57
M. & S. M.	7.45	8.55	10.37	+1.82
N. W.	17.16	19.17	19.04	+77
Oudh Tirhut	3.43	3.68	4.34	+66
S. I.	5.51	6.49	7.13	+64
Other Railways	46	51	56	+5
TOTAL	96.54	1,14.39	1,23.62	+9.23

WAGON LOADINGS—

Comparisons of Figures of Wagon Loadings on Class I Railways.

(a) Number of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded during the period (10 days) ending 20th October:—

	1944.	1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945 over 1944.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	117,586	119,524	+1.65
Metre gauge	67,651	65,014	—3.91

(b) Total number of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded from 1st April to 20th October:—

	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	2,428,703	2,579,989	+6.23
Metre gauge	1,349,251	1,541,198	+14.2

(c) Details of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded on broad and metre gauges and the total loading on both gauges from 1st April to 20th October:—

Items.	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
			Per cent.
I.—Broad Gauge.			
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	507,818	541,366	+6.61
(ii) Grains and pulses	181,533	186,090	+2.51
(iii) Oil seeds	49,711	48,143	—3.15
(iv) Cotton	33,585	34,098	+1.53
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	220,527	245,439	+11.30
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	1,252,887	1,344,251	+7.29
(vii) Home line stores and materials	176,642	180,602	+2.24
(viii) Coal for home line on B. N., E. I., and G. I. P. Railways.	96,208	95,872	—0.35
II.—Metre Gauge.			
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	68,268	90,986	+33.3
(ii) Grains and pulses	149,085	149,146	+0.04
(iii) Oil seeds	43,571	50,100	+15.0
(iv) Cotton	23,740	28,718	+20.9
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	162,300	176,520	+8.76
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	803,214	929,371	+15.4
(vii) Home line stores and materials	97,067	116,357	+19.9

* Included in item (VII).

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WAGON LOADINGS—contd.

Items.	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
III.—Total (Broad and Metre Gauges).			
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	576,086	632,352	+9.77
(ii) Grains and pulses	330,618	335,236	+1.40
(iii) Oil seeds	93,282	98,243	+5.32
(iv) Cotton	57,331	62,816	+9.57
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	388,827	421,959	+8.52
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	2,058,101	2,273,622	+10.5
(vii) Home line stores and materials	273,709	298,959	+9.49

TONNAGE LIFTED ON CLASS I RAILWAYS—

Comparisons of Figures of 'Tonnage Lifted' on Class I Railways.

(a) Number of Tons lifted during the period (10 days) ending 20th October:—

	1944.	1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945 over 1944.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	1,829,960	1,805,931	—1.31
Metre gauge	490,298	475,566	—3.00

(b) Number of Tons lifted from 1st April to 20th October:—

	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	37,931,084	39,190,855	+3.32
Metre gauge	10,313,506	11,582,274	+12.3

BLEACHING POWDER AND CHLORINE CONTROL ORDER, 1945.

The following Notification (No. SS/138, dated the 31st October 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order:—

1. *Short title and extent.*—(i) This Order may be called the Bleaching Powder and Chlorine Control Order, 1945.

Government of India Report:—

No. N&M G7 372 of 18-8-44:—
"We received and tested the sample of Phenyle you sent us and found it to our satisfaction."
(Sd.) Major A. JEZZARD, O.B.E.,
Asstt. Director, Assam Relief Measures.

Distributors:—
Chhaganlal & Co., Carnac Bunder, Bombay, 9, Tandon Bros., 21/2, Baranoshi Ghose Street, Calcutta.
(Registered Government Contractors.)
B. 2977 WS. 15-2-46.

A. CONNOISSEUR PHENYLE

That makes 6 gallons of the best Typhus and Anophele killing phenyle. Approved by the Govt. of India and certified by the National Chemical Test House, Calcutta.

MONSIEUR L. F. PHILIPPE (Regd.)
99, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, Cal.
No inspection to laboratory is given.

(ii) It extends to the whole of British India.

(iii) It shall come into force at once.

(iv) The Bleaching Powder and Chlorine Control Order, 1943*, is hereby repealed: Provided that anything done under any of the Provisions of that Order shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provisions of this Order.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) "Bleaching powder" includes any compound of chloride of lime of calcium hypochlorite containing more than ten per cent of available chlorine;

(b) "Chlorine" means chlorine either in gaseous or liquid form;

(c) "licensing authority" means the Director, Chemicals or the Textile Commissioner, Bombay appointed by the Central Government;

(d) "manufacturer" means a person who produces bleaching powder and/or chlorine for sale;

(e) "importer" means any person who imports bleaching powder and/or chlorine;

(f) "form" means a Form appended to this Order.

3. *Prohibition of sale and purchase except through permits.*—No manufacturer, importer or dealer shall sell or otherwise transfer bleaching powder or chlorine except on the authority of and in accordance with a permit issued under this Order.

4. *Applications.*—Persons wishing to purchase or otherwise acquire bleaching powder or chlorine shall apply—

(i) in duplicate in Form I to the Chemicals Directorate, Directorate General of Supply, New Delhi, where the bleaching powder or chlorine is required for purposes other than cotton textiles.

(ii) in duplicate in Form II to the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, where the bleaching powder or chlorine is required for cotton textiles purposes.

5. (i) If the licensing authority accepts the application, it shall issue a permit in accordance with Part B of Forms I or II as the case may be. One copy will be retained by the licensing authority and the other forwarded to the applicant, who shall hand it over to the seller when he obtains the supply from him.

(ii) No permits for civil purposes shall be issued unless all the requirements of defence orders and public health purposes have been met.

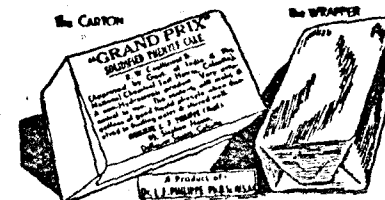
6. *Power to fix prices.*—The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix from time to time the price or prices at which manufacturers or importers shall supply bleaching powder or chlorine to consumers and the licensing authority may, in issuing a permit specify the price so fixed and the manufacturer shall charge only at such rates during the period specified in the permit.

7. *Returns.*—All manufacturers, importers or dealers shall submit to the licensing authority before the seventh day of each month a true return in Form III showing the stocks produced, imported, consumed or disposed of during the last preceding month.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 18th February 1943, pages 227-32.

FOR INDUSTRIAL
Paints & Brushes
REFER TO

Alex. Miller & Co.
137, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA
PHONE: 1502 & 3725



8. The licensing authority, or such other officer as may be appointed in this behalf by the Central Government, may, if he has reason to believe that any person has contravened, is contravening, or is likely to contravene any of the provisions of this order,

(a) require such person to give such information in his possession with respect to any business carried on by that or any other person as he may demand,

(b) inspect or cause to be inspected any books or documents belonging to or under the control of any person,

(c) enter and search or authorise any police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector to enter and search any premises.

9. If any person with intent to evade the provisions of this order refuses to give any information lawfully demanded from him under clause 8, or conceals, destroys, mutilates or defaces any book or other document, he shall be deemed to have contravened the provisions of this order.

10. *Forfeiture of Stores.*—If any person contravenes the provisions of clauses 3 and 4 of this order, any court trying such contravention may, in addition to any punishment to which it may sentence him, direct that the articles in respect of which the order has been contravened, shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

THE BLEACHING POWDER AND CHLORINE CONTROL ORDER, 1945.

FORM I.

[See Clause 4(i).]

Application for permission to acquire bleaching powder/chlorine for essential purposes, other than Cotton Textiles.

(To be submitted in duplicate to the Director of Chemicals, D. G. Supply, New Delhi.)

(To be filled in by the applicant.)

PART A.

APPLICATION.

1. Name and address of applicant—
2. Quantity required—

Tons cwts.

Bleaching powder
Chlorine

3. Purpose for which required—

(Full details essential)

I hereby declare that the contents of this application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of applicant.....

Date.....

PART B.

Permit No. C. H.

The applicant mentioned above is hereby authorised to purchase bleaching powder/chlorine at the price indicated below from M/s.

	Quantity		Rates	Subject to usual terms of sale
	Tons	cwts.		
Bleaching powder				
Chlorine				

2. This permit will hold good up to the..... day of.....194 , or such further date as may be extended by me.

for Director of Chemicals.

Dated.....

THE BLEACHING POWDER AND CHLORINE CONTROL ORDER, 1945.

FORM II.

[See Clause 4(ii).]

Application for permission to acquire bleaching powder/chlorine for Cotton Textile purposes.

(To be submitted in duplicate to the Textile Commissioner, Ballard Estate, Bombay.)

(To be filled in by the applicant.)

PART A.

APPLICATION.

1. Name and address of applicant—
2. Quantity required—

Tons cwts.

Bleaching powder
Chlorine

3. Purpose for which required—

(Full details essential)

I hereby declare that the contents of this application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of applicant.....

Date.....

PART B.

Permit No.

The applicant mentioned above is hereby authorised to purchase bleaching powder/chlorine at the prices indicated below from M/s.

	Quantity		Rates	Subject to usual terms of sale
	Tons	cwts.		
Bleaching powder				
Chlorine				

2. This permit will hold good up to the..... day of.....194 , or such further date as may be extended by me.

Textile Commissioner,

Date.....

THE BLEACHING POWDER AND CHLORINE CONTROL ORDER, 1945.

FORM III.

(See Clause 7.)

Monthly return to be submitted by manufacturers and importers before the 7th of each month.

For the month of.....19 .

Name of the manufacturer/importer.....

Address.....

Stocks.	Quantity				Remarks
	Bleaching powder		Chlorine		
	Tons	cwts.	Tons	cwts.	
1. Stock held at the end of the preceding month as shown in the last return .					
2. *Stock produced .					
3. Stock imported .					
4. Total of items 1 to 3					
5. Stocks disposed of as per details given in the following Schedule					
6. Stock held at the end of the month (being item 4 minus item 5) . . .					

* Mention in the remarks column the form in which produced.

SCHEDULE.

Name	Date of delivery	Permit		To whom delivered*	Quantity	
		No.	Date		Tons	cwts.
Bleaching powder						
Chlorine						

* If the Chemical is used by yourself, please state the purpose for which it was so used.

I/We certify that the above is a true return for the month of 194 .

Signature of manufacturer/importer

Date.....

To

The Director, Chemicals,

D. G. S., New Delhi.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

PROHIBITION ON THE IMPORT OF APPLES, PEARS AND QUINCES FROM AFGHANISTAN INTO BRITISH INDIA *via* BRITISH BALUCHISTAN, EXCEPT AFTER FUMIGATION AT CHAMAN: AMENDMENT.

The following Notification (No. F. 15-1/45-A, dated the 12th November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, No. F.15-1/45-A, dated the 25th September 1945 (see the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 18th October 1945, page 118), relating to the import of apples, pears and quinces from Afghanistan, namely:—

In the said notification, after the word "prohibit" the following shall be inserted namely:—

"with effect from the 1st January 1946".

PROHIBITION ON THE EXPORT OF APPLES, PEARS AND QUINCES FROM BRITISH BALUCHISTAN TO ANY OTHER PROVINCE IN BRITISH INDIA, EXCEPT AFTER FUMIGATION AT QUETTA: AMENDMENT.

The following Notification (No. F. 15-1/45-A, dated the 12th November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4-A of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, No. F. 15-1/45-A, dated the 25th September 1945 (see the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 18th October 1945, page 118), relating to the export of apples, pears and quinces from British Baluchistan, namely:—

In the said notification after the word "prohibit" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"with effect from the 1st January 1946".

MISCELLANEOUS.

Details of changes in Customs Regulations, etc., are published regularly in the *Board of Trade Journal*. The particulars are too lengthy for publication here, but the headings of the items and the dates on which they appeared in the *Journal* are given for purposes of reference:—

6th October 1945.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—Customs Tariff Modification.

CANADA.—Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order, 1942.

CEYLON.—Import Restrictions.

JAMAICA.—Increased Customs Duties.

TURKEY.—Exports from Turkey.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Tariff Classifications. Import Control. Marking of Articles from Syria or Lebanon.

13th October 1945.

AUSTRALIA.—Tariff Board Reference.

CUBA.—Suspension of Customs Duties and Consular Fees on certain Machinery, Equipment and Tools.

EGYPT.—Export Duties.

NEW ZEALAND.—Import Licensing—Ninth Period.



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TECHNO CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED,
CALICUT.

U 2893 W. 15-2-46.

PHONE
HOWRAH 532 & 565



BUY Perfect and Dependable
Machine Tools, Weighbridges & Weighers
MAKERS:—
THE INDIA MACHINERY CO., LTD.
DASSNAGAR, HOWRAH

GRAM
ATLAWABRIZ
HOWRAH

B. 2893 W. 14-9-46.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

14th November.

The weather was seasonable. The prospects of the standing crops have been reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory. Cultivation of *rabi* crops was in progress.

ASSAM.

19th November.

The weather is seasonable and its effects on the crops are fair. The prospects and the outturn of crops are fair.

BIHAR.

12th November.

During the week under report no rainfall returns were received from the sub-divisions of Dinapur, Supaul, Dumka, Ranchi Sadar and Purulia. As regards the rest of the Province, there was no rain anywhere. The condition and the prospects of the standing crops were, on the whole, fair. Preparation of lands for *rabi* crops and their sowing continued.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

9th November.

The weather continued to be clear and cool. The standing *kharif* crops are, on the whole, in good condition. Harvesting of paddy was in progress in the districts of the Chattisgarh division and in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Chhindwara, Nagpur and Chanda districts; and nearly complete elsewhere. Harvesting of *kodon-kutki*, groundnut and minor *kharif* crops continued in a few districts. Threshing of *kharif* crops was in progress in some districts. Picking of cotton was going on in all the cotton-growing districts. Sowing of *rabi* crops was in full swing everywhere. Germination of *rabi* crops is reported to be satisfactory so far.

MADRAS.

3rd November.

During the week under review rainfall was heavy in Tinnevely; moderate in Madras, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Malabar; fair in East Godavari, Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly; and light or nil elsewhere. Water supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Ramnad, Tinnevely and Malabar. Sowing or transplantation of paddy in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, Chittoor, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevely, Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris and of dry crops in West Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool and Cuddapah is proceeding. The standing crops are generally fair except in parts of the Circars and the Deccan. Harvesting of paddy in East Godavari, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tanjore, Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris; of *rugi* in Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and the Nilgiris; of maize in Guntur; of groundnut in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Trichinopoly; of gingelly in Kistna and Trichinopoly; and of sugarcane in Chittoor and Trichinopoly continued. The outturn is reported to be generally fair to normal, except in parts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tanjore where it is poor.

ORISSA.

12th November.

During the week under report there was no rain anywhere except at Puri and Koraput where it was light. Sowing of blackgram and horsegram in the Cuttack and Puri districts; of mustard in the Puri and Sambalpur districts; and of *chana* and greengram in the Sambalpur district continues. Harvesting of paddy in the Puri and Koraput districts; of *nil* paddy and greengram in the Sambalpur district; and of *rugi* and groundnut in the Koraput district is in progress. The standing crops, such as paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, cotton, *arhar*, greengram, horsegram, potatoes, sesamum, redgram, *jowar*, wheat, *rugi*, blackgram, niger and mustard, are generally thriving.

PUNJAB.

12th November.

During the week under report the weather remained dry. The condition and the expected yield of standing crops (sugarcane, cotton, millets, fodder, etc.) are generally average to good except in parts of some districts where the crops were damaged by excessive rains or floods. The cotton crop, especially the American variety, continues to be affected by *tela* throughout the Layallpur district.

GENERAL WEATHER SUMMARY.

During the week ended Tuesday last widespread and heavy rain occurred along the Coromandel coast and in Malabar on some days. Fairly widespread rain also occurred in south-east Madras and Mysore on one day. Local or a few falls of rain occurred elsewhere. Towards the end of the week the north-east monsoon was active over the Coromandel and south Malabar coasts.

INTERMEDIATE CROP REPORTS.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE RICE CROP, 1945-46.

Bengal.

Autumn rice.—Since the issue of the preliminary forecast, the weather and its effect on the crop have been generally favourable. The provincial outturn is expected to be 80 per cent of the normal this year, as compared with 88 per cent of the normal shown in the corresponding return of last year.

Winter rice.—Since the issue of the first forecast, the weather and its effect on the growth of the crop have been, on the whole, favourable. The provincial outturn is expected to be 80 per cent of the normal this year, as against 87 per cent shown in the corresponding return of last year.

Bombay.

Since the issue of the last forecast, early varieties of paddy suffered due to excessive rains in Gujarat in September last. The crop elsewhere progressed satisfactorily, except in parts of the Karnatak where its growth was checked at the time of the grain-formation stage due to inadequate rain. Early varieties are being harvested; mid-late and late varieties are in the grain-formation stage. No pest or disease, except a slight attack of wingless grasshoppers in parts of the Karnatak, is reported. The crop is expected to yield between 50 and 80 per cent of the normal.

Nov. 22, 1945.]

INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE PADDY CROP OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE, 1945-46.

The harvest of the first crop of paddy has either concluded or is concluding in parts of South Arcot, the Central districts, the South and the West Coast. The yield per acre is reported to be generally below the normal, except on the West Coast, due to insufficient rains or inadequate supply of water in irrigation sources. The main crop of paddy and early paddy ripe for harvest were affected by the recent cyclone in parts of the Circars and considerable reduction in yield is expected. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally satisfactory in the other districts of the Province.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE COTTON CROP, 1945-46.

Bombay.

The cotton crop revived after excessive rains in Gujarat. In the Deccan it is satisfactory. The season is late in the Karnatak. The crop is expected to yield between 60 and 80 per cent of the normal.

North-West Frontier Province.

Since the issue of the October forecast, there has been no change in the total area recorded as sown with cotton in the North-West Frontier Province. The yield is expected to be average and rain is needed.

United Provinces.

During the first week of October there was light to heavy rain in almost all the districts. During the second week, however, there were light and sporadic showers in a large number of districts and no rain in others. In the third week, there was light to heavy rain in most of the districts and no rain in some districts. During the fourth week, there were light showers in a number of districts and no rain in the others. The total rainfall for the month was in excess of the normal in a large number of the districts, but in defect of the normal in the rest which included a number of western districts. The picking of the crop was in progress and the new seed cotton, mostly *Desi*, started coming to the market. Due to its coming to seed later, very little of Perso-American cotton was received in the market. The first picking of *Desi* cotton is reported to be generally poor in quality. The present rate of *Desi* cotton varies from Rs. 11 to Rs. 14 per maund and of Perso-American cotton from Rs. 16 to Rs. 17 per maund. Leaf roller attacks on Perso-American cotton have been reported from almost all the western districts, although the attack is nowhere severe. Pink-boll worm was in evidence at some places in the Barcilly division. The cotton crop was somewhat adversely affected by rain during the month. The anna condition of the crop is estimated at 50 to 60 per cent of the normal, except for some areas in the western districts where the crop is reported to be poor.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE SUGARCANE CROP, 1945-46.

Bombay.

The sugarcane crop in Gujarat revived after continuous rains in September, but due to lodging the quality and quantity are likely to be affected. In the Deccan the crop is growing satisfactorily and has attained maturity in several parts, where crushing has started. The rain-fed crop in the Karnatak suffered due to insufficient rainfall. Irrigated sugarcane is progressing satisfactorily. No pest or disease is reported, except wingless grasshoppers in the Deccan, where control measures have been taken. The crop in general is expected to yield between 50 and 80 per cent of the normal.

North-West Frontier Province.

Since the issue of the October forecast, there has been no change in the total area sown with sugarcane. The present condition of the standing crop is generally average.

United Provinces.

During the first week of October there was light to heavy rain in almost all the districts. During the second week, however, there were light and sporadic showers in a large number of districts and no rain in others. In the third week, there was light to heavy rain in most of the districts and no rain in some districts. During the fourth week, there were light showers in a number of districts and no rain in the others. The total rainfall for the month was in excess of the normal in a large majority of the districts. Stray reports of white-fly attack from the Muttra Division and of *pyrilla* attack from certain areas in the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Circle have been received. In certain areas in the Western Circle outside the factory zones, harvesting of cane and its crushing for *gur* has commenced. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally satisfactory except in certain low-lying areas where it was somewhat adversely affected as a result of heavy rain. Rainfall during the month was generally beneficial to the crop and improved the prospects of outturn.

INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE GINGELLY CROP OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE, 1945-46.

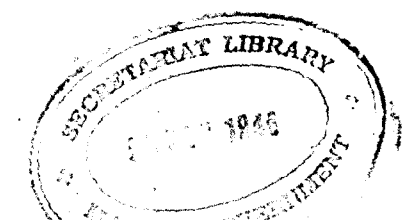
The gingelly crop has been affected to some extent by drought in parts of Bellary and Anantapur. The yield per acre is expected to be normal in Tanjore and below the normal in the other districts, due mainly to insufficient rains in the growing period.

SECOND ALL-INDIA COTTON FORECAST, 1945-46.

—The above forecast estimates will be exhibited at the main street door of the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics at 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on Monday, the 26th November 1945, at 15 hours (Indian Standard Time) or 4 p.m. (Bengal Time).

SECOND ALL-INDIA GROUNDNUT FORECAST, 1945-46.

—The above forecast estimates will be exhibited at the main street door of the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics at 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on Monday, the 26th November 1945, at 15 hours (Indian Standard Time) or 4 p.m. (Bengal Time).



estimate of last year. The detailed figures for the States are as follows :—

States.	Acres	Tons
Bikaner	125,316	34,060
Sirohi	43,500	11,258
Alwar	52,468	17,489
Jaipur	87,059	19,333
Kishangarh	3,590	726
Shahpura	9,750	1,814
Tonk	148,688	16,300
Jaisalmer	4,327	1,250
Palanpur	26,971	(a) 13,044
Marwar	372,562	130,166
Banswara	24,724	5,109
Dungarpur	6,950	2,945
Kushalgarh	4,500	482
Mewar	171,741	42,027
Partabgarh	74,728	9,341
Bharatpur	33,472	10,142
Bundi	71,986	13,222
Dholpur	16,296	4,366
Jhalawar	26,129	2,853
Karauli	10,319	3,317
Kotah	200,715	26,425
TOTAL	1,515,791	365,169

Hyderabad (3.1 per cent).—The area is returned at 654,000 acres, as against 696,000 acres, the revised area of last year. The outturn is estimated at 71,000 tons, as compared with 77,000 tons, the revised estimate of last year. The decrease in both area and yield is attributed to untimely rains, particularly in Marathwara tracts, and absence of winter rains, causing sprouts to wither in many places. The average outturn for the State is estimated at 63.2 per cent of the normal, as compared with 64.2 per cent (revised) last year.

Baroda (0.2 per cent).—The area sown is estimated at 101,000 acres, as against 102,000 acres at the corresponding time last year. The yield is estimated at 51,000 tons, as compared with 54,000 tons, the corresponding estimate of last year.

Mysore (0.01 per cent).—The area is estimated at 4,000 acres, which is practically the same as at the corresponding time last year. The yield is estimated at 400 tons, as against 200 tons at the corresponding period last year. The condition of the crop is reported to be good.

(a) Provisionally estimated.

CROP FORECASTS.

(INDIAN—PROVINCIAL)

FINAL FORECAST OF THE GINGER CROP IN THE BOMBAY PROVINCE, 1945-46.

The ginger crop is grown in Gujarat and the Thana district only. Continuous and excessive rains in September hampered the crop badly. It has suffered from root-rot disease in Gujarat. The crop is being harvested and is estimated to yield 50 per cent of the normal.

Exports.—The following table shows the monthly exports of wheat by sea from British India to foreign countries in the three official years ending 1944-45, as far as recorded in the Sea-borne Trade Accounts of British India :—

Months	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Tons	Tons	Tons
April	3,500	..	..
May	200	..	..
June	100	20,300	..
July	100	300	..
August	..	10,600	..
September	200	..	400
October	2,100	100	600
November	900	..	..
December	400	..	..
January	..	..	..
February	200	..	500
March	..	..	..
TOTAL	7,700	31,300	1,500

Imports.—The imports of wheat on private account during the official year 1944-45 amounted to 283,400 tons, as compared with 8 tons and nil during the years 1943-44 and 1942-43, respectively. It should be noted, however, that the imports of wheat have largely been on Government account since September, 1942, and the above figures therefore exclude those on Government account which amounted to 99,519 tons during the period from September, 1942, to March, 1943, 234,027 tons in 1943-44 and 664,365 tons in 1944-45.

Wheat in Foreign Countries.—From information available in this Department, it appears that the estimates of the wheat crop of the United States of America for 1945 are 68,597,000 acres and 1,128,690,000 bushels (or 30,233,000 tons), as compared with 66,462,000 acres and 1,078,647,000 bushels (or 28,892,000 tons) in 1944. The yield of the Canadian wheat crop of 1945 is estimated at 308,610,000 bushels (or 8,266,000 tons), as against 435,535,000 bushels (or 11,666,000 tons) in 1944. The yield of the Australian wheat crop for 1945-46 is expected to be 150 million bushels (or 4,018,000 tons), as against 52 million bushels (or 1,393,000 tons) in the preceding season. The area and yield of the wheat crop of Argentina for 1944-45 are placed at 15,946,000 acres and 4,027,000 tons, as against 16,823,000 acres and 6,703,000 tons in 1943-44.

(FOREIGN)

CANADIAN WHEAT AND LINSEED CROPS.

According to a recent cable, received from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, the area and yield of the Canadian wheat and linseed crops for the current season are now estimated at 23,414,000 acres and 308,610,000 bushels (or 8,266,000 tons) for wheat and 1,059,000 acres and 7,432,000 bushels (or 186,000 tons) for linseed. Last year's corresponding estimates were 23,284,000 acres and 453,240,000 bushels (or 12,140,000 tons) for wheat and 1,323,000 acres and 9,668,000 bushels (or 242,000 tons) for linseed.

SUMMARY OF CROP FORECASTS.

The following is a summary of crop forecasts relating to the season 1945-46 :—

Crop and Forecast	Tracts comprised in the figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them	Estimated Area	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1944-45	Estimated Outturn	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1944-45	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jute*—Final.	Practically all jute-growing tracts	Acres 2,409,000	114	Acres 2,104,000	7,166,000 bales (b)	115	6,203,000 bales (b)	Oct. 4, 1945.
Sugarcane—First (c).	United Provinces†, Punjab, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay†, Madras, North-West Frontier Province, Assam, Orissa, Central Provinces and Berar, Sindh, Delhi, Mysore, Hyderabad, Bhopal†, Baroda and Jaora‡ (96 per cent of the total sugarcane area of India).	3,920,000	99	4,134,000	(a)	..	5,422,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Sesamum—First (c).	United Provinces, Madras, Bombay†, Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Ajmer-Merwara, Sindh, Hyderabad, Kota†, Bhopal† and Baroda (a little over 88 per cent of the total sesamum area of India).	1,487,000	87	3,970,000	(a)	..	393,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Cotton—First (c).	All cotton-growing tracts (refers mainly to early cotton)	9,297,000	88	14,803,000	(a)	..	3,543,000 bales	Oct. 25, 1945.
Groundnut—First.	Madras, Bombay†, Central Provinces and Berar, Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda (97 per cent of the total groundnut area of India).	3,199,000	112	6,341,000	(a)	..	3,560,000 tons	Nov. 8, 1945.

The following is a summary of the latest forecasts for the season 1944-45 for crops for which forecasts have not yet been made in the current season :—

Crop and Forecast	Tracts comprised in the figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them	Estimated Area	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1943-44	Estimated Outturn	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1943-44	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Castorseed	Practically all castor-growing tracts	1,453,000	94	1,543,000	130,000 tons	93	140,000 tons	June 28, 1945.
Rice—Final.	Bengal, Madras, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar†, United Provinces†, Assam, Orissa, Bombay†, Sindh, Punjab, Coorg, Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Bhopal† (97 per cent of the total rice area of India).	80,754,000	99.6	81,117,000	27,122,000 tons	88	30,664,000 tons	Sept. 27, 1945.
Wheat—Final (c).	Punjab†, United Provinces†, Central Provinces and Berar†, Bombay†, Sindh, Bihar, North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Orissa, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore (a little over 98 per cent of the total wheat area of India).	35,709,000	105	33,961,000	10,458,000 tons	107	9,741,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Rape and Mustard—Final.	United Provinces, Punjab, Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Sindh, North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, Bombay†, Delhi, Alwar†, Baroda and Hyderabad (94 per cent of the total rape and mustard area of India).	5,827,000	109	5,364,000	1,069,000 tons	116	921,000 tons	Oct. 18, 1945.
Linseed—Final.	Central Provinces and Berar†, United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay†, Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, Kota† and Bhopal† (a little over 93 per cent of the total linseed area of India).	3,461,000	98	3,533,000	391,000 tons	103	381,000 tons	Oct. 18, 1945.

* Issued by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

† Including Indian States.

‡ In Rajputana.

§ In Central India.

(a) Not yet available. (b) Includes figures for Nepal. (c) The detailed report will appear in the Indian Trade Journal later.

RESERVED

TENDER NOTICES.

[Notices for this section should be sent to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, in time to reach him not later than Tuesday in each week, the day on which the Journal goes to Press.]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
(MAIN SECRETARIAT).

Standard Specifications and Drawings.

Indian Stores Department Standard Specifications, referred to in Invitations to Tenders issued by the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, the Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta, the Director, Munitions Production, Bombay, the Director, Munitions Production, Lahore, the Controllers of Supplies, Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, Madras and Cawnpore and the Director General, Ship-Building and Repairs (Purchase Branch), Bombay, are priced publications and can be had on payment from :—

1. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, P-18, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.
2. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Feltham House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
3. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Sunlight Building, The Mall, Lahore.
4. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Bandukwala Building, adjoining Messrs. Volkart Bros., No. 4, McLeod Road, Karachi.
5. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Anandabawan, No. 8, Ritherdon Road, Vepery, Madras.
6. The Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.
7. The High Commissioner for India, Publications Branch, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

The price of each Standard Specification is eight annas or 9d. Postage (7 annas if sent by inland registered post and 4 annas if sent by ordinary post) will be charged extra on Specifications sent by post from places other than the office of the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.

N.B.—I.S.D. Standard Drawings are only available for certain P. & T. Department, Hardware articles are available only from the Office of the Controller of Inspection (Civil Wing), M.G.O. Branch, G.H.Q. (I), Block No. 2, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, and that of Textile Stores from the Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on payment.

IRON CASTINGS Up To 20 Tons.

Also gunmetal, bronze, brass and aluminium castings.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

BOMBAY.

B. 2644 W. 31-12-45.

A charge of Re. 1 per copy is made for drawings of a size 42×28 inches or over and eight annas per copy below that size (postage extra).

Tender Drawings other than those mentioned above may be obtained on prepayment, at the rate as above from :—

- (i) The Controller General of Inspection (Civil Wing), M.G.O. Branch, G.H.Q. (I), Block No. 2, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
- (ii) The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- (iii) The Chief Inspector Engineering, Avenue House, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta.

All remittances towards the cost and Postal charges of I.S.D. Standard Specifications or Drawings should be made in advance by Money Order only. Postal Stamps or Postal Orders are not acceptable.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY,
NEW DELHI.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (SUPPLY).

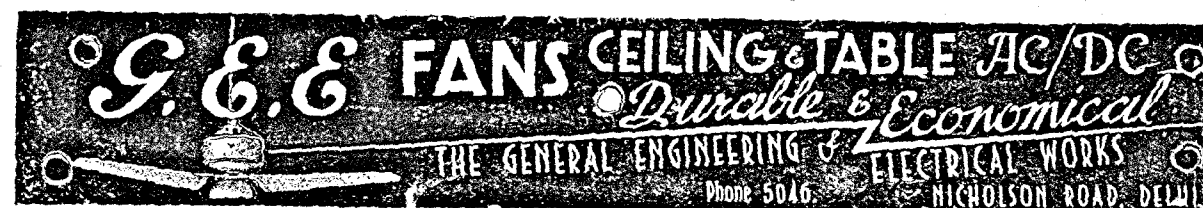
Tender No. SY/49275/L-1.—Supply of Shoes.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, invites tenders for supply of 11,300 pairs of Shoes, Officers, Black and Brown, conforming to Specification No. C.B.39(c) by the 31st March 1946. Tender forms can be obtained from the office of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, on payment of Rs. 10, which will not be refunded in any case. Tenders must reach the office of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on the 4th December 1945.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY,
CALCUTTA.OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (MUNITIONS),
8, ESPLANADE EAST, CALCUTTA.

Supply of Stone Crushers.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions) invites Tender No. P/MP-126751/C-43 to reach him on or before the 10th December 1945 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at 8, Esplanade East, at Rs. 10 (not refundable) per set to be paid



B. 2693 W. 17-2-46.

in cash, by Money order or Indian Postal Order (quoting tender number, full name and address of the remitter), for—

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 16" × 10" Portable Stone-crusher complete with crude oil engine and screen as per S/R No. 373/C to be issued with the tender | 16 Nos. |
| Spare parts for 2 years' normal working | 16 sets. |

Applicants not already on the approved list of Supply Department Contractors must give their Banker's reference on applications for tender forms. Firms already black-listed by the Supply Department are not eligible for copies of tender forms which will not be supplied to them.

Tender forms are also obtainable from the offices of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, the Director, Munitions Production, Bombay/Lahore, the Controller of Supplies, Madras/Karachi, on payment of tender fee direct to them.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY,
CALCUTTA.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (MUNITIONS).

Supply of Portable Stone Crushers and Road Graders.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions) invites Tender No. P/MP-126508/C-43 to reach him on or before 11th December 1945 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at 8, Esplanade East, Calcutta, at Rs. 10 (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash, by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting tender number, full name and address of the remitter), for—

1. (a) 12" × 4" Portable Stone Crusher or Granulators complete with Screen and Crude oil engine as per S/R No. 416/C 8 Nos.
 - (b) Ditto but without engine as per S/R No. 416/C 10 Nos.
 2. Auto Patrol or Road Grader of approx. 50/75 B.H.P. complete as per S/R No. 416/C 2 Nos.
- Spare parts for 2 years' normal working for each of the above machines.

Applicants not already on the approved list of Supply Department Contractors must give their Banker's reference on applications for tender forms. Firms already black-listed by the Supply Department are not eligible for copies of tender forms which will not be supplied to them.

Tender forms are also obtainable from the offices of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, Director, Munitions

Production, Bombay/Lahore, Controller of Supplies, Madras/Karachi, on payment of tender fee direct to them.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

CHIEF MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Tenders for Winter Liveries.

Tenders are invited for the supply of Liveries, as noted below, to the menials in the various Departments of the Bengal Secretariat and certain other offices located in Writers' Buildings and in other parts of Calcutta including some offices under the Central Government. The articles will be required during the period between November 1945 and September 1946.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Chief Minister's Department (Establishment), in sealed covers marked "Tenders for Winter Liveries" and must reach the Chief Minister's Department on or before the 27th November 1945.

3. Name of the menials and the date of supply of liveries should be marked on the livery with indelible ink. The livery should be made to fit and should be fitted with detachable buttons that should last two years.

4. The rate shall be inclusive of delivery charge and shall remain in force for the whole of the period mentioned in paragraph 1 above.

5. Liveries shall have to be supplied within ten days from the date of order.

6. The selected contractor shall have to deposit in cash a security of Rs. 100 and to enter into a formal agreement for the supply of liveries.

7. No tender which is not accompanied by a receipt from the Accountant of the Bengal Secretariat showing deposit of the security money will be considered. In the case of unsuccessful tenders, the security deposit will be refunded within ten days of the acceptance of the tender. The security deposit of the successful tenderers will be refunded on completion of the supply according to the terms of the agreement.

8. There is no standard form for the submission of tender.

9. Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender or any tender or to give explanation for such action. The final acceptance of the tenders rests with the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Finance Department.

The requirements as approximately estimated are stated below but the quantity actually required for supply will not be limited

EVERSHED 'DIONIC' WATER
TESTERS AND WATER PURITY
METERS.



to the quantity herein stated. It may be 10 per cent above the estimate.

Liveries of—

1. Jamadar of Hon'ble Ministers, etc. 15 sets.

Each set consists of—

- A. One red broad cloth chapkan with gold trimmings and jute flannel lining.
- B. One red cummerbund with genuine gold braid.
- C. One head band with genuine gold braid.
- D. One tassel for pugrees with genuine gold braid.
- E. One blue-black serge pyjama.
- F. One red kulla with gold braid.
- G. Two nainsook pugrees 9 yards each.

2. Liveries of Orderlies of Hon'ble Ministers, etc., and Jamadars of Secretaries 32 sets.

Each set consists of—

- A. One red broad cloth or serge chapkan without trimmings but with jute flannel lining.
- B. One red head band without trimmings.
- C. One red cummerbund.
- D. One red kulla (for Jamadar of Secretary's only).
- E. One blue-black serge pyjama (for orderlies of Hon'ble Ministers only).
- F. Two nainsook pugrees of 9 yards each.

3. Liveries of other Orderlies and Messenger peons 383 sets.

Each set consists of—

- A. One khaki serge chapkan without trimmings but with linings.
- B. One khaki cummerbund without trimmings.
- C. One head band without trimmings.
- D. One red kulla (for Naib Jamadars).
- E. Two nainsook pugrees of 9 yards each.

Details of pattern of liveries required can be obtained from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Chief Minister's (Establishment) Department, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL STORES, TRIVANDRUM.

Tender No. VIII.—Supply of 11 KV Switchgear required for Edappally Sub-Station.

Sealed tenders, in duplicate, superscribed "Tender No. VIII— for 11 KV Switchgear, Edappally" are invited for the supply of 11 KV Switchgear required for the Edappally Sub-Station. The tenders should be addressed to the Controller, Government Central Stores, Trivandrum, and should reach his office before 1.30 p.m. on the 4th March 1946. No tender received after the time and date specified above will be accepted on any account. The tenders should be in the prescribed form, copies of which can be had from the Controller, Government Central Stores, Trivandrum, on payment in cash of B. Rs. 2 per copy. Duplicate copies of the form will be issued at 8 annas each. Full details will be found

published in the Government Central Stores sheet of the Travancore Government Gazette, dated 13th November 1945.

RANCHI INDIAN MENTAL HOSPITAL, KANKE.

Supply of Dietary Articles and Fodder, etc.

Sealed tenders on the prescribed forms and superscribed accordingly are invited by the Superintendent, Ranchi Indian Mental Hospital, Kanke, for (1) Dietary Articles and Fodder and (2) Coal and Firewood for this hospital for the 4th quarter of this financial year, i.e., from the 1st January 1946 to the 31st March 1946. Tender forms and schedule of approximate quantities for contract and agreement forms in respect of each can be had from the Superintendent at one anna for each form. Tenders will be received up to the 30th November 1945 and opened on the 3rd December 1945 in the presence of tenderers at 12 noon. No tenders will be accepted without samples and ten per cent deposit of the total value of the tenders.

Class I.—Dietary Articles and Fodder, valued approximately at Rs. 80,000.

Class II.—Steam Coal No. 2 and Firewood in faggots, valued approximately at Rs. 5,000.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Supply of Articles of Diet, etc., to Hospitals, etc.

Tenders for the supply of articles of Diet and extra articles to the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals, Nurses' Mess at the Arthur Road Hospital, five Maternity Homes and the Turner Sanatorium for one year from 1st March 1946 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on the 5th December 1945 not later than 1 p.m. (Bombay Time).

Tenderers may, if they so desire, quote for all or any of the four groups included in Schedules A and B. Tenders will be accepted as a whole or split up in parts at the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner.

Forms of tender, specifications, etc., will be issued to the applicant, on payment of rupee one only, by the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, Public Health Department, Bombay, from whom further information can be obtained.

The tender deposit to be paid for the different groups in Schedules A and B is:—(1) Group No. I Rs. 1,000, (2) Group No. II Rs. 500, (3) Group No. III Rs. 1,000, (4) Group No. IV Rs. 1,500, (5) Ration Articles Rs. 500, (6) Nurses' Mess (for all or any group) Rs. 500; and for all the groups together Rs. 5,000.

BENGAL ASSAM RAILWAY.

Supply of Brushes of Sorts.

Tenders are invited for the supply on a Running Contract basis of 1,296 Nos. Brushes banister single, 2,520 Nos. Brushes carriage washing down without handles, 900 Nos. Brushes scrubbing, 480 Nos. Brushes wire for cleaning bottles with large bristle, 954 Nos. Brushes wire for cleaning castings, 894 Nos. Brushes wire for cleaning light iron works before painting with 8" long handle, and 2,260 Nos. Brushes scavengers' with cane bristles, under Controller of Stores' Tender No. D/CT/GA/1 of 46 opening at 11 a.m. (Bengal Time) on the 12th December 1945.

Necessary tender documents can be had from the Stores Department Information Bureau at No. 3, Kailaghat Street (Ground floor, near Parcel Office), Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2 per set which is not refundable.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Tender No. 1945/10 (1946-47/G) for the Supply of Miscellaneous Stores for the period 1st February 1946 to 31st January 1947 (Running Contract).

The Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parcel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores, such as Bones cuttle fish, Bricks bath, Bungs cork, Sponge cloth, Glue commercial, Naphthalene balls, Paper toilet, Wax bees and Whistles, required for the period 1st February 1946 to 31st January 1947.

The prescribed form of tender, with special conditions on which the tender will be considered, can be obtained from the G. I. P. Railway Stores Head Office, Lower Parcel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form to the Controller of Stores and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender No. 1945/10 (1946-47/G) for the Supply of Miscellaneous Stores". Tenderers are required to hand in their tenders at the office of the Controller of Stores and envelope containing the same must be registered with the Contract Superintendent prior to being placed in the Box provided for their reception. In the case of tenderers outside Bombay who desire to forward tenders through the post the same must be despatched under registered cover, acknowledgment due.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited with and sent direct to the Chief Cashier, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as Earnest Money, before the time fixed for opening the tenders, without which deposit no tender will be considered. This deposit must be made wholly in Cash (on which no interest will be allowed) or wholly in Government Securities or Approved Banker's Guarantee Bond and the Governor General reserves to himself the right to appropriate or cancel the Government Securities or Bonds or confiscate the cash deposit, should the successful tenderer fail to put in the Security Deposit in terms and conditions of the tender.

Tenders not complying with any of the above Conditions will not be considered.

Tenders will be received at the Controller of Stores' office up to 3 p.m. (Standard Time) on the 30th November 1945.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

Tender for Construction of Mass Concrete Buttress Walls in Tunnel No. 7—W. I. P. Railway.

The Chief Engineer invites sealed tenders for the construction of Mass Concrete Buttress Walls in Tunnel No. 7 at mile 47/7-11 on the West of India Portuguese Railway and for the supply of Sand and 3/4" Metal, etc.

Tender forms with Schedule of rates and full particulars of the work, instructions to parties tendering and conditions of contract, can be obtained on application to the Chief Engineer, M. & S. M. Railway, Madras, on payment of Rs. 10 each, which will not be refundable.

The tenders must be superscribed "Tunnel No. 7—W.I.P. Railway" and sent so as to reach the Chief Engineer, M. & S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras, not later than 12 noon on the 18th December 1945. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500. Intending tenderers can obtain information as to approved quarries and see any plans necessary at the office of the District Engineer, M. & S. M. Railway, Mornungao.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY, U. P. CIRCLE, CAWNPORE.

Sale of Aero Engines and Air-craft Aluminium, etc.

Opportunities for industrialists.—Large stock of Aero Engines and Air-craft Aluminium consisting of useful components, such as Ball Bearings, Crape Rubber Sheets, Aluminium tubings and sheetings and Non-ferrous Metal parts, Aero Pistons, etc., are available at Aircraft Breakdown Depot, Cawnpore, and Bakshi-Ka-Talab, Lucknow. Industrialists and other manufacturers interested in the acquisition of the stores may inspect these stocks at site on receipt of a letter of authorisation issued by the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Cawnpore, and send their offers for consideration. Applications in tenderer's own form giving details of requirements may be addressed to the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), 16/31, The Turrets, Civil Lines, Cawnpore. Valuable information and technical advice regarding possible industrial uses of Aircraft material may also be obtained from the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Cawnpore, on application.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

Auction Sale of Ford and Chevrolet Trucks and Austin Ambulances.

Under instruction from the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Calcutta, Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Co., Calcutta (Government Auctioneers), will sell by public auction at M. T. Breakdown Depot, Dhanbad, at 10.4 a.m. on Saturday, the 24th November 1945, a large number of Ford and Chevrolet 3 ton and 30 cwt. Trucks and Austin Ambulances. All the vehicles are with Engines, Wheels, Tyres and Tubes. Intending purchasers may inspect the vehicles *ex where lying* on any working day during office hours.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY, U. P. CIRCLE, CAWNPORE.

Sale of Helmets, Light Tank.

The Controller of Supplies (Disposals), U. P. Circle, 16/31, The Turrets, Civil Lines, Cawnpore, invites offers for the purchase and removal of the following stores available at C.O.D., Cawnpore:—

Helmets, Light Tank, sizes varying from 6-3/8 to 7-7/8.....10,432 Nos. in total.

The materials will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of contract laid down in Form Con. 117, which can be seen at the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals Branch) of all areas and Director of Disposals, New Delhi. The samples of the stores can be inspected in the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), U. P. Circle, Cawnpore, or at site on presentation of a letter of authorization which will be issued on application.

Offers in tenderer's own form in sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. UPD-207/Helmets" should be accompanied by a deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 500 and should reach the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), U. P. Circle, Cawnpore, by 4 p.m. on the 30th December 1945, at the latest; offers to remain open for acceptance up to the 15th December 1945*.

Delivery of stores will be at site and removal should be completed within 14 days of the issue of Acceptance letter. Tenderers are at liberty to quote for one or all the sizes and the rates quoted should be per unit.

* The date "15th November 1945" in the notices appearing in the issues of the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 8th November 1945 (page 253) and 15th November 1945 (page 222), should read "15th December 1945".

THE WATER SUPPLY SPECIALISTS LTD.

MISSION ROW EXTENSION

POST BOX 424

CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR MYERS HAND & POWER PUMPS, CYLINDERS, SPRAY PUMPS, PUMP JACKS, STOVER ENGINES & WINDMILLS, RIFE HYDRAULIC RAMS, ETC.

—LET US QUOTE FOR YOUR PUMP REQUIREMENTS—

COTTON PRESS RETURNS.

I.—Statement of Cotton pressed in British India for the week ending the 9th November 1945.

[Section 5(2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Province and Division or Block	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED		Districts included in the block
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year	
Bombay—					
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay	1,655	649	13,324	6,340	Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay.
2. Gujarat	2	6	41	278	Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat.
3. North Deccan	765	706	10,092	8,031	West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik.
4. East Deccan	788	2,622	11,238	42,312	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country					Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara.
Total for the Province excluding the Konkan and Port	1,555	3,334	22,345	50,821	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in the Konkan and Port block is mainly re-pressed cotton or cotton waste.
Sind—					
The Province of Sind	(a)	13,486	86,242	38,054	All districts in the Province.
Bengal—					
The Province of Bengal	94	119	1,179	1,643	All districts in the Province.
United Provinces—					
1. Upper Doab	..	..	..	..	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab	..	..	..	..	Muttra, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah.
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand	..	..	..	..	Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
4. Rohilkhand	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budauln, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Naini Tal, Almora, Garhwal.
5. Rest of the Province	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partabgarh.
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
Punjab—					
1. Ambala	250	115	(b) 411	115	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala.
2. Jullundur	232	46	737	559	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana.
3. Lahore	588	504	(c) 1,348	1,010	Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura.
4. Rawalpindi	960	1,671	2,289	3,175	Gujiat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock.
5. Multan	2,030	2,536	4,785	5,810	Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan.
6. Ferozepore					Simla, Ferozepore, Mianwali.
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
Central Provinces—					
1. Jabulpore	..	..	..	..	Jubbulpore, Saugor, Hoshangabad.
2. Nerbudda	..	..	..	..	Nimar.
3. Nimar	..	..	11	..	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat, Bhandara.
4. Nagpur	..	..	..	..	Chhindwara, Betul, Mandla.
5. Satpura	..	..	..	..	Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur.
6. Chhatisgarh	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
Berar—					
Berar	3,093	110	3,974	132	Akola, Amraoti, Buldana, Yeotmal.
Assam—					
The Province of Assam	(a)	82	..	268	All districts in the Province.
Ajmer-Merwara—					
Ajmer-Merwara	..	..	90	2	The whole of Ajmer-Merwara.
Madras—					
Madras*	3,419	4,296	(d) 37,010	57,371	The whole of the Province.
GRAND TOTAL	10,191	23,963	155,636	153,931	

NOTE.—There are no cotton pressing factories in Delhi, Bihar, Orissa and North-West Frontier Province.
 * For details see Statement III.
 (a) Return not yet received.
 (b) Includes 64 bales not reported before.
 (c) " 653 " " " "
 (d) " 319 " " " "

COTTON PRESS RETURNS—contd.

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 9th November 1945.

1	2	3	4	5
State	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Hyderabad	(a)	547	6,940	9,221
Madras	..	..	..	..
Mysore	(a)	..	3,779	3,826
Malabar	(a)	..	..	998
Punjab States—				
Bahawalpur	(a)	444	..	524
Nabha	..	..	..	..
Jind	(a)	103	..	103
Faridkot	..	..	..	..
Patiala	(a)	2,157	..	3,101
Malerkotla	..	..	..	..
Khairpur	..	..	..	..
TOTAL PUNJAB STATES	..	2,704	..	3,728
Rajputana States—				
Mewar	..	..	..	..
Bikaner	..	..	..	..
Jodhpur	..	..	..	..
Tonk	..	..	..	..
Jaipur	..	..	..	..
Jhalawar	..	..	..	..
Shahpura	..	..	..	..
Kishangarh	..	..	..	..
Kotah	..	..	..	..
Bundi	..	..	..	..
Idar	..	..	..	..
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	..	..	..	..
Central India States—				
Indore	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	..	..	..	..
Narsingarh	..	..	..	..
Allpura	..	..	..	..
Jaora	..	..	..	..
Ratlam	..	..	..	..
Dhar	..	..	..	..
Barwani	..	..	..	..
Jhabua	..	..	..	..
Dewas, J. B.	..	..	..	..
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	..	..	..	..

III.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 9th November 1945—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
State	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
BOMBAY STATES—				
Western India States Agency—				
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..
Junagadh	..	..	..	..
Dhrangadhira	..	..	..	..
Morvi	..	..	..	..
Cutch	(a)	..	..	186
Nawanagar	(a)	..	..	299
Wadhwan	..	..	..	..
Gondal	..	..	..	..
Wankaner	..	..	..	..
Porbandar	(a)	710	..	1,009
Limbd	..	..	..	..
Radhanpur	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	..	..	..	..
Manawadar	(a)	360	..	460
Jasdan	..	..	..	..
Sardargarh	..	..	..	..
Muli	..	..	..	..
Sayla	..	..	..	..
Eastern Kathiawar Agency (Wadiwan Civil Station).	..	..	..	..
Katolau	..	..	..	..
Lakhtar	..	..	..	..
Palitana	..	..	..	..
Mallia	..	..	..	..
Gujarat States Agency—				
Rajpipla	..	..	..	..
Chhoti Udepur	..	..	..	..
Cambay	..	..	..	..
Sachin	..	..	..	..
Ralsinor	..	..	..	..
Pandu Mewar—				
Vaktapur	..	..	..	..
Gothda	..	..	..	..
Deccan States Agency—				
Kolhapur	..	..	..	120
Jamkhadi	(a)	..	..	334
Sangli	..	..	..	..
Mudhol	(a)	..	..	635
Miraj	..	..	..	..
Savner	(a)	..	..	30
TOTAL BOMBAY STATES	..	1,090	..	3,973
GRAND TOTAL	..	4,341	10,719	21,746

(a) Statement not yet received.

III.—Statement of Cotton pressed in the Province of Madras for the week ending the 9th November 1945.

1	2	3	4	5
Variety of Cotton	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st February 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Tinnevelly	242	..	46,536	54,690
Salom	1,595	3,357	76,951	108,808
Cambodias	1,534	912	(a) 169,025	94,088
Northern and Westerns	48	27	10,100	10,662
Cocanadas	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3,419	4,296	302,612	235,884

(a) Includes 319 bales not reported before.

COTTON PRESS RETURNS, 1944-45.

THE following tables show the quantity of cotton pressed, expressed in bales of 400 lbs. each, in British India and India States, as far as reported, during the Cotton Season 1944-45 (i.e., from 1st September, 1944, up to 31st August 1945), with comparative figures for the preceding season :-

1.—BRITISH INDIA.

Province and Division or Block.	QUANTITY OF COTTON PRESSED (EXPRESSED IN BALES OF 400 LBS. EACH).		Districts included in the block.
	During the Cotton Season 1944-45 (i.e., from 1st September, 1944, up to 31st August, 1945).	During the preceding Cotton Season (i.e., 1943-44).	
BOMBAY—			
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay	60,153	21,694	Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay.
2. Gujarat	128,249	486,797	Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach and Surat.
3. North Deccan	49,679	197,436	West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik.
4. East Deccan	68,157	29,406	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country	167,013	115,292	Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara.
Total for the Province excluding the Konkan and Port	423,138	778,931	
SIND—			
The Province of Sind	436,424	537,106	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in the Konkan and Port block is mainly re-pressed cotton or cotton waste. All districts in the Province.
BENGAL—			
The Province of Bengal	6,956	8,217	All districts in the Province.
UNITED PROVINCES—			
1. Upper Doab	(a) 3,801	18,373	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab	1,342	5,728	Muttra, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand	309	1,812	Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
4. Rohilkhand	..	1,314	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garhwal.
5. Rest of the Province	..	..	Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partabgarh.
TOTAL	5,452	26,727	
PUNJAB—			
1. Ambala	54,469	39,759	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala.
2. Jullundur	19,351	17,309	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
3. Lahore	98,345	68,315	Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Sheikhupura.
4. Rawalpindi	100,834	101,875	Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Attock.
5. Multan	602,653	632,848	Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan.
6. Ferozepore	80,791	59,582	Simsa, Ferozepore and Mianwali.
TOTAL	951,443	920,188	
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
1. Jabulpore	..	..	Jubbulpore and Saugor.
2. Nerbudda	192	1,763	Boshangabad.
3. Nimar	23,532	59,902	Nimar.
4. Nagpur	64,326	100,805	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
5. Satpura	80	593	Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
6. Chhatisgarh	..	..	Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur.
TOTAL	88,130	162,563	
BERAR—			
Berat	322,196	600,782	Akola, Amraoti, Buldana and Yeotmal.
ASSAM—			
The Province of Assam	3,150	1,319	All districts in the Province.
AJMER-MERWARA—			
Ajmer-Merwara	11,084	7,097	The whole of Ajmer-Merwara.
MADRAS—			
Madras	(b) 370,780	244,401	The whole of the Province.
GRAND TOTAL	2,618,653	3,289,231	

(a) Under reference.

(b) Refers to pressing from 26th August 1944.

COTTON PRESS RETURNS—contd.

II.—INDIAN STATES.

State	QUANTITY OF COTTON PRESSED (EXPRESSED IN BALES OF 400 LBS. EACH).		State	QUANTITY OF COTTON PRESSED (EXPRESSED IN BALES OF 400 LBS. EACH).	
	During the Cotton Season 1944-45 (i.e., from 1st September, 1944, up to 31st August, 1945).	During the preceding Cotton Season (i.e., 1943-44).		During the Cotton Season 1944-45 (i.e., from 1st September, 1944, up to 31st August, 1945).	During the preceding Cotton Season (i.e., 1943-44).
Hyderabad	270,424	282,240	BOMBAY STATES—		
Baroda	105,943	273,815	Western India States Agency—	11,876	22,627
Mysore	27,795	18,456	Bhavnagar	24,497	29,966
Gwalior	31,831	73,353	Junagadh	22,360	23,001
Punjab States—			Dhrangadhra	13,114	19,915
Bahawalpur	151,505	167,639	Morvi	1,563	1,085
Nabha	27,019	31,487	Cutch	3,580	4,775
Jind	8,326	8,174	Nawanagar	25,688	23,280
Faridkot	7,598	12,376	Wadhwan	..	..
Patiala	105,258	87,166	Gondal	680	2,124
Malerkotla	4,442	8,696	Wankaner	13,125	19,659
Khalapur	2,536	6,676	Porbandar	3,913	14,488
TOTAL PUNJAB STATES	306,984	321,524	Limbdi	7,037	15,304
Rajputana States—			Rajkot	..	95
Mewar	40,751	41,885	Manawadar	25,070	18,011
Bikaner	10,928	14,672	Jasdan	633	2,333
Jodhpur	1,034	472	Sardargarh	..	..
Tonk	2,726	4,435	Muli	..	..
Jalpur	551	..	Sayla	3,707	3,295
Jhalawar	..	8,876	Eastern Kathiawar Agency	3,792	11,629
Shahpura	1,597	1,130	(Wadhwan Civil Station).	4,506	14,320
Kishangarh	..	235	Idar	690	2,800
Kotah	1,366	1,832	Katoan	4,734	6,619
Bundi	..	55	Lakhtar	..	3,176
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	58,953	73,593	Salitana	1,547	3,966
Central India States—			Maliya	22,850	48,411
Indore	34,054	116,742	Gujarat States Agency—	9,689	18,112
Bhopal	737*	1,633*	Palppla	..	1,271
Narsingarh	..	..	Chhota Udepur	..	..
Alipura	..	..	Salitna	4,497	6,453
Jaora	3,269	4,656	Panda Mewas—		
Ratlam	5,287	7,722	Vaktapur	2,934	7,879
Dhar	11,106	26,261	Gothia	6,002	12,868
Barwanl	6,866	18,443	Deccan States Agency—	228	306
Jhabua	2,904	8,224	Rothapur	4,543	3,278
Dewas, J. R.	..	310	Jamkhandi	114	1,478
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	61,313	183,991	Saugli	1,771	2,197
			Mudhol	..	..
			Miraj	1,865	1,972
			Savanur	226,013	346,785
			TOTAL BOMBAY STATES		
				1,093,156	1,573,757

* In running bales.

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BRITISH INDIA FOR THE QUARTER ENDING THE 31ST MARCH 1945.

The following tables contain statistics of industrial disputes involving stoppages of work in British India for the quarter ending the 31st March 1945.

The total number of stoppages during the quarter (including 9 in progress at the close of the quarter) was 177, and the number of workers involved 134,281 as against 159 stoppages involving 163,126 workers for the same quarter of the previous year; the total number of man-days lost was 587,332 as against 1,180,877.

There were 4 stoppages involving 5,000 or more but less than 10,000 workers. In one stoppage more than 10,000 workers were involved. Textile (cotton, silk, woollen and jute) mills accounted for 26 per cent of the number of stoppages, 37 per cent of the workers involved, and 50 per cent of the man-days lost.

In 119 stoppages or 67 per cent, the demands related mainly to wages or bonus.

The number of stoppages in which the workers were wholly or partially successful was 55 or 33 per cent of the total number of stoppages that ended during the quarter and of which the results are known, and in 79 cases or 47 per cent the workers were wholly unsuccessful.

TABLE I.—Classification by Provinces of Disputes involving Stoppages of Work for the Quarter ending the 31st March 1945.

Province.	No. of Stoppages.	No. of Workers involved.	Man-days lost.	DEMANDS.					RESULTS.				
				Wages.	Bonus.	Personnel.	Leave and Hours.	Others.	Successful.	Partially Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Indefinite.	In progress.
Bengal	45.	42,039	191,430	28	2	10	5	..	5	9	15	13	3
Bihar	8	1,633	8,129	8	..	..	..	..	4	19	1	1	..
Bombay	69	52,245	317,022	32	15	13	4	5	7	12	34	12	1
Central Provinces and Berar	21*	16,953†	38,686†	14	..	..	..	5	1	12	15	12	1
Delhi	1	3,695	6,023	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Madras	12	10,521	15,433	8	2	1	..	1	1	3	5	12	1
North-West Frontier Province	1†	149	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind	1	36	108	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
United Provinces	19	7,010	10,461	7	2	..	..	10	4	3	9	3	..
TOTAL	177§	134,281	587,332	98	21	24	9	22	23	32	79	33	9

* Demands not known in two cases.

† Does not include figures in respect of two disputes.

‡ Demands and result not known.

§ Demands not known in 3 stoppages and result not known in 1 case.

TABLE II.—Classification by Industries of Disputes involving Stoppages of Work for the Quarter ending the 31st March 1945.

Industry.	No. of Stoppages.	No. of Workers involved.	Man-days lost.	DEMANDS.					RESULTS.				
				Wages.	Bonus.	Personnel.	Leave and Hours.	Others.	Successful.	Partially Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Indefinite.	In progress.
Cotton, Woollen and Silk Mills	40	39,991	262,305	19	4	8	1	8	7	4	25	3	1
Jute Mills	6	9,576	30,689	3	..	1	12	..	..	12	2	6	..
Engineering	20	31,923	157,382	8	5	4	..	1	..	12	8	3	..
Railways, including Railway Workshops	4	4,624	29,691	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
Mines	2	2,080	4,160	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	105*	46,087†	103,105†	63	12	10	4	13	12	23	44	20	5
TOTAL	177*	134,281†	587,332†	98	21	24	9	22	23	32	79	33	9

* Demands not known in 3 stoppages and result not known in one case.

† Does not include figures in respect of two stoppages.

TABLE III.—Classification by Months of Disputes involving Stoppages of Work for the Quarter ending the 31st March 1945.

Particulars.	January.	February.	March.	For the Quarter ending 31st March 1945.
1	2	3	4	5
Disputes in progress at the beginning	13	4	5	13
Fresh disputes begun	56	48	60	164
Disputes ended	65	47	56	168
Disputes in progress at the end	4	5	9	9
Number of workers involved	40,897*	51,304*	90,632	134,281
Man-days lost	295,201*	144,479*	147,652	587,332
Results†—				
Successful	11	4	8	23
Partially successful	14	5	13	32
Unsuccessful	27	26	26	79
Indefinite	13	12	8	33
In progress	4	5	9	9

* Does not include figures in respect of one dispute.

† Result not known in 1 stoppage.

TABLE IV.—Classification of Disputes according to the 'Method of Settlement or Termination' for the Quarter ending 31st March 1945.

Method of Settlement or Termination of Dispute.	Cotton, Woollen and Silk Mills.		Jute Mills.		Railways, including Railway Workshops.		Engineering.		Mines.		Miscellaneous.		Total for All Industries.	
	No. of Stoppages.	No. of Workers involved.	No. of Stoppages.	No. of Workers involved.	No. of Stoppages.	No. of Workers involved.	No. of Stoppages.	No. of Workers involved.	No. of Stoppages.	No. of Workers involved.	No. of Stoppages.	No. of Workers involved.	No. of Stoppages.	No. of Workers involved.
Return of Workers unconditionally or pending enquiry or investigation.	24	29,759	4	1,269	2	1,311	12	25,910	..	..	47	13,844	89	71,726
Replacement or discharge of Workers.	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,097	3	1,107
Direct Negotiation—Employers agreed to all or certain demands.	9	9,017	2	8,307	1	3,106	4	3,921	2	2,080	31	21,478	49	47,909
Mediation by Government Labour Officers or other Government Officers.	4	1,465	..	..	1	204	1	273	..	..	17	5,985	23	7,027
Formal conciliation	1	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	84
Adjudication under Defence of India Rule 81-A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	171	2	171
Reference to Bombay Industrial Court.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	39	39,935	6	9,576	4	4,624	17	30,134	2	2,080	99	42,575	167	128,924

Note.—9 stoppages involving 5,151 workers were in progress at the end of the quarter. In one stoppage involving 200 workers the method of settlement or termination is not known.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS FOR CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES* FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH OCTOBER 1945.

(Issued by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, India, under the Sugar Production Rules, 1935.)

CONSOLIDATED FORTNIGHTLY STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS (For Central Sugar Factories)

For the Fortnight ending the 15th October 1945.

On the basis of returns received from factories under the Sugar Production Rules, 1935, the following statements have been compiled, showing the production and stocks of sugar by groups:—

GROUPING OF FACTORIES.

Group Symbol.	Estimated No. of Factories operating in the Group.		No. of Factories in the Group from which returns have been received.		Territories covered.
	Current Season†.	Corresponding Fortnight Previous Season†.	Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight Previous Season.	
A	4	5	4	3	Kashmir, N.-W.F.P., Punjab and Sind: Kas. div.—Jammu, N.-W.F.P.—Mardan Punjab.—Lahore, Shahpur, Gujranwala, Ambala and Jullundur. Sind.—Nawabshah. (Including Indian States.) West United Provinces.—Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Meerut, Noida, Rampur, Etah and Moradabad. (Including Indian States.) Central United Provinces.—Bareilly, Aligarh, Kheri, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Hardoi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Gonda and Allahabad. (Including Indian States.) Eastern United Provinces.—Barabanki, Bahraich, Jaunpur, Basti and Gorakhpur. (Including Indian States.) Bihar: North Bihar.—Champaran, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea. South Bihar.—Bhagalpur, Shahabad, Patna and Gaya. (Including Indian States.) Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Orissa, Assam (including Indian States) and Central India States.
B	24	24	18	22	
C	16	18	14	16	
D	29	60	28	29	
E	29	31	25	30	
F	38	43	33	30	
TOTAL.	140	151	122	130	

NOTE.—The percentage cane crushing capacity of these 122 factories is estimated at 90 as against 91 for the 130 factories during the corresponding fortnight of the previous season.

* These statements relate to Central Sugar Factories only and not to all sugar factories. For the definition of "Central Sugar Factory" and "Sugar Factory" please see Rule 2 of the Sugar Production Rules, 1935. For complete figures of sugar production, please see the "Monthly Statistics of Production of Certain Selected Industries of India".

† Based on returns for the Final Forecast of the Production of Sugar directly from Cane during 1944-45.

‡ Based on returns for the Final Forecast of the Production of Sugar directly from Cane during 1943-44.

Consolidated Fortnightly Statement of Sugar Production and Stocks (by Groups) for the Fortnight ending the 15th October 1945.

REPORT NO. XXIII (SEASON 1944-45).

A.—Stocks.

Group Symbol.	Opening Stock.		Closing Stock.	
	Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.	Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A	54,317	134,389	34,575	100,471
B	603,346	2,304,438	396,999	2,028,649
C	584,291	1,791,577	474,495	1,574,141
D	388,597	1,997,771	269,441	1,748,250
E	878,344	1,675,816	711,537	1,482,768
F	931,538	1,079,203	806,424	854,037
TOTAL	3,440,433	8,953,194	2,693,471	7,795,331

B.—Production.

Group Symbol.	Production during the Fortnight (Current Year).						Total Production.	
	Crystal.			Crushed.			Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.
	No. I.	No. II.	No. III.	No. I.	No. II.	No. III.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F	50,754	..	..	..	..	50,754	..	Nil
TOTAL	50,754	..	..	..	..	50,754	..	Nil

C.—Despatches.

Despatches.					Total for Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.
Group Symbol.	During the Current Fortnight.				
	Crystal.	Crushed.	Total.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
A	19,742	..	19,742	33,015	
B	206,347	..	206,347	265,789	
C	109,796	..	109,796	187,433	
D	118,868	288	119,156	249,512	
E	166,540	267	166,807	193,048	
F	175,868	..	175,868	225,166	
TOTAL	797,161	555	797,716	1,154,863	

PRICES^(a) AND TRADE MOVEMENTS.

NOTE.—The trade figures are compiled from corrected shipping bills received during the week of report.]

ONE MEAL—

Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 12th & 19th November—

(1) ½nd steamed	Rs. 200
(2) ½nd unsteamed	Rs. 190
(3) ½th	Rs. 190

per ton f.a.s.

CEMENT—

Market Quotations—

*Calcutta, 9th November—

Indian, f.o.r. Calcutta (Full wagon load of 16½ to 23 tons)	Rs. 63.12 per ton.
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†London, 11th & 25th September—

Portland (6 ton loads and upwards), per ton	57s. 0d.†
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COAL—

Market Quotations—

*Calcutta, 16th November—

	Per ton F. O. R.
(1) Selected Jheria "A"	Rs. 13.5
(2) Selected Jheria "B"	Rs. 12.5
(3) Jheria (Grade I)	Rs. 11.7
(4) Deshergarh	Rs. 13.5
(5) Ponati	Rs. 13.5
(6) Raneejunj Kajora class (Grade I)	Rs. 11.7

§Bombay, 9th & 15th November—

	Ready per ton.
(1) Deshergarh (Selected Grade "A") f.o.r.	Rs. 13.5
(2) Jheria (Selected Grade "A") f.o.r.	Rs. 13.5
(3) Jheria (Grade I) f.o.r.	Rs. 11.7
(4) Central Provinces (1st class) Hirdagarh f.o.r.	Rs. 14.1

||Bombay—

Prices during month ending 30th November—

	Per ton.
Railborne Coal (Trimmed into Bunkers)	Rs. 39.12
Seaborne Coal (" " ")	Rs. 64.0

¶Karachi, 7th & 13th November—

First Class Bengal (Trimmed into Bunkers), per ton	Rs. 69.9 (Seaborne).
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COFFEE—

Market Quotations—

**Coimbatore—

	16th Nov.	17th Nov.
(1) Plantation "A"	Per cwt. Rs. 138	Rs. 135
(2) " PB	Rs. 152	Rs. 150
(3) Arabica Cherry Flats	Rs. 114	Rs. 111
(4) Robusta " "	Rs. 99	Rs. 101

(a) Production and stocks of certain commodities are also given.
* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† The Economist.
‡ Plus 7 sh. per ton net paper bags, jute sacks charged 1s. 0d., credited 1s. 6d. on return.

§ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.
|| Supplied by the Secretary, Bombay Coal Allocation Committee.

¶ Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

** Supplied by the Indian Coffee Board.

COTTON (RAW)—

(a) Arrivals—

(i) During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	1945.	1944.
Imports into—		
Bombay by rail and sea (coastwise)†	31,496	17,002
Karachi by rail	13,894	4,822
Madras by rail and sea	1,277	2,990
Tuticorin by rail and sea	..	..
Calcutta by rail and river	431	616

(ii) From 1st September, 1944 to 31st August, 1945, and corresponding period of 1943-44:—

	1944-45.	1943-44.
Into Bombay ‡	2,051	1,878

(iii) Imports by sea during the three months ending September, 1945 (into all British Indian ports):—

	July, 1945.	Aug. 1945.	Sept. 1945.	Sept. 1944 to August, 1945.
(In thousands of bales*)				
Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	37	13	3	325
East Africa §	1	15	..	165
United States of America	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	5	..	..	7
TOTAL, 1945	43	28	3	497
" 1944	68	55	30	459
" 1943	3	65	20	460

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	1945.	1944.
(In bales*)		
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta	..	151
" Bombay	..	..
" Karachi	..	7,582
" Madras	..	..
" Tuticorin	..	..

* 1 bale=400 lbs.
† The East India Cotton Association's Report for the week ending 25th October, 1945.
‡ The East India Cotton Association's Report for the week ending 31st August, 1945.
§ Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda Protectorate.

COTTON (RAW)—contd.**(b) Exports—contd.**

(ii) From 1st September, 1944, to 31st August, 1945, and corresponding period of 1943-44 :—

	(In thousands of bales *.)	
	1944-45.	1943-44.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta	6	10
" Bombay	56	59
" Karachi	342	287
" Madras	2	..
" Tuticorin	..	..

(iii) During the three months ending September, 1945 (from all British Indian ports) :—

	July, 1945.	Aug. 1945.	Sept. 1945.	Sept., 1944 to August, 1945.
United Kingdom	34	8	..	188
U. S. A.	25	41	3	142
Australia	..	..	1	18
Other Countries	10	11	..	58
TOTAL, 1945	69	60	4	406
" 1944	52	33	35	364
" 1943	6	..	19	155

(c) Market Quotations—**†Bombay—**

9th November—

Indian Cotton Contract per candy of 784 lbs. . Rs. 397 (Jan. '46)

15th November—

Indian Cotton Contract, per candy of 784 lbs. . Rs. 408 (Jan. '46).

Production.—The total production of cotton for 1944-45 is estimated at 3,543,000 bales (400 lbs. each), as compared with 5,259,000 bales, the final estimate of 1943-44.

COTTON PIECEGOODS—**(a) Despatches by rail—**

(i) During week ending 27th October, 1945 :—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	..	129	129
Bombay	..	2,316	2,316
Karachi	..	162	162
Madras	..	253	253

(ii) From 1st January to 27th October, 1945 :—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	23	6,923	6,946
Bombay	81	71,136	71,217
Karachi	..	3,974	3,974
Madras	1	10,662	10,663

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

COTTON PIECEGOODS—contd.**(b) Imports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of yards.)					
	GREY.		WHITE.		OTHER KINDS.	
	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.
Into British India—						
Calcutta	..	..	13	40	6	..
Bombay	..	..	4	..	25	14
Karachi	..	..	..	..	7	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—

*Bombay, 15th November—

Grey unbleached—

	Rs. A. P.
(1) Longcloth (Standard Quality) 37"×37½ yds. of 9 lbs. . per lb.	..
(2) Domestics 35"×40 yds. of 12 lbs. . "	..
(3) Chaddars 50"×6 yds. of 2½ lbs. . "	..
(4) Dhories (up to ½" nakhi border) 32"×9 yds. of 1½ lbs. . "	1 6 5
(5) Dhories (Calcutta, ¾" P.B.) 44"×10 yds. of 1½ lbs. . "	..

†Manchester, 21st September—

Price Index of cloth 228
(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)

COTTON TWIST AND YARN—**(a) Despatches by rail—**

(i) During week ending 27th October, 1945 :—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Calcutta	..	259	259
Bombay	..	12,210	12,210
Karachi	..	122	122
Madras	..	1,840	1,840

(ii) From 1st January to 27th October, 1945 :—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Calcutta	1,560	36,121	37,681
Bombay	977	258,069	259,046
Karachi	..	8,372	8,372
Madras	200	65,945	66,145

(b) Imports by sea—

(i) During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Into—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Madras	..	..

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.
† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

COTTON TWIST AND YARN—contd.**(c) Market Quotations—**

*Bombay, 15th November—

	Rs. A. P.
(1) Yarn, No. 10½s, per lb.	0 11 9
(2) Yarn, No. 20s, "	1 0 0

†Manchester, 21st September—

Price index of American yarn	219
" " " Egyptian "	202

(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)

(d) Exports (Indian-made)—

(i) During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea from—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	92
Madras	..	..

HIDES AND SKINS (RAW)—**Market Quotations—****Cow Hides—**

†Calcutta, 16th November—

(1) Agras (North-Western)	Ra. . . to Ra. . .
(2) Darbhanga	Ra. . . " Ra. . .
(3) Patnas	Ra. . . " Ra. . .
(4) Salted cows, Daccas	Ra. 16-0 " Ra. 17-0

Buffalo Hides—

†Calcutta, 16th November—

(1) Arsenic, Framed	Ra. . . to Ra. . .
(2) " Commons	Ra. 15-0 " Ra. 16-0

Goat Skins—

†Calcutta, 16th November—

(1) Good Quality per 100 pieces	Ra. 170 to Ra. 190
(2) Ordinary Quality " 100 "	Ra. 125 " Ra. 140

HIDES AND SKINS (TANNED)—**Market Quotations—**

‡Madras, 14th November—

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Tanned—				
(1) Cow hides, per lb.	1 10 0	to	1 15 6	
(2) Buff hides	1 6 11**	"	..	
(3) Sheep skins "	3 0 0	"	4 0 0	
(4) Goat skins "	2 13 0	"	3 5 0	

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.

† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

‡ Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

¶ Quotations supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras, and represent the lowest and highest values for average "all round parcels" of bark tanned hides and skins of each category sold in the open market inclusive of all grades and selections.

** Represents ceiling price for all vegetable pit-tanned buffalo crust sole leather other than those known as E.I. tanned buffalo calves under 4 lbs. per skin to be charged by tanneries other than those under the control of the Supply Department, ex-their premises [vide Notification No. 1(8)-F/45, dated the 30th June 1945, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies].

IRON AND STEEL—**Market Quotations—**

*Calcutta, 16th November—

Pig Iron—	
Foundry No. 1 per ton F.O.R. Calcutta	Ra. 104
" No. 2 " " "	Ra. 102
" No. 3 " " "	Ra. 100
" No. 4 " " "	Ra. 98

†London, 11th & 25th September—

Pig, Cleveland No. 3, per ton	£7 3s. 0d.
Steel, rails, heavy " "	£14 10s. 6d.

JUTE (RAW)—**(a) Arrivals—**

(i) During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	72	67
Arrivals into mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer 	103	94
TOTAL	175	161

(ii) From 1st July to 27th October, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45 :—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945-46.	1944-45.
Into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	1,023	1,051
Into the mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer 	1,281	1,098
TOTAL	2,304	2,149

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	13	..

(ii) From 1st July to 27th October, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45 :—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945-46.	1944-45.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	454	236

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† The Economist.

‡ Bale=400 lbs.

§ By Calcutta is meant the Calcutta Trade Block consisting of the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks.

|| Imports into mills by boat and cart are not recorded.

JUTE (RAW)—contd.**(b) Exports—contd.**

(iii) During the three months ending September, 1945 (from all British Indian ports):—

(In thousands of bales.)*

	July, 1945.	Aug. 1945.	Sept., 1945.	July, to Sept., 1945.
United Kingdom	12	37	39	89
United States of America	11	21	21	53
Brazil	16	..	7	23
Australia	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	61	49	57	167
TOTAL, 1945	100	107	124	332
" 1944	83	43	78	204
" 1943	75	45	61	181

(c) Market Quotations—**† Calcutta, 16th November—**

- (1) European Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0
- (2) Indian Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0

Calcutta, 20th November—

- (1) First, per bale (400 lbs.) { Rs. 76-0 †
Rs. 79-0 ‡
- (2) Lightnings " " { Rs. 71-0 †
Rs. 74-0 ‡

London, 8th & 15th November—

Daisce C. & F., per ton £39 5s. 0d.

Production.—The total outturn of jute in season 1945 is now estimated at 7,166,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 6,203,000 bales in 1944 (including imports from Nepal).

JUTE BAGS—**(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	547	1,174
Hessian	96	50

(ii) From 1st January to 27th October, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	198,337	227,237
Hessian	78,426	96,028

(b) Market Quotations—**† Calcutta, 16th November—**

B. Twills 2½ lbs. 44×26½", 6×8", per 100 bags Rs. 62-6 (Ready).

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Exports.

§ Mills.

JUTE CLOTH—**(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	35	..
Hessian	930	8,496

(ii) From 1st January to 27th October, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	18,100	11,945
Hessian	1,035,076	1,153,588

(b) Market Quotations—*** Calcutta, 16th November—**

- (1) Hessian cloth, 8 oz., 40" 9×10 per 100 yds. Rs. A. P. 21 4 0 (Ready).
- (2) Hessian cloth, 10½ oz., 40" 11×12 per 100 yds. 28 10 0 (Ready).

OILCAKES—**GROUNDNUT CAKE—****Market Quotations—****Calcutta, 12th & 19th November—**

Groundnut Cake, per md. Rs. 6-4

OILSEEDS—**CASTOR SEED—****Market Quotations—****† Bombay—**

Small Hyderabad quality F. A., per cwt. 9th Nov. Rs. 15-8† | 15th Nov. Rs. 15-12†

London, 8th & 15th November—

Castorseed (Bombay), per ton £. s. d. 32 15 0

COCONUTS—**Market Quotations—****§ Cochin, 10th November—**

Coconuts, per 1,000 Rs. 117

COPRA—**Market Quotations—****§ Cochin, 10th November—**

Fair average quality, per candy of 654 lbs. . . . Rs. 265

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Nominal.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

§ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.

OILSEEDS—contd.**COTTON SEED—****(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
From Bombay to Foreign Ports	..	..

(b) Market Quotations—*** Bombay, 15th October—**

Cotton seed, per Indian Md. Rs. 5-10-7

GINGELLY (SESAMUM) SEED—**Market Quotations—****† Bombay, 9th & 15th November—**

- (1) White, Bold, 85%, per cwt. Rs. 28-0
- (2) Mixed, 50%, per cwt. Rs. ..

GROUNDNUTS—**Market Quotations—****† Madras, 14th November—**

Rs. A. P.

Machine decorticated, per candy of 500 lbs. . . . 71 1 0

† Bombay—

Bombay, Bold, per cwt. . . . 9th Nov. Rs. 16-1 (n) | 15th Nov. Rs. 16-4 (n)

London—

Groundnuts (Indian) West Coast, per ton 8th Nov. £. s. d. 33 10 0 | 15th Nov. £. s. d. 33 15 0

*** LINSEED—****(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	1,591	291
Bombay, by rail and sea	973	475
Karachi, by rail and river	42	..
Vizagapatam, by rail	..	..

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	750
Bombay	..	..
Karachi	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..

* Price-Current Return furnished fortnightly by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

‡ Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.

(n) Nominal.

OILSEEDS—conold.**LINSEED—contd.****(c) Market Quotations—***** Bombay—**

- (1) Bold, per cwt. . . . 9th Nov. Rs. 18-15(n) | 15th Nov. Rs. 18-15(n).
- (2) Small seed, per cwt. . . . " 18-11(n) | " 18-11(n).

† Calcutta, 16th November—

Small grain, 5% refraction (with new single bags), per Ind. md. . . . Rs. 13-6 (Ready).

London—

	8th Nov.	15th Nov.
Linseed, Bombay, per ton	£. s. d. 35 15 0	£. s. d. 36 5 0

RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	402	1,395
Bombay, by rail and sea	25	15
Karachi, by rail and river	100	303

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Karachi	4,101	1,076

(c) Market Quotations—**† Karachi—**

Per candy of 8 mds., i.e. 656 lbs. approximately.

- (1) Toria, 9% admixture 7th Nov. Rs. A. 118 0 (including bags) | 13th Nov. Rs. A. 119 0 (including bags)
- (2) Toria, 3% admixture " " " " | " " " "

*** Bombay, 29th June—**

- (1) Brown, Cawnpore, per cwt. . . . Rs. 18-0 (n).
- (2) Yellow, " " " " " " 23-0 (n).

London—

	8th Nov.	15th Nov.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton	£. s. d. 38 10 0	£. s. d. 38 15 0

* Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

(n) Nominal.

OILS (VEGETABLE)—**CASTOR OIL—****Market Quotations—*** *Calcutta, 16th November—*

	Per maund f.o.b.
	Rs. A. P.
(1) No. 1 Fine Pale	45 0 0
(2) Liverpool, good seconds	44 8 0
(3) " " thirds	43 8 0

† *Madras, 14th November—*

Castor Oil, per candy of 500 lbs.	Rs. 178
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COCONUT OIL—**Market Quotations—**‡ *Cochin, 10th November—*

Coconut oil—Fair average quality, per candy (654 lbs.).	Rs. 383-8 Ready.
	Rs. 364-0 One month.

GROUNDNUT OIL—**Market Quotations—**§ *Madras, 10th November—*

Groundnut oil, per candy of 500 lbs.	Rs. 175 Ready.
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OILS (MINERAL)—**KEROSENE OIL—****Market Quotations—*** *Calcutta, 16th November—*

	Rs. A. P.
Kerosene (Superior), per tin of 4 gallons	4 11 9 ½
Kerosene (Inferior) " " " "	4 14 9 ½
Kerosene (Inferior) " " " "	4 5 0 ½
Kerosene (Inferior) " " " "	4 8 0 ½

PETROL—**Market Quotations—*** *Calcutta, 16th November—*

Petrol, per Imperial gallon	Rs. A. P.
	2 0 0 ** ex-pump.

RICE (not in husk)—

(a) (i) During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into—			
Calcutta by rail, river and sea		2,314	15,871

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.
 † Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.
 ‡ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.
 § Supplied by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.
 || Ex-godown.
 ¶ When delivered at dealers' premises.
 ** Inclusive of Provincial Sales Tax.

RICE (not in husk)—contd.

During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to foreign countries from—			
Calcutta		..	..
Chittagong		..	..
Bombay		..	..
Karachi		..	1
Madras		..	..

(ii) From 1st January to 27th October, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into—			
Calcutta by rail, river and sea		235,305	290,419

From 1st January to 27th October, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to foreign countries—			
From Calcutta		15,223	28

(b) Market Quotations—* *Calcutta, 16th November—*

(1) Seeta, No. 1 per B. maund	..†
(2) Ballam, No. 1 per B. maund	..†
(3) Kalma, No. 1 (mill cleaned) per B. maund	..†

SHELLAC—**Market Quotations—*** *Calcutta, 16th November—*

T. N. per B. maund	Rs. 71
London, 8th & 15th November—	
T. N. Orange, per cwt.	£ s. d.
	9 17 6

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—**(a) Despatches—**

During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	Refined and unrefined.	(In cwt.)
From Calcutta by rail, river and sea	1945.	1944.
" Bombay by rail	3,045	1,866
" Karachi " "	962	1,744

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Being a rationed article, no quotations are available. With effect from the 3rd September 1945, Rice is being supplied by the Government at the following rates :—

	Price ex-Govt. godowns, per maund (including bags) payable by retailers to Govt.
A' grade Rice	Rs. 23-12-0
B' grade Rice	Rs. 13-12-0
C' grade Rice	Rs. 8-12-0

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—contd.**(b) Imports by sea—**

During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	Java	Refined. (In cwt.)	Mauritius.	Other Europe.	Countries.	TOTAL.
Imports into—						
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, 1945	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1944	..	..	..	..	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—* *Cawnpore, 27th October and 3rd November—*

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Indian Factory Made—		
First Crystal, per md., ex-factory	16 1 6 to 16 12 6	16 4 6 to 16 12 6
Balrampur, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 8 0	16 8 0
Basti, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 6 0	16 6 0
Marhowrah, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 12 6	..
Pilibhit, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 5 0	16 5 0
Rosa, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 7 6	16 7 6

(d) Stocks*—

(In bags, 10 bags=1 ton.)

† Calcutta (18th Aug. '45)	31,382	(19th Aug. '44)	30,823
Bombay (15th " ")	100,500	(18th July ")	63,000
Karachi (16th " ")	15,483	(22nd June ")	40,180
Madras (18th " ")	33,801	(21st Aug. ")	12,603

SUGAR, RAW (GUR)—* *Prices (per maund) during week ending 10th November—*

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Refining—		
(1) Sisva Bazar	..	..
(2) Nellikuppam	..	..

Eating—

(3) Madras	11 11	..
(4) Ahmednagar	13 8	15 12
(5) Lyallpur	15 12	9 12
(6) Muzaffarnagar	11 4	8 9
(7) Meerut	9 0	8 0
(8) Bhagalpur (second quality)	22 0	28 0
(9) Dacca (best quality)	..	..

* Supplied by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore.

† Kiddlepore Docks only.

TEA—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta by rail, river and sea		21,586	6,683

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—			
From Calcutta		877	490
" Chittagong		..	..

(ii) During the three months ending September, 1945 (from all British Indian ports)* :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)			
	July, 1945.	Aug., 1945.	Sept. 1945.	July, to Sept. 1945.
United Kingdom .	18,564	23,245	46,092	87,901
Iraq	..	..	..	..
Iran	..	242	424	666
Canada	2,132	2,893	2,021	7,046
United States of America	3,108	3,481	4,190	10,779
Australia	..	1,566	2,331	3,897
Other Countries .	454	1,137	3,789	5,380
TOTAL, 1945 . . .	24,258	32,564	58,847	115,639
" 1944	33,412	35,438	47,478	116,328
" 1943	16,393	43,153	30,727	90,273

(c) Market Quotations—* *Calcutta, 6th and 7th November—*

	Rs. A. P.
Sale Average—	
For tea sold for consumption in India, per lb.	0 12 8

WHEAT—**(a) Imports and Exports—**

(i) During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

		(In tons.)			
		1945.		1944.	
		Indian†.	Foreign.	Indian†.	Foreign.
Imports into—					
Calcutta	. .	609	2,294	2,573	..
Bombay	. .	..	..	667	..
Karachi	. .	19	..	4,191	39

* Relating to tea, black.
 † In the case of Calcutta and Karachi, the figures refer to imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

WHEAT—contd.

(a) Imports and Exports—contd.

During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Karachi	..	250

During week ending 27th October, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	
	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—		
From Karachi	..	5,842

(ii) From 1st April to 27th October, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)			
	1945.		1944.	
	Indian*.	Foreign.	Indian*.	Foreign.
Imports into—				
Calcutta	39,110	173,874	51,628	55,873
Bombay	4,022	..	57,703	..
Karachi	81,088	..	183,353	..

From 1st April to 27th October, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Karachi	..	1,000

From 1st April to 27th October, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	
	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—		
From Karachi	58,754	98,280

(b) Market Quotations—

† Bombay, 15th October—

Wheat, per Ind. Md. Rs. 11-8

Karachi, 16th November—

Punjab White, 5 per cent barley, 3 per cent dirt, 30 per cent red (per candy of 8 mds., i.e., 656 lbs. approximately)

* In the case of Calcutta and Karachi the figures represent the ports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay and Bengal and sea (coastwise) only.

† Supplies Current Return furnished fortnightly by the Director of Cochin Co., Bombay.

‡ Supplied by a rationed article, no wholesale quotations at Karachi are given, the retail price being As. 4 per seer or Rs. 10 per maund.

§ When deliv.

** Inclusive of.

WHEAT—contd.

(b) Market Quotations—contd.

Lyallpur, 15th November—

White wheat (1½ per cent dirt, 2 per cent barley), per md., f.o.r. Lyallpur Rs. 9-10-9

Production.—The total production of wheat for 1944-45 is estimated at 10,458,000 tons, as against 9,741,000 tons in 1943-44.

WOOL (RAW)—

Market Quotations—

* Karachi, 7th & 13th November—

Kandhar (cleaned) Indian quality Rs. 82
Per md. (82 lbs.)

FREIGHTS.

† Calcutta, 16th November—

	Jute		Linsed	
	(50 c. ft.)		(20 cwt.)	
	Plus 15% Surcharg.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.
London \$	80	0(n)	91	3(n)
Liverpool \$	80	0(n)	91	3(n)
Dundee \$	80	0(n)	91	3(n)
Glasgow \$	80	0(n)	91	3(n)

† Bombay, 9th & 15th November—

	Cotton (40 c. ft.)—		s.		d.	
	United Kingdom ports		..		102 0	
	Antwerp		..		..	
	Genoa, Naples, Leghorn		..		..	
	Trieste, Venice		..		..	
	Seed (18 cwt. and over)—		..		..	
	Linsed, Rape, etc.—		..		..	
	United Kingdom ports		..		92 0	
	Antwerp		..		..	
	Marseilles		..		..	
	Genoa, Naples, Leghorn		..		..	
	Trieste, Venice		..		..	
	Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)—		..		..	
	Cotton, etc.—		..		..	
	United Kingdom ports		..		89 0	
	Marseilles		..		..	
	Genoa, Naples, Leghorn		..		..	
	Groundnuts—		..		..	
	United Kingdom ports		..		98 0	

* Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

§ Less 10% rebate not exceeding 5s. per ton.

(n) Nominal.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS	378	GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUE'S AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—contd.	
NOTES—		Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944 : Maximum Retail Sale Prices of Certain Motor Vehicle Accessories Manufactured in the U. K. and U. S. A.	386
Joint Stock Companies in Bengal	380	Bahadurabad-Mankarchar, Mankarchar-Goalpara, Goalpara-Pandu, and Gauripore-Mymensingh-Mahendraganj Railway Surveys Sanctioned	386
All-India Second Sesamum Forecast, 1945-46	392	Summary of Earnings for the Month of October 1945 and Working Expenses for the Month of September 1945 of Class I Railways—Budget Lines	386
RADE ENQUIRIES	380	Tonnage Lifted on Class I Railways	387
WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON	381	Wagon Loadings	387
MONTHLY REPORT OF THE INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER, LONDON, FOR JULY 1945	382	HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1945	388
MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL	382	TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS—	
BOOKS OF REFERENCE—		British India : Export Prohibitions : Amendments	390
Statistical Publications	382	Australia : Indian Imports into Australia : Control Removed or Eased	390
GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUE'S AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—		Canada : Tariff Change by Order in Council	390
Private Trade with Italy and Finland	383	WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS	390
Enemy Trading : Commercial and Financial Dealings Permitted with the Enemy Firm of Mr. Rudolf Suschitzki, Bombay	383	INTERMEDIATE CROP REPORTS—	
Rate (Price Control) Order, 1945 : Corrigendum	383	Cotton, Sugarcane, Rice, Sesamum and Groundnut	391
Appointment of Tariff Board : Addition to Personnel	383	CROP FORECASTS—	
Central Excise Rules, 1944 : Amendments	383	All-India—	
Cancellation of Notification of 15th January 1942, relating to Prohibition under Rule 92-C of the Defence of India Rules as regards the Philippine Commonwealth	383	Groundnut and Cotton	392
Indian Central Tobacco Committee : List of Members	384	SUMMARY OF CROP FORECASTS	393
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Certain Specified Officers Authorised to Discharge the Function of Specifying the Persons to whom Cloth or Yarn may be Sold or Delivered : Amendment	384	TENDER NOTICES	394
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Marking and Stamping of Certain Cloth and Yarn with Prices, etc. : Amendments	384	LIST OF COTTON PRESSING FACTORIES IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE SEASON 1945-46	395
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Licences Specified for Sale of Hand-printed Cloth, etc.	384	COTTON PRESS RETURNS	397
Brass and Copper (Control) Order, 1945 : Amendments	385	UNPRESSED COTTON RETURNS	399
Raw Cinematograph Film (Control of Distribution) Order, 1943, Cancelled	385	CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON (PRESSED AND UNPRESSED) IN MILLS IN INDIA	399
Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945 : Amendment	385	RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA	400
Timber Control Order, 1945, Cancelled	385		
Control of Imported Engineer Stores Order, 1943 : Amendment	385		
Maximum Prices of Retreaded Tyres, etc. : Amendment	386		
Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944 : Maximum Retail Sale Prices of Certain Spare Parts Manufactured in the U. K. and U. S. A.	386		

(Continued on page 380.)

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MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS.

BANK RATE—

Wednesday evening Reserve Bank of India
3 per cent.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS—

The following Press *communiqué*, dated the 27th November 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta :—

Tenders for Rs. 4 crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 27th November 1945. The total amount offered was Rs. 4,23,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-9 per cent and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-14-6 per cent were allotted approximately 85 per cent. The total amount accepted was Rs. 4 crores, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-5-3 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 4 crores of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 4th December 1945, at Calcutta up to 11 a.m. (Bengal Time) and up to the close of business on Monday, the 3rd December 1945, at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 7th December 1945. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 23rd November 1945, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 3,10,25,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

SECURITY PRICES—

Calcutta, 28th November—

Government Paper (3½ per cent) Rs. 103-14-0

London, 26th November—

British Conversion (3½ per cent) 105½
British War Loan (3½ per cent) 102½

EXCHANGE—

27th November—

Telegraphic Transfer Selling. Buying.
On New York D/D \$100= 1s. 5½d. 1s. 6½d.
London/New York Rs. 332½ Rs. 329½
\$4-02½

BULLION MARKET—

Gold—

Bombay, 27th November—

Gold (-999 fineness), per tola, spot Rs. 83-1-6; forward Rs. 83-1.

London, 22nd November—

Gold, per fine oz. £8-12-3

BULLION MARKET—contd.

Silver—

Bombay—

27th November—

Silver (-999 fineness), per 100 tolas, spot Rs. 132-9; forward Rs. 132-9.

19th November—

Silver, Country, ready, per 100 tolas Rs. 130-4

London, 22nd November—

Silver, spot, per fine oz. 44d

New York, 22nd November—

Bar Silver, ready, per oz. 70½ cents.

STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS AS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 16TH NOVEMBER 1945—

The following Press *communiqué*, dated the 24th November 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta :—

	Rs.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	669,43,39,000
2. Time Liabilities in India	267,88,82,000
3. Cash in India—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	31,72,46,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,47,87,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	73,20,000
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	91,85,71,000
5. Advances in India	256,96,53,000
6. Bills Discounted in India	16,23,94,000

Comparative Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

	16-11-45.	9-11-45.	17-11-44.	1-9-39.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	669,43,39	665,06,91	610,24,76	134,36,49
2. Time Liabilities in India	267,88,82	266,75,56	200,08,81	102,24,34
3. Total Cash in India	34,93,53	35,30,14	26,89,89	6,69,92
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	91,85,71	97,96,45	95,79,92	25,17,19
5. Advances in India	256,96,53	252,87,69	203,42,93	101,52,16
6. Bills discounted in India	16,23,94	15,64,16	11,23,83	3,57,29

MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS—contd.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 16th November 1945.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital Paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	9,09,50,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	27,83,000
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin	1,76,000
(a) Government :—		Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(1) Central Government of India	439,86,57,000	(a) Internal	...
(2) Government of Burma	1,24,85,000	(b) External	...
(3) Other Government Accounts	11,90,25,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	75,000
(b) Banks	91,71,81,000	Balances held abroad*	544,48,24,000
(c) Others	12,81,55,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	25,00,000
Bills Payable	2,92,76,000	Other Loans and Advances	2,00,000
Other Liabilities	9,89,66,000	Investments	19,75,58,000
		Other Assets	6,46,79,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	580,37,45,000	TOTAL ASSETS	580,37,45,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 16th November 1945.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	9,09,50,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion—		
Notes in circulation	1,179,12,04,000		(a) Held in India	44,41,45,000	
Total Notes issued		1,188,21,54,000	(b) Held outside India	...	
			Sterling Securities	1,069,32,89,000	
			Total of A		1,113,74,34,000
			B.—Rupee Coin		16,62,96,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		57,84,24,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper		...
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,188,21,54,000	TOTAL ASSETS		1,188,21,54,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 93.732 per cent.



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Gross : "Manufacturer"

CONTENTS.

(Continued from page 377.)

PRICES AND TRADE MOVEMENTS—

	Page.
Bone Meal	401
Cement	401
Coal	401
Coffee	401
Cotton—	
Raw	401
Piecegoods	402
Twist and Yarn	402
Hides and Skins—	
Raw	403
Tanned	403
Iron and Steel	403
Jute—	
Raw	403
Bags	404
Cloth	404
Oilcakes—	
Groundnut Cake	404
Oilseeds—	
Castor Seed	404
Coconuts	404
Copra	404
Cotton Seed	405
Gingelly (Sesamum) Seed	405
Groundnuts	405
Linseed	405
Rape and Mustard Seed	405
Oils (Vegetable)—	
Castor Oil	406
Coconut Oil	406
Groundnut Oil	406
Oils (Mineral)—	
Kerosene Oil	406
Petrol	406
Rice	406
Shellac	406
Sugar—	
Manufactured	406
Raw (Gur)	407
Tea	407
Wheat	407
Wool (Raw)	408
FREIGHTS	408
Business Notice	iv

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

The following trade enquiries have been received by the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, who will welcome replies to be addressed to him direct by any individual or firm interested.

Firms replying to these enquiries should furnish their bank references with their replies.

Replies to enquiries for more than one commodity should specify in which of them the respondent is interested.

INDIAN—

Cassia Seed.

(II-83) A local firm desires to be put in touch with suppliers of Cassia Seed in India.

FOREIGN—

Ceiling Boards.

(II-84) A firm in Cape Town (South Africa) desires to be put in touch with manufacturers in India of Ceiling Boards made of Plaster of Paris and Woodpulpboard.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN BENGAL.

—During the month of August 1945, forty-eight new Joint Stock Companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 22,82,82,990 were registered in Bengal under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, as amended by Act XXII of 1936. The respective details are given below:—

	Rs.
1 Investment and Trust	20,000
2 Motor Traction, dealing and manufacturing	2,50,000
1 Transit and Transport—others	1,000
1 Printing, Publishing and Stationery	20,000
5 Chemicals and Allied Trades	12,40,000
4 Engineering	7,40,000
1 Clay, Stone, Cement, Lime and other building and constructing materials	5,00,000
7 Agencies (including Managing Agent Companies)	2,80,990
1 Soap, candles, etc.	5,00,000
11 Trading and Manufacturing—others	34,10,000
3 Cotton Mills	1,05,00,000
2 Mills and Presses—others	16,00,000
1 Tea and other Planting Companies—others	20,000
2 Coal mining	21,00,000
1 Mining and Quarrying—others	5,00,000
1 Estate, Land and Building	20,00,00,000
3 Hotels, Theatres and Entertainments	65,01,000
1 Companies other than those specified above	1,00,000
TOTAL	22,82,82,990

WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON.

RAINFALL, week ending 25th November.—Widespread and locally heavy in Coromandel and south Malabar coasts on 1 day; light in Kashmir on 1 day and local or few showers with or without thunder elsewhere. North-east monsoon active in early part of week in Coromandel and south Malabar coasts.

Crops. Madras, week ending 10th November.—Rainfall very heavy in Chingleput and Madras; heavy in South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely; moderate in Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Malabar and Nilgiris; fair in Guntur and Salem; and light elsewhere. Sowing or transplantation of paddy in Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, Chittoor, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevely, Malabar and South Kanara and of dry crops in East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Ramnad proceeding. Standing crops generally fair except in parts of Circars and Deccan. Harvesting of paddy in East Godavari, Chittoor, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Malabar, South Kanara and Nilgiris and of sugarcane in Chittoor and Trichinopoly in progress. Outturn reported generally fair to normal but poor in parts of Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Tanjore. Bihar, week ending 19th November.—Light rain fell in parts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Manbhum and no rain elsewhere. Condition and prospect of standing crops, on the whole, fair. Sowing of rabi crops continued. Harvesting of paddy commenced at places. Orissa, week ending 19th November.—Rainfall light at Berhampur, Russelkonda, Phulbani, Nawarangpur and Rayagada and no rain elsewhere. Harvesting of paddy in all districts in progress. Standing crops, including paddy, sugarcane and wheat, generally thriving. Punjab, week ending 19th November.—Except for slight showers of rain in parts of Amritsar, Mianwali and Lyallpur districts, weather remained dry. Condition and expected yield of standing crops generally average to good but crops damaged in parts of some districts by excessive rains or floods. Central Provinces and Berar, week ending 16th November.—Weather clear and cool with occasional passing clouds in latter half of week. No change in condition of standing kharif crops reported. Harvesting of paddy in all rice districts and that of minor kharif crops in some districts continued. First picking of cotton in progress in cotton tracts. Sowing of rabi crops still continued in east of Province and nearly complete elsewhere. Germination of rabi crops reported satisfactory so far. Assam, dated 26th November.—Weather seasonable. Its effects on crops fair. Prospects and outturn of crops fair. Bengal, week ending 14th November.—Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops reported, on the whole, satisfactory. Cultivation of rabi crops in progress.

Intermediate Crop Reports. Sugarcane: Bengal.—Since submission of second forecast, weather and its effects on growth of crops have been generally favourable. Provincial outturn expected 78 per cent of normal this year as against 75 per cent of normal shown in corresponding return of last year. Madras.—Condition of crop reported generally satisfactory except in Circars where crop reported lodged as result of cyclone in October last and in parts of Anantapur, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot and Tinnevely where crop reported affected to some extent for want of sufficient rains in growing period. Yield per acre expected normal in other districts if season continues favourable. North-West Frontier Province.—No change recorded in total area sown since submission of October forecast. Present condition of standing crop generally average.—United Provinces.—Stray reports of whitefly attack from Muttra Division and of pyrrilla attack from certain areas in Rohilkhand and Kumaun Circle received. In certain areas in Western Circle outside factory zones, harvesting of cane and its crushing for gur commenced. Condition of crop reported generally satisfactory but crop somewhat adversely affected in certain

low-lying areas as result of heavy rain. Rainfall was generally beneficial to crop and improved prospects of outturn. Cotton: Madras.—Sowings of cotton still in progress in Central districts and South. Area under crop expected to be normal or nearly normal in Coimbatore, Madura and Ramnad and slightly above normal in Salem and Trichinopoly. In Deccan, sowings of Hingari or late-sown cotton expected to be below normal due mainly to insufficient rain during September and October last. Mungari and Hingari crops in parts of these districts reported affected by drought. Condition of crop generally satisfactory in other districts of Province. United Provinces.—Picking of crop in progress and new seed cotton, mostly Desi, started coming to market. Due to its coming to seed later, very little of Perso-American cotton received in market. First picking of Desi cotton reported generally poor in quality. Leaf-roller attacks on Perso-American cotton reported from almost all Western districts though attack nowhere severe. Pink boll-worm in evidence at some places in Bareilly Division. Cotton crop somewhat adversely affected by rain during the month. Anna condition of crop estimated at 50 to 60 per cent of normal except for some areas in Western districts where crop poor. North-West Frontier Province.—Since issue of October forecast, no change in total area sown with cotton recorded. Yield expected to be average and rain needed. Bengal.—Since submission of second forecast, weather and its effects on growth of crop have been, on the whole, good. Condition of crop in Tripura State reported not so satisfactory. Provincial outturn, including that for Tripura State, estimated to be 91 per cent of normal this year, as against 74 per cent of normal shown in corresponding return of last year. Rice: Orissa.—No change in area of winter and autumn rice reported since submission of first forecast, except in Ganjam district where area increased by 111,300 acres. Owing to heavy rainfall and cyclonic weather in third week of October last, lesser outturn of crop apprehended in Cuttack and Puri districts. Bihar.—Outturn of winter rice crop of Province increased by 2 per cent since issue of first winter rice forecast and no change in outturn of autumn rice since issue of preliminary Bhadoi forecast. Outturn figures consequently stand at 72 and 73 per cent, respectively, of normal yields of current year.

Cotton. Bombay, 22nd November.—Upward sowing in forward cotton prices continued. Indian Cotton Contract January started about unchanged from previous level at Rs. 417-8; after touching lowest during initial stage at Rs. 417, advance of almost Rs. 10 recorded, with rate touching Rs. 427 and eventually it stood at Rs. 426.

Jute. Calcutta, 24th November.—Idle and unchanged. Market for hessians continued very steady with small covering orders meeting reserve of sellers. Heavies quoted higher all round with only small business reported. November "B. Twills" quoted at Rs. 63-14.

Hides and Skins, Tanned. Madras, 22nd November:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cow hides, per lb.	1 12 0	to 2 1 0
Sheep skins, per lb.	3 0 0	to 4 0 0
Goat skins, per lb.	2 14 0	to 3 5 0

Shellac. Calcutta, 23rd November.—T. N. Rs. 71 per B. Maund. Wheat. Lyallpur, 15th November.—White, Rs. 9-10-9 per maund f.o.r.

Tea. Twenty-first Tea Sale, Calcutta, 20th and 21st November.—837 packages green tea at average price Re. 1-1-10, 14,672 packages other sorts at average price As. 13-1 and 18,286 packages Dust at average price As. 15-3 sold for consumption in India. After break of a week, demand very strong and sale passed with active

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tone. Rates dearer generally by 2 annas for leaf grades, 1½ annas for broken and 1 anna for Fannings, although in number of cases, these advances exceeded. Commonest descriptions and stalky kinds advanced up to 3 annas. Green Teas received good competition and rates irregularly dearer by about 1 anna. Market for Dusts very strong and generally 6 pies to 1 anna dearer. Best sorts often advanced up to 1½ annas.

Reserve Bank Rate unchanged at 3 per cent.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER, LONDON, FOR JULY 1945.

Trade Enquiries.

Firms in this country made enquiries for the following Indian commodities during the month under review:—Agricultural implements, such as ploughs and ploughshares, etc., for South Africa; wild animals for Zoos; carpets, rugs, mats and matting and other floor coverings; bedspreads and drapery furnishings; curtains, piecegoods, silk scarves and handkerchiefs; brassware and wood works; sports goods; furniture; cotton waste; granite; Karaya gum (information on its production and use to the representative of a foreign Government here), etc.

Enquiries from firms in India were concerned with the export of cotton, fertilizers, surgical instruments, etc.

Following enquiries from the Continent were also received and suitably dealt with:—

Myrobalans for Spain;

Agency for import of cotton into Spain;

Canned fruits and juices for France;

General produce and manufactures for Spain and Norway.

Prices of Principal Indian Commodities.

The following are the prices of the principal Indian commodities for the months of May, June and July 1945:—

Commodity.	Month and Year 1945.	Highest.			Lowest.			Difference.
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Jute, Daisce	May	39	5	0	39	5	0	—
	June	39	5	0	39	5	0	—
	July	39	5	0	39	5	0	—
Linseed	May	34	15	0	33	15	0	1 0 0
	June	36	0	0	34	15	0	1 5 0
	July	40	0	0	36	0	0	4 0 0
Rapeseed	May	38	0	0	38	0	0	—
	June	38	10	0	38	0	0	0 10 0
	July	39	0	0	38	10	0	0 10 0
Groundnuts	May	30	15	0	30	15	0	—
	June	30	15	0	30	15	0	—
	July	36	0	0	30	15	0	5 5 0
Castorseed (Bombay).	May	33	5	0	33	5	0	—
	June	33	5	0	33	5	0	—
	July	35	0	0	33	5	0	1 15 0

MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL.

Indian Market Report.

Calcutta, 26th November—

Quotations for Linseed Oil—

Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Raw) Rs. 35-8-0
per md. loose.

Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Boiled) Rs. 38-8-0
per md. loose.

Summary of Market Conditions.—There has been practically no change in the linseed market during the week. Arrivals from the producing areas have virtually ceased and total week's supply to this centre has been negligible, as prices in up-country have been comparatively high. Local prices have also remained steady and business restricted. Good enquiries for both ready goods and forward delivery from the local oil mills and exporting firms have elicited little interest among sellers, and the small lots coming here at irregular intervals have fetched high prices.

Bombay, 21st November—

Quotation for Linseed Oil—

Linseed Oil Rs. 11-10-0
per quarter.

Estimated Stocks of Linseed—

Calcutta, 23rd August Negligible.

Up-country*, 28th August 28,000 tons.

Bombay, 25th August 100 tons.

Hyderabad†, at the end of second fortnight of August 9,109 tons.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS—

The following publications have been issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India:—

(1) *Indian Customs and Central Excise Revenue for October 1945.* (Price 1 anna or 1½d.) This statement shows Indian Sea and Land Customs and Central Excise Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) collected in British India in the month of October and the seven months ended October 1945, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years. The actuals for the years 1943-44 and 1944-45 and the budget estimates for 1945-46 under the specific heads of revenue are also shown therein.

(2) *All-India Crop Forecast, 1944-45.—Third Wheat Forecast, 1944-45* (price As. 3 or 4d.).

Copies of the above publications are obtainable from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, from the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, and also from the agents for the sale of India Government publications a list of whom can be obtained on application to the manager.

* Figure represents the quantity lying in the markets and available for export. † Supplied by the Director of Statistics, H. B. H. the Nizam's Dominions, Hyderabad (Deccan).

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THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

383



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GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUÉS AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

PRIVATE TRADE WITH ITALY AND FINLAND—

The following Press communiqué, dated the 10th November 1945, has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

In accordance with similar action taken by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, the Government of India have authorised* persons and concerns in British India to carry on private trade with Italy and Finland subject to the existing export, import and financial regulations in force in this country.

ENEMY TRADING: COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DEALINGS PERMITTED WITH THE ENEMY FIRM OF MR. RUDOLF SUSCHITZKI, BOMBAY—

The following Notification [No. 93(29)-E.T.(A)/45, dated the 17th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

With reference to sub-rules (1) and (3) of rule 104 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to permit all persons to have commercial and financial dealings with the enemy firm of Mr. Rudolf Suschitzki, Bombay.

2. The Central Government is further pleased to direct that the trading activities of the said firm shall be confined to countries within the British Empire and the United States of America.

JUTE (PRICE CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: CORRIGENDUM—

The following Notification [No. 57-C(1)/45-D., dated the 10th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

Corrigendum.—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 57-C(1)/45-D., dated the 6th October 1945†, published at pages 1355-57 of the Gazette of India, dated the 6th October 1945, in the Second Schedule, in the column headed 'Hessian Cloth', for "45½ 11 oz./45" read "45" 11 oz./45".

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 15th November 1945, page 295.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 18th October 1945, pages 113-15.

APPOINTMENT OF TARIFF BOARD: ADDITION TO PERSONNEL—

The following is a Resolution [No. 218-T(55)/45, dated the 17th November 1945] of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

In their Resolution in the Department of Commerce, No. 218-T(55)/45, dated the 3rd November 1945*, regarding the constitution of a Tariff Board, the Government of India stated that the Board would include, in addition to the personnel mentioned in the Resolution, one more Member whose name would be announced later. It is now announced for general information that Dr. Nazir Ahmad, O.B.E., Ph.D., will be this Member.

CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification (No. 11-Central Excises, dated the 27th October 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues):—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made to the Central Excise Rules, 1944†, namely:—

In the forms in Appendix I appended to the said Rules—
(i) the following shall be inserted as a penultimate paragraph in Central Excise Series Nos. 3 to 7 and as a final paragraph in Series No. 8:

"I/We hereby declare that no excise licence previously held by me/us has been revoked or suspended or has failed to be renewed owing to a breach of the Act and/or Rules governing the grant of such licence".

The final paragraphs in Series Nos. 3 to 7 shall be renumbered accordingly.

(ii) the following shall be inserted as a final paragraph in Central Excise Series Nos. 9 to 16:

"This licence may be revoked or suspended or its renewal may be refused, if any declaration made or information given in the application therefor is found to be false or if any undertaking given in such application is not carried out".

CANCELLATION OF NOTIFICATION OF 15TH JANUARY 1942, RELATING TO PROHIBITION UNDER RULE 92C OF THE DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES AS REGARDS THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH—

The following Notification [No. D. 11185/FI/45, dated the 17th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 92C of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 15th November 1945, pages 294-95.
† See the notice in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 9th March 1944, page 267.

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the order of the Central Government published with the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. D-637-F, dated the 15th January 1942*, shall cease to have effect from the 17th November 1945.

INDIAN CENTRAL TOBACCO COMMITTEE: LIST OF MEMBERS—

A list of persons who have been nominated as members of the Indian Central Tobacco Committee constituted under the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Resolution No. F.40-26/44-A, dated the 10th April 1945 (see the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 19th April 1945, pages 85-86), has been published in Part I (Section I) of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 17th November 1945, under Notification No. F.40-26/44-A, dated the 2nd November 1945, of the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: CERTAIN SPECIFIED OFFICERS AUTHORISED TO DISCHARGE THE FUNCTION OF SPECIFYING THE PERSONS TO WHOM CLOTH OR YARN MAY BE SOLD OR DELIVERED: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(15)5/45, dated the 7th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 21 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C.(15)44, dated the 30th December 1944†, namely:—

In the table below the said notification, in column 1 for entry No. 4 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

- “4. (i) The Director General of Consumer Goods;
- (ii) The Director of Textiles, Calcutta.”

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: MARKING AND STAMPING OF CERTAIN CLOTH AND YARN WITH PRICES, ETC.: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(2)101/45, dated the 8th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In pursuance of clause 10 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, I hereby direct that the following further amendment

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 22nd January 1942, page 191.
† See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 18th January 1945, page 62.

shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. 34-Tex. A.(15)2/43, dated the 31st December 1943*, namely:—

In Schedule K to the said notification for serial No. 8, “ASSAM”, the following shall be substituted in columns 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively:—

1	2	3	4
8	Assam	(i) Naga Hills District (ii) Lushai Hills District (iii) Sadiya F. T. (iv) Lakhimpur District including Tirap and Lakhimpur F. T. (v) Garo Hills District (vi) K. & J. Hills District (vii) All plains Districts in Assam except Lakhimpur.	5 5 5 4 4 4 3

The following Notification [No. T.C.(2)100/45, dated the 17th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In pursuance of clause 10 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. 34-Tex.A.(15)2/43, dated the 31st December 1943*, namely:—

In clause (ga) of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 4 of the said Notification, for the words and letter “the letter ‘G’ for ‘Grey’” the words and letter “the letter ‘L’ for ‘Grey’” shall be substituted.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: LICENCEES SPECIFIED FOR SALE OF HAND-PRINTED CLOTH, ETC.—

The following Notification [No. TC(19)3/45, dated the 8th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In pursuance of the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C.(19)45, dated the 11th June 1945†, I hereby specify any

* See the extract from the Notification published in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 10th February 1944, pages 135-36.
† See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 28th June 1945, page 371.

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B. 2858 W. 25-7-46.

licencee as a person to whom any dealer to whom the said Notification applies may sell cloth of the following description, namely:—

- (1) Hand printed cloth,
- (2) Any cloth described as ‘tapestry’ in any Schedule to the Notification of the Textile Commissioner No. 34-Tex.A(15)2/43, dated the 31st December 1943*,
- (3) Newar,
- (4) Tape,
- (5) Bandage Cloth,
- (6) Lint,
- (7) Handkerchiefs,
- (8) Mosquito Netting,
- (9) Gauze,
- (10) Canvas.

Explanation.—A licensee means a dealer holding a cloth dealer's licence granted under the rules made in that behalf by a Provincial Government or by the Government of an Indian State.

DHARMA VIRA, Textile Commr.

BRASS AND COPPER (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. 90-M(166)/45, dated the 21st November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Brass and Copper (Control) Order, 1945†:—

In the said Order,—
(1) at the end of clause 3, the following note shall be added, namely:—

“NOTE.—“Light scrap” means light gauge scrap which results in a higher percentage of melting loss and “heavy scrap” means heavy gauge scrap which results in a lesser percentage of melting loss.”

(2) In sub-clause (b) of clause 4, for the words “on which the price as determined according to the various categories and the manufacturer's distinguishing marks is not stamped on them” the words and figures “on which the price as determined in accordance with Schedule II is not stamped, or if the nature of the utensil does not permit of stamping, marked in ink” shall be substituted;

(3) in sub-clause (e) of clause 4, the words “manufactured at Moradabad” shall be omitted;

(4) at the end of Schedule II, after note 3, the following note shall be added, namely:—

“4. The prices given above apply only to brass utensils. For copper utensils an additional amount of annas three per lb. may be charged.”

* See the extract from the Notification published in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 10th February 1944, pages 135-36.
† See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 25th October 1945, pages 161-65.

RAW CINEMATOGRAPH FILM (CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1943: CANCELLED—

The following Notification [No. 14-FS(12)/44, dated the 17th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the Raw Cinematograph Film (Control of Distribution) Order, 1943*, shall be cancelled with effect from the 15th December 1945.

CONSUMER GOODS (CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 224(I)-AP(A)/45, dated the 17th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945†, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said Order, the entry “Electric ceiling and table fans manufactured by producers other than those under the statutory control of the Director General, Munitions Production, Calcutta” relating to item No. 20, shall be omitted.

TIMBER CONTROL ORDER, 1945: CANCELLED—

The following Notification (No. SS/317, dated the 8th November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to cancel the Timber Control Order, 1945‡.

CONTROL OF IMPORTED ENGINEER STORES ORDER, 1943: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification (No. 1822, dated the 8th November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Control of Imported Engineer Stores Order, 1943§, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said Order, items (4), (9) and (12) and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted, and items (5), (6), (7), (8), (10), (11) and (13) shall be renumbered as items (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9) and (10) respectively.

* See the notice in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 29th July 1943, page 126.
† See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 2nd August 1945, pages 183-85.
‡ See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 25th January 1945, page 90.
§ See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 16th December 1943, pages 295-96.

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MAXIMUM PRICES OF RETREADED TYRES, ETC.: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification (No. SS/63(15), dated the 8th November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (b) and (f) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Supply No. SS/63(15), dated the 17th October 1945*, namely :—

In the said Notification after sub-clause (2), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely :—

“(2-A) Any charge made for retreading of tyres or sale of re-treaded or factory seconds tyres on or after the 26th September 1945 in contravention of the Notification No. SS/63(15), dated the 18th May 1944, hereby repealed shall not be deemed to be a contravention of the said Notification provided that such charges or sale prices do not exceed the prices given in the annexed schedule.”

MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS CONTROL ORDER, 1944: MAXIMUM RETAIL SALE PRICES OF CERTAIN SPARE PARTS MANUFACTURED IN THE U. K. AND U. S. A.—

In pursuance of sub-clause (1) (b) of clause 4 of the Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944, and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Central Government has been pleased to specify for the purposes of the said clause the maximum retail sale prices of spare parts manufactured by (1) Messrs. E. Steiner Ltd., London, U. K., (2) Messrs. Silent Block Ltd., U. K., (3) Messrs. Lincoln Export Co. Inc., U. S. A., (4) Messrs. Tungsten Contact Manufacturing Co. Inc., U. S. A., and (5) Messrs. Ideal Clamp Mfg. Co. Inc., U. S. A., as detailed in the schedule published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 15th November 1945, under Notification No. 52-LPC(70)/45, dated the 9th November 1945, of the Government of India in the War Transport Department.

MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS CONTROL ORDER, 1944: MAXIMUM RETAIL SALE PRICES OF CERTAIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCESSORIES MANUFACTURED IN THE U. K. AND U. S. A.—

In pursuance of sub-clause (1) (b) of clause 4 of the Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944, and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Central Government has been pleased to specify for the purpose of the said clause the maximum retail sale prices of motor vehicle accessories manufactured by (1) Stewart Warner Co., U. S. A., (2) Tecalemit Ltd., U. K., (3) Trico Folbert Ltd., U. K., and (4) Trico Products Corporation,

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 15th November 1945, pages 299-300.

U. S. A., as detailed in the schedule published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 15th November 1945, under Notification No. 52-LPC(74)/45, dated the 9th November 1945, of the Government of India in the War Transport Department.

BAHADURABAD-MANKARCHAR, MANKARCHAR-GOALPARA, GOALPARA-PANDU, AND GAURIPORE-MYMENSINGH-MAHENDRANJ RAILWAY SURVEYS SANCTIONED—

The following Notification [No. 335-W/W(P), dated the 10th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Railway Department (Railway Board) :—

It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned Traffic and Engineering surveys of the following projects being carried out by the agency of the B. A. Railway Administration on the metre gauge :—

(1) Bahadurabad-Mankarchar (including the crossing of Old Brahmaputra Channel)—a distance of about 35 miles. The survey will be known as the Bahadurabad-Mankarchar Railway Survey.

(2) Mankarchar-Goalpara—a distance of about 69 miles. The survey will be known as the Mankarchar-Goalpara Railway Survey.

(3) Goalpara-Pandu—a distance of about 78 miles. The survey will be known as the Goalpara-Pandu Railway Survey.

(4) Gauripore-Mymensingh to Mahendranj—a distance of about 65 miles. The survey will be known as the Gauripore-Mymensingh-Mahendranj Railway Survey.

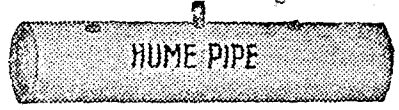
2. This cancels Railway Department notification No. 335/W/W(P), dated the 23rd October 1945*.

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1945 AND WORKING EXPENSES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1945 OF CLASS I RAILWAYS—BUDGET LINES—

The total approximate gross earnings of the Budget lines for the month of October 1945 amount to Rs. 16.93 crores, i.e., Rs. 15 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding month of the previous year and Rs. 2.92 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding month of 1943-44. Compared with the last year, coaching earnings increased by about Rs. 33 lakhs and goods earnings decreased by about Rs. 63 lakhs during the month.

The increase under coaching earnings is mainly due to more passengers, mainly under *melas*, other coaching traffic and introduction of additional train services. Earnings from goods showed decreases under sugar and jaggery (—5) and general goods (—74) and increases under coal (+8), wheat (+3), cotton (+3) and salt (+3).

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 8th November 1945, page 242.



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The total approximate gross earnings from 1st April to 31st October 1945, amount to Rs. 1,29.75 crores, and are more by Rs. 9.50 crores when compared with the actuals for the same period of last year and more by Rs. 28.27 crores in comparison with the corresponding period of 1943-44. Details are as follows :—

Railways.	Up to 31st October 1943.	Up to 31st October 1944.	Up to 31st October 1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year as compared with previous year.
	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)
B. A.	9.25	15.56	17.29	+1.93
B. N.	9.70	10.33	11.53	+1.15
B. B. & C. I.	10.91	11.68	12.00	+1.32
E. I.	18.32	23.25	25.53	+2.28
G. I. P.	17.12	19.22	18.98	—31
M. & S. M.	7.81	9.02	10.93	+1.91
N. W.	18.00	20.07	20.99	+92
Odish Tirthat	3.59	3.89	4.52	+63
S. I.	5.79	6.84	7.49	+65
Other Railways	49	54	50	+5
TOTAL	1,01.48	1,20.26	1,29.75	+9.50

During the month, the number of wagons loaded with goods traffic increased by 4.65 per cent on the broad gauge and decreased 3.38 per cent on the metre gauge as compared with 1944. From 1st April to 31st October 1945, the number of wagons loaded increased by 6.22 per cent on the broad gauge and 13.3 per cent on the metre gauge. The details are given under “Wagon Loadings” below.

Working expenses.—The approximate ordinary working expenses, including suspense but excluding appropriation to and from the depreciation reserve fund, of Budget lines from 1st April to 30th September 1945, are more by Rs. 12.21 lakhs than the actuals for the same period of last year. The increase is on all railways.

TONNAGE LIFTED ON CLASS I RAILWAYS—

Comparisons of Figures of ‘Tonnage Lifted’ on Class I Railways.

(a) Number of Tons lifted during the month of October :—

	1944.	1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945 over 1944.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	5,754,572	5,721,005	—0.58
Metre gauge	1,533,214	1,501,804	—2.05

(b) Number of Tons lifted from 1st April to 31st October :—

	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	39,998,097	41,479,200	+3.70
Metre gauge	10,845,709	12,107,476	+11.6

WAGON LOADINGS—

Comparisons of Figures of Wagon Loadings on Class I Railways.

(a) Number of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded during the month of October :—

	1944.	1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945 over 1944.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	369,824	387,028	+4.65
Metre gauge	208,963	201,909	—3.33

(b) Total number of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded from 1st April to 31st October :—

	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	2,560,782	2,720,096	+6.22
Metre gauge	1,423,996	1,612,952	+13.3

(c) Details of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded on broad and metre gauges and the total from 1st April to 31st October :—

Items.	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
			Per cent.
I.—Broad Gauge.			
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	536,067	574,404	+7.15
(ii) Grains and pulses	192,941	195,433	+1.29
(iii) Oil seeds	52,320	50,572	—3.31
(iv) Cotton	35,007	35,890	+2.52
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	240,191	259,566	+8.07
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	1,317,941	1,414,010	+7.29
(vii) Home line stores and materials	186,225	190,221	+2.14
(viii) Coal for home line on B. N., E. I. & G. I. P. Railways.	100,573	100,898	+0.32

* Included in item (vii).

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(c) Details of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded on broad and metre gauges and the total from 1st April to 31st October—*contd.*

Items.	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
II.—Metre Gauge.			
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	72,384	96,309	+33.1
(ii) Grains and pulses	155,808	156,210	+0.26
(iii) Oil seeds	45,729	54,966	+18.0
(iv) Cotton	25,288	31,627	+25.1
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	170,804	186,992	+9.48
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	850,465	968,024	+13.8
(vii) Home line stores and materials	103,428	119,824	+15.9
III.—Total (Broad and Metre Gauges).			
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	608,451	670,713	+10.2
(ii) Grains and pulses	348,749	351,643	+0.83
(iii) Oil seeds	98,049	104,538	+6.62
(iv) Cotton	60,385	67,517	+11.8
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	410,995	446,558	+8.65
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	2,168,406	2,382,034	+9.85
(vii) Home line stores and materials	289,653	310,045	+7.04

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1945.

The following is the text of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention (Amendment) Ordinance, 1945, published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 17th November 1945 :—

ORDINANCE NO. XLIII OF 1945 AN ORDINANCE

further to amend the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary further to amend the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (XXXV of 1943)*, for the purposes hereinafter appearing :

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935 (26 Geo. 5, c. 2), the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Ordinance may be called the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention (Amendment) Ordinance, 1945.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Amendment of section 2, Ordinance XXXV of 1943.*—In clause (c) of section 2 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (hereinafter referred to as the said Ordinance),

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 28th October 1943, pages 85-86.

for the words "the Deputy Controller General or Assistant Controller General" the words "any Deputy Controller General, Assistant Controller General or Deputy Assistant Controller General" shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of section 5, Ordinance XXXV of 1943.*—For clauses (a) and (b) of section 5 of the said Ordinance, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(a) no dealer shall have in his possession at any one time a quantity of any article in which he deals exceeding—

(i) if he was in business in the year 1939, one-quarter of the total quantity of that article held by him in the course of that year, or

(ii) if he was not in business in that year, the total quantity of that article sold by him in the course of any period of four consecutive months after that year, or

(iii) in either case, such greater quantity as the Controller General or other officer empowered in this behalf by the Central or the Provincial Government may by general or special order specify ;

(b) no producer shall have in his possession at any one time a quantity of any article which he produces exceeding—

(i) if he was in business in at least one of the years 1940, 1941 and 1942, one-quarter of his total production of that article during that one of the said three years in which his production of the article was greatest, or

(ii) if he was not in business in at least one of the said three years, the total quantity of that article produced by him in the course of any period of four consecutive months after the year 1942, or

(iii) in either case, such greater quantity as the Controller General or other officer empowered in this behalf by the Central or the Provincial Government may by general or special order specify ;

(c) no producer shall have in his possession at any one time a quantity of any article used by him as raw material in his business exceeding the quantity thereof sufficient for the production of the maximum quantity which he may have in his possession under clause (b) of the article for the production of which it is required as raw material."

4. *Amendment of section 6, Ordinance XXXV of 1943.*—In section 6 of the said Ordinance, after sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be inserted namely :—

"(3A) For the purposes of this section the landed cost of any imported article shall, save as hereinafter provided, be the cost thereof to the importer, that is to say, the sum of—

(i) the price of the article charged by the exporter in the country of origin ;

(ii) freight, marine and war risks insurance and other charges, incurred in respect of the article up to the time when it is delivered to the transit sheds at the port of entry ;

(iii) the amount of duties payable on the importation of the article ;

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Provided that if, in the opinion of the Controller General, there is substantial disparity—

(a) between the landed cost so determined of the article and the landed cost of any other similar article, or

(b) between the consideration for the sale of the article computed on the basis of its landed cost so determined and the maximum price fixed under this Ordinance at which any other similar article, whether imported or not, may be sold,—

the Controller General may, in making a certificate referred to in sub-section (3) in respect of the article, take such disparity into consideration and fix the landed cost of the article at such amount as he thinks equitable."

5. *Amendment of section 10, Ordinance XXXV of 1943.*—In section 10 of the said Ordinance,—

(a) for the heading and sub-section (1) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Memorandum of sale to be given.—(1) Every dealer or producer selling any articles to any person, whether a dealer or a consumer or otherwise, shall give to the purchaser at or before the time of delivery of the articles a memorandum containing the particulars of the transaction prescribed under sub-section (2) :

Provided that where the total amount of the purchases at the transaction is less than ten rupees it shall be obligatory to give such memorandum only if the purchaser so requires."

(b) in sub-section (2) for the words "cash memorandum" the words "memorandum, and different particulars may be so prescribed in respect of different classes of transactions" shall be substituted.

6. *Amendment of section 12, Ordinance XXXV of 1943.*—In sub-section (1) of section 12 of the said Ordinance, to clause (a) the words "in such manner as he may require" shall be added.

7. *Amendment of section 14, Ordinance XXXV of 1943.*—In section 14 of the said Ordinance,—

(a) after the words "in a Presidency-town" the brackets, words and figures "(including in the case of the Presidency-town of Calcutta, the suburbs of the town of Calcutta as defined in the notification for the time being in force under section 1 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1886)" shall be inserted ;

(b) after the words "District Magistrate" the words "or anywhere of a Deputy Controller General of Civil Supplies," shall be inserted.

8. *Substitution of new section for section 14A, Ordinance XXXV of 1943.*—For section 14A of the said Ordinance the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"14A. *Summary trials.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), a Magistrate empowered to act under that section may try any offence punishable under this Ordinance in a summary way under the provisions of Chapter XXII of the said Code, and shall so try any such offence unless he is of opinion that in the event of the offence being proved a sentence which he is empowered under that Chapter to impose would be insufficient.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 362 of the said Code, a Presidency Magistrate trying an offence punishable under this Ordinance shall not record the evidence or frame a charge unless he is of opinion that in the event of the offence being proved a sentence against which, in accordance with the provisions of sections 404 and 411 of the said Code no appeal lies, would be insufficient :

Provided that, where at any subsequent stage of a trial commenced in accordance with this sub-section, it appears to the Presidency Magistrate that in the event of the offence being proved such sentence as aforesaid would be insufficient, he shall recall any witnesses who may have been examined and proceed to rehear the case in the manner provided in the said section 362 for a case in which an appeal lies.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 526 of the said Code no decision of a Court to try any offence punishable under this Ordinance otherwise than in the summary manner provided by this section shall be valid ground on which to make an application under that section."

9. *Amendment of section 14B, Ordinance XXXV of 1943.*—In section 14B of the said Ordinance,—

(a) in sub-section (2) the words "by the Controller General" shall be omitted ;

(b) for sub-section (3) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(3) For the purposes of section 6 a certificate signed by or under authority from the Central Government or the Controller General or an officer authorised in such behalf under section 14D, as to the landed cost of any article shall be conclusive proof of that landed cost, and shall not be called in question on the ground that the said landed cost was not determined in conformity with the provisions of sub-section (3A) of section 6."

10. *Insertion of new section 14D in Ordinance XXXV of 1943.*—After section 14C of the said Ordinance the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

"14D. *General powers of Central Government.*—The Central Government may—

(a) exercise all the powers of the Controller General under this Ordinance ;

(b) authorise any officer to exercise all or any of the powers of the Controller General under sections 6, 7 and 9A, and sub-section (1) of section 11."

11. *Amendment of section 15, Ordinance XXXV of 1943.*—In section 15 of the said Ordinance, after the word "Government" the words, brackets, letters and figures "or authorised for any purpose under clause (b) of section 14D" shall be inserted.

WAVELL,

Viceroy and Governor General.

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TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS: AMENDMENTS.

The following Notification [No. 91-C.W.(1)/45, dated the 17th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C.W.(1)/45, dated the 3rd November 1945*, namely :—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification—

In Part D—

- (a) Item 20 shall be omitted.
(b) In item 31, for "Hides, Raw, the following :— " the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Hides and Skins, Raw, the following :— ".

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS: AMENDMENT.

The following Notification [No. FI(152)-FI/45, dated the 17th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. F. 1(65)-F/41, dated the 31st May 1941†, namely :—

"In item (ii) of the List annexed to the said notification, after the word 'Norway' the following shall be inserted, namely :—

'Dutch East Indies,
Denmark and Greenland'."

AUSTRALIA.

INDIAN IMPORTS INTO AUSTRALIA: CONTROL REMOVED OR EASED.

It is understood that the Australian Government have recently removed or eased import licensing restrictions on a large number of goods.

Among the items exempted from Licensing Control, the following are of interest to India: beeswax, handkerchief cloth in the piece, potassium nitrate, shellac, seedlac, cutlery, spoons and forks.

Other items of interest to India on which restrictions have been eased are: precious stones and semi-precious stones, manufactured tobacco and cigarettes and finecut tobacco, tapestries and moquettes.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 15th November 1945, pages 304-8.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 6th June 1941, page 635.

CANADA.

TARIFF CHANGE BY ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Effective the 1st September 1945, the undermentioned goods are exempted from the war exchange tax :—

Item No.	Goods.
39e	Rosin sizing.
ex 204	Gums and gum resins—which are not edible and which are in a crude state and not advanced in value by refining or grinding, or any other process of manufacture, n.o.p.
ex 584	Resin or rosin.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

21st November.

The weather was seasonable. The prospects of the standing crops are reported to be satisfactory except in a few districts of west Bengal. Cultivation of *rabi* crops was in progress.

ASSAM.

26th November.

The weather is seasonable and its effects on the crops are fair. The prospects and the outturn of crops are fair.

BIHAR.

19th November.

During the week under report no rainfall returns were received from the sub-divisions of Chapra, Muzaffarpur Sadr, Khagaria, Banka, Chatra, Ranchi Sadr and Purulia. As regards the rest of the Province, light rain fell in parts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Manbhum; there was no rain elsewhere. The condition and the prospects of the standing crops were, on the whole, fair. Sowing of *rabi* crops continued. Harvesting of paddy commenced at places.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

16th November.

The weather was clear and cool with occasional passing clouds in the latter half of the week. There has been no change in the condition of the standing *kharif* crops except that of *tur* which was damaged to some extent by cloudy weather in the Chanda district. Harvesting of paddy continued in all the rice districts and that of *kodon-kulki*, *bajra* and minor *kharif* crops in some districts. Harvesting of *juar* commenced in the Nimar district and of *jagni* in the Chhindwara district. First picking of cotton was in progress in the cotton tracts. Sowing of *rabi* crops was still continued in the east of the Province, and is nearly complete elsewhere. Germination of *rabi* crops is reported to be satisfactory so far.

MADRAS.

10th November.

During the week under review rainfall was very heavy in Chingleput and Madras; heavy in South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely; moderate in Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Malabar and the Nilgiris; fair in Guntur and Salem; and light elsewhere. Water supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Madura. Sowing or transplantation of paddy in Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, Chittoor, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevely, Malabar and South Kanara and of dry crops in East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Ramnad is proceeding. The standing crops are generally fair except in parts of the Circars and the Deccan. Harvesting of paddy in East Godavari, Chittoor, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris; of *rugi* in Cuddapah, Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and the Nilgiris; of maize in Guntur; of groundnut in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot and Trichinopoly; and of sugarcane in Chittoor and Trichinopoly continued. The outturn is reported to be generally fair to normal, except in parts of Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Tanjore where it is poor.

ORISSA.

19th November.

During the week under report the rainfall was light at Berhampur, Russelkonda, Phulbani, Nawarangpur and Rayagada; there was no rain at other places. Sowing of horsegram in the Cuttack and Ganjam districts and of blackgram in the Cuttack district still continues. Harvesting of paddy in all districts and of *rugi* and groundnut in the Koraput district is in progress. The standing crops, such as paddy, sugarcane, horsegram, blackgram, mustard, sesamum, redgram, greengram, *jowar*, wheat, *rugi* and *niger*, are generally thriving.

PUNJAB.

19th November.

Except for slight showers of rain in parts of Amritsar, Mianwali and Lyallpur districts, the weather remained dry. The condition and the expected yield of standing crops are generally average to good, except in parts of some districts where crops were damaged by excessive rains or floods.

GENERAL WEATHER SUMMARY.

Except for isolated light showers in places, the weather in India during the week ended Tuesday last was generally dry.

INTERMEDIATE CROP REPORTS.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE COTTON CROP, 1945-46.

Bengal.

Since the issue of the second forecast, the weather and its effect on the growth of the crop in Bengal have been, on the whole, good. The condition of the crop in the Tripura State has been reported to be not so satisfactory. The provincial outturn, including that for the Tripura State, is estimated to be 91 per cent of the normal this year, as against 74 per cent of the normal shown in the corresponding return of last year.

Madras.

In the Central districts and the South, the sowings of cotton are still in progress. The area under the crop is expected to be normal

or nearly normal in Coimbatore, Madura and Ramnad and slightly above the normal in Salem and Trichinopoly. In the Deccan, the sowings of *Hingari* or late-sown cotton are expected to be below the normal due mainly to insufficiency of rains during September and October 1945. The crops (*Mungari* and *Hingari*) in parts of these districts are reported to have been affected by drought. The condition of the crop is generally satisfactory in the other districts of the Province.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE SUGARCANE CROP, 1945-46.

Bengal.

Since the issue of the second forecast, the weather and its effect on the growth of the crop have been generally favourable. The provincial outturn is expected to be 78 per cent of the normal this year, as against 75 per cent of the normal shown in the corresponding return of last year.

Madras.

The condition of the sugarcane crop is reported to be generally satisfactory, except in the Circars where the crop is reported to have been lodged as a result of the cyclone in October 1945 and in parts of Anantapur, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot and Tinnevely where the crop is reported to have been affected to some extent for want of sufficient rains and water supply in the growing period. The yield per acre is expected to be normal in the other districts if the season continues to be favourable.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE RICE CROP, 1945-46.

Bihar.

The outturn of the winter rice crop of the Province has increased by 2 per cent since the issue of the first winter rice forecast, and there has been no change in the outturn of the autumn rice crop since the issue of the preliminary *bhadoi* forecast. The outturn figures consequently stand at 72 and 73 per cent, respectively, of the normal yields of the current year.

Orissa.

No change in area of winter and autumn rice has been reported since the issue of the first forecast, except in the Ganjam district where the area has increased by 111,300 acres. Owing to heavy rainfall and cyclonic weather in the third week of October last, lesser outturn of the crop is apprehended in the Cuttack and Puri districts. As already reported in the first forecast, a reasonable outturn of the crop will be shown in the forecast to be issued hereafter.

ADDITIONAL INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE SESAMUM CROP FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1945 IN AJMER-MERWARA.

The condition of the crop has improved in the Kekri sub-division and it is expected to yield a good produce. It is satisfactory in Beawar while owing to scanty rainfall in Ajmer, the outturn is expected to be eight annas in the rupee.

INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE GROUNDNUT CROP OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE, 1945-46.

The winter crop of groundnut has been affected to some extent by the cyclone of October in parts of the Circars, by drought in parts of Vizagapatam, the Deccan, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot and Trichinopoly and by insect pests in parts of Kistna, Cuddapah and North Arcot. The condition of the crop is generally satisfactory in the other districts of the Province.

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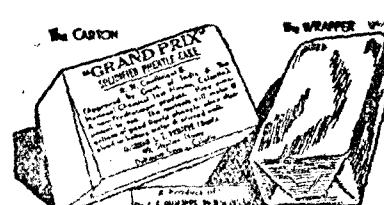
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CROP FORECASTS.

(ALL-INDIA)

SUMMARY OF ALL-INDIA SECOND GROUNDNUT FORECAST, 1945-46.

(Calcutta, 26th November 1945.)

	1945-46.	1944-45 (Corresponding)	Decrease (—)	Remarks.
	Acre.	Acres.	Per cent.	
Groundnut—				
Area	8,690,000	8,752,000*	—1	The forecast relates to information generally up to the end of September or the beginning of October 1945. The condition of the crop is reported to be fairly good on the whole.

*Revised.

SUMMARY OF ALL INDIA SECOND COTTON FORECAST, 1945-46.

(Calcutta, 28th November 1945.)

	Thousand Acres	Remarks
ALL-INDIA	12,583	The forecast relates generally to the period up to 1st October, 1945. The total area shows a decrease of 3 per cent, as compared with the corresponding forecast of last year.
Trade Descriptions :—		
Bengals	1,506	
Americans	3,171	
Oomras	3,698	
Broach	459	
Surti	292	
Dholleras	747	
Others	2,710	

The following statement shows the present estimates of area, classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton, together with similar details of the corresponding area of last year :—

Trade Descriptions.

Descriptions of Cotton	Acres (thousands)	
	1945-46	1944-45
Bengals—		
U. P. Deshi	240	347
Punjab Deshi	987	976
Sind Deshi	61	42
Rajputana Deshi	209	296
TOTAL	1,506	1,661
Americans—		
Sind-American	845	858
Punjab-American	2,070	2,161
Buri	256	344
TOTAL	3,171	3,363

Trade Descriptions—contd.

Descriptions of Cotton	Acres (thousands)	
	1945-46	1944-45
Oomras—		
C. P. Oomras	571	546
Berar Oomras	148	125
Nimar Oomras	24	27
C. P. and Berar Verum	1,827	1,763
Khandesh Oomras	227	414
Khandesh Banilla	22	55
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	3	12
Hyderabad Oomras	876	689
TOTAL	3,698	3,631
Hyderabad—Gaorani	602	555
Central India—		
Malvi	526	(a) 621
Central India—others	329	(a) 349
TOTAL	855	970
Broach	459	430
Surti	292	307
Dholleras—		
Gujarat-Dholleras	200	213
Gujarat-short staple	347	13
Kathiawar-Dholleras	181	345
Kathiawar-Short Staple	19	169
Cutch-Dholleras	19	19
TOTAL	747	759
Southerns—		
Kumbla and Upland	451	505
Bijapur and Bagalkot Jowari	121	100
Westerns	276	204
White and Red Northern	59	83
Warangal and Coenadas	95	99
Chinnapathi (short staple)	5	6
TOTAL	1,007	997
Tinnevellies (including Karungannies)		
Cambodias	101	150
Salems		
Comillas	145	134
GRAND TOTAL	12,583	12,957

(a) Revised.

ALL-INDIA SECOND SESAMUM FORECAST, 1945-46.

—The above forecast estimates will be exhibited at the main street door of the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, at 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on Monday, the 3rd December 1945, at 15 hours (Indian Standard Time) or 4 p. m. (Bengal Time).

SUMMARY OF CROP FORECASTS.

The following is a summary of crop forecasts relating to the season 1945-46 :—

Crop and Forecast	Tracts comprised in the figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them	Estimated Area	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1944-45	Estimated Outturn	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1944-45	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jute*—Final.	Practically all jute-growing tracts	2,409,000	114	2,104,000	7,168,000 bales (b)	115	6,203,000 bales (b)	Oct. 4, 1945.
Sugarcane—First (c).	United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay, Madras, North-West Frontier Province, Assam, Orissa, Central Provinces and Berar, Sind, Delhi, Mysore, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Baroda and Jaora (96 per cent of the total sugarcane area of India).	3,920,000	99	4,134,000	(a)	..	5,422,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Sesamum—First (c).	United Provinces, Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Ajmer-Merwara, Sind, Hyderabad, Kotah, Bhopal and Baroda (a little over 86 per cent of the total sesamum area of India).	1,487,000	87	3,970,000	(a)	..	393,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Cotton—Second (c).	All cotton-growing tracts (refers mainly to early cotton)	12,583,000	97	14,803,000	(a)	..	3,543,000 bales	Nov. 29, 1945.
Groundnut—Second (c).	Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda (97 per cent of the total groundnut area of India).	8,690,000	99	9,841,000	(a)	..	2,560,000 tons	Nov. 29, 1945.

The following is a summary of the latest forecasts for the season 1944-45 for crops for which forecasts have not yet been made in the current season :—

Crop and Forecast	Tracts comprised in the figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them	Estimated Area	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1943-44	Estimated Outturn	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1943-44	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Castorseed	Practically all castor-growing tracts	1,453,000	94	1,543,000	130,000 tons	93	140,000 tons	June 28, 1945.
Rice—Final.	Bengal, Madras, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, United Provinces, Assam, Orissa, Bombay, Sind, Punjab, Coorg, Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Bhopal (97 per cent of the total rice area of India).	80,754,000	99.8	81,117,000	27,122,000 tons	88	30,664,000 tons	Sept. 27, 1945.
Wheat—Final (c).	Punjab, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Sind, Bihar, North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Ajmer-Merwara, Orissa, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore (a little over 98 per cent of the total wheat area of India).	35,709,000	105	33,961,000	10,458,000 tons	107	9,741,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Rape and Mustard—Final.	United Provinces, Punjab, Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Sind, North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, Bombay, Delhi, Alwar, Baroda and Hyderabad (94 per cent of the total rape and mustard area of India).	5,827,000	109	5,364,000	1,069,000 tons	116	921,000 tons	Oct. 18, 1945.
Linseed—Final.	Central Provinces and Berar, United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, Kotah and Bhopal (a little over 93 per cent of the total linseed area of India).	3,461,000	98	3,533,000	391,000 tons	103	381,000 tons	Oct. 18, 1945.

*Issued by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

(a) Not yet available. (b) Includes figures for Nepal. (c) The detailed report will appear in the Indian Trade Journal later.

† Including Indian States.

‡ In Rajputana.

§ In Central India.



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RESERVED

TENDER NOTICES.

[Notices for this section should be sent to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, in time to reach him not later than Tuesday in each week, the day on which the Journal goes to Press.]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
(MAIN SECRETARIAT).

Standard Specifications and Drawings.

Indian Stores Department Standard Specifications, referred to in Invitations to Tenders issued by the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, the Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta, the Director, Munitions Production, Bombay, the Director, Munitions Production, Lahore, the Controllers of Supplies, Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, Madras and Cawnpore and the Director General, Ship-Building and Repairs (Purchase Branch), Bombay, are priced publications and can be had on payment from :—

1. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, P-18, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.
2. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Feltham House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
3. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Sunlight Building, The Mall, Lahore.
4. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Bandukwala Building, adjoining Messrs. Volkart Bros., No. 4, McLeod Road, Karachi.
5. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Anandabawan, No. 8, Ritherdon Road, Vepery, Madras.
6. The Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.
7. The High Commissioner for India, Publications Branch, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

The price of each Standard Specification is eight annas or 9d. Postage (7 annas if sent by inland registered post and 4 annas if sent by ordinary post) will be charged extra on Specifications sent by post from places other than the office of the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.

N.B.—I.S.D. Standard Drawings are only available for certain P. & T. Department, Hardware articles and Textile Stores. Copies of drawings for P. & T. Department and Hardware articles are available only from the Office of the Controller General of Inspection (Civil Wing), M.G.O. Branch, G.H.Q. (I), Block No. 2, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, and that of Textile Stores from the Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on payment.

A charge of Re. 1 per copy is made for drawings of a size 42×28 inches or over and eight annas per copy below that size (postage extra).

Tender Drawings other than those mentioned above may be obtained on prepayment, at the rate as above from :—

- (i) The Controller General of Inspection (Civil Wing), M.G.O. Branch, G.H.Q. (I), Block No. 2, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
- (ii) The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- (iii) The Chief Inspector Engineering, Avenue House, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta.

All remittances towards the cost and Postal charges of I.S.D. Standard Specifications or Drawings should be made in advance by Money Order only. Postal Stamps or Postal Orders are not acceptable.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (DISPOSALS),
2, FAIRLIE PLACE, CALCUTTA.

Tenders for the Sale of Military Salvage and Scrap and Surplus Stores.

The Controller of Supplies (Disposals) wishes to inform the public that copies of all tenders for the sale of Military Salvage and Scrap as well as Surplus Stores will be on view on the Notice Board of his Office at 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. The public who are interested in purchasing such stores may see the Notice Board regularly and obtain copies of the tender forms in which they are interested direct from the Office.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (MUNITIONS).

Supply of Standard Lamps, Hand Signal.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions) invites Tender No. MP. 134078/C-33 to reach him on or before the 2nd January 1946 for Standard Lamps, Hand Signal, to I.R.S. Specn. No. S-10-40 (current), where applicable, complete with flat bevelled glass, segmental glass and burner.....1,700 Nos. Forms (not transferable) are obtainable from his office at 1, Crooked Lane, Calcutta, at Rs. 5 per set (not returnable), price per set to be paid in cash, by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting tender number, full name and address of the remitter).

Applicants not already on the approved list of Supply Department contractors must give their Banker's reference on application for tender forms. Firms already black-listed by the Supply Department are not eligible for copies of tender forms which will not be supplied to them.

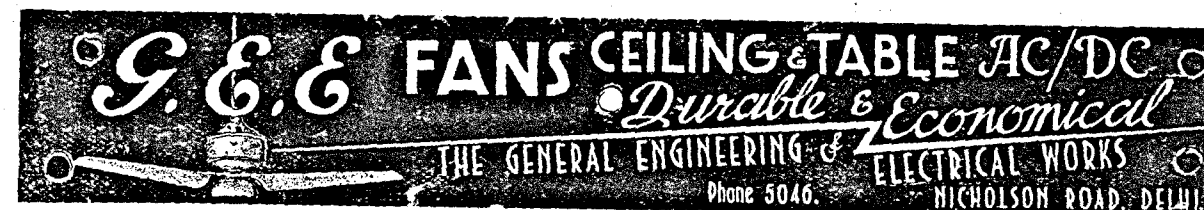
Tender forms are also obtainable from the offices of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, Directorate, Munitions Production, Bombay/Lahore, Controller of Supplies, Karachi/Madras/Cawnpore, on payment of tender fees direct to them.

Road Surfacing Plant of improved design and robust construction.

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BOMBAY & MADRAS.

B. 2044 W. 31-12-45.



B. 2093 W. 17-2-46.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE,
UNITED PROVINCES.

STORES PURCHASE SECTION.

Tender Notice No. 39.—Supply of General Stationery chiefly of Indian Manufacture.

Sealed tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on the 18th December 1945, by the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Stores Purchase Section, Cawnpore, for the supply of the articles noted below. The tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 20th December 1945.

Intending tenderers may obtain from the Assistant Stores Purchase Officer, Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore, copies of tender forms and tender notice giving full particulars, on payment of Rs. 10 which may be paid in cash at the office or remitted by Money Order.

Tenderers of outside Provinces, whose names are not on the Stores Purchase Section list of approved contractors, must forward with their applications for tender form and tender notice, certificate from their Bankers as to their financial standing and from the Civil Authorities (such as the Director of Industries) of their Province.

Names of Articles.

Drawing materials, Pencils, Ferro Paper, Inks—Writing, Stamp- ing and Duplicating, Inkpots, Inkstands, Penholders of varieties, Pen Nibs of varieties, Rulers—Flat and Round, Call Bells, Chalk Crayons—White and Coloured, Stationery Racks and Cabinets, Brushes, Knives and Scissors, Brass Scales and Weights, Paste, Pins and Clips, Paper Weights, Pin Cushions, Sealing Wax, Laces and Tags, Thread Cotton, Stamp Pads, Pearl Daters, Punches, Deed and Despatch Boxes, Straw Boards, Pocket Oilers, Stationery Racks, etc., etc., etc., consisting of 120 items.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE,
UNITED PROVINCES.

STORES PURCHASE SECTION.

Tender Notice No. 5.—Supply of Superior Stationery.

Sealed tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on the 5th January 1946, by the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Stores Purchase Section, Cawnpore, for the supply of the articles noted below. The tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 7th January 1946.

Intending tenderers may obtain from the Assistant Stores Purchase Officer, Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore, copies of tender forms and tender notice giving full particulars, on payment of Rs. 8 which may be paid in cash at the office or remitted by Money Order.

Tenderers of outside Provinces, whose names are not on the Stores Purchase Section list of approved contractors, must forward with their applications for tender form and tender notice, certificate

from their Bankers as to their financial standing and from the Civil Authorities (such as the Director of Industries) of their Province.

Names of Articles.

Drawing Paper—unsensitized for ferro prussiate photography, Sensitized Cloth and Paper, Cloth Tracings, Pencils Drawing, Pens Mapping, Ink Drawing, Water Colours, Pencils Coloured, Eyelets, Filing Boards, Staples, Carbon Papers of varieties, Typewriting Ribbons, Stencil Papers, Cyclostyle Accessories, etc., etc., etc., consisting of 75 items.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Supply of Pure Buffaloes' Milk.

Tenders for the supply of pure Buffaloes' Milk for one year from 1st March 1946 to the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals, K. B. M. Hospital including Nurses' Home, etc., Nurses' Mess at the Arthur Road Hospital, five Maternity Homes, Turner Sanatorium, Bhoiwada Hill, the Victoria Gardens and the Eye Hospital, Kamatipura, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on the 12th December 1945 not later than 1 p.m. (Bombay Time).

About 902 seers of milk per day will be required and the successful tenderer will have to make fresh supply twice daily to the institutions. The milk should contain not less than 7 per cent of fat and 9 per cent of solids other than fat.

Tender forms will be supplied to anyone, on payment of Rupee one only, by the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, Bombay, from whom further information can be obtained. The tender deposit to be paid along with the tender is Rs. 8,000 only.

BENGAL ASSAM RAILWAY.

Supply of Kalsies and Surahies, Earthen.

The Controller of Stores, B. A. Railway, Calcutta, invites tenders for the supply of 3,000 Kalsies and 4,000 Surahies, earthen, on a Running Contract basis, for the period 1st January 1946 to 31st July 1946 against Tender No. CT/B/Gb8/1 of 1946, opening at 11 a.m. (Bengal Time) on the 12th December 1945.

Necessary tender documents can be had from the Stores' Information Bureau at No. 3, Koilaghat Street, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2 per set which is not refundable.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Supply of Wagon Floor Boards.

Sealed tenders for the supply of 27,965 Wagon Floor Boards, of sorts and sizes, are invited and will be received in the General Manager's office, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, up to noon on the 20th December 1945 :—

Tender No. SP/EB2/Floor Boards/1945-46/A, at Rs. 2 per copy, with full particulars is obtainable from the Controller of Stores' office, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.

EVERSHED "NO-FLOTE" SYSTEM OF
DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE PUMP CONTROL—AUTOMATIC CONTROL
OF ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN PUMPS WITHOUT FLOATS

SOLE AGENTS **JOST'S ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED**
BOMBAY P.O. BOX 243 P.O. BOX 64, CALCUTTA

GAEKWAR'S BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

Tender Notice No. SCS/444 of 17th November 1945.—Supply of Miscellaneous Stores, Paints and Varnishes, etc.

Separate sealed tenders, as detailed below, for the supply of materials for the year ending July 1946 will be received by the Controller of Stores, Goya Gate (Baroda), up to 12 noon on the dates mentioned below:—

Serial No.	Schedule.	Tender for	Price per copy.	Earnest Money.	Closing date.
1	A	Miscellaneous stores	Rs. 5	Rs. 250	10-12-1945.
2	H	Tailoring	2	50	10-12-1945.
3	C	Paints and Varnishes, etc.	5	250	20-12-1945.

Tender copies can be had from the office of the Controller of Stores, Goya Gate (Baroda), on working days on payment in cash or by Money Order (unrefundable) as shown above. Additional copies available at half the prices. Postal Orders or stamps not accepted. Earnest deposits as prescribed above must be deposited with the Chief Auditor, Goya Gate, and his receipt attached to the relevant tender without which the tender will not be considered.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

Tender for Strengthening of Bridges Nos. 31 and 32 between Dabolim and Cansaulim Stations.

The Chief Engineer, M. & S. M. Railway, Madras, invites sealed tenders for strengthening of Bridges Nos. 31 and 32 at miles 6/8-9 and 6/16-16 between Dabolim and Cansaulim Stations on the Londa—Mormugao Section of this Railway with High Grade reinforced concrete boxes and gunita above springing.

Tender forms consisting of instructions to parties tendering, General conditions of contract, Schedules with specifications and plans can be had from the Chief Engineer, Madras, on payment of Rs. 10 each, which will not be refundable.

The tenders must be superscribed "Bridges 31 and 32—W.I.P. Rly." and sent so as to reach the Chief Engineer, M. & S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras, not later than 12 noon on Thursday, the 6th December 1945. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Tender No. 210-S/22/4 (Code Word "CUEGH").—Supply of Rack and Bins.

Tenders are invited on a rupee basis for purchase of the above. Tenders must reach the office of the Controller of Stores, Headquarters Office, North Western Railway, Empress Road, Lahore,

LIST OF COTTON PRESSING FACTORIES IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE SEASON 1945-46.

THE following supplements the list of Cotton Pressing Factories in the Punjab for the season 1945-46 appearing on pages 481 to 486 of the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 20th September 1945:—

Name of Pressing Factory and Location.	Name of Occupiers.	Press Mark.
Mohan Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory, Okara, Dist. Montgomery.	Seth Ram Parshad, Proprietor of Mohan Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory, Okara.	242-P.

THE WATER SUPPLY SPECIALISTS LTD.

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SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR MYERS HAND & POWER PUMPS, CYLINDERS, SPRAY PUMPS, PUMP JACKS, STOVER ENGINES & WINDMILLS, RIFE HYDRAULIC RAMS, ETC.

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B. 2013 WS. 28-3-46.

COTTON PRESS RETURNS.

I.—Statement of Cotton pressed in British India for the week ending the 16th November 1945.

[Section 5(2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Province and Division or Block	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED		Districts included in the block
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year	
Bombay—					
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay	713	558	14,027	6,898	Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay.
2. Gujarat	1	..	42	278	Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat.
3. North Deccan	45	55	1,019	55	West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik.
4. East Deccan	900	572	10,992	8,603	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country	956	2,406	12,194	44,718	Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara.
Total for the Province excluding the Konkan and Port	1,902	3,033	24,247	53,654	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in the Konkan and Port block is mainly re-pressed cotton or cotton waste.
Sind—					
The Province of Sind	(a)	10,565	104,427	54,620	All districts in the Province.
Bengal—					
The Province of Bengal	278	106	1,457	1,749	All districts in the Province.
United Provinces—					
1. Upper Doab	..	..	..	..	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab	..	..	..	..	Muttra, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah.
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand	..	..	..	..	Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
4. Rohilkhand	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Naini Tal, Almora, Garhwal.
5. Rest of the Province	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partabgarh.
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
Punjab—					
1. Ambala	1,231	548	1,042	663	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala.
2. Jullundur	..	..	..	..	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana.
3. Lahore	515	405	(b) 1,373	964	Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura.
4. Rawalpindi	..	..	..	1,010	Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock.
5. Multan	1,864	1,096	(c) 4,105	2,077	Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan.
6. Ferozepore	535	1,465	2,824	4,640	Simla, Ferozepore, Mianwali.
TOTAL	4,145	3,514	10,034	9,354	
Central Provinces—					
1. Jabulpore	..	..	..	..	Jubbulpore, Saugor.
2. Nerbudda	..	..	..	..	Hoshangabad.
3. Nimar	9	..	20	..	Nimar.
4. Nagpur	134	..	134	..	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat, Bhandara.
5. Satpura	..	..	..	..	Chhindwara, Betul, Mandla.
6. Chhatisgarh	..	..	..	..	Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur.
TOTAL	143	..	154	..	
Benar—					
Benar	8,645	1,000	(d) 12,636	1,132	Akola, Amraoti, Buldana, Yeotmal.
Assam—					
The Province of Assam	(a)	83	..	351	All districts in the Province.
Ajmer-Merwara—					
Ajmer-Merwara	..	8	90	10	The whole of Ajmer-Merwara.
Madras—					
Madras*	2,717	4,156	(e) 40,163	61,527	The whole of the Province.
GRAND TOTAL	17,830	28,465	193,208	182,397	

NOTE.—There are no cotton pressing factories in Delhi, Bihar, Orissa and North-West Frontier Province.

* For details see Statement III.

(a) Return not yet received.

(b) Includes 121 bales not reported before.

(c) " 983 " " " "

(d) " 17 " " " "

(e) " 436 " " " "

COTTON PRESS RETURNS—contd.

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 16th November 1945.

1 State	2 NO. OF BALES PRESSED		4 NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Hyderabad	(a)	1,218	6,940	10,430
Baroda	..	..	..	..
Mysore	377	387	4,737	4,749
Gwalior	(a)	..	..	998
Punjab States—				
Bahawalpur	(a)	814	..	1,338
Nabha	(a)	182	..	182
Jind	(a)	287	..	390
Faridkot	(a)	420	..	420
Patiala	(a)	2,938	..	6,030
Malerkotla	..	..	..	..
Khalapur	..	..	..	..
TOTAL PUNJAB STATES	..	4,641	..	8,369
Rajputana States—				
Mewar	..	..	..	..
Bikaner	..	..	..	..
Jodhpur	..	..	..	..
Tonk	..	..	..	..
Jaipur	..	..	..	..
Jhalawar	..	..	..	..
Shahpura	..	..	..	..
Kishangarh	..	..	..	..
Kotah	..	..	..	..
Bundi	..	..	..	..
Idar	..	..	..	..
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	..	..	..	..
Central India States—				
Indore	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	..	..	..	..
Narsingarh	..	..	..	..
Alipura	..	..	..	..
Jaora	..	..	..	..
Ratlam	..	..	..	..
Dhar	..	..	..	..
Barwani	..	..	..	..
Jhabua	..	..	..	..
Dewas, J. B. . . .	..	..	..	..
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES.	..	..	..	..

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 16th November 1945—contd.

1 State	2 NO. OF BALES PRESSED		4 NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
BOMBAY STATES—				
Western India States Agency—				
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..
Junagadh	..	..	..	..
Dhrangadhra	..	..	..	..
Morvi	..	..	..	..
Cutch	(a)	..	..	186
Nawanagar	(a)	..	..	290
Wadhwan	..	..	..	..
Gondal	..	..	..	..
Wankaner	..	..	..	..
Porbandar	640	659	640	2,568
Limdi	..	..	..	..
Radhanpur	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	..	..	..	..
Manawadar	(a)	106	..	366
Jasdan	..	..	..	..
Sardargarh	..	..	..	..
Muli	..	..	..	..
Sayla	..	..	..	..
Eastern Kathiawar Agency (Wadhwan Civil Station). . . .	..	..	..	..
Katosan	..	..	..	..
Lakhtar	..	..	..	..
Pakhtan	..	..	..	..
Maliya	..	..	..	..
Gujarat States Agency—				
Rajpipla	..	..	..	..
Chhota Udepur	..	..	..	..
Cambay	..	..	..	..
Sachin	..	..	..	..
Balasinoor	..	..	..	..
Pandu Mewas—				
Vaktapur	..	..	..	..
Gothda	..	..	..	..
Deccan States Agency—				
Kolhapur	..	..	..	120
Jamkhandi	(a)	..	..	394
Sangli	..	..	..	..
Mudhol	(a)	..	..	635
Miraj	..	..	..	..
Savanur	(a)	..	..	30
TOTAL BOMBAY STATES .	640	765	640	4,738
GRAND TOTAL	1,017	7,011	12,317	29,293

(a) Statement not yet received.

III.—Statement of Cotton pressed in the Province of Madras for the week ending the 16th November 1945.

1 Variety of Cotton	2 NO. OF BALES PRESSED		4 NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st February 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Tinnevelly	..	1	46,536	54,691
Salem	..	..	7,636	7,636
Cambodias	623	2,299	77,574	111,107
Northern and Westerns .	2,010	1,856	(a) 171,471	85,944
Cocanadas	84	..	10,184	10,662
TOTAL	2,717	4,156	305,765	250,040

(a) Includes 436 bales not reported before.

Nov. 29, 1945.]

UNPRESSED COTTON RETURNS.

THE following statement shows the quantity of unpressed (loose) Indian cotton consumed in mills in India during the month of August 1945:—

[Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India, and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States.]

(In bales of 400 lbs. net.)

Province.	CONSUMPTION			
	During August 1945.	During August 1944.	Since 1st September 1944.	During the corresponding period last year.
Bombay Province	1,802	3,561	33,069	54,415
Madras Province	17,925	18,696	208,300	202,405
United Provinces	11	16	793	4,087
Central Provinces and Berar	31	137	3,893	7,366
Bengal	506	515	6,017	5,000
Punjab and Delhi	929	848	16,908	15,319
Rest of British India	237	147	7,441	4,942
TOTAL, BRITISH INDIA	21,441	23,920	276,421	293,534
Indian States	4,639	4,681	59,809	78,882
TOTAL, INDIA	26,080	28,601	336,230	372,416

N.B.—Due to corrections, which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive totals shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive totals published in the preceding month.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON (PRESSED AND UNPRESSED) IN MILLS IN INDIA.

(1) British India.

[Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923.]

(In bales of 400 lbs. net.)

Province.	CONSUMPTION			
	During August 1945.	During August 1944.	Since 1st September 1944.	During the corresponding period last year.
Bombay Island	92,912	104,502	1,223,679	1,199,172
Ahmedabad	36,112	32,595	401,544	428,677
Bombay Province	152,397	162,302	1,910,619	1,906,606
Madras Province	50,907	53,218	603,706	606,585
United Provinces	31,794	35,830	410,596	414,210
Central Provinces and Berar	14,165	14,842	169,727	148,020
Bengal	11,699	11,985	135,697	138,203
Punjab and Delhi	15,096	14,840	181,327	184,950
Rest of British India	4,925	4,180	52,291	52,242
TOTAL, BRITISH INDIA	280,383	297,197	3,464,053	3,440,816

(2) Indian States.

(In bales of 400 lbs. net.)

Name of State.	CONSUMPTION			
	During August 1945.	During August 1944.	Since 1st September 1944.	During the corresponding period last year.
Hyderabad	6,261	6,474	71,640	78,204
Mysore	7,201	5,694	73,688	57,718
Baroda	7,236	6,276	81,904	88,628
Gwalior	8,111	7,645	87,485	93,152
Indore	14,342	6,085	154,429	144,147
Kathiawar States	6,160	5,670	71,184	70,577
Other Indian States and Pondicherry	12,667	13,200	154,164	140,219
TOTAL, INDIAN STATES	61,978	51,044	694,554	678,645

N.B.—Due to corrections, which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive totals shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive total published in the preceding month.

RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA.

DISTRICT AVERAGES.

FOR CONSUMPTION IN INDIA.

Districts.	SEASON 1945-1946.				SEASON 1944-1945.				SEASON 1944-1945.			
	Sold in Sale No. 21, 20th and 21st November.		Sold to Sale No. 21, 21st November 1945.		Sold in Sale No. 23, 21st and 22nd November.		Sold to Sale No. 23, 22nd November 1944.		Sold to Sale No. 21, 21st November 1945.		Sold to Sale No. 21, 21st November 1945.	
	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.
Assam	7,067	Rs. A. P. 0 13 8	105,559	0 14 2	4,996	0 10 7	87,973	0 10 6	174,937	0 11 2	174,937	0 11 2
Cachar	726	0 12 5	9,771	0 11 5	228	0 5 10	4,546	0 7 5	14,051	0 10 0	14,051	0 10 0
Sylhet	1,717	0 12 0	26,148	0 11 7	1,983	0 8 5	23,186	0 7 7	49,718	0 8 6	49,718	0 8 6
Darjeeling	162	0 14 4	13,541	1 2 10	118	2 2 11	13,043	1 0 1	22,867	1 1 4	22,867	1 1 4
Dooars	4,516	0 12 6	96,946	0 12 8	3,718	0 9 2	90,494	0 9 2	154,729	0 9 8	154,729	0 9 8
Tera	408	0 13 6	3,774	0 12 1	216	0 9 0	5,869	0 8 3	14,801	0 9 11	14,801	0 9 11
Tripara	52	0 14 6	1,196	0 10 0	259	0 5 10	1,500	0 5 5	6,523	0 7 2	6,523	0 7 2
Chittagong	24	0 15 6	783	0 11 1	..	..	278	0 4 11	3,532	0 8 5	3,532	0 8 5
All other places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	0 4 7	14	0 4 7
Green Tea	14,672	0 13 1	257,718	0 13 5	11,518	0 9 7	226,889	0 9 10	441,172	0 10 6	441,172	0 10 6
TOTAL	837	1 1 10	10,900	1 0 8	244	0 11 10	10,418	0 13 9	22,777	0 13 10	22,777	0 13 10
Dust	18,286	0 15 3	265,698	0 14 3	15,413	0 11 5	211,724	0 11 4	399,415	0 11 11	399,415	0 11 11
Dust (Sale No. 20)	17,432	0 14 1	247,412	0 14 2	14,106	0 10 8	196,311	0 11 4	390,415	0 11 11	390,415	0 11 11

(The above do not include Second-hand Tea, Damaged Tea and Dust.)

Nov. 29, 1945.]

THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

401

PRICES^(a) AND TRADE MOVEMENTS.

[NOTE.—The trade figures are compiled from corrected shipping bills received during the week of report.]

BONE MEAL—

Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 26th November—

(1) 2nd steamed	Rs. 200
(2) 2nd unsteamed	Rs. 190
(3) 1st	Rs. 190

per ton f.a.s.

CEMENT—

Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 23rd November—

Indian, f.o.r. Calcutta (Full wagon load of 16½ to 23 tons) Rs. 83-12 (b) per ton.

London, 11th & 25th September—

Portland (8 ton loads and upwards), per ton 57s. 0d.†

COAL—

Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 23rd November—

Per ton F. O. R.

(1) Selected Jheria "A"	Rs. 13-5
(2) Selected Jheria "B"	Rs. 12-5
(3) Jheria (Grade I)	Rs. 11-7
(4) Deshergarh	Rs. 13-5
(5) Poniat	Rs. 13-5
(6) Ranegunj Kajora class (Grade I)	Rs. 11-7

Bombay, 9th & 15th November—

Ready per ton.

(1) Deshergarh (Selected Grade "A") f.o.r.	Rs. 13-5
(2) Jheria (Selected Grade "A") f.o.r.	Rs. 13-5
(3) Jheria (Grade I) f.o.r.	Rs. 11-7
(4) Central Provinces (1st class) Hirdagarh f.o.r.	Rs. 14-1

Bombay—

Prices during month ending 30th November—

Per ton.

Railborne Coal (Trimmed into Bunkers)	Rs. 39-12
Seaborne Coal (" " ")	Rs. 84-0

Karachi, 21st November—

First Class Bengal (Trimmed into Bunkers), per ton Rs. 69-8 (Seaborne).

COFFEE—

Market Quotations—

Coimbatore, 24th November—

Per cwt.

(1) Plantation "A"	Rs. 137
(2) PB	Rs. 154
(3) Arabica Cherry Flats	Rs. 114
(4) Robusta " "	Rs. 101

(a) Production and stocks of certain commodities are also given.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

The Economist.

† Plus 7 sh. per ton net paper bags, jute sacks charged 1s. 9d., credited 1s. 6d. on return.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

Supplied by the Secretary, Bombay Coal Allocation Committee.

Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

Supplied by the Indian Coffee Board.

(b) The price enforced from 1st November 1945.

COTTON (RAW)—

(a) Arrivals—

(i) During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In bales*.)

Imports into—	1945.	1944.
Bombay by rail and sea (coastwise)†	15,019	21,372
Karachi by rail	17,752	10,455
Madras by rail and sea	1,368	846
Tuticorin by rail and sea	..	..
Calcutta by rail and river	1,238	580

(ii) From 1st September to 1st November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45 :—

(In thousands of bales*.)

	1945-46.	1944-45
Into Bombay †	150	193

(iii) Imports by sea during the three months ending September, 1945 (into all British Indian ports) :—

(In thousands of bales*.)

	July, 1945.	Aug., 1945.	Sept., 1945.	Sept., 1944, to August, 1945.
Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	37	13	3	325
East Africa §	1	15	..	185
United States of America	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	5	..	..	7

TOTAL, 1945	43	28	3	497
" 1944	68	55	30	459
" 1943	3	65	20	460

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In bales*.)

Exports by sea—	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta	..	571
" Bombay	1,176	84
" Karachi	..	..
" Madras	..	..
" Tuticorin	..	..

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† The East India Cotton Association's Report for the week ending 1st November, 1945.

§ Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda Protectorate.

COTTON (RAW)—contd.**(b) Exports—contd.**

(ii) From 1st September to 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45:—

Exports by sea—	(In thousands of bales *.)	
	1945-46.	1944-45.
From Calcutta—		1
" Bombay	9	1
" Karachi	35	47
" Madras	..	..
" Tuticorin	..	..

(iii) During the three months ending September, 1945 (from all British Indian ports):—

	(In thousands of bales *.)			
	July, 1945.	Aug., 1945.	Sept., 1945.	Sept., 1944, to August, 1945.
United Kingdom	34	8	..	188
U. S. A.	25	41	3	142
Australia	..	..	1	18
Other Countries	10	11	..	58
TOTAL, 1945	69	60	4	406
" 1944	52	33	35	364
" 1943	6	..	19	155

(c) Market Quotations—**†Bombay—**

9th November—

Indian Cotton Contract per candy of 784 lbs. . Rs. 397 (Jan. '46).

15th November—

Indian Cotton Contract, per candy of 784 lbs. . Rs. 408 (Jan. '46).

Production.—The total production of cotton for 1944-45 is estimated at 3,543,000 bales (400 lbs. each), as compared with 5,259,000 bales, the final estimate of 1943-44.

COTTON PIECEGOODS—**(a) Despatches by rail—**

(i) During week ending 3rd November, 1945:—

	Foreign.		Indian.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	..	257	257	
Bombay	..	1,642	1,642	
Karachi	..	64	64	
Madras	..	374	374	

(ii) From 1st January to 3rd November, 1945:—

	Foreign.		Indian.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	23	7,180	7,203	
Bombay	81	72,778	72,859	
Karachi	..	4,038	4,038	
Madras	1	11,036	11,037	

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

COTTON PIECEGOODS—contd.**(b) Imports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of yards.)			
	GREY.		WHITE.	
	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.
Into British India—				
Calcutta	2	..	45	..
Bombay	..	..	12	..
Karachi	..	..	6	..
Madras	..	..	12	..

(c) Market Quotations—

*Bombay, 15th November—

Grey unbleached—

	Rs. A. P.
(1) Longcloth (Standard Quality) 37"×37½ yds. of 9 lbs. . per lb.	..
(2) Domestics 35"×40 yds. of 12 lbs. . "	..
(3) Chaddars 50"×6 yds. of 2½ lbs. . "	..
(4) Dhories (up to ½" nakhi border) 32"×9 yds. of 1½ lbs. . "	1 6 5
(5) Dhories (Calcutta, ½" P.B.) 44"×10 yds. of 1½ lbs. . "	..
†Manchester, 21st September—	
Price index of cloth	228
(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)	

COTTON TWIST AND YARN—**(a) Despatches by rail—**

(i) During week ending 3rd November, 1945:—

	Foreign.		Indian.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Calcutta	..	3	3	
Bombay	..	3,941	3,941	
Karachi	..	12	12	
Madras	..	2,600	2,600	

(ii) From 1st January to 3rd November, 1945:—

	Foreign.		Indian.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Calcutta	1,560	36,124	37,684	
Bombay	977	262,010	262,987	
Karachi	..	8,384	8,384	
Madras	200	68,545	68,745	

(b) Imports by sea—

(i) During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Into—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Madras	..	..

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.
† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

COTTON TWIST AND YARN—contd.**(c) Market Quotations—**

*Bombay, 15th November—

	Rs. A. P.
(1) Yarn, No. 10½s, per lb.	0 11 9
(2) Yarn, No. 20s, "	1 0 0

†Manchester, 21st September—

Price index of American yarn	219
" " " Egyptian "	202

(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)

(d) Exports (Indian-made)—

(i) During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

Exports by sea from—	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	225	175
Madras	..	..

HIDES AND SKINS (RAW)—**Market Quotations—****Cow Hides—**

†Calcutta, 23rd November—

(1) Agras (North-Western) Rs. .. to Rs. ..	} per 20 lbs.
(2) Darbhanga Rs. .. " Rs. ..	
(3) Patnas Rs. .. " Rs. ..	
(4) Salted cows, Daccas Rs. 16-0 " Rs. 17-0	

Buffalo Hides—

†Calcutta, 23rd November—

(1) Arsenic, Framed Rs. .. to Rs. ..	} per 20 lbs.
(2) " Commons Rs. 15-0 " Rs. 16-0	

Goat Skins—

†Calcutta, 23rd November—

(1) Good Quality per 100 pieces Rs. 170 to Rs. 190	
(2) Ordinary Quality " 100 " Rs. 125 " Rs. 140	

HIDES AND SKINS (TANNED)—**Market Quotations—**

‡Madras, 22nd November—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tanned—		
(1) Cow hides, per lb.	1 12 0	to 2 1 0
(2) Buff hides "	1 6 11**	" ..
(3) Sheep skins "	3 0 0	" 4 0 0
(4) Goat skins "	2 14 0	" 3 5 0

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.

† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

‡ Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

§ Quotations supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras, and represent the lowest and highest values for average "all round parcels" of bark tanned hides and skins of each category sold in the open market inclusive of all grades and selections.

** Represents ceiling price for all vegetable pit-tanned buffalo crust sole leather other than those known as E.I. tanned buffalo calves under 4 lbs. per skin to be charged by tanneries other than those under the control of the Supply Department, ex-their premises [vide Notification No. 1(8)-F/45, dated the 30th June 1945, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies].

IRON AND STEEL—**Market Quotations—**

*Calcutta, 23rd November—

Pig Iron—

Foundry No. 1 per ton F.O.R. Calcutta	Rs. 104
" No. 2 " " " "	Rs. 102
" No. 3 " " " "	Rs. 100
" No. 4 " " " "	Rs. 98

†London, 11th & 25th September—

Pig, Cleveland No. 3, per ton	£7 3s. 0d.
Steel, rails, heavy " "	£14 10s. 6d.

JUTE (RAW)—**(a) Arrivals—**

(i) During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	95	57
Arrivals into mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer 	114	86
TOTAL	209	143

(ii) From 1st July to 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945-46.	1944-45
Into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	1,118	1,108
Into the mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer 	1,395	1,184
TOTAL	2,513	2,292

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945.	1944.

Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	9	18

(ii) From 1st July to 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945-46.	1944-45.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	463	254

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† The Economist.

‡ Bale=400 lbs.

§ By Calcutta is meant the Calcutta Trade Block consisting of the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks.

|| Imports into mills by boat and cart are not recorded.

JUTE (RAW)—contd.**(b) Exports—contd.**

(iii) During the three months ending September, 1945 (from all British Indian ports):—

(In thousands of bales.)*

	July, 1945.	Aug., 1945.	Sept., 1945.	July to Sept., 1945.
United Kingdom	12	37	39	89
United States of America	11	21	21	53
Brazil	16	..	7	23
Australia	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	61	49	57	167
TOTAL, 1945	100	107	124	332
" 1944	83	43	78	204
" 1943	75	45	61	181

(c) Market Quotations—

† Calcutta, 23rd November—

- (1) European Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0
- (2) Indian Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0

Calcutta, 27th November—

- (1) First, per bale (400 lbs.) { Rs. 76-0 †
Rs. 79-0 ‡
- (2) Lightnings „ „ { Rs. 71-0 †
Rs. 74-0 §

London, 8th & 15th November—

Daisee C. & F., per ton £39 5s. 0d.

Production.—The total outturn of jute in season 1945 is now estimated at 7,166,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 6,203,000 bales in 1944 (including imports from Nepal).

JUTE BAGS—**(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	546	9,611
Hessian	90	3,424

(ii) From 1st January to 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	198,883	236,848
Hessian	78,516	99,452

(b) Market Quotations—

† Calcutta, 23rd November—

B. Twills 2½ lbs. 44×26½", 6×8", per 100 bags Rs. 63-6 (Ready).

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Exports.

§ Mills.

JUTE CLOTH—**(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	..	900
Hessian	1,090	25,213

(ii) From 1st January to 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	18,100	12,845
Hessian	1,036,166	1,198,801

(b) Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 23rd November—

Rs. A. P.

- (1) Hessian cloth, 8 oz., 40"×9×10 per 100 yds. 21 4 0 (Ready).
- (2) Hessian cloth, 10½ oz., 40"×11×12 per 100 yds. 28 12 0 (Ready).

OILCAKES—**GROUNDNUT CAKE—****Market Quotations—**

Calcutta, 26th November—

Groundnut Cake, per md. Rs. 6-4

OILSEEDS—**CASTOR SEED—****Market Quotations—**

† Bombay—

Small Hyderabad quality F. A., per cwt. 9th Nov. Rs. 15-8† | 15th Nov. Rs. 15-12†

London, 8th & 15th November—

Castorseed (Bombay), per ton £. s. d. 32 15 0

COCONUTS—**Market Quotations—**

§ Cochin, 17th November—

Coconuts, per 1,000 Rs. 120

COPRA—**Market Quotations—**

§ Cochin, 17th November—

Fair average quality, per candy of 654 lbs. Rs. 275

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Nominal.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

§ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.

OILSEEDS—contd.**COTTON SEED—****(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
From Bombay to Foreign Ports	..	..

(b) Market Quotations—

* Bombay, 31st October—

Cotton seed, per Indian Md. Rs. 5-10-7

GINGELLY (SESAMUM) SEED—**Market Quotations—**

† Bombay, 9th & 15th November—

- (1) White, Bold, 85% per cwt. Rs. 28-0
- (2) Mixed, 50% per cwt. Rs. ..

GROUNDNUTS—**Market Quotations—**

‡ Madras, 22nd November—

Rs. A. P.

Machine decorticated, per candy of 500 lbs. 71 9 0

† Bombay—

Bombay, Bold, per cwt. 9th Nov. Rs. 16-1 (n) | 15th Nov. Rs. 16-4 (n)

London—

Groundnuts (Indian) West Coast, per ton 8th Nov. £. s. d. 33 10 0 | 15th Nov. £. s. d. 33 15 0

LINSEED—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	605	174
Bombay, by rail and sea	747	838
Karachi, by rail and river	..	..
Vizagapatam, by rail	..	..

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	2,599	600
Bombay	1,966	11,145
Karachi	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..

* Price-Current Return furnished fortnightly by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

‡ Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.

(n) Nominal.

OILSEEDS—contd.**LINSEED—contd.****(c) Market Quotations—**

* Bombay—

	9th Nov.	15th Nov.
(1) Bold, per cwt.	Rs. 18-15(n)	Rs. 18-15(n)
(2) Small seed, per cwt.	„ 18-11(n)	„ 18-11(n)

† Calcutta, 23rd November—

Small grain, 5% refraction (with new single bags), per Ind. md. Rs. 14-0 (Ready).

London—

	8th Nov.	15th Nov.
Linseed, Bombay, per ton	£ s. d. 35 15 0	£ s. d. 36 5 0

RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	376	1,458
Bombay, by rail and sea	111	17
Karachi, by rail and river	156	831

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	18	11
Karachi	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—

† Karachi, 22nd November—

Per candy of 8 mds., i.e. 656 lbs. approximately.

- (1) Toria, 9% admixture Rs. A. 119 0 (including bags).
- (2) Toria, 3% admixture

* Bombay, 29th June—

- (1) Brown, Cawnpore, per cwt. Rs. 18-0 (n).
- (2) Yellow, „ „ „ 23-0 (n).

London—

	8th Nov.	15th Nov.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton	£ s. d. 38 10 0	£ s. d. 38 15 0

* Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

(n) Nominal.

OILS (VEGETABLE)—

CASTOR OIL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 23rd November—

	Per maund f.o.b.
	Rs. A. P.
(1) No. 1 Fine Pale	51 0 0
(2) Liverpool, good seconds	50 8 0
(3) " " thirds	49 8 0

† Madras, 14th November—

Castor Oil, per candy of 500 lbs. Rs. 178

COCONUT OIL—

Market Quotations—

† Cochin, 17th November—

Coconut oil—Fair average quality, per
candy (654 lbs.).

Rs. 403-0 Ready.
Rs. 378-0 One month.

GROUNDNUT OIL—

Market Quotations—

§ Madras—

17th Nov. 24th Nov.

Groundnut oil, per candy of 500 lbs. Rs. 183 Ready. Rs. 180 Ready.

OILS (MINERAL)—

KEROSENE OIL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 23rd November—

	Rs. A. P.
Kerosene (Superior), per tin of 4 gallons	{ 4 11 9
	{ 4 14 9
Kerosene (Inferior) " " " "	{ 4 5 0
	{ 4 8 0

PETROL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 23rd November—

Petrol, per Imperial gallon

Rs. A. P. 2 0 0 ** ex-pump.

RICE (not in husk)—

(a) (i) During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In tons.)
1945. 1944.

Arrivals into—

Calcutta by rail, river and sea 5,308 14,406

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.
† Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.
‡ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.
§ Supplied by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.
|| Ex-godown.
¶ When delivered at dealers' premises.
** Inclusive of Provincial Sales Tax.

RICE (not in husk)—contd.

During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to foreign countries from—			
Calcutta	..	..	..
Chittagong	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Karachi	..	3	..
Madras	..	..	..
(ii) From 1st January to 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—			
	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.

Arrivals into—

Calcutta by rail, river and sea 240,613 304,825

From 1st January to 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to foreign countries—			
From Calcutta	..	15,223	28

(b) Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 23rd November—

(1) Seeta, No. 1 per B. maund †

(2) Ballam, No. 1 per B. maund †

(3) Kalma, No. 1 (mill cleaned) per B. maund †

SHELLAC—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 23rd November—

T. N. per B. maund Rs. 71

London, 8th & 15th November—

T. N. Orange, per cwt. £ s. d.

9 17 6

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—

(a) Despatches—

During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	Refined and unrefined. (In cwt.)	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta by rail, river and sea	..	447	323
" Bombay by rail	..	..	597
" Karachi " "	..	..	..

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Being a rationed article, no quotations are available. With effect from the 3rd September 1945, Rice is being supplied by the Government at the following rates :—

	Price ex-Govt. godowns, per maund (including bags) payable by retailers to Govt.
'A' grade Rice	Rs. 23-12-0
'B' grade Rice	Rs. 13-12-0
'C' grade Rice	Rs. 8-12-0

Nov. 29, 1945.]

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—contd.

(b) Imports by sea—

During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	Refined. (In cwt.)	Java.	Mauri- tius.	Other Europe.	Countries.	TOTAL.
Imports into—						
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..

TOTAL, 1945

" 1944

(c) Market Quotations—

* Cawnpore, 10th & 17th November—

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Indian Factory Made—		
First Crystal, per md., ex-factory	{ 16 1 6 to 16 12 6	{ 16 4 6 to 16 12 6
Balrampur, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 8 0	16 8 0
Basti, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 6 0	16 6 0
Marhowrah, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 12 6	..
Pilibhit, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 5 0	16 5 0
Rosa, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 7 6	16 7 6

(d) Stocks*—

(In bags, 10 bags=1 ton.)

† Calcutta (25th Aug. '45)	28,453	(26th Aug. '44)	25,993
Bombay (15th " ")	100,500	(18th July ")	63,000
Karachi (23rd " ")	18,107	(22nd June ")	40,180
Madras (25th " ")	36,892	(26th Aug. ")	15,288

SUGAR, RAW (GUR)—

* Prices (per maund) during week ending 17th November—

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.

Refining—

(1) Siswa Bazar	..	..
(2) Nellikuppam	..	..

Rating—

(3) Madras	11 11	8 13
(4) Ahmednagar	12 0	16 11
(5) Lyallpur	14 2	11 4
(6) Muzaffarnagar	11 6	8 4
(7) Meerut	..	8 0
(8) Bhagalpur (second quality)	9 0	..
(9) Dacca (best quality)	22 0	26 0

* Supplied by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore.

† Kidderpore Docks only.

TEA—

(a) Arrivals—

During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta by rail, river and sea	..	11,702	10,937

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—			
From Calcutta	..	1,518	9,829
" Chittagong	..	..	..

(ii) During the three months ending September, 1945 (from all British Indian ports)* :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)				
	July, 1945.	Aug., 1945.	Sept., 1945.	July to Sept. 1945.	
United Kingdom .	18,564	23,245	46,092	87,901	
Iraq	..	..	..	..	
Iran	..	242	424	666	
Canada	2,132	2,893	2,021	7,046	
United States of America	3,108	3,481	4,190	10,779	
Australia	..	1,566	2,331	3,897	
Other Countries .	454	1,137	3,789	5,380	
TOTAL, 1945 .	24,258	32,564	58,847	115,669	
" 1944 .	33,412	35,438	47,478	116,328	
" 1943 .	16,393	43,153	30,727	90,273	

(c) Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 20th & 21st November—

† Sale Average—

Rs. A. P.

For tea sold for consumption in India, per lb. 0 13 4

WHEAT—

(a) Imports and Exports—

(i) During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)			
	1945.		1944.	
	Indian†.	Foreign.	Indian†.	Foreign.
Imports into—				
Calcutta . .	670	15,535	2,131	..
Bombay . .	..	..	520	..
Karachi . .	..	..	4,424	..

* Relating to tea, black.

† See also page 400.

‡ In the case of Calcutta and Karachi, the figures represent the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay, by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

WHEAT—contd.

(a) Imports and Exports—contd.

During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—			
Calcutta	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..

During week ending 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—			
From Karachi	194	1,586	

(ii) From 1st April to 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Imports into—			
Calcutta	39,780	189,409	53,759
Bombay	4,022	..	58,223
Karachi	81,088	..	187,777

From 1st April to 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—			
Calcutta	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	1,000

From 1st April to 3rd November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—			
From Karachi	58,948	99,875	

(b) Market Quotations—

Bombay, 31st October—

Wheat, per Ind. Md. †

Karachi, 23rd November—

Punjab White, 5 per cent barley, 3 per cent dirt, 30 per cent red (per candy of 8 mds., i.e., 656 lbs. approximately) ‡

* In the case of Calcutta and Karachi the figures represent the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

† Being a rationed article, no quotations are available. The price of wheat charged by Government to authorised retail dealers is Rs. 11-8 per Indian Maund.

‡ Being a rationed article, no wholesale quotations at Karachi are available, the retail price being As. 4 per seer or Rs. 10 per maund.

WHEAT—contd.

(b) Market Quotations—contd.

Lyalpur, 24th November—

White wheat (1½ per cent dirt, 2 per cent barley), per md., f.o.r. Lyalpur Rs. 9-8-0

Production.—The total production of wheat for 1944-45 estimated at 10,458,000 tons, as against 9,741,000 tons in 1943-44.

WOOL (RAW)—

Market Quotations—

* Karachi, 22nd November—

Kandhar (cleaned) Indian quality Ra. 82
Per md. (82 lbs.)

FREIGHTS.

† Calcutta, 23rd November—

	Jute (50 c. ft.) Plus 15% Surchar	Linseed (20 cw Surchar)
	s. d.	s. d.
London \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)
Liverpool \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)
Dundee \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)
Glasgow \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)

‡ Bombay, 9th & 15th November—

	s. d.
Cotton (40 c. ft.)—	
United Kingdom ports	102 0
Antwerp	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..
Trieste, Venice	..
Seed (18 cwt. and over)—	
Linseed, Rape, etc.—	
United Kingdom ports	92 0
Antwerp	..
Marseilles	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..
Trieste, Venice	..
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)—	
Cotton, etc.—	
United Kingdom ports	89 0
Marseilles	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..
Groundnuts—	
United Kingdom ports	98 0

* Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations

\$ Less 10% rebate not exceeding 5s. per ton.

(n) Nominal.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS	410	GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUEES AND OTHER	
NOTES—		NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—contd.	
Middle East Supply Centre Import Modifications	412	Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 : Maximum Price of Certain Specified Brands of Cigarettes	423
Middle East Supply Centre to be Dissolved	413	Goods (Control Over Movement) Order, 1945 : Corrigendum	426
TRADE ENQUIRIES	413	Colliery Control Order, 1944 : Amendment to Supply Department Notification, dated 14th July 1944	426
WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON	413	Maximum Selling Prices of Motor, Motor Cycle and Giant 'Seconds' Tubes	426
MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL	414	Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941 : Acquisition or Disposal of Certain Iron and Steel	427
REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, SYDNEY, FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1945	415	Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1945 : Amendments	427
REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER, TORONTO, CANADA, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1945	416	Commercially Imported Transport Motor Vehicles Control Order, 1945 : Amendments	427
GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUEES AND OTHER		Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944 : Amendments	428
NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—		Tobacco Grading and Marking Rules, 1937 : Draft Amendments	428
Removal of All Restrictions on the Publication of Indian Trade and Production Statistics	419	Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1945, to Apply to British Baluchistan	428
India Supply Mission, Washington : Full Addresses of Importers in India to be given in Cabled Enquiries	419	Raipur (or Drug)—Jeypore Railway Survey Sanctioned	428
Import Trade Control : Applications for Import of Essential Goods from Belgium and Holland	419	TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS—	
Enemy Trading : Trading Activities of the Enemy Firm of Mr. Fritz Hartwig, Karachi, to be Confined to Countries within the British Empire	419	British India : Export Prohibitions : Amendment	428
Enemy Trading : Commercial and Financial Dealings Permitted with the Enemy Firm of Mr. E. S. Adler, Bombay	419	United Kingdom :—	
Gur Control Order, 1943 : Delegation of Powers : Amendments	419	Maximum Weight of Gift Parcels Imported into the United Kingdom	428
Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1943 : Delegation of Powers : Amendment	420	Import of Goods Without Licence	428
Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1943 : Some Factories Enrolled as "Recognised Dealers" up to 30th November 1946	420	Brazil :—	
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Maximum Wholesale Price of Cloth in British Baluchistan, Tribal Areas and Leased Areas in Baluchistan	420	Import Restrictions	428
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Maximum Wholesale Price of Cloth in the Province of Punjab	421	Customs Duty on Common Raw Wool Increased	429
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Maximum Wholesale Price of Cloth in the United Provinces	421	British Honduras : Customs Tariff Modification	429
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Marking and Stamping of Certain Cloth and Yarn with Prices, etc. : Amendments	421	Canada :—	
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Delegation of Powers : Amendments	422	Import Restrictions	429
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Certain Specified Officers Authorised to Discharge the Function of Issuing Directions to Any Dealer under Sub-clause (1) of Clause 18-B of the Order : Amendment	422	Prohibited Imports	429
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Wholesale Price of Certain Specified Cloth : Delegation of Powers : Amendment	422	Ceylon : Import Restrictions	430
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Certain Specified Officers Authorised to Discharge the Function of Specifying the Persons to whom Cloth or Yarn may be Sold or Delivered : Amendment	422	Egypt : Export Duties	430
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Amendment Maximum Prices at which Certain Proprietary Blends of Coffee may be Sold Retail in British India : Amendment	423	Leeward Islands : Import Restrictions	430
Paper (Prices of Imported Paper) Control Order, 1944 : Amendments	423	New Zealand :—	
		Import Licensing : Tennis Racquets	430
		Import Licensing : Shellac	430
		Import Licensing : Walnuts, etc.	431
		Peru : Import Licences	431
		Southern Rhodesia :—	
		Surat on Cigarettes	431
		Import Restrictions	431
		Turkey : Import Restrictions to Turkey	431
		Union of South Africa : Import Control	433
		United States of America : Import Control	434
		Zanzibar : Valuation of Goods for Duty	434
		WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS	434
		INTERMEDIATE CROP REPORTS—	
		Sesamum, Groundnut and Sugarcane	435
		CROP FORECAST—	
		All-India—	
		Sesamum	435
		TENDER NOTICES	436
		COTTON PRESS RETURNS	439
		CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS FOR CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 31ST OCTOBER 1945	441
		RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA	442

(Continued on page 412.)

For all your TIMBER requirements please always refer to :—

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Telegraphic Address :

"TEAKTIMBER"

Bombay.

MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS.

BANK RATE—

Wednesday evening Reserve Bank of India
3 per cent.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS—

The following Press communiqué, dated the 4th December 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta :—

Tenders for Rs. 4 crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 4th December 1945. The total amount offered was Rs. 3,54,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-3 per cent and above were accepted in full. The total amount accepted was Rs. 3,54,25,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-6-0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 4 crores of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 11th December 1945, at Calcutta up to 11 a.m. (Bengal Time) and up to the close of business on Monday, the 10th December 1945, at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 14th December 1945, or Thursday, the 13th December 1945, where Friday is a holiday. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 30th November 1945, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,12,75,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

SECURITY PRICES—

Calcutta, 6th December—

Government Paper (3½ per cent) Rs. 103-9-0

London, 3rd December—

British Conversion (3½ per cent) 105½
British War Loan (3½ per cent) 102½

EXCHANGE—

4th December—

	Selling.	Buying.
Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5½d.	1s. 6½d.
On New York D/D \$100=	Rs. 332½	Rs. 329½
London/New York	\$4-02½	

BULLION MARKET—

Gold—

Bombay, 4th December—

Gold (-999 fineness), per tola, spot Rs. 86-5; forward Rs. 86-3.

London, 29th November—

Gold, per fine oz. £8-12-3

BULLION MARKET—contd.

Silver—

Bombay—

4th December—

Silver (-999 fineness), per 100 tolas, spot Rs. 135-4; forward Rs. 135-4.

28th November—

Silver, Country, ready, per 100 tolas Rs. 131-6

3rd December—

Silver, Country, ready, per 100 tolas Rs. 132-4

London, 29th November—

Silver, spot, per fine oz. 44d.

New York, 29th November—

Bar Silver, ready, per oz. 70½ cents.

STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS AS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 23RD NOVEMBER 1945—

The following Press communiqué, dated the 1st December 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta :—

	Rs.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	673,35,37,000
2. Time Liabilities in India	270,57,08,000
3. Cash in India—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	32,98,40,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,52,98,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	75,01,000
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	84,88,40,000
5. Advances in India	257,91,56,000
6. Bills Discounted in India	16,71,86,000

Comparative Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

	23-11-45.	16-11-45.	24-11-44.	1-9-39.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	673,35,37	669,43,39	612,29,65	134,36,49
2. Time Liabilities in India	270,57,08	267,88,82	201,59,64	102,24,34
3. Total Cash in India	36,26,39	34,93,53	28,18,53	6,69,92
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	84,86,40	91,85,71	89,97,59	25,17,19
5. Advances in India	257,91,56	256,96,53	207,98,71	101,52,16
6. Bills discounted in India	16,71,86	16,23,94	11,61,72	3,57,29

MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS—contd.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 23rd November 1945.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital Paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	13,01,70,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	33,88,000
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin	1,82,000
(a) Government :—		Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(1) Central Government of India	451,67,17,000	(a) Internal	...
(2) Government of Burma	2,55,19,000	(b) External	...
(3) Other Government Accounts	15,54,28,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	20,74,000
(b) Banks	85,54,56,000	Balances held abroad*	550,84,43,000
(c) Others	13,28,19,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	12,00,000
Bills Payable	2,47,74,000	Other Loans and Advances	2,00,000
Other Liabilities	10,26,73,000	Investments	19,93,37,000
		Other Assets	6,83,92,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	591,33,86,000	TOTAL ASSETS	591,33,86,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 23rd November 1945.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	13,01,70,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion—		
Notes in circulation	1,175,26,72,000		(a) Held in India	44,41,45,000	
			(b) Held outside India	...	
			Sterling Securities	1,069,32,89,000	
Total Notes issued		1,188,28,42,000	Total of A		1,113,74,34,000
			B.—Rupee Coin		16,69,85,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		57,84,23,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper		...
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,188,28,42,000	TOTAL ASSETS		1,188,28,42,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 93.727 per cent.



INDIA D.C. ROHTAS D.C. RANJIT A.C. ON I.S.D. FOR THE LAST 20 YRS.
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B. 2746 W. 21-3-46.

CONTENTS.

(Continued from page 409.)

PRICES AND TRADE MOVEMENTS—

Bone Meal	443
Cement	443
Coal	443
Coffee	443
Cotton—	
Raw	443
Piecegoods	444
Twist and Yarn	444
Hides and Skins—	
Raw	445
Tanned	445
Iron and Steel	445
Jute—	
Raw	445
Bags	446
Cloth	446
Oilcakes—	
Groundnut Cake	446
Oilseeds—	
Castor Seed	446
Coconuts	446
Copra	446
Cotton Seed	447
Gingelly (Sesamum) Seed	447
Groundnuts	447
Linseed	447
Rape and Mustard Seed	447
Oils (Vegetable)—	
Castor Oil	448
Coconut Oil	448
Groundnut Oil	448
Oils (Mineral)—	
Kerosene Oil	448
Petrol	448
Rice	448
Shellac	448
Sugar—	
Manufactured	448
Raw (Gu)	449
Tea	449
Wheat	449
Wool (Raw)	450

FREIGHTS

Business Notice

NOTES.

MIDDLE EAST SUPPLY CENTRE IMPORT MODIFICATIONS—

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 22nd September 1945 :—

The *Board of Trade Journal* of January 13, 1945 (pages 13 and 14)*, gave particulars of modifications in import procedure in the Middle East territories. Paragraph 8 of the notice gave a list of commodities which are subject to M.E.S.C. procedure and notice of additions to and deletions from that list have been published in later issues of the *Journal*.

The following items should now be deleted from that list :—

Portland Cement.
D.D.T.
Sodium Bichromate.
Potassium Bichromate.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 29th September 1945 :—

The *Board of Trade Journal* of January 13, 1945 (pages 13 and 14)*, gave particulars of modifications in import procedure in the Middle East territories. Paragraph 8 of the notice gave a list of commodities which would remain subject to M.E.S.C. procedure and notice of additions to and deletions from that list have been published in later issues. The following item should now be deleted from that list :—

"Motor trucks and parts."

To the heading which at present reads "Other manufactures substantially or wholly of cotton, not including narrow fabrics or manufactures substantially of lace" should be added "and not including waddings other than surgical".

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 6th October 1945 :—

The *Board of Trade Journal*, January 13, 1945 (pages 13 and 14)*, gave particulars of modifications in import procedure in Middle East territories. Paragraph 8 of the notice gave a list of commodities which will remain subject to M.E.S.C. procedure and notice of additions to and deletions from that list have been published in later issues† of the *Journal*. The following items should now be deleted from that list :—

Wool yarn; woollen piecegoods; other manufactures substantially wholly of wool; wool rags, noils and waste; rayon

*See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 29th March 1945, pages 360-61.

†The dates of the issues of the *Board of Trade Journal* which have contained notices about M.E.S.C. procedure are as follows :—

January 13 and 20, February 3, April 14, May 19 and 26, June 23, July 28, August 4, 11 and 18, September 1 of this year.

staple fibre and waste; rayon yarn; other manufactures substantially wholly of rayon not including narrow fabrics or manufactures substantially of lace; paper, paperboard and manufactures substantially wholly thereof excepting cigarette paper; kapok and manufactures substantially wholly thereof; automobile servicing and maintenance equipment; motor car spare parts; acetic acid, acetone, ammonium phosphate, aniline oils and aniline salts, argols and wineless, calcium carbide, potassium chlorate, sodium chlorate; casein.

The following item should be added to the list :—Newsprint and overissue newspapers.

The following amendments should also be noted :—

The heading which at present reads "Wood and timber and manufactures substantially wholly thereof except chairs, office furniture and store fixtures, wooden ware furniture, insulation board, granite slates and structure, wooden rollers, sawdust, stelloids, cut-outs of wood, wood fibre, wood flour", should be amended to read : "Wood and timber and manufactures substantially wholly thereof except chairs, office furniture and store fixtures, wooden ware furniture, insulation board, granite slates and structure, wooden rollers, sawdust, stelloids, cut-outs of wood, wood fibre, wood flour, veneers and veneer manufactures, venetian blinds and slates, matches and battery separators."

To the heading which at present reads "Tin and manufactures substantially wholly thereof" should be added "not including tinfoil or tin tubes."

To the heading which at present reads "Other manufactures substantially wholly of cotton, not including narrow fabrics or manufactures substantially of lace and not including waddings other than surgical" should be added "and not including cotton sewing thread."

From the heading which at present reads "Motor buses and parts" the words "and parts" should be deleted.

MIDDLE EAST SUPPLY CENTRE TO BE DISSOLVED—

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 29th September 1945 :—

As announced on September 27, the Middle East Supply Centre will be dissolved on November 1, but until that date M.E.S.C. recommendations will continue to be required for those goods which still remain subject to their jurisdiction, lists of which have been published from time to time in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Any special arrangements which it may be necessary to make after November 1 in respect of foodstuffs and other goods still in acutely short supply will be the subject of a further announcement.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

The following trade enquiries have been received by the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, who will welcome replies to be addressed to him direct by any individual or firm interested.

Firms replying to these enquiries should furnish their bank references with their replies.

Replies to enquiries for more than one commodity should specify in which of them the respondent is interested.

INDIAN—

Spun Goat Hair.

(II-85) A firm in Bombay desires to be put in touch with suppliers of Spun Goat Hair in India.

FOREIGN—

Brown Mustard Seed.

(II-86) A firm in Brussels (Belgium) desires to be put in touch with exporters of Brown Mustard Seed in India.

Medicinal Plants.

(II-87) A firm in Brussels (Belgium) desires to be put in touch with exporters of Medicinal Plants in India.

WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON.

RAINFALL, week ending 2nd December.—Weather generally dry except for light showers in south Malabar on 2 days and in extreme south of Peninsula, Shillong, Madras, Kashmir and north-east Assam on 1 day.

Crops. *Madras*, week ending 17th November.—Rainfall very heavy in Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Nilgiris; heavy in Nellore, Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramnad, Malabar and South Kanara; moderate in Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly; fair in East Godavari, Bellary and Anantapur; and light elsewhere. Sowing or transplantation of paddy in Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madurai, Ramnad, Tinnevely, Malabar and South Kanara and of dry crops in East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Ramnad proceeding. Standing crops generally fair except in parts of Deccan where they are affected by want of rain. Harvesting of paddy in East Godavari, Kistna, Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Malabar, South Kanara and Nilgiris and of sugarcane in Chittoor and Trichinopoly in progress. Outturn reported generally fair to normal but poor in parts of Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Tanjore. *Bihar*, week ending 26th November.—No rainfall returns received from sub-divisions of Arrah, Chapra, Muzaffarpur Sadr, Madhubani and Rajmahal.

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R 644 A. 25-7-46.

As regards rest of Province, no rain anywhere. Condition and prospects of standing crops, on the whole, fair. Sowing of *rabi* crops in full swing. Harvesting of early paddy completed and that of *aghani* paddy commenced at places. Orissa, week ending 26th November.—No rain in Province. Harvesting of paddy in all districts in progress. Pressing of sugarcane begun at places in Puri district. Standing crops, including paddy, sugarcane, wheat and cotton, generally thriving. Punjab, week ending 26th November.—Weather remained practically dry. Condition and expected yield of standing crops generally average to good except in parts of some districts where crops damaged by excessive rains or floods. American cotton slightly affected by *tela* in Lyallpur district. Bengal, week ending 21st November.—Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops reported satisfactory except in a few districts of west Bengal. Cultivation of *rabi* crops in progress. Central Provinces and Berar, week ending 23rd November.—Weather remained clear and cool with occasional passing clouds. Very slight rainfall at places in Buldana and Akola districts. Standing *kharif* crops, on the whole, in good condition. Harvesting of paddy continued vigorously in all rice districts and that of minor *kharif* crops in a few districts. Picking of cotton in progress everywhere. Sowing of *rabi* crops almost completed except that of wheat in Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur districts where it still continued. Germination of *rabi* crops reported satisfactory so far, but wheat seedlings in Hoshangabad district require shower of rain urgently. Assam, dated 3rd December.—Weather seasonable and its effects on crops fair. Prospects and outturn of crops fair.

Intermediate Crop Report. Sugarcane; Orissa.—Since submission of first forecast for 1945-46, no change in area and outturn reported except in Ganjam district where area increased by 600 acres.

Cotton. Bombay, 29th November.—During early stages fairly steady tone maintained. Later sharp drop of about Rs. 6 recorded, partial recovery taking place some time after. During first phase Indian Cotton Contract January opened about half a rupee higher at Rs. 413-8 and fluctuated between Rs. 411-8 and Rs. 414-8. In second phase rate declined from Rs. 414-8 to Rs. 408 and finally closed at Rs. 411.

Jute. Calcutta, 1st December.—Unchanged with no business reported. Hessians dull and slightly easier with nothing of interest reported. Market for heavies quiet with no business reported. "B. Twills" quoted at Rs. 64-8 ready.

Hides and Skins, Tanned. Madras, 20th November:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cow hides, per lb.	1 12 0 to 2 1 0	
Sheep skins, per lb.	3 0 0 to 4 0 0	
Goat skins, per lb.	2 14 0 to 3 5 0	

Shellac. Calcutta, 30th November.—T.N. Rs. 71 per B. Maund. Wheat. Lyallpur, 24th November.—White, Rs. 9-8-0 per maund f.o.r.

Tea. Twenty-second Tea Sale, Calcutta, 27th and 28th November.—1,003 packages Green Tea at average price Re. 1-0-3, 23,156 packages other sorts at average price As. 13-9 and 18,359 packages Dust at average price As. 14-9 sold for consumption in India. In spite of rather large quantity on offer, market strong and active and good demand maintained throughout sale. With exception of some medium liquoring brokens containing stalk, which were a shade easier, all descriptions firm or dearer. Well rolled Broken Pekoe Souchongs strongest feature, realising very long prices whilst any stylish brokens substantially dearer. Leaf grades advanced by 1 anna; sweet common teas irregularly dearer by 3 pies though Fannings grade in this category advanced up to 9 pies. Commonest sorts realised full rates. Green Teas continued to advance, rates on the whole appreciating by 1 anna. Demand for Dusts good but market little irregular and occasionally slightly easier.

Reserve Bank Rate unchanged at 3 per cent.

MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL.

Indian Market Report.

Calcutta, 3rd December—

Quotations for Linseed Oil—

Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Raw)	Rs. 36-0-0 per md. loose.
Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Boiled)	Rs. 39-0-0 per md. loose.

Summary of Market Conditions.—No notable change has been observed in the linseed market during the week, market remaining very firm with limited activity. Up-country merchants, in sympathy with the high prices prevailing in the producing areas, have made negligible despatches to this area, and local buyers still hold large outstandings against previous contracts. For this reason they have been reluctant to make fresh purchases, although keen enquiries have been made by overseas buyers. The local oil-mills have been purchasing small ready consignments from day-to-day at high rates.

Bombay, 30th November—

Quotation for Linseed Oil—

Linseed Oil	Rs. 12-4-0 per quarter.
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[N.B.—No stock figures are available.]

REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, SYDNEY, FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1945.

Economic Conditions.

AUSTRALIA.

Tantalum.

DURING the war years Australia has become an important source of several rare minerals which have strategic value to the Allied war effort.

One of the products which Australian mines have been able to make available to the Allied pool is tantalum. This metal is indispensable in the manufacture of certain radio equipment for war purposes, and in another field it has a vital use in saving lives and repairing injuries.

Tantalum, which is the metal extracted from tantalic ore, is being used at Allied hospitals for reconstructive operations which would have been considered impossible a few years ago. It is helping to save the lives and rebuild the bodies of wounded Allied soldiers, sailors and airmen, and at the same time it is helping directly to win the war through its secret electronic uses.

Concentrates of tantalum up to 60 per cent grade and valued at £1,500 a ton are being exported by Australia on an extensive scale.

Penicillin.

The Commonwealth Government will spend £175,000 on a building and plant for the mass production of penicillin, and for consequent alterations to the main Commonwealth serum laboratories building.

Announcing this, the Minister for Health said that production costs for penicillin were cheaper in Australia than in either Britain or America.

Australia was also the first country to provide adequate supplies for urgent civilian requirements as well as for the Armed Services.

Two reductions had already been made in the cost of penicillin, and it was expected that further reductions would be possible as improved processes were discovered and adopted.

Experimental work at the Commonwealth serum laboratories had resulted in the discovery of methods which gave a finer product.

NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand Wool Board.

The establishment of a New Zealand Wool Board, consisting of two Government representatives, six wool-growers' representatives, and two associate members, is provided for in the Wool Industry Bill. The Associate members will be the Director-General of Agriculture and the Director of the Export Division of the Marketing Department. They will not have voting power. The Bill will come into force on a date to be fixed by proclamation.

The Bill defines a wool-grower as one carrying on the business of sheep farmer with not less than 100 sheep.

The property and funds of the Wool Council are to be vested in the Wool Board, the functions of which will be as follows:—

(i) To take over and carry on the present functions of the Wool Council in respect of wool publicity and scientific and industrial researches into wool or sheep.

(ii) To act in combination with bodies having similar functions in the British Empire or elsewhere on terms of sharing costs and expenses as may be mutually agreed upon.

(iii) To exercise such functions in relation to the production, handling, pooling, appraising, storage, distribution, marketing,

and disposal of wool as may be conferred on the Board by regulations.

(iv) To advise the Government in relation to all or any of the foregoing matters.

There are a number of machinery clauses dealing with the Board's procedure. Provision is made for levy on all wool produced in New Zealand for the purpose of providing funds for the Board. The rate is to be fixed by the Board within the maximum prescribed by the regulations. A 10 per cent penalty is provided in default of payment within the period stipulated. The levies are to be deducted from the account sales, allowance being made for the levy in all the subsequent transactions between buyer and seller. The machinery clauses for the collection of the levy are the same as those in the Wool Industry Promotion Act, which is to be repealed.

When the Bill was being introduced, the Leader of the opposition said that wool was one of New Zealand's foundation industries. There had been some misgivings about the future of wool. It would be of great help to the wool-growers to know if the Government had been negotiating with the Imperial authorities for some long-term agreement for the purchase of wool, as had been reached in regard to other primary products. There had been some difficulty regarding New Zealand's representation at the World Wool Conference, and it would be an opportune time for the Minister of Marketing to give some word of encouragement to the wool-growers who did not enjoy the security regarding the future that other primary producers had.

Trade Enquiries.

I.—FROM AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Bamboo and Canes.—A firm in Rockhampton was furnished with a list of suppliers in India of bamboo and canes. Another firm in Sydney was also furnished with a list of suppliers in India of cane and rattan goods.

Cotton Tapes.—The names of exporters and manufacturers in India of cotton tapes were passed on to a firm in Sydney.

Cricket Matting.—The enquiry from a Cricket Association to contact suppliers in India of a certain type of cricket matting, was passed on to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, for appropriate circulation.

Glass Containers.—The name of a supplier in India of glass containers was passed on to an enquirer in Sydney.

Hair Nets.—The enquiry from a firm in Sydney to contact suppliers in India of ladies' hair nets, was passed on to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, for necessary action.

Plywood.—A firm in Sydney was furnished with a list of suppliers in India of plywood.

Straw Hoods.—Names of suppliers in India of straw hoods for the manufacture of hats were passed on to a Sydney firm.

II.—FROM INDIA.

Carpets.—Firms in Bhadohi and Bombay were furnished with the names of likely importers of carpets in Australia and New Zealand.

Hill Produce.—A firm in Calcutta was supplied with a list of Australian firms likely to be interested in the importation of Indian hill produce and industrial products.

Kapok.—Names of firms likely to be interested in the imports of kapok, jute and hemp fibre, were passed on to an enquiring firm in Calcutta.

Mercury.—Information in regard to obtaining supplies of mercury from New Zealand was passed on to a firm in Bombay.

Tapestries.—A Bombay firm was furnished with a list of Australian firms interested in the import from India of tapestries.

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REPORT OF THE INDIA GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER, TORONTO, CANADA, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1945.

Economic Conditions in Canada.

AN outline of the basic principles on which the Canadian Government proposes to tackle the problems of conversion from a war to a peace economy was given in a White Paper which was presented to the House of Commons on April 12th by the Minister of Reconstruction. The Paper was devoted largely to a discussion of problems anticipated in the interval between the end of fighting in Europe and victory in the Pacific. The fundamental aim of the programme was defined as "a high and stable level of employment and income, and thereby high standards of living".

It was estimated that the employment of some 900,000 more workers than in 1939 would provide adequate employment. To accomplish this it was proposed to increase export trade over the pre-war rate, reduce taxation and develop a fiscal policy to encourage private enterprise and plan public projects, particularly for the development and conservation of natural resources.

As a target for post-war export trade, an annual value of \$1,750,000,000 was set and this sum, while it is about half the value of Canada's swollen war-time exports, would represent 60 per cent in dollar value over the average annual pre-war scale of exports, but an advance of only about 15 per cent in the volume of goods exported. The general aim of the Government's trade policy will be to build up the exporting capacity of other nations, so that Canada can ultimately receive payment in imported goods for her own exports sold abroad, and it will continue to press other nations for earnest collaboration on broad lines for the reciprocal reduction and removal of trade barriers. To restore and conserve former export markets for Canadian goods and to obtain entry to new markets, the Government will utilize the Export Credits Insurance Act.

Trade Enquiries and Openings.

The more important trade enquiries received and dealt with during the month of April are summarized as follows:—

Cotton Waste.—A Montreal firm requested names of reliable Indian shippers of cotton waste. A list of names of Indian firms was supplied and the enquiry was forwarded to India for further circulation.

Druggets and Numdahs.—A Vancouver importer asked for assistance in contacting Indian suppliers of druggets and Numdah rugs. A list of names was forwarded to the Vancouver firm and the enquiry was passed on to India for further necessary action.

Cane Poles.—A Vancouver firm requested the assistance of this office in obtaining shipment of a quantity of cane poles which they had ordered from a Calcutta company. Details of the transaction were forwarded to India for investigation there.

Precious Stones and Black Pepper.—A Vancouver importer asked to be put in touch with Indian exporters of precious stones

and black pepper. A list of names was furnished to the Vancouver firm and the enquiry was forwarded to India for further circulation among other firms likely to be interested.

Carpets and Jute Rugs.—A Vancouver importing firm requested names of Indian manufacturers or exporters of carpets and jute rugs. A list of names was supplied and the enquiry was forwarded to India for further circulation.

Rugs, Druggets, Cocoa Mats and Textile Products.—A Montreal firm asked for names of Indian firms interested in opening connections in Canada for the export of rugs, druggets, cocoa mats or textile products. A list of names was given to the Montreal company and their enquiry was forwarded to India for further necessary action.

Red Iron Oxide, Spices, Coffee, Tea, Rugs and Cocoa Mats.—A Vancouver firm informed this office that they were interested in getting in touch with Indian exporters of the above-named commodities. The firm was supplied with a list of names of Indian exporters and its enquiry was forwarded to India for further circulation.

Essential Oils, Attar and Scents.—A Vancouver company asked for names of Indian suppliers of essential oils, attars and scents. A list of names was furnished and the enquiry was forwarded to India for further circulation among other suitable firms.

Seeds, Nuts, Carpets and Textile Finished Products.—The New York representative of a Bombay firm informed this office that his Indian principals were interested in exporting the above-named products to Canada. A list of names of Canadian firms interested in such imports was supplied through the India Government Trade Commissioner in New York.

Artificial Silk Yarn.—A Bombay firm cabled for names of Canadian suppliers of artificial silk yarn. As Canada is at present a large importer of such yarn, she is unable to consider the export of the same and the Indian firm was informed accordingly.

Textile Products, Carpets and Ivory Goods.—Advice was received from a Bombay company that they were interested in the export of Indian textile products, carpets and ivory goods. A list of Canadian firms interested in the import of these goods was forwarded to the Indian company.

Gums and Spices.—A Bombay firm asked to be put in touch with Canadian buyers of gums and spices. A list of names was supplied.

Seeds, Spices, Drugs, Indian Produce, Cotton Piecegoods, Wool, Goat-hair and Leather Goods.—A Bombay company asked to have their name recommended to Canadian firms requiring connections in India for the import of the above-named commodities. A list of names was forwarded to the Indian firm.

Lace Goods, Drugs and Herbs.—The enquiry of an East Godavari exporter of lace goods, drugs and herbs was forwarded to this office by H.M. Trade Commissioner. A list of Canadian importers of these goods was supplied to the Indian exporter.

Switchboards, Telephone and Telegraphic Equipment.—A Bombay firm requested names of Canadian manufacturers of switchboards, telephone and telegraphic equipment. Names of such manufacturers were forwarded to the Indian firm.

Raw Jute, Cotton, Kapok, Hemp and Hessians.—A Calcutta firm informed this office that they were desirous of appointing an agent in Canada for the sale of the above-mentioned products and asked for names of suitable firms whom they might approach. A list of names of Canadian firms was supplied.

Surgical Instruments, Rubber Goods and Mercury.—A Meerut firm asked for assistance in importing from Canada surgical instruments, rubber goods and mercury. A list of Canadian suppliers of these goods was forwarded and they were referred to the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Bombay for further assistance.

Palmyra Fibres and Stalks.—The enquiry of a Cocanada company regarding the export of palmyra fibres and stalks was turned over to this office by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The Indian firm was supplied with a list of Canadian users of these products.

Gunny Bags, Hessian Cloth, Coir Fibres, Essential Oils, Botanical Drugs, Palmyra Fibre, Seeds, Spices, Gums and Cotton Waste.—A Bombay firm stated that they were interested in the export of the above-named products. A list of Canadian importers was supplied.

Nuts, Seeds, Drugs, Chemicals, Kapok, Essential Oils and Vegetable Oils.—A Delhi company informed this office that they were exporters of the above Indian products. A list of names of Canadian importers was forwarded.

Spices, Nuts, Coir Matting and Vegetable Oils.—A Bombay firm wrote to say that they were exporters of spices, nuts, coir matting and vegetable oils and asked for assistance in making connections in Canada. A list of names of Canadian firms was supplied to the Bombay exporter.

Numdah Rugs.—A Sialkot City company asked for names of Canadian importers of Numdah rugs. A list of names was supplied.

Carpets, Rugs, Sports Goods, Musk, Embroideries and Ivory Articles.—An Amritsar firm asked to be introduced to Canadian importers of the above-named Indian products. A list of names of Canadian firms was forwarded to the Amritsar exporter.

Crude Drugs and Spices.—A Bombay exporter was supplied with a list of names of Canadian importers of crude drugs and spices.

Coir Mats, Matting, Fibre and Yarn, Spices, Copra and Gums.—A Bombay firm was furnished with names and addresses of Canadian firms interested in the import of the above-mentioned Indian products.

Castor and Linseed Oil.—A Calcutta firm wrote to say that they were interested in supplying castor and linseed oil. A list of Canadian importers of vegetable oils was forwarded to the Indian firm.

Dairy Equipment, Wood and Metal Working Machinery, Caning Machinery and Plastic Machinery.—A Bombay firm was supplied with a list of Canadian manufacturers of the above types of machinery and equipment.

Surgical Instruments and Supplies, Surgical Glassware, Surgical and Medical Rubber Goods.—A Calcutta firm was furnished with a list of Canadian manufacturers and suppliers of the above types of surgical supplies and equipment.

Carpets.—A list of Canadian carpet importers was forwarded to a Mirzapore manufacturer of woollen pile carpets.

Wool.—A Fazilka exporter requested names of Canadian firms dealing in wool. A list of names was supplied.

Cotton Waste, Spices, Mica, Produce and Cotton Textiles.—The enquiry of a Bombay firm for names of Canadian importers of the above commodities was turned over to this office by the Toronto Board of Trade. A list of names was forwarded to the Bombay exporter.

Latch Needle Manufacturing Plant.—A Sanahwal company enquired by cable if there were any latch needle manufacturing plant available in Canada. As no such equipment is manufactured in this country, the Indian firm was advised to direct its enquiry to the India Supply Mission in Washington through the Commerce or Industries and Civil Supplies Department.

Sports Goods and Pencils.—A Sialkot City firm informed this office that they were manufacturers of sports goods and pencils and requested that they might be put in touch with Canadian importers of sports goods and stationery goods. A list of names of Canadian firms was forwarded to the Indian manufacturer.

Trade.

(One Rupee equals \$ 0.3359.)

The following table gives details of Canada's external trade, excluding gold, during the month of April as compared with the trade during the previous month and during April, 1944. Total trade for the first four months of 1945 is also compared with the same period of 1944.

CANADA'S EXTERNAL TRADE (EXCLUDING GOLD).

	April, 1944.	March, 1945.	April, 1945.
	\$	\$	\$
Imports	137,487,000	132,486,000	133,827,000
Domestic Exports	282,891,000	301,175,000	312,323,000
Foreign Exports	3,790,000	5,832,000	5,788,000
TOTAL TRADE	424,168,000	439,493,000	451,938,000
Balance of Trade in Canada's favour.	149,194,000	174,521,000	184,284,000
	First Four Months, 1944.	First Four Months, 1945.	
	\$	\$	
Imports	553,012,000	508,371,000	
Domestic Exports	1,034,753,000	1,080,360,000	
Foreign Exports	17,127,000	18,982,000	
TOTAL TRADE	1,604,892,000	1,607,713,000	
Balance of Trade in Canada's favour.	498,868,000	590,971,000	

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Sampling by Arrangement.

The following three tables give details of Canada's external trade, excluding gold, by principal countries during the month of April and during the first four months of 1945:—

CANADA'S EXTERNAL TRADE BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING GOLD).

1.—Domestic Exports.

April, 1945.		First Four Months, 1945.	
Countries.	Value.	Countries.	Value.
	\$		\$
United States . . .	109,121,000—1	United States . . .	388,686,000—1
United Kingdom . . .	109,091,000—2	United Kingdom . . .	368,574,000—2
British India . . .	29,138,000—3	British India . . .	101,171,000—3
Italy . . .	14,731,000—4	Italy . . .	61,023,000—4
France . . .	8,501,000—5	France . . .	21,196,000—5
Russia . . .	6,223,000—6	Russia . . .	19,860,000—6
Australia . . .	5,761,000—7	Egypt . . .	17,483,000—7
Egypt . . .	4,411,000—8	Australia . . .	11,654,000—8
Newfoundland . . .	3,017,000—9	Newfoundland . . .	11,307,000—9
British S. Africa . . .	2,399,000—10	British S. Africa . . .	9,677,000—10
Empire countries . . .	157,326,000	Empire countries . . .	583,440,000
Foreign countries . . .	154,997,000	Foreign countries . . .	546,920,000
Total Exports . . .	312,323,000	Total Exports . . .	1,089,360,000

2.—Imports.

April, 1945.		First Four Months, 1945.	
Countries.	Value.	Countries.	Value.
	\$		\$
United States . . .	102,697,000—1	United States . . .	402,651,000—1
United Kingdom . . .	11,074,000—2	United Kingdom . . .	37,392,000—2
British India . . .	1,752,000—3	British India . . .	12,268,000—3
Mexico . . .	1,500,000—4	Mexico . . .	5,073,000—4
Venezuela . . .	1,582,000—5	Venezuela . . .	4,554,000—5
Australia . . .	1,510,000—6	British W. Africa . . .	4,427,000—6
British Guiana . . .	1,059,000—7	Australia . . .	4,092,000—7
Brazil . . .	1,043,000—8	Columbia . . .	3,473,000—8
Columbia . . .	1,030,000—9	British Guiana . . .	2,953,000—9
British S. Africa . . .	927,000—10	Argentina . . .	2,815,000—10
Empire countries . . .	20,598,000	Empire countries . . .	75,205,000
Foreign countries . . .	113,220,000	Foreign countries . . .	433,166,000
Total Imports . . .	133,827,000	Total Imports . . .	508,371,000

3.—Total Trade.

April, 1945.		First Four Months, 1945.	
Countries.	Value.	Countries.	Value.
	\$		\$
United States . . .	211,818,000—1	United States . . .	791,337,000—1
United Kingdom . . .	121,065,000—2	United Kingdom . . .	405,966,000—2
British India . . .	30,890,000—3	British India . . .	113,439,000—3
Italy . . .	14,731,000—4	Italy . . .	61,023,000—4
France . . .	8,501,000—5	France . . .	21,196,000—5
Australia . . .	7,162,000—6	Russia . . .	19,260,000—6
Russia . . .	6,223,000—7	Egypt . . .	17,608,000—7
Egypt . . .	4,453,000—8	Australia . . .	15,746,000—8
Newfoundland . . .	3,445,000—9	Newfoundland . . .	12,910,000—9
British S. Africa . . .	3,326,000—10	British S. Africa . . .	12,268,000—10
Empire countries . . .	177,924,000	Empire countries . . .	608,645,000
Foreign countries . . .	268,226,000	Foreign countries . . .	980,086,000
Total Trade . . .	446,150,000	Total Trade . . .	1,588,731,000

From the preceding tables it is seen that British India continued to rank third in Canada's external trade during the month of April as well as during the first four months of the year to date.

The following table gives details of Canada's trade with British India during the month of April, as compared with the trade during the previous month and during April, 1944. Total trade for the first four months of 1945 is compared with the same period of 1944.

Canada's Trade with British India.

	April, 1944.	March, 1945.	April, 1945.
	\$	\$	\$
Imports . . .	1,904,000	3,099,000	1,752,000
Exports . . .	13,068,000	31,930,000	29,138,000
TOTAL TRADE . . .	14,972,000	35,029,000	30,890,000
Balance of trade in Canada's favour.	11,164,000	28,831,000	27,386,000
	First Four Months, 1944.	First Four Months, 1945.	
	\$	\$	
Imports . . .	8,987,000	12,268,000	
Exports . . .	39,656,000	101,171,000	
TOTAL TRADE . . .	48,643,000	113,439,000	
Balance of Trade in Canada's favour.	30,669,000	88,903,000	

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GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUE'S AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

REMOVAL OF ALL RESTRICTIONS ON THE PUBLICATION OF INDIAN TRADE AND PRODUCTION STATISTICS—

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of India:—

In their Press note, dated the 21st September 1945*, the Government of India had announced the removal of all restrictions placed on the publication of Indian trade and production statistics, except those relating to munitions of war and movements of shipping. As it is no longer necessary to keep even these statistics confidential, it has been decided to include them in the relevant publication which will be made available to the public in due course.

INDIA SUPPLY MISSION, WASHINGTON: FULL ADDRESSES OF IMPORTERS IN INDIA TO BE GIVEN IN CABLED ENQUIRIES—

The following Notice has been issued by the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi:—

Information has been received from India Supply Mission, Washington, that cabled enquiries from prospective importers in large cities of India are frequently received by the Mission without street addresses or other means of identification. Importers are advised that, unless full addresses are given in such cabled enquiries, no replies can be expected from the Mission.

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL: APPLICATIONS FOR IMPORT OF ESSENTIAL GOODS FROM BELGIUM AND HOLLAND—

The following Notice, dated the 3rd December 1945, has been issued by the Import Trade Controller, Custom House, Calcutta:—

It has been decided to allow imports of a limited quantity of essential goods from Belgium and Holland. Regular importers of goods from these countries should submit their applications for goods falling under Parts IV and V of the Schedule attached to Commerce Department Notification No. 23-ITC/43, dated the 1st July 1943, in the prescribed form direct to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, for consideration on merits. Applications for goods falling in Parts II and III of the Schedule should be submitted to the respective licensing authorities. Applications should reach the office of the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, and the offices of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay and Calcutta, before 31st January 1946. All applications should be supported by documents proving pre-war imports from Belgium or Holland and also by evidence of availability of the goods in the country concerned.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 27th September 1945, page 511.

ENEMY TRADING: TRADING ACTIVITIES OF THE ENEMY FIRM OF MR. FRITZ HARTWIG, KARACHI, TO BE CONFINED TO COUNTRIES WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE—

The following Notification [No. 93(20)-E.T.(A)/45, dated the 24th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

With reference to sub-rules (1) and (3) of rule 104 of the Defence of India Rules, and in partial modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 154(3)-E.T.(A)/41, dated the 15th November 1941*, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the trading activities of the enemy firm of Mr. Fritz Hartwig, Karachi, shall be confined to countries within the British Empire.

—:—

ENEMY TRADING: COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DEALINGS PERMITTED WITH THE ENEMY FIRM OF MR. E. S. ADLER, BOMBAY—

The following Notification [No. 93(28)-E.T.(A)/45, dated the 24th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

With reference to sub-rules (1) and (3) of rule 104 of the Defence of India Rules and in partial modification of the orders contained in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 93(4)-E.T.(A)/42, dated the 11th April 1942†, the Central Government is pleased—

(1) to permit all persons to have commercial and financial dealings with the enemy firm of Mr. E. S. Adler, Bombay, and

(2) to direct that the trading activities of the said firm shall be confined to countries within the British Empire and the United States of America.

—:—

GUR CONTROL ORDER, 1943: DELEGATION OF POWERS; AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. 1-G(3)/45, dated the 9th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Food:—

In pursuance of sub-clause (a) of clause 2 of the Gur Control Order, 1943, I, Vishnu Sahay, Gur Controller for India, hereby direct that the following amendments shall be made in the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Food No. 11-SC(17)/43, dated the 21st September 1943‡, and 18th November 1943§, namely:—

In the schedules annexed to the said Notifications, in column 2 against item 3, for the words "Director of Agriculture, Bengal"

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 20th November 1941, page 457.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 16th April 1942, page 153.
‡ See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 7th October 1943, page 13.
§ See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 2nd December 1943, page 235.

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the words "Director General, Food, Department of Civil Supplies, Bengal" shall be substituted and in column 3 against item 3 in the notification dated the 21st September 1943, the figure and word "5 and" shall be deleted.

2. Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Food No. 11-SC(17)/43, dated the 13th November 1943*, is hereby cancelled.

V. SAHAY, *Gur Contrlr.*

SUGAR AND SUGAR PRODUCTS CONTROL ORDER, 1943: DELEGATION OF POWERS: AMEN MENT—

The following Notification [No. 1-SC(2)/45, dated the 9th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Food :—

In pursuance of sub-clause (a) of clause 2. of the Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1943, I, Vishnu Sahay, Sugar Controller for India, hereby direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Food No. 1-SC(2)/43, dated the 26th October 1943†, namely :—

In the schedule annexed to the said Notification in column 2 against item 3 for the words "Director of Civil Supplies, Bengal", the words "Director General, Food, Department of Civil Supplies, Bengal" shall be substituted.

SUGAR AND SUGAR PRODUCTS CONTROL ORDER, 1943: SOME FACTORIES ENROLLED AS "RECOGNISED DEALERS" UP TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1946—

The following Notification [44-SC(6)/45, dated the 8th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Food :—

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by sub-clause (c) of clause (2) of the Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1943, I hereby direct that up to 30th November 1946 the following factories shall continue to be enrolled as "Recognised Dealers" for the purposes of the Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1943‡:—

1. The Vizagapatam Sugar & Refinery Ltd., Thummapalla, Vizagapatam.
2. The Ettikopakka Co-operative Agricultural & Industrial Society Ltd., Ettikopakka, Vizagapatam.
3. The Sri Rama Sugar Mills Ltd., Bobbili, Vizagapatam.
4. The Vuyyuru Sugar Factory, Vuyyuru, Kistna.
5. The Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Ltd., Kirlampudi.
6. The India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hospet, Bellary District.
7. The Coimbatore Co-operative Sugar Manufacturing Society Ltd., Podanur, Coimbatore.
8. Al. Vr. St., Sugar Mills & Distillery, Technallur, Tinnevely.
9. T. A. R.M. Lakshmi Sugar Mills, Alvaritirunagari, Tinnevely.

V. SAHAY, *Sugar Contrlr.*

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 2nd December 1943, page 235.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 11th November 1943, pages 137-38.
‡ See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 8th July 1943, pages 40-41.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: MAXIMUM WHOLESALE PRICE OF CLOTH IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN, TRIBAL AREAS AND LEASED AREAS IN BALUCHISTAN—

The following Notification [No. D.F.S.(Qta)/45, dated the 14th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (b) of clause 10 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, read with the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C. (29)/45, dated the 17th September 1945*, I hereby direct that the maximum wholesale price of cloth in relation to a sale described in clause (3) of the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C. (17)/45, dated the 1st February 1945†, made by a dealer carrying on business in British Baluchistan, Tribal Areas and Leased Areas in Baluchistan shall be the *ex-factory* price of the cloth, increased—

(1) where the sale is made by a primary wholesaler, by 9½ per cent of that price;

(2) where the sale is made by any other wholesaler carrying on business within an area specified in column 1 of the table below by a sum equivalent to the percentage of that price specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 of that table.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Notification "*ex-factory* price" has the same meaning as is attributed to it in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C. (17)/45, dated the 1st February 1945; "primary wholesaler" means the Baluchistan Piecegoods Syndicate; "wholesaler" means a dealer who ordinarily sells to other dealers.

TABLE.

Area.	Percentage over <i>ex-factory</i> price.
(i) Loralai Town	11½%
(ii) Loralai Agency except Loralai Town and Kohlu Sub-Tehsil of the Sibi Agency.	11½% plus 2% as transport charges.
(iii) Zhob Agency	11½%
(iv) Chagai Agency	11½%
(v) Quetta-Pishin Agency and Bolan	11½%
(vi) Sibi and Sharigh Sub-Divisions	11½%
(vii) Nasirabad Sub-Division	11½%
(viii) Marri-Bugti Sub-Division excluding Kohlu Sub-Tehsil in the Sibi Agency.	11½% plus 1½% as transport charges.

I. S. CHOPRA,
Director of Food Supplies, Baluchistan.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 11th October 1945, page 65.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 8th February 1945, page 137.

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COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: MAXIMUM WHOLESALE PRICE OF CLOTH IN THE PROVINCE OF PUNJAB—

The following Notification [No. A.D.CS(Pb)/45, dated the 14th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (b) of clause 10 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, read with the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C.(29)/45, dated the 17th September 1945*, I hereby direct that the maximum wholesale price of cloth in relation to the sale described in clause (3) of the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C.(17)/45, dated the 1st February 1945†, made by dealers carrying on business in the Province of Punjab shall be—

(i) 8½ per cent above the *ex-factory* price where the sale is made by a primary wholesaler; provided that where the buyer is a dealer ordinarily selling in retail and the cloth is delivered to him at his place of business, the maximum wholesale price shall be 10 per cent above the *ex-factory* price;

(ii) 11½ per cent above the *ex-factory* price where the sale is made by a dealer other than a primary wholesaler.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Notification "*ex-factory* price" has the same meaning as is attributed to it in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C. (17)/45, dated the 1st February 1945 and "primary wholesaler" means a dealer who is purchasing cloth from a dealer who purchased it directly from a manufacturer.

P. T. ENSOR,

Assistant Director of Civil Supplies (Cloth) and
Under Secy. to the Govt. of the Punjab.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: MAXIMUM WHOLESALE PRICE OF CLOTH IN THE UNITED PROVINCES—

The following Notification [P.T.C.(U.P.)/45, dated the 14th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (b) of clause 10 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, read with the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C. (29)/45, dated the 17th September 1945*, I hereby direct that the maximum wholesale price of cloth in relation to a sale described in clause (3) of the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C.(17)/45, dated the 1st February 1945†, and made by a dealer carrying on business within the United Provinces shall be the *ex-factory* price of the cloth increased,—

(i) where the cloth is sold by a primary wholesaler, by 6½ per cent of that price in the case of cloth manufactured within the

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 11th October 1945, page 65.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 8th February 1945, page 137.

United Provinces Deficit Zone and Delhi and by 8½ per cent of that price in the case of any other cloth;

(ii) where the sale is made by any other wholesaler by 10 per cent of that price in the case of cloth manufactured in the United Provinces Deficit Zone and Delhi and by 11½ per cent of that price in the case of any other cloth.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Notification, "factory price" has the same meaning as is attributed to it in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C.(17)/45, dated the 1st February 1945; "United Provinces Deficit Zone" has the same meaning as is attributed to it in General Permit No. 1 issued under the Cotton Cloth Movements Control Order 1943; "primary wholesaler" means a dealer who purchases cloth from a dealer who purchased it directly from a manufacturer; and "wholesaler" means a dealer who ordinarily sells cloth to other dealers.

E. ROYSTON,

Provincial Textile Controller, United
Provinces.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: MARKING AND STAMPING OF CERTAIN CLOTH AND YARN WITH PRICES, ETC.: AMENDMENTS—

A further amendment to Notification No. 34-Tex. A (15)2/43, dated the 31st December 1943, of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies (an extract from which appeared in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 10th February 1944, pages 135-36), has been published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 24th November 1945, under Notification No. T.C. (2)95/45, dated the 24th November 1945, of that Department.

The following Notification [No. T.C.(2) 102/45, dated the 12th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In pursuance of clause 10 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. 34-Tex. A(15)2/43, dated the 31st December 1943*, namely :—

In the said Notification in proviso (xii) to paragraph 1 the following shall be added, namely :—

"Provided further that in the case of such cloth which is contracted for delivery in December 1945 or later or which is packed in December 1945 or later, the maximum *ex-factory* and retail prices shall, subject to proviso (ii) above, be further reduced in the case of cloth of class I by 9½ per cent thereof and in the case of cloth of any other class by 6½ per cent thereof after making the last reduction."

* See the extract from the Notification published in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 10th February 1944, pages 135-36.

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COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: DELEGATION OF POWERS: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. T.C. (1) 22/45, dated the 13th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 21 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. 34-Tex. A (15) 1/43, dated the 27th December 1943*, namely:—

In the table below the said notification, in column 1 for entry No. 1 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"The Provincial Textile Commissioner."

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: CERTAIN SPECIFIED OFFICERS AUTHORISED TO DISCHARGE THE FUNCTION OF ISSUING DIRECTIONS TO ANY DEALER UNDER SUB-CLAUSE (1) OF CLAUSE 18-B OF THE ORDER: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(14)16/45, dated the 13th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 21 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C. (14)/44, dated the 30th December 1944†, namely:—

In the table below the said notification, in column 1 for entry No. 9 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"The Provincial Textile Commissioner."

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: DELEGATION OF POWERS: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. T.C. (27)/45, dated the 13th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 21 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C. (27)/45, dated the 18th August 1945‡, namely:—

In the table below the said notification, for entry No. 9, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"9. The Provincial Textile Commissioner—Assam."

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 13th January 1944, page 25.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 18th January 1945, page 62.
‡ See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 30th August 1945, page 343.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: WHOLESALE PRICE OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED CLOTH: DELEGATION OF POWERS: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(29)2/45, dated the 13th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 21 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C. (29)/45, dated the 17th September 1945*, namely:—

In the table below the said Notification in column 1, for entry No. 9 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"9. The Provincial Textile Commissioner."

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: CERTAIN SPECIFIED OFFICERS AUTHORISED TO DISCHARGE THE FUNCTION OF SPECIFYING THE PERSONS TO WHOM CLOTH OR YARN MAY BE SOLD OR DELIVERED: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(13)17/45, dated the 24th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 21 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order 1945, and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C.(13)1/44, dated the 16th December 1944†, namely:—

In the table below the said Notification, item No. 2 shall be deleted.

DHARMA VIRA, Textile Commr.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. TB (3) 5/45, dated the 24th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945‡:—

For sub-clause (3) of clause 13 of the said Order, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) No person shall use in the manufacture of cloth—

(a) yarn (other than handspun yarn) the maximum price of which has not been fixed by the Textile Commissioner under Clause 10;

(b) sewing thread."

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 11th October 1945, page 65.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 28th December 1944, pages 382-83.
‡ See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 2nd August 1945, pages 178-81.

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MAXIMUM PRICES AT WHICH CERTAIN PROPRIETARY BLENDS OF COFFEE MAY BE SOLD RETAIL IN BRITISH INDIA: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 60(8)F.P/44, dated the 24th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942 (VII of 1942), the Central Government, after consultation with the Indian Coffee Board, is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. 60(8)-F.P/44, dated the 19th May 1945*, namely:—

In the said notification, under the sub-heading "Polson", after the entry "in ½ lb. tins (nom. wt.) per tin..... 0-9-3" the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"in 2 oz. tins per tin..... 0-5-6."

PAPER (PRICES OF IMPORTED PAPER) CONTROL ORDER, 1944: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. 308-PA(82)/44, dated the 24th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Paper (Prices of Imported Paper) Control Order, 1944†, namely:—

In the Schedule appended to the said Order to the entries under Part "C" the following entries shall be added, namely:—

	Rs. A. P.
"Charles Martin" Extra Strong Watermarked paper— (Thick) substance	2 1 0
"Charles Martin" Extra Strong Watermarked paper— (Thin) substance	2 2 11 "

The following Notification [No. 308-PA(151)/45, dated the 24th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Paper (Prices of Imported Paper) Control Order, 1944†, namely:—

In the Schedule appended to the said Order, to the entries under Part "A", the following entries shall be added, namely:—

	Rs. A. P.
"Bond paper containing 50 per cent rag water-marked "Knebworth"	1 5 0
Ledger paper containing 50 per cent rag water-marked "Cheddar Valley"	1 5 0 "

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 31st May 1945, pages 246-47.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 21st September 1944, pages 352-53.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: MAXIMUM PRICE OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED BRANDS OF CIGARETTES—

The following Notification [No. 1/2 (119)/45-CG (CS), dated the 24th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1943), and in supersession of all previous notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies on the subject, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the maximum price which a producer or a dealer may charge in respect of the cigarettes of the description specified in column (2) of the Schedule hereto appended, shall be at the rate specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the Schedule where the sale is made to a dealer and in column (4) of the Schedule in any other case: provided that where a dealer has paid any provincial or local tax in respect of such cigarettes, he may make an additional charge not exceeding the amount so paid by him or as the case may be, the proportionate part thereof.

Provided that dealers in cigarettes in Pithoragarh in the Almora District (U. P.) may charge 3 pies per packet of 10 cigarettes in excess of the maximum price of a packet of any of the brands of cigarettes of M/S. The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd.

SCHEDULE.

Serial No.	Name and description of the article.	Wholesale price per 1000 including container.	Retail selling price including container.
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		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Brands of Messrs. National Tobacco Company of India, Limited.		
1	De luxe Tenor Standard . 10's	28 2 0	0 5 0 per Pkt.
2	" " " " . 50's	30 0 0	1 10 0 " Tln.
3	" " " " Magnams 10's	29 2 0	0 5 3 " Pkt.
4	" " " " . 50's	31 4 0	1 11 0 " Tln.
5	Caravan Plain . 10's	14 1 0	0 2 6 " Pkt.
6	" " " " . 10's	14 1 0	0 2 6 " "
7	Virginia No. Ten Plain . 10's	13 12 0	0 2 6 " "
8	Virginia No. Ten Cork . 10's	14 0 0	0 2 6 " "
9	Viceroy . 10's	17 4 0	0 3 0 " "
10	Victorian Long . 10's	17 3 0	0 3 0 " "
11	Victorian Standard . 10's	16 14 0	0 3 0 " "
12	Carlton Special . 50's	47 8 0	2 10 0 " Tln.

Government of India Report:—
No. N&M/G 372 of 18-8-44:—
"We received and tested the sample of Phenyle you sent us and found it to our satisfaction."
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B. 2776 W. 11-4-46.

SCHEDULE—contd.

Serial No.	Name and description of the article.	Wholesale price per 1000 including container.	Retail selling price including container.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
13	Carlton Straight Virginia 10's Standard.	35 0 0	0 6 0 per Pkt.
14	Carlton Straight Virginia 50's Standard.	37 8 0	2 0 0 " Tin.
15	London Navy Cut . . . 10's	6 14 0	0 1 0 " Pkt.
16	Carlton Navy Cut . . . 10's	22 12 0	0 4 0 " "
17	" Club . . . 10's	36 8 0	0 6 0 " "
18	" " . . . 50's	38 0 0	2 0 0 " Tin.
19	States . . . 20's	..	0 10 0 " Pkt.
	<i>Brands of Messrs. Godfrey Philips India, Ltd.</i>		
20	Grey's Virginia . . . 10's	..	0 3 6 per Pkt.
21	" " . . . 50's	..	1 2 0 " Tin.
22	De Reszke Virginia . . . 50's	..	0 14 0 " "
23	" " " . . . 10's	..	0 2 6 " Pkt.
24	Cavender's Navy Cut . . . 50's	..	1 10 0 " Tin.
25	" " " . . . 10's	..	0 5 0 " Pkt.
	<i>Brands of Messrs. D. Mercopolo & Co., Ltd.</i>		
26	Virginia Extra Special . . . 50's	..	2 5 0 per Tin.
27	" " Medium . . . 50's	..	1 6 0 " "
28	Bridge . . . 50's	..	1 8 0 " "
29	American Blend (U. S.) . . . 50's	..	1 8 0 " "
30	" " " . . . 10's	..	0 10 0 " Pkt.
31	Taj No. 1 . . . 50's	..	0 12 0 " Tin.
32	R. A. Small . . . 50's	..	2 3 0 " "
33	Mignon . . . 50's	..	1 15 0 " "
	<i>Brand of Messrs. Marcovitch & Co., Ltd., London.</i>		
34	Black and White . . . 50's	..	1 14 0 " "
	<i>Brand of Messrs. J. Millhoff & Co., Ltd., London.</i>		
35	De Reszke Filter Tipped . . . 50's	..	1 10 0 " "

SCHEDULE—contd.

Serial No.	Name and description of the article.	Wholesale price per 1000 including container.	Retail selling price including container.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
36	<i>Brand of Messrs. Peter Jackson (Overseas), Ltd., London.</i> Du Maurier . . . 50's	..	1 10 0 per Tin.
	<i>Brands of Messrs. The Golden Tobacco Company.</i>		
37	Diamond Indian Gold 10's Flake.	..	0 1 0 " Pkt.
38	Diamond Indian Gold 10's Flake Cork Tipped.	..	0 2 0 " "
39	Blue Bird . . . 10's	6 4 0	0 1 3 " "
40	Sovereign Spl. . . 10's	..	0 2 0 " "
41	Ela . . . 50's	..	0 12 6 " Tin.
42	Ela . . . 10's	..	0 2 8 " Pkt.
43	Naz . . . 10's	..	0 2 6 " "
44	Federal . . . 10's	..	0 2 6 " "
45	G 10 . . . 10's	..	0 2 6 " "
46	Rabbit . . . 20's	..	0 2 0 " "
47	Taj . . . 10's	..	0 3 3 " "
48	Rythm . . . 10's	21 14 0	0 4 0 " "
49	Rythm . . . 50's	..	1 4 0 " Tin.
50	Refyl . . . 10's	18 12 0	0 3 6 " Pkt.
51	Panama . . . 20's	..	0 9 0 " "
	<i>Brands of Messrs. Maple Tobacco Company.</i>		
52	Maple Flake . . . 10's	..	0 3 0 " "
53	Suez . . . 10's	..	0 2 6 " "
54	Mogul . . . 10's	..	0 1 3 " "
55	Statesman . . . 10's	..	0 4 0 " "
56	" . . . 50's	22 11 0	1 6 0 " Tin.
57	Abraham Lincoln . . . 20's	..	0 8 0 " "
	<i>Brand of Messrs. Abdulla and Company, Limited, London.</i>		
58	Abdulla Imperial Preference	..	1 4 0 " "



B. 2823 W. 15-3-46.

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B. 2886 W. 31-8-46.

SCHEDULE—contd.

Serial No.	Name and description of the article.	Wholesale price per 1000 including container.	Retail selling price including container.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	<i>Brand of Messrs. Blue Star Tobacco Company.</i>		
59	Blue Star . . . 10's	22 8 0 21 14 0 Distributor's price.	0 4 0 per Pkt.
	<i>Brands of Messrs. James Hilton and Sons, Bombay.</i>		
60	Crydon Super Magnum . . . 10's	..	0 5 0 " "
61	" " " . . . 50's	..	1 9 0 " Tin.
62	" " " . . . 50's	..	1 12 0 " Vacuum Packed Tin.
	<i>Brands of Messrs. Wazir Sultan Tobacco Company, Ltd., Hyderabad (Deccan).</i>		
63	Char Miner . . . 10's	..	0 1 3 per Pkt.
64	Shahi Deccan . . . 10's	..	0 1 3 " "
	<i>Brands of Messrs. Central India Tobacco Company, Ltd.</i>		
65	Stanley's Navy Cut 10's Medium.	..	0 3 6 " "
66	Stanley's Special . . . 20's	..	0 7 0 " "
	<i>Brands of Messrs. Crown Tobacco Company.</i>		
67	Bahadur Brown . . . 10's	..	0 4 9 " "
68	White Yacht Club . . . 10's	..	0 4 6 " "
69	Crescent and Star Yacht 10's Club.	..	0 4 3 " "
70	Abasia . . . 100's	..	2 13 0 " Tin.
71	Albania . . . 10's	..	1 7 0 " "
	<i>Brands of Messrs. M. James Caterbury & Co.</i>		
72	Mohawk . . . 20's	23 12 0	0 9 0 " Pkt.
73	Astor De Luxe . . . 50's	21 6 0	1 2 6 " Tin.
74	Astor De Luxe . . . 10's	18 7 0	0 3 6 " Pkt.
75	G. V. . . . 50's	18 3 9	1 0 0 " Tin.
76	G. V. . . . 10's	16 11 0	0 3 0 " Pkt.
77	Army Special . . . 50's	13 5 6	0 12 0 " Tin.
78	Army Special . . . 10's	12 13 9	0 2 6 " Pkt.
79	Astor De Luxe (Mag) . . . 50's	24 4 0	1 6 0 " Tin.
80	Astor De Luxe (Mag) . . . 10's	23 0 0	0 4 0 " Pkt.

SCHEDULE—contd.

Serial No.	Name and description of the article.	Wholesale price per 1000 including container.	Retail selling price including container.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	<i>Brands of Messrs. The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd.</i>		
81	State Express 999 . . . 50's	..	2 0 0 per Tin.
82	State Express 555 . . . 50's	..	2 10 0 " "
83	Craven " A " . . . 50's	..	1 10 0 " "
84	Will's Gold Flake . . . 50's	..	1 6 0 " "
85	Player's Navy Cut 50's Medium.	..	1 2 0 " "
86	Player's Bachelor . . . 50's	..	1 6 0 " "
87	Player's Virginia . . . 50's	..	1 10 0 " "
88	Will's Navy Cut . . . 50's	..	1 10 0 " "
89	American Club . . . 20's	..	0 10 0 " Pkt.
90	Player's Bachelor . . . 10's	..	0 4 6 " "
91	Player's Magnums . . . 10's	..	0 4 6 " "
92	Capstan Magnums . . . 10's	..	0 6 0 " "
93	Player's Virginia . . . 10's	..	0 5 0 " "
94	Will's Navy Cut . . . 10's	..	0 5 0 " "
95	Scissors . . . 10's	..	0 4 0 " "
96	Passing Show . . . 50's	..	1 0 0 " Tin.
97	Passing Show . . . 10's	..	0 3 0 " Pkt.
98	Honeydew . . . 10's	..	0 3 0 " "
99	Carreras Straight Cut . . . 10's	..	0 2 6 " "
100	Elephant . . . 10's	..	0 2 6 " "
101	AAA . . . 10's	..	0 1 3 " "
102	Bear's Special . . . 10's	..	0 1 3 " "
103	Sun Flower . . . 10's	..	0 1 3 " "
104	Guinea Gold . . . 10's	..	0 1 3 " "
105	Neptune . . . 10's	..	0 1 3 " "
106	Sportsman . . . 10's	..	0 1 3 " "
107	Akbar Shah . . . 10's	..	0 1 0 " "
108	Bat . . . 10's	..	0 1 0 " "
109	Motor . . . 10's	..	0 1 0 " "
110	Battle Axe . . . 10's	..	0 1 0 " "
111	Dasara . . . 10's	..	0 1 0 " "
112	Padro . . . 10's	..	0 1 0 " "

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B. 2805 W. 14-9-46.

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B. 2901 W. 31-10-48.

SCHEDULE—concl'd.

Serial No.	Name and description of the article.	Wholesale price per 1000 including container.	Retail selling price including container.
1	2	3	4
	Brands of Messrs. The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd.—cont'd	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
113	Red Bird 10's	..	0 1 0 per Pkt.
114	Red Lamp 10's	..	0 1 0 „ „
115	Telegraph 10's	..	0 1 0 „ „
116	Tiger 10's	..	0 1 0 „ „
117	Watch 10's	..	0 1 0 „ „
118	Golden Tree 10's	..	0 1 0 „ „
119	Player's No. 3 50's	..	2 8 0 „ Tm.
120	Three Castles 50's	..	2 6 0 „ „
121	Three Castles 25's	..	1 3 0 „ „
122	Bachelor C.T. 50's	..	2 4 0 „ „
123	Bachelor C. T. 10's	..	0 7 0 „ Pkt.
124	Capstan Navy Cut Medium 50's	..	1 14 0 „ Tm.
125	Capstan Navy Cut Medium 10's	..	0 6 0 „ Pkt.
126	Churchman No. 1 50's	..	2 10 0 „ Tm.

GOODS (CONTROL OVER MOVEMENT) ORDER, 1945: CORRIGENDUM—

The following Notification [No. 198(135) AP(A)/45, dated the 24th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

Corrigendum.—In the Goods (Control over Movement) Order, 1945, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. 198(135) AP(A)/45, dated the 25th August 1945*, on page 1145 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I—Section 1, for sub-clause (1) of clause 2, read—

“(1) After the commencement of this Order, no person shall transport, or cause to be transported, or offer for transport, from any place in British India, any goods of the description specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, except under a written permit granted by the Revenue Commissioner and Export Trade Controller in Baluchistan or by an Officer authorised by him in this behalf—

(a) by rail to any railway station in the Bolan, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District, or to any station beyond (and inclusive of) Galangur on the railway line to Nok-Kundi, or beyond Quetta, or

(b) otherwise than by rail (whether by sea, land or air) to any place in the States of Kalat, Las Bela or Kharan, or in the Districts of Pishin, Zhob and Chagai.”

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 6th September 1945, pages 379-80.

COLLIERY CONTROL ORDER, 1944: AMENDMENT TO SUPPLY DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION, DATED 14TH JULY 1944—

The following Notification [No. 1890, dated the 13th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1944, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Supply, No. 953, dated the 14th July 1944, namely:—

In the said notification, the Note under the heading “I.—All Collieries in the Provinces of Bengal and Bihar,” and the sub-heading “(a) Coal” shall be numbered as Note I, and after the Note as so numbered, the following Note shall be inserted, namely:—

“NOTE 2.—The price at which all coal produced in the Bagrakote Colliery may be sold shall be Rs. 30 per ton f.o.r. Bagrakote.”

MAXIMUM SELLING PRICES OF MOTOR, MOTOR CYCLE AND GIANT ‘SECONDS’ TUBES—

The following Notification [No. SS/63(16), dated the 14th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order:—

1. No person shall sell motor, motor cycle and giant ‘Seconds’ tubes at prices higher than those specified in the annexed schedule.

2. The Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Supply No. SS/63(16), dated the 1st August 1944*, is hereby repealed.

Provided that anything done under any of the provisions of that Notification shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provisions of this Order.

This order and the Schedule shall be displayed prominently at the premises of all suppliers recognised for the purpose of the Tyre Rationing Order, 1945†.

SCHEDULE. List of Prices.

Motor Tubes.		Giant Tubes.	
(1)	RS. A. P.	(2)	RS. A. P.
30×3½	4 11 0	33, 34, 35×5	8 13 0
730×130, 740×140	6 14 0	895, 935×135	

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 17th August 1944, page 199.

† See the notice in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 20th September 1945, page 166.

SCHEDULE—cont'd. List of Prices—cont'd.

Motor Tubes.		Giant Tubes.	
(1)	RS. A. P.	(2)	RS. A. P.
3-50/4-00—19	4 4 0	5-50/6-00—20	8 8 0
4-00—17	4 4 0	30×5	11 11 0
4-00—18	4 4 0	32×6	14 0 0
4-50—17	5 6 0	32×6½, 34×7	
4-50/4-75/5-00	5 15 0	7-50—20	
5-00—20/21			
4-75/5-00—17	5 15 0	38×7	16 15 0
4-50/4-75/5-00	5 15 0	40×8/9-00—24	25 7 0
5-25/5-50—18	5 15 0	6-50/7-00—20	9 12 0
4-50/4-75/5-00—19	5 15 0	7-00/7-50—17	10 1 0
5-25/5-50/6-00	6 1 0	9-00—13	15 6 0
6-50—17	6 1 0	9-00—16	18 0 0
6-00/6-50—18	6 1 0	9-00—18	19 8 0
5-25/5-50/6-00	6 1 0	9-00—20	20 14 0
6-50—20	6 1 0	9-00—22	22 2 0
5-25/5-50/6-00	6 1 0	10-50—16	26 13 0
6-50—(20, 5-25) 5-50	5 15 0	10-50—20	28 12 0
6-00—21	6 14 0	12-00—20	40 13 0
6-50/7-00—15	5 6 0	6-00/6-50—16 T.T.	7 12 0
4-50/4-75/16	5 8 0	7-00—15 T. T.	8 13 0
5-00/5-25—16	5 10 0	7-50—16 T. T.	10 1 0
5-50/5-75—16	5 15 0	32, 33, 34×	8 4 0
6-00/6-25—16	6 1 0	4½ 815, 820	
6-50/7-00—16	6 12 0	880×120)	
31, 32, 33×4, 4-50—23	6 12 0		
815×105	6 4 0		
715×115, 720×120	8 15 0		
775×145, 780×150	8 0 0		
7-50—16			
Motor Cycle Tubes.			
3-25/3-30—18	3 14 0		
3-00/3-25—10	3 7 0		
2-25—21 (26×2-25)			
Moterette			

IRON AND STEEL (CONTROL OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1941: ACQUISITION OR DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN IRON AND STEEL—

The following Notification [No. 1954, dated the 21st November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply:—

In pursuance of the provisions of clause 7 of the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies No. 130-FS(43)/45,

dated the 12th May 1945*, the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of clauses 4 and 5 of the said Order shall not apply to the acquisition by or on behalf of any one consumer from one or more stockholders or from any other person not being a producer, nor to the disposal by any one stockholder or other person not being a producer to any one consumer of iron or steel, of any category specified in column 1 of the Statement hereto appended, in quantities not exceeding in any one month the amount mentioned against that category in column 2 of the Statement.

Statement.

Column 1.	Column 2.
1 Pig Iron	11,200 lbs.
2 Heavy Structures	4,480 „
3 Light Structures (including light section of joists, channels, angles tees and light rails of 30 lbs. and under).	2,240 „
4 Black Sheets (Plain and Corrugated)	1,120 „
5 Galvanised Sheets (Plain and Corrugated)	1,120 „
6 Tinsplate	112 „
7 Terneplate	1,120 „
8 Blackplate (P. C. R. C. A.)	2,240 „
9 Plates M. S.	2,240 „
10 Bars and Rods (including flats, squares, rounds and hexagons).	2,240 „
11 Wire (Black or Galvanised)	112 „
12 Barbed Wire	1,120 „
13 Wire Nails	56 „
14 Wire Rope	1,000 running ft.
15 Tool Steel	224 lbs.
16 Hoops and Strips (including Box Strapping)	1,120 „
17 Pipes (excluding Hume re-inforced concrete pipes)	100 running ft.
18 Pipe fittings or specials (excluding Hume re-inforced concrete specials).	100 pieces.
19 Hume re-inforced concrete pipes	No limit.
20 Hume re-inforced concrete pipes	No limit.
21 Bolts, Nuts and Rivets	No limit.
22 Dogspikes, Chairspikes and Screwspikes	No limit.

CIVIL MOTOR CARS CONTROL ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENTS—

Further amendments to the Civil Motor Cars Control Order 1945 (see the notice in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 26th July 1945, page 142), have been published in Part I (Section 1) of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 24th November 1945, under Notification No. 9-LVC(16)/45, dated the 24th November 1945 of the Government of India in the War Transport Department.

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTED TRANSPORT MOTOR VEHICLE CONTROL ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENTS—

Further amendments to the Commercially Imported Transport Motor Vehicles Control Order, 1945 (see the notice in the *India Trade Journal*, dated the 30th August 1945, page 345), have been published in Part I (Section 1) of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 24th November 1945, under Notification No. 7-LVC(17)/45, dated the 24th November 1945, of the Government of India in the War Transport Department.

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 24th May 1945, page 219.

MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS CONTROL ORDER, 1944: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. 15-LPC(18)/45, dated the 20th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the War Transport Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944*:—

"In the First Schedule to the said Order entries numbers 48 and 90 shall be omitted."

TOBACCO GRADING AND MARKING RULES, 1937: DRAFT AMENDMENTS—

The draft of certain further amendments to the Tobacco Grading and Marking Rules, 1937†, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937), has been published in Part I (Section 1) of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 24th November 1945, under Notification No. 6-20/45-R, dated the 8th November 1945, of the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after 10th December 1945, and any addition or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ORDINANCE, 1945, TO APPLY TO BRITISH BALUCHISTAN—

The following Notification (No. 33-W., dated the 15th November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the External Affairs Department:—

In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 95 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in his discretion is pleased to direct that the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1945 (Ordinance No. XXXIX of 1945)‡, shall apply to British Baluchistan.

RAIPUR (OR DRUG)—JEYPORE RAILWAY SURVEY SANCTIONED—

The following Notification [No. 831-W/W(P), dated the 14th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Railway Department (Railway Board):—

It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned Engineering and Traffic Surveys being carried out by the agency of the B. N. Railway administration for a line of railway on the Broad gauge from Raipur (or Drug) to Jeypore via Dhamtari, Kondagaon, Baster and Jagdalpur, a distance of about 274 miles. The survey will be known as Raipur (or Drug)—Jeypore Railway Survey.

* See the notice in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 11th May 1944, page 156.

† See the notice in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 25th March 1937, page 1486.

‡ See the notice in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 1st November 1945, page 194.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.**BRITISH INDIA.****EXPORT PROHIBITIONS: AMENDMENT.**

The following Notification (No. D. 11703-F. I/45, dated the 21st November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. F. I(65)-F.41, dated the 31st May 1941*, namely:—

In item (ii) in the List annexed to the said notification, after the word "Greenland", the following shall be inserted, namely:—
"Czecho-Slovakia".

UNITED KINGDOM.**MAXIMUM WEIGHT OF GIFT PARCELS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

Information has been received by H.M. Trade Commissioner, Calcutta, from the Department of Overseas Trade, London, that as from the 14th November 1945, the maximum weight of gift parcels imported into the United Kingdom has been increased to 11 lbs. The total weight of food must not exceed 7 lbs. nor the weight of any one foodstuff exceed 2 lbs.

IMPORT OF GOODS WITHOUT LICENCE.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 13th October 1945:—

The Board of Trade announce Notice to Importers No. 167 that import licences will not be required for goods which are imported by post for repair and subsequently re-exported by post.

Eligibility for this concession must in each case be established to the satisfaction of the Officer of Customs and Excise at the place of importation. On exportation, in cases where the production of an export licence would normally be necessary, export will be allowed without licence provided that the Officer of Customs and Excise is satisfied as to the identity of the article exported with that imported under this concession. The concession does not relieve importers from compliance with normal Customs requirements as regards goods liable to duty and/or Purchase Tax.

"Repair" for the above purpose includes cleaning, polishing, overhaul (including replacement of minor parts) designed to restore the goods to their original condition. Import licences will continue to be required, for the present, in respect of goods imported to undergo processes other than repair.

BRAZIL.**IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.**

The following are extracts from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 22nd September 1945:—

The Counsellor (Commercial) to H.M. Embassy at Rio de Janeiro has forwarded extracts from the "Diário Oficial" of June 27 and July 13 giving lists of goods subject to licence on importa-

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 5th June 1941, page 608.

tion into Brazil (see also notice under the above heading in the *Board of Trade Journal*, March 24, 1945, page 123):—

The following goods of interest to United Kingdom exporters are included in the lists (only items of interest to India are shown below):—

Natural graphite; carbon, graphite and manufactures of graphite; gypsum and manufactures of gypsum; mica; bauxite and other aluminium ores.

Sterling and other solid silverware; silverplated wares, gold and gold plated ware.

Copies of the lists may be seen by persons interested at the Department of Overseas Trade, Hawkins House, Dolphin Square, London, S.W.1.

The Counsellor (Commercial) also reports that the Export, Import Department of the Bank of Brazil have issued a Notice No. 101, dated June 28, which announces, *inter alia*, that applications for the importation of machinery or equipment into Brazil must state whether the machinery in question is new, used or reconditioned.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON COMMON RAW WOOL INCREASED.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 22nd September 1945:—

The Counsellor (Commercial) to H.M. Embassy at Rio de Janeiro reports that a further Decree-Law No. 7682, dated June 27, and published in the "Diário Oficial" of June 29 modifies, once again, the duties on raw wool imported into Brazil (see also the *Board of Trade Journal*, April 28, 1945, pages 190-192).

The division of raw wool into two qualities of "common" and "fine" has now been discontinued but the new minimum rate of duty on raw wool (Tariff No. 133) is fixed at 2.80 Cruzeiros per kilo. gross. In effect, the duty on common raw wool has been increased from 1.40 Cruzeiros to 2.80 per kilo. gross.

BRITISH HONDURAS.**CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATION.**

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 6th October 1945:—

The Board of Trade have received a copy of the Defence (Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 1945, dated July 19, 1945, which provides for the following modification in the British Honduras Customs Tariff:—

Item No. 59. Hosiery (a) Cotton.

British Preferential Tariff, 12½ per cent ad val.

General Tariff, 25 per cent ad val. (formerly 12½ per cent ad val. plus 13 cts. per pair).

CANADA.**IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.**

With reference to the notice on the above subject published in the *Indian Trade Journal*, of the 29th March 1945 (pages 362 and 363), the following is a revised list of articles the importation of which into Canada has been prohibited except under and in terms of a permit issued by or on behalf of the Minister of National Revenue, Ottawa, Canada, on the advice of the Shipping Priorities Committee:—

Alewives and other pickled or salted fish.

Anchovies, sardines, sprats and pilchards, packed in airtight containers.

Argols, tartar and wine lees, and crude calcium tartrate.

Bones, crude.

Bones, ground, ash, dust, meal and flour.

Cocoa preparations of, or chocolate.

Cocoa powder, unsweetened and sweetened.

Cocoanuts, in the shell.

Cocconut meat, shredded and desiccated, or similarly prepared

Corn.

Cotton linters.

Fabrics woven of agava fibre.

Gluc.

Guano.

Hides and skins, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled, and raw pelts.

Leather, unmanufactured.

Lentils.

Meat extracts, fluid beef.

Peanuts, shelled or unshelled.

Rapeseed.

Sesame seed.

Soap and soap powder.

Sunflower seed.

Tankage (including cracklings, greave cakes, liver meal, meat meal, meat flour, meat scrap).

Tartaric acid.

Walnuts, shelled or unshelled.

Persons contemplating the importation into Canada of the products enumerated above should refer to the notice published in the *Indian Trade Journal* of the 13th May 1943 (page 199).

PROHIBITED IMPORTS.

The following is an extract from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 22nd September 1945:—

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Ottawa has forwarded copies of the following Memoranda issued by the Department of National Revenue:—

Memorandum WM No. 84, Supplement No. 4, states that by Order in Council P.C.5191 of July 24, bananas, dried or evaporated (ex item 99), grapefruit juice (ex items 152 and 152b), jute fibres (ex item 535) and horsehair (ex items 549a and 549b) are deleted from the list of goods enumerated in Memorandum WM No. 84 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of January 30, 1943, page 44), and adds grapefruit juice and blended orange and grapefruit juice (ex item 152 and 152b) to the list of goods the importation of which into Canada is prohibited except under and in accordance with the terms of a permit issued by, or on behalf of, the Minister of National Revenue.

Memorandum WM No. 48 (Seventh Revision) states that by Order in Council P.C. 5375 of August 2, the importation into Canada of the following goods is prohibited except under and in accordance with the terms of a permit issued by, or on behalf of, the Minister of National Revenue.

"Crude natural rubber and crude synthetic rubber of the neoprene, butyl and buna S types, including unmanufactured guayule and latices not compounded beyond the addition of preservative but not including balata and gutta percha."

(*Board of Trade Journal* notice of February 3, 1945*, pages 45-46, relating to the above, is cancelled.)

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 5th April 1945, pages 10-11.

CEYLON.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal* dated the 6th October 1945:—

The "Ceylon Government Gazette" of July 27 contains a copy of an order which provides for the addition of the following item to the Schedule to Open General Licence No. 4 (British Empire, except Canada and Newfoundland) (see *Board of Trade Journal*, November 22, 1941, pages 321-325* and subsequent notices).

3A. Nickel plate.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 6th October 1945:—

The Ceylon Government Gazette of August 3, 1945, contains copies of orders which provide for the following amendments to the list of goods the importation of which is restricted or prohibited (see the *Board of Trade Journal*, November 22, 1941, pages 321-325* and subsequent notices).

GOODS THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH FROM ALL SOURCES IS PROHIBITED.

The following items are omitted:—

22. Precious and semi-precious stones (cut and uncut) and pearls (natural and culture) unset.

27A. Iron and steel baths.

27C. Iron and steel windows, bedsteads, mattresses and furniture.

45. Perfumed spirits (other than bayrum, eau-de-cologne, lavender water and hair lotions).

GOODS THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH WHEN GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, OR ANY TERRITORY OR PLACE NOT FORMING PART OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IS PROHIBITED, AND GOODS THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH WHEN GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN ANY TERRITORY (OTHER THAN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND) FORMING PART OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IS PROHIBITED, EXCEPT UNDER LICENCE.

The following new items are inserted:—

91A. Precious and semi-precious stones (cut and uncut) and pearls (natural and culture) unset.

134A. Iron and steel baths.

134B. Iron and steel windows, bedsteads, mattresses and furniture.

207A. Perfumed spirits (other than bayrum, eau-de-cologne, lavender water and hair lotions).

The following item is omitted:—

205. Oil and floor cloth.

GOODS THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED FROM ALL SOURCES, EXCEPT UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF A LICENCE GRANTED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS.

The following items are inserted:—

154A. Oil and floor cloth.

157A. Liquid ink.

Item 157 has been amended as read:—

157. Stationery other than paper and liquid ink.

The following items are added to Open General Licence No. 4 (British Empire, except Canada and Newfoundland).

1A. Precious stones and semi-precious stones (cut and uncut) and pearls (natural and culture) unset.

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 5th March 1942, page 590.

6A. Cutlery.

19A. Imitation jewellery and haberdashery not included in Class III, Group N (apparel) of the classification in the Ceylon Customs Tariff.

19B. Stationery other than paper and liquid ink.

21A. Perfumed spirits (other than bayrum, eau-de-cologne, lavender water and hair lotions).

EGYPT.

EXPORT DUTIES.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 13th October 1945:—

H. M. Ambassador in Cairo has reported by telegram that the Egyptian Government has decided to abolish the export tax on cotton for the 1945 crop. See also the previous notices under the above heading in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 26, 1944 (page 72), March 25, 1944 (page 116)*, and April 29, 1944 (page 161).

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

The following is an extract from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 22nd September 1945:—

The Leeward Islands Gazette (Extraordinary) of July 9, 1945, contains a copy of the Defence (Import and Export Restriction) (Amendment) Regulations, 1945, dated July 7, which provides for the exemption from the import licensing requirements of all goods imported from the United Kingdom, except those specified below (only items of interest to India are shown below):—

1. Food, beverages and tobacco—of every description.
2. Raw materials—coal, fertilisers, pitch and refined coal tar.
3. Manufactured articles—cordage, motor cars, motor trucks, fertilisers, jute manufactures, linseed oil, paint, rayon piece-goods, refrigerators, canvas shoes with rubber soles, soap, sports equipment, medicines and drugs.

NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORT LICENSING: TENNIS RACQUETS.

It has been decided by the New Zealand authorities that fully strung tennis racquets (ex item 239), the f.o.b. value of which does not exceed five shillings sterling instead of five shillings New Zealand currency, may be imported under licenses available for imports of sporting requisites n.e.i.

IMPORT LICENSING: SHELLAC.

To enable arrangements to be made for shipments it has been decided by the New Zealand authorities to grant licenses for the importation of shellac (ex tariff item 118) from India during the 1946 licensing period to the extent of 300 per cent of the value of imports of shellac in 1938 from that source.

Importers entitled to licenses may place orders in anticipation of receiving licenses on that basis. If required the licenses will be granted immediately and may be utilised for the entry of any shipments which may come to hand prior to the end of 1945.

IMPORT LICENSING: WALNUTS, ETC.

Walnuts, shelled or unshelled [item 52(4)], from British India may be imported under licenses granted for the importation of almonds, and nuts all kinds n.e.i. (except peanuts)—ex item 52 (1) during 1945.

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 8th June 1944, page 234.

PERU.

IMPORT LICENCES.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 29th September 1945:—

The Commercial Secretary to H. M. Embassy at Lima reports by telegraph that import licences are valid for six months from the date of issue (see also notice under the above heading in the *Board of Trade Journal*, June 23, page 289). The validity period may, however, be extended if special circumstances warrant such action.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

SURTAX ON CIGARETTES.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 29th September 1945:—

The rates of surtax on all cigarettes manufactured in the Colony and all cigarettes imported into the Colony and delivered for consumption therein have been amended as follows:—

1. In packets irrespective of weight, which are retailed at not more than one penny (1d.) per packet One-eighth of one-penny (1d.)
2. (a) Cigarettes weighing not more than 2½ lb. per thousand—
 - (i) packed in tens or twenties, for every ten cigarettes two pence (2d.)
 - (ii) packed in fifties, for every fifty cigarettes eight pence (8d.)
- (b) Cigarettes weighing more than 2½ lb. but not more than 3 lb. 2 oz. per thousand—two pence (2d.) for every ten cigarettes
- (c) Cigarettes weighing more than 3 lb. 2 oz. per thousand—for every ten cigarettes four pence (4d.)

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 29th September 1945:—

The Board of Trade have been informed by the Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia that Government Notice No. 512, published September 14, provides for the removal of all wartime restrictions on the importation of all articles and commodities not enumerated below. Import Certificates from all sources are necessary only in the case of the following items.

- (1) Belts and belting, machinery, conveyor and elevator bands excluding leather products.
- (2) Coffee beans, raw.
- (3) Cotton piece goods of pure cotton or mixtures, all types and widths for manufacturing and domestic purposes, including cotton blankets, but excluding wearing apparel and other made up articles of cotton.
- (4) Cotton wool.
- (5) Cotton yarn, all types and counts, for manufacturing purposes (excluding sewing), crochet, darning and embroidery cotton.
- (6) Fertilisers, nitrogenous, phosphatic including rock, and potassic.
- (7) Fire fighting equipment and appliances.
- (8) Flotation reagents and Pine oil, Mercury.
- (9) Glass borax.
- (10) Iron and steel products, the following items only: Wire cables, ropes and strand, wire mesh, wire cloth and wire gauze, plates and sheets of all kinds, wire nails, bolts and nuts, light rails up to and including 20 lbs. per yard rails, alloy tool steels, bars,

rods and bits, mine cars, tubs and eccopans, screws including screws for wood and metals.

(11) Jute and jute products and manufactures thereof, including bags, hessian, twine, etc.

(12) Lime.

(13) Paper, tobacco, asphalted kraft.

(14) Ploughs, single furrow, under 120 lbs. in weight.

(15) Putty.

(16) Rayon piece goods of pure rayon or mixtures, all types and widths, for manufacturing and domestic purposes (excluding wearing apparel and other made up articles).

(17) Salt, coarse.

(18) Sports goods, priority, namely football, rugby, hockey, boxing, cricket.

(19) Sugar all types.

(20) Tea in packets and in bulk.

(21) Turpentine and turpentine substitutes.

(22) Wires and cables, electric, coated or insulated including winding wires; Paper insulated telegraph, telephone, lighting and power cables; Cambrie covered power and lighting cables; Rubber covered cables, wires and cords including rubber substitutes, flexible and non-flexible.

(23) Barley and malt.

(24) Buckwheat, kaffir corn, millet, oats and rye in the grain or raw, maize in the grain, rice in the grain, Cassave Flour, Maize Meal, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Potatoes, Oil Seeds, Oil Cake and Meal, Vegetable Oils, Tallow, live Pigs, Bacon and other Pig Products, Beef and Beef products (excluding Bovril and other meat extracts, meat powders, tinned and potted meats and meat pastes).

(25) Leaf tobacco.

(26) Firearms and explosives.

(27) Dangerous Drugs, as defined in and subject to the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act (Chapter 146).

In regard to all other commodities the Department of Supply reserves the right to issue certificates of Essentiality. The Department's policy will be to grant these where sufficient proof is given that they will prove of assistance in securing releases in export countries.

TURKEY.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS TO TURKEY.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 13th October 1945:—

In consequence of a review of the present economic situation in Turkey, the Turkish Ministry of Commerce has issued a decree regarding new regulations governing imports into Turkey. A copy of these regulations was published in Turkey on September 3, 1945, as Ministry of Commerce Circular No. 111; the new regulations are effective as from the date of publication. A translation of the decree received in London is given below. It will be observed in particular that the new regulations in general limit the period of validity of import licences to four months.

Furthermore the Turkish Government have now informed H.M. Embassy in Ankara that for the present they are not normally granting permission to open credits for payment of United Kingdom supplies. This necessitates a modification of the notice contained in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 19, 1945 (paragraph 6), since traders may no longer be able to get agreement to the opening of an irrevocable credit.

In the light of these new regulations exporters will no doubt wish to satisfy themselves before accepting orders that they can manufacture, obtain export licences (where these are necessary,

and ship within the time limit prescribed in the import licence or exchange permit as the case may be. The circular reads:—

IMPORT CONTROL.

It has been considered necessary, having regard to the development of post-war economic conditions, to revise measures of regulation and control of imports.

The present circular, drawn up in the light of the above considerations, sets forth the necessary modifications of the present control of imports and at the same time makes known to our merchants and to sellers abroad the dispositions ruling on this subject up to date.

Object of Import Control—

(a) Not to import at prices above those determined, as laid down in article 16 of Decision No. 510, and to ensure that from the standpoint of quality, characteristics and quantity merchandise imported shall conform to the country's needs.

(b) To regulate imports according to our capacity to purchase as conditioned by our exports.

With this object the following decisions have been taken based on the powers vested in our Ministry by article 16 of Decision No. 510.

Import Permits before Ordering—

(1) Imports may not be made without obtaining—before ordering—an import permit from the competent authorities in accordance with the present circular. Notwithstanding, orders may be placed subject to the reservation of obtaining an import permit.

"Import Permits" and Competent Authorities—

(2) (a) For Departments and Organisations which, according to present regulations, must obtain an "exchange permit" these permits, granted by the Ministry of Finance in agreement with the Ministry of Commerce, will take the place of import permits.

(b) For goods not comprised in the above paragraph for which payment is made by means of a credit the permit to open the credit granted by the Ministry of Commerce shall have the value of an import permit.

(c) For merchandise indicated in paragraph (b) which is to be paid for without a credit, the import permit shall be granted by the Union of Importers (Birlik) with which the interested party is registered.

(d) For imports by private compensation:

(i) When the export precedes the import transaction, the export permit has the effect of an import permit.

(ii) When the import transaction takes place first, an import permit must be obtained from the Ministry of Commerce or, in appropriate cases, from the Birliks.

The Validity of Import Permits—

(3) (a) The period of validity of exchange permits and credits for imports, based on a credit permit, and credits mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) of article (2), which take the place of import permits, shall have a period of validity in accordance with the regulations already in force referring to exchange permits and credits.

(b) Period of validity of import permits mentioned in paragraphs (c) and (d) (ii) of article (2) are given below:

(1) For goods not subject to a foreign export licence, the period of validity of the import permit is four months from the date on which it shall be delivered. The goods must be loaded for shipment during this period.

(2) For goods subject to a foreign export licence but the latter not having been obtained, the validity of the import permit shall be four months from the date it (the import licence) was delivered.

The export licence must be obtained during the period and the goods must be loaded for shipment within a further period of four months counting from the date of the export licence.

(3) For goods subject to foreign export licence and the licence having been obtained, the import permit is valid for four months. The goods must be loaded for shipment during this period.

(4) For goods which pass through the "Bureau Central des Commandes," the period of validity of the import permit commences from the date on which the Ministry of Commerce notified the Secretary-General of the Birlik that the requisite formalities have been complied with.

(c) For compensation operations in which the export is effected before the import, as mentioned in paragraph (d) (i) of article 2, the validity of the import permit which implies that the export licence has been obtained, shall be the period as laid down in the "Regulations concerning Private Compensation."

Cancellation, Renewal and Prolongation of Import Permits—

(4) (a) For exchange permits taking the place of import permits and for imports by credits, in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b) of article 2, the cancellation, renewal and prolongation shall be subject to the dispositions at present in force.

(b) For import permits mentioned in paragraphs (c) and (d) (ii) of article 2, the cancellation, renewal and prolongation shall be in accordance with the following:

(i) Import permits for merchandise subject to a foreign export licence shall become invalid if the requisite export licence is not obtained during its (import licence's) validity.

(ii) For merchandise having a foreign export licence or not subject to a foreign export licence, if the goods have not been loaded for shipment within a period of four months, the import permit may be renewed as necessary but not for longer than two months if it is considered necessary when the request is made. The country's need for such merchandise will be examined, the priority of the need and also whether the price level of these goods in foreign markets is higher or lower at the moment.

Imports of Merchandise—

(5) (a) Importation of goods belonging to Birlik members shall be affected by a visa granted by the Birlik since their establishment, after determining that the operation has been made in accordance with the dispositions of the present decision and that the goods correspond to the conditions laid down in the import permit.

(b) The withdrawal of goods from the customs house not referred to in the above paragraph shall be affected in accordance with existing regulations.

Transitory Clauses, Existing Certificates of Price Agreement—

(6) (a) Of certificates of price agreement given by Birliks up to the date of this Circular:

(i) Those whose validity is four months shall take the place of an import permit during the period of their validity.

(ii) Those delivered without mention of their period of validity but where the relative goods have not arrived in this country after a period of from six months to two years, a further period of one month as from the date of this circular shall be granted on condition that payment for such goods shall be made only against documents. For goods subject to foreign export licence, if it cannot be proved by documents that the export licence has been obtained; or if not subject to export licence, if it cannot be proved by documents that loading for shipment has been made during this period (one month); the certificate of price agreement and/or the import permit shall be definitely cancelled. For goods subject to foreign export licence, or if the foreign export licence has been obtained within the above-mentioned period (one month),

the goods must be loaded for shipment within a period of four months from the date of the licence.

(b) The dispositions of paragraph (a) (ii) above shall be applied to orders for goods subsequently included in the sphere of activity of the Birliks which have already been registered at the request of the Birliks.

Date of Entry into Force—

(7) The dispositions of this circular become effective from the date of its publication in the Official Journal, September 3, 1945.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

IMPORT CONTROL.

The following are extracts from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 29th September 1945:—

The Board of Trade have received from the Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa an explanation of the effects of a Government notice issued on September 7, relating to relaxations in import control regulations.

The letter states that the arrangements recently concluded in the Union should be reviewed in a two-fold manner:—

(a) Importation of goods into the Union from countries other than sterling areas, and

(b) Importation into the Union from Sterling areas.

In regard to (a), Import permits (without which the goods could not enter the Union) and Certificates of Essentiality have hitherto been necessary. Import permits are—under the new arrangement—now only necessary as affecting the goods indicated in South Africa's prohibited list. The only exception to this is that United States of America, Canada and Newfoundland are now placed on the same basis with countries in the Sterling area, and no import permits will in future be required in respect of any goods from these three countries.

In regard to (b), it has in fact not been necessary at any time (except in certain minor instances which need not be detailed here) for import permits to be obtained before goods could enter the Union from sterling areas. Certificates of essentiality (as distinct from import permits) have been necessary to assist in procurement and shipment.

The considerations referred to in the preceding paragraph in regard to imports into the Union from sterling areas will still to a considerable extent persist, especially in regard to materials in short supply, or at times when the shipping space available is inadequate. This being so, certificates of essentiality will still be issued in respect of—

(a) Goods subject to export licence from the United Kingdom.

(b) Goods on the South African prohibited list.*

(c) Goods which are the subject of allocation to South Africa.

In addition, the Union authorities, in order to assist as much as possible, will be prepared to issue certificates of essentiality in respect of goods which are urgently required in the Union and for which prompt shipment is desired. It will be appreciated that in cases of urgent need, the possession of certificates of essentiality will materially assist exporting houses, bearing in mind that goods covered by such certificate will take precedence in order of shipment over goods not so covered.

In the case of other goods, however, the Union authorities will discontinue the issue of certificates of essentiality, and importers in the Union and exporters in the United Kingdom will be free to negotiate orders and shipment in the normal manner. The shipping lines will accept applications for shipping space in respect of goods not covered by certificates of essentiality, and such goods will be shipped immediately space is available.

* The South African "prohibited list" is the list of goods for which South African import permits are required when imported

from countries other than the sterling area, the United States of America, Canada and Newfoundland. As defined by the Government Notice dated September 7, 1945, it consists of the following items:—

(To facilitate reference articles have been grouped under the various Commodity Controllers by whom they are controlled.)

(Only items of interest to India are shown below.)

Controller of Agricultural Implements

Jute or Hessian material in the piece or made up, including containers made of jute or hessian material.

Controller of Building Materials

Ready mixed Oil Paints, including paste paints and colours in oil.

Controller of Food

All articles of food or drink, including such as are used as ingredients or materials in the manufacture, processing and preserving of food *excepting*

Capers (French), Cassia, cloves, and all spice, chicory, chutney, gelatine, herbs, mustard, olives, pickles and sauces, potato starch, tapioca, sago and arrowroot, vinegar.

Controller of Industrial Chemicals

Ammonium sulphate, commercial.

Copal gum, derris powder and root.

Muriate of potash (commercial potassium chloride).

Pyrethrum.

Potassium sulphate, commercial.

Note.—"Commercial" above means other than B.P. and U.S.P. Grade.

Controller of Iron and Steel

Tinplate.

Controller of Leather

Footwear, hides and skins, leather, *excluding* Pigskins and Casehides.

Controller of Non-Ferrous Materials

Tin in bars, rods and ingots.

Controller of Paper

All types of paper including cardboard, paperboard, straw-board and the like and manufactures thereof but *not including* Cellophane, Rayophane, Sidac, Diaphane and other cellulose papers and Pliofilm and stationery.

Controller of Rubber

Rubber crude, latex, reclaimed and synthetic of all kinds. Manufactures containing rubber *excluding*

XX Articles of apparel, baby soother, XX crib and hospital sheets and sheeting, hot water bottles, repair outfits and accessories for cycles and motor cycles, sponge bags, sponges, valve tubing, cycle.

XX Note. Rubberised fabrics and articles manufactured therefrom *excluded*—See under Controller of Textiles.

Controller of Soap and Oils

Fish Oils.

Oils and fats, animal and vegetable.

Oil Seeds.

Soap and substances containing scap.

Controller of Textiles

Horse hair, manufactures of cotton, wool and rayon or mixtures thereof with any other materials, namely, knitted fabrics, articles manufactured from knitted fabrics and knitted goods, including hosiery, underwear and outerwear but *excluding* gloves, mittens, girdles, scarves and ties.

Woven piece-goods, including coated fabrics but *excluding* narrow fabrics under 12 inches in width. Articles made from woven piece-goods, including blankets, bedspreads, towels, shawls, sheets and pillowcases, travelling rugs, clothing, etc., but *excluding* corsets, girdles, suspender and sanitary belts, gloves and mittens, carpets and mats, athletic guards and supports, badges, bathing caps, dress shields, scarves and mufflers, men's collars, women's fancy collars and cuffs, vestments and regalia, face dish, tea, glass and other cleaning and polishing cloths, embroideries, drapery, flags, umbrellas, handkerchiefs, fur (apparel), bibs and feeders, handbags, ties, belts (apparel), yarns and threads including knitting wool. Sisal and manilla fibre and manufactures thereof including ropes, cordages, twines and nets.

Wool, raw, cleaned, scoured, carbonised or otherwise wool tops.

PARCEL POST IMPORT PERMITS.

The issue of special parcel post import permits authorising the use of the parcel post service for the importation of goods by parcel post is no longer required.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**IMPORT CONTROL.**

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 6th October 1945:—

The Board of Trade have received a number of notices issued to the press by the War Production Board which indicate that several items have recently been removed from import control.

Materials that now remain subject to import control under General Imports Order M.63 are as follows:—

Alpargatas; bones; bovine (buffalo, calf, cattle, kip) hides and skins; bovine (buffalo, calf, cattle, kip, etc.) leather; bristles; cattle tail hair; chrome ore; coir yarn and coir products; Congo gum copal; corundum; cotton linters; industrial diamonds; fish liver oil and shark liver oil; gluestock and hide cuttings; goat and kidskins; goat and kidskin leather; hair curled; hemp (cannabis sativa type); horse mane and tail hair; jute (including meshta, punga and urena lobata) fibre and products; kapok; lead manufactures (collapsible tubes; foil and storage batteries); manganese ore; manilla fibre, tow, cordage and products; mica; molasses (inedible); newsprint paper, pyrethrum; rotenone; sisal, henequen and other agave fibres, cordage and products; and vegetable-tanned goat and sheepskins (including India tanned skins).

ZANZIBAR.**VALUATION OF GOODS FOR DUTY.**

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 29th September 1945:—

The Board of Trade have received a copy of the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree, 1945, effective from September 1, 1945, which amends the provisions of the Customs Tariff Decree, in respect of the value of goods for duty purposes.

The new provisions are as follows:—

Sections 5 and 6 of the principal Decree are hereby repealed and the following sections are substituted therefor:—

"5. (1) For the purpose of any enactment for the time being in force whereunder a duty of customs is chargeable on goods by reference to their value, the value of any imported goods shall be taken to be the price which they would fetch on a sale in the open market in the Protectorate at the time of importation.

(2) For the purpose of computing the price of any goods, under the provisions of sub-section (1) of this section, it shall be assumed—

(a) that the goods to be valued are to be delivered to the buyer at the port or place of importation, freight, insurance, commission and all other costs, charges and expenses incidental to the making of the contract of sale and the delivery of the goods at that port or place (except any duties of customs payable in the Protectorate and buying commission not exceeding five per centum of the total value which is shown to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been paid to an agent) having been paid by the seller:

Provided that the expression 'freight' shall be deemed to include postage, and, in the case of goods imported by air, the Comptroller of Customs shall be empowered to assume that the freight charges paid by the seller are not less than one-fourth of the freight charges actually payable; and

(b) that, in converting the selling price, of any such goods from foreign currency to sterling, the rate of exchange is (notwithstanding anything contained in section 133 of the Customs Management Decree) the selling rate for sight drafts at the principal port of the Protectorate first quoted on or after the date of importation; and

(c) that any portion of any charge for primage which is refundable on the performance by the buyer of any specified conditions is not paid by the buyer, whether the buyer intends to fulfil such conditions or not; and

(d) that the price is the sole consideration for the sale of any such goods; and

(e) that neither the seller nor any person associated in the business with him has any interest, direct or indirect, in the subsequent resale or disposal of any such goods; and

(f) that there has not been and will not be any commercial relationship between the seller and the buyer, whether created by contract or otherwise, other than that created by the sale of any such goods.

(3) For the purposes of this section two persons shall be deemed to be associated in business with one another if, whether directly or indirectly, either of them has any interest in the business or property of the other, or both have a common interest in any business or property, or some third person has any interest in the business or property of both of them.

6. Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 5 of this Decree, whenever goods are imported into the Protectorate under such unusual conditions as to make it, in the opinion of the Comptroller of Customs, inequitable for the value of any such goods to be taken to be the price which they would fetch on a sale in the open market in the Protectorate at the time of importation, the Comptroller of Customs may determine the value of such goods for purposes of duty in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Management Decree."

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.**ASSAM.**

3rd December.

The weather is seasonable and its effects on the crops are fair. The prospects and the outturn of crops are fair to good.

BIHAR.

26th November.

During the week under report no rainfall returns were received from the sub-divisions of Arrah, Chapra, Muzaffarpur Sadr, Madhubani and Rajmahal. As regards the rest of the Province, there

was no rain anywhere. The condition and the prospects of the standing crops were, on the whole, fair. Sowing of *rabi* crops was in full swing. Harvesting of early paddy was completed while that of *aghani* paddy commenced at places.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

23rd November.

The weather remained clear and cool with occasional passing clouds. A few cents of rain fell at places in the Buldana and Akola districts. The standing *juar* on lighter soils in the Katol *tahsil* (Nagpur) is reported to be poor and *tur* slightly damaged by cloudy weather in the Kelapur *tahsil* (Yeotmal). Otherwise, the standing *khari* crops are, on the whole, in good condition. Harvesting of paddy continued vigorously in all the rice districts and that of minor *khari* crops in a few districts. Harvesting of *juar* continued in the Nimar district. Picking of cotton was in progress everywhere. Sowing of *rabi* crops was almost completed, except that of wheat and gram in the Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur districts, where it still continued. Germination of *rabi* crops is reported to be satisfactory so far; but wheat seedlings in the Hoshangabad district require a shower of rain urgently.

MADRAS.

17th November.

During the week under review rainfall was very heavy in Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely and the Nilgiris; heavy in Nellore, Madras, Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad, Malabar and South Kanara; moderate in Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly; fair in East Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur; and light elsewhere. Water supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. Sowing or transplantation of paddy in Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevely, Malabar and South Kanara and of dry crops in East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Ramnad is proceeding. The standing crops are generally fair except in parts of the Deccan, where they are affected for want of rain. Harvesting of paddy in East Godavari, Kistna, Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris; of *ragi* in Chittoor and Trichinopoly; of groundnut in Vizagapatnam, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Trichinopoly and Tanjore; and of sugarcane in Chittoor and Trichinopoly continued. The outturn is reported to be generally fair to normal, except in parts of Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Tanjore, where it is poor.

ORISSA.

26th November.

During the week under report there was no rain in the Provinces (The report from the Ganjam district has not been received.) Sowing of greengram and linseed in the Puri district continues. Harvesting of paddy in all districts and of groundnut in the Koraput district is in progress. Pressing of sugarcane has begun at places in the Puri district. The standing crops, such as paddy, sugarcane, horsegram, greengram, blackgram, wheat, redgram, mustard, *ragi*, cotton, niger and *arhar*, are generally thriving.

PUNJAB.

26th November.

The weather remained practically dry during the week. The condition and the expected yield of the standing crops are generally average to good, except in parts of some districts where crops were damaged by excessive rains or floods. American cotton is slightly affected by *tela* in the Lyallpur district.

GENERAL WEATHER SUMMARY.

Except for light showers in places, the weather in India during the week ended Tuesday last was generally dry. At the end of the week the north-east monsoon strengthened over the

Coromandel coast and a depression formed in the south-west Bay of Bengal with its centre about 300 miles to the east of the Ceylon coast.

INTERMEDIATE CROP REPORTS.**FIRST INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE SESAMUM CROP, 1945-46.****Bihar.**

There has been no change in the area and outturn of the crop in this Province since the issue of the second forecast in October last. The present area and outturn of the crop still remain at 118,000 acres and 89 per cent of the normal, respectively.

Bombay.

Since the issue of the last forecast in October, there was no rain anywhere in the Bombay Province, except Gujarat where the crop suffered due to heavy rains. The germination and growth of the crop elsewhere was satisfactory; it has attained maturity and will be harvested soon. There was no pest or disease of an appreciable nature and the yield is expected to be about 60 to 80 per cent of the normal, except in Gujarat where it will be poor.

Central Provinces and Berar.

Since the issue of the second forecast on the 10th October last, light to moderate showers of rain were received on the 19th, 20th and 21st October all over the Province. The weather since then was generally clear and cool with little or no rain. The rain in October benefited to some extent the *khari* variety of the crop and provided moisture for the *rabi* variety. The estimate of outturn given in the second forecast, viz., 83.2 per cent of the normal, remains unaltered.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE GROUNDNUT CROP OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCE, 1945-46.

The early varieties of groundnut have been harvested while the late varieties are ready for harvest. The crop in Gujarat suffered due to heavy rains, and the crop in the Karnatak has received a setback due to deficient rainfall in September. The crop was free from pest or disease, except for *Tikka* attack in sporadic patches in parts of the Karnatak. The crop is expected to yield between 50 to 80 per cent of the normal.

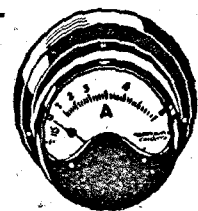
SECOND INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE SUGARCANE CROP OF ORISSA, 1945-46.

Since the issue of the first forecast of the sugarcane crop of Orissa for 1945-46, no change in area and outturn has been reported, except in the Ganjam district where the area has increased by 600 acres.

CROP FORECAST.**(ALL-INDIA)****SUMMARY OF ALL-INDIA SECOND SESAMUM (TIL OR JINJILI) FORECAST, 1945-46.**

(Calcutta, 3rd December 1945.)

	1945-46.	1944-45. (Corresponding)	Decrease (—).	Remarks.
	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.	
Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)—Area	2,448,000	2,535,000	—3	The forecast relates to information generally up to the end of September 1945. The condition of the crop is reported to be fairly good on the whole.



B. 2967 WS. 31-5-46.

(MADE TO B.S. SPECIFICATION AND APPROVED BY I.S.D.)
Ammeters, Voltmeters, Milliamperes, Millivolt & Galvano Meters
(Soft Iron, Moving Coil & H.W. types).
TRANSFORMERS up to 150 K.V. & X-Ray Equipments.
Research Dept. — Unique of its kind.
RADON HOUSE, 89, KALIGHAT ROAD, CALCUTTA. Ph.—South 1896.

TENDER NOTICES.

[Notices for this section should be sent to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, in time to reach him not later than Tuesday in each week, the day on which the Journal goes to Press.]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
(MAIN SECRETARIAT).

Standard Specifications and Drawings.

Indian Stores Department Standard Specifications, referred to in Invitations to Tenders issued by the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, the Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta, the Director, Munitions Production, Bombay, the Director, Munitions Production, Lahore, the Controllers of Supplies, Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, Madras and Cawnpore and the Director General, Ship-Building and Repairs (Purchase Branch), Bombay, are priced publications and can be had on payment from:—

1. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, P-18, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.
2. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Feltham House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
3. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Sunlight Building, The Mall, Lahore.
4. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Bandukwala Building, adjoining Messrs. Volkart Bros., No. 4, McLeod Road, Karachi.
5. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Anandabhai, No. 8, Ritherdon Road, Vepery, Madras.
6. The Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.
7. The High Commissioner for India, Publications Branch, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

The price of each Standard Specification is eight annas or 9d. Postage (7 annas if sent by inland registered post and 4 annas if sent by ordinary post) will be charged extra on Specifications sent by post from places other than the office of the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.

N.B.—I.S.D. Standard Drawings are only available for certain P. & T. Department, Hardware articles and Textile Stores. Copies of drawings for P. & T. Department and Hardware articles are available only from the Office of the Controller General of Inspection (Civil Wing), M.G.O. Branch, G.H.Q. (I), Block No. 2, Shalajahan Road, New Delhi, and that of Textile Stores from the Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on payment.

**"Reliance" Steel Windows and Doors, Rolling Shutters and Doors,
Helliwell's "Tropical" Glazing Bars.
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.
BOMBAY & MADRAS.**

B. 2644 W. 31-12-45.

A charge of Re. 1 per copy is made for drawings of a size 42x28 inches or over and eight annas per copy below that size (postage extra).

Tender Drawings other than those mentioned above may be obtained on prepayment, at the rate as above from:—

- (i) The Controller General of Inspection (Civil Wing), M.G.O. Branch, G.H.Q. (I), Block No. 2, Shalajahan Road, New Delhi.
- (ii) The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- (iii) The Chief Inspector Engineering, Avenue House, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta.

All remittances towards the cost and Postal charges of I.S.D. Standard Specifications or Drawings should be made in advance by Money Order only. Postal Stamps or Postal Orders are not acceptable.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY,
CALCUTTA.OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (MUNITIONS),
CALCUTTA.

Tender for Manufacture of Road Rollers in India.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions) invites Tender No. P/MP/125546/C-43 to reach him on or before the 7th January 1946 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at 8, Esplanade East, Calcutta, at Rs. 10 (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash, by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting tender number, full name and address of the remitter), for manufacture in India of 24 Nos. 8 ton Road Rollers—12 Nos. being steam driven and balance 12 Nos. diesel oil driven conforming to Specification No. PL57(5) R which will be issued along with each tender. Only firms who are willing to manufacture in India need apply.

The order to be placed with the successful tenderer will be an educational one. It is expected that the future requirements will be about 200 road rollers per annum and the successful manufacturers may expect repeat orders.

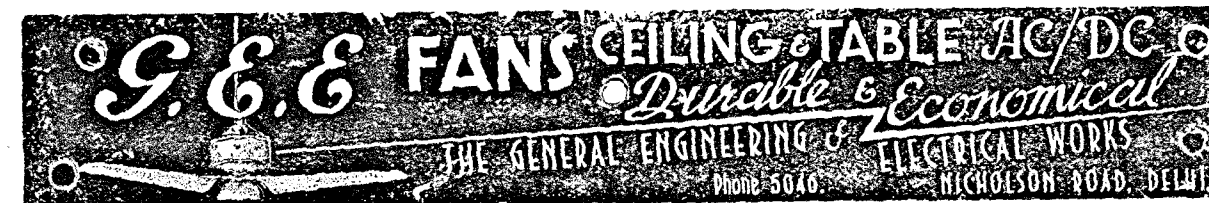
Applicants not already on the approved list of Supply Department Contractors must give their Banker's reference on applications for tender forms. Firms already black-listed by the Supply Department are not eligible for copies of tender forms which will not be supplied to them.

Tender forms are also obtainable from the offices of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, Directorate, Munitions Production, Bombay/Lahore, and Controller of Supplies, Madras/Karachi, on payment of tender fee direct to them.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY,
CALCUTTA.OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (MUNITIONS),
CALCUTTA.

Supply of Caterpillar Tractors, etc.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), invites Tender No. P/MP-126487/C-43 to reach him on or before the 3rd January



B. 2693 W. 17-2-46.

946 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at Esplanade East, Calcutta, at Rs. 10 (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash, by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting tender number, full name and address of the remitter), for:—

- (a) Caterpillar Disc D2 or similar Tractor 50" gauge of track 8 Nos.
- (b) La Plant Choate Model R-23 or similar hydraulically operated trail builders 8 Nos.
- (c) Hyster Model D2 or similar sliding pinion type utility winches complete with 400 ft. of $\frac{5}{8}$ " steel wire cable 8 Nos.
- (d) Hyster Model THA2 or similar heavy duty type tractor cranes 8 Nos.

The stores offered shall be in accordance with S/R No. 432/c to be issued with tender and should be complete with spares for 2 years working.

Applicants not already on the approved list of Supply Department Contractors must give their Banker's reference on applications for tender forms. Firms already black-listed by the Supply Department are not eligible for copies of tender forms which will not be supplied to them.

Tender forms are also obtainable from the offices of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, Directorate, Munitions Production, Bombay/Lahore, Controller of Supplies, Madras/Karachi, on payment of tender fee direct to them.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY,
CALCUTTA.OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (MUNITIONS),
CALCUTTA.

Supply of Electrodes.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions) invites Tender No. P/MP-132849/A/R51 to reach him on or before the 21st January 1946 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at 8, Esplanade East, Calcutta, at Rs. 10 (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash, by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting tender number, full name and address of the remitter), for:—

Electrodes required by Indian Railways during the year 1946 of Class A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and of Bronze, Brass, Copper and C. I. Nickel Alloy. The sizes required vary from 4 S.W.G. to 16 S.W.G. Total requirements against all items is approximately 5,400,000 ft.

Applicants not already on the approved list of Supply Department Contractors must give their Banker's reference on applications for tender forms. Firms already black-listed by the Supply Department are not eligible for copies of tender forms which will not be supplied to them.

Tender forms are also obtainable from the offices of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, Directorate, Munitions Production, Bombay/Lahore, and the Controller of Supplies, Karachi/Madras/Cawnpore, on payment of tender fee direct to them.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY,
CALCUTTA.OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (MUNITIONS),
CALCUTTA.

Supply of Hydraulic Banding and Stripping Press.

The date of opening of Tender No. MP-134355/W-21, the call for which appeared in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 8th November 1945 (page 250), is extended to the 11th January 1946.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY,
CALCUTTA.OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (MUNITIONS),
CALCUTTA.

Supply of High Capacity Railway Wheel Lathe.

The date of opening of Tender No. MP/134062/W-22, the call for which appeared in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 1st November 1945 (pages 208-9), is extended to the 10th January 1946.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE,
UNITED PROVINCES.

STORES PURCHASE SECTION.

Tender Notice No. 6.—Supply of Superior Stationery (Special Items).

Scaled tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on the 21st January 1946, by the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Stores Purchase Section, Cawnpore, for the supply of the articles noted below. The tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 22nd January 1946.

Intending tenderers may obtain from the Assistant Stores Purchase Officer, Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore, copies of tender forms and tender notice giving full particulars, on payment of Rs. 5 which may be paid in cash at the office or remitted by Money Order.

Tenderers of outside Provinces, whose names are not on the Stores Purchase Section list of approved contractors, must forward with their applications for tender form and tender notice, certificate from their Bankers as to their financial standing and from the Civil Authorities (such as the Director of Industries) of their Province.

Names of Articles.

Drawing Papers—Hand-made, Endless, Tracing, Mounted and Unmounted Sectionals, Litho Printing Papers, Writing Papers of variety, Envelopes of Special quality, Colour Boxes, Sponge, Erasers—Pencil, Needles and Book Binders' Cloth, etc., etc., etc., consisting of 24 items.

CONDENSERS FOR POWER FACTOR CORRECTION
THE TELEGRAPH CONDENSER COMPANY

SOLE AGENTS

P. O. Box 243 BOMBAY ENGINEERING **JOSEPH'S** COMPANY LIMITED P. O. Box 64 CALCUTTA

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL STORES, TRIVANDRUM.

ROC. No. 3938/45/CSD.—Tender for Automatic Telephone Exchange Equipments.

Sealed tenders, in duplicate, superscribed "Automatic Exchange Equipments" are invited for the supply, erection and commissioning of Automatic Telephone Exchange equipments required at Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam. The tenders should be addressed to the Controller, Government Central Stores, Trivandrum, and should reach him not later than 1-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 9th March 1946. Late tenders are not likely to be considered. The tenders should be in the prescribed form, copies of which can be had from the Telephone Engineer, Trivandrum, on payment in cash of B. Rs. 5 per copy. The cost of tender form is to be sent direct to the Telephone Engineer and not to the Office of the Controller, Government Central Stores. Detailed specifications and terms of tender will be found furnished in the tender form.

BENGAL ASSAM RAILWAY.

Supply of Kalsies and Surahies, Earthen.

The Controller of Stores, B. A. Railway, Calcutta, invites tenders for the supply of 3,000 Kalsies and 4,000 Surahies, earthen, on a Running Contract basis, for the period 1st January 1946 to 31st July 1946 against Tender No. CT/B/Gbs/1 of 1946, opening at 11 a.m. (Bengal Time) on the 12th December 1945.

Necessary tender documents can be had from the Stores' Information Bureau at No. 3, Koilaghat Street, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2 per set which is not refundable.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

Tender for Construction of Mass Concrete Buttress Walls in Tunnel No. 7—W. I. P. Railway.

The Chief Engineer invites sealed tenders for the construction of Mass Concrete Buttress Walls in Tunnel No. 7 at mile 47/7-11 on the West of India Portuguese Railway and for the supply of Sand and 3/4" Metal, etc.

Tender forms with Schedule of rates and full particulars of the work, instructions to parties tendering and conditions of contract can be obtained on application to the Chief Engineer, M. & S. M. Railway, Madras, on payment of Rs. 10 each, which will not be refundable.

The tenders must be superscribed "Tunnel No. 7—W.I.P. Railway" and sent so as to reach the Chief Engineer, M. & S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras, not later than 12 noon on the 18th December 1945. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500. Intending tenderers can obtain information as to approved quarries and see any plans necessary at the office of the District Engineer, M. & S. M. Railway, Mormugao.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

Tender for the Reconstruction of Bridges—South-West Line.

The Chief Engineer, M. & S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras, invites sealed tenders for the "Reconstruction of Certain Bridges on the South-West Line of this Railway between Madras and Arkonam."

Tender forms with Instructions to Parties tendering, list of Bridges, with Specifications, Conditions of Contract and Schedule of rates can be had on application to the Chief Engineer, Madras, on payment of Rs. 10 only each, which will not be refundable. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500. Information regarding the works can be obtained from the Executive Engineer, Bridges, Madras.

Tenders should be superscribed "Reconstruction of Bridges—South-West Line" and submitted so as to reach the Chief Engineer not later than 12 noon on Thursday, the 3rd January 1946.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

Sale of Cotton Open Mesh Netting Curtain Cloth.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following stores available at Central Provision Depot, Dehu :—

Cotton Open Mesh Netting Curtain Cloth—

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) 14' x 13-4" Pieces | 16,000 Nos. |
| (2) 14' x 14' " | 16,500 " |
| (3) 24' x 24' " | 24,085 " |
| (4) 30' x 30' " | 16,600 " |
| (5) 35' x 35' " | 1,31,300 " |
| (6) In 36" wide rolls | 35,130 sq. yds. |

2. The goods will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of the contract laid down in Form Con. 117 which can be seen at the offices of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposals Branch) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi and Lahore and the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

3. Samples can be seen at any of the offices mentioned in para. 2 above. The stores can also be inspected at site on permits to be issued by the Director of Disposals, New Delhi, on request.

4. Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD/ISR-2217/TEX" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 1,000 deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. Tenders should reach the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on the 31st December 1945.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance up to the 25th January 1946.

7. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed by the 15th February 1946.

8. Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

9. Rates should be quoted per 100 Nos. against items 1 to 5 and per yard against item 6.

This advertisement cancels the previous one in which last date of receipt of tenders was 2nd November 1945.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

Auction Sale of Military Salvage Vehicles, etc.

Under instructions from the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Calcutta, Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Co., Calcutta (Govt. Auctioneers), will sell by public auction at M.T. Breakdown Depot, Dhanbad, on Thursday the 13th, and Friday the 14th December, 1945, commencing at 10 a.m. each day a large number of Military Salvage Vehicles including Ford, Chevrolet, Bedford, Morris, Dodge and Dennis Trucks, Austin Ambulances and Motor Bicycles and a large quantity of M. T. Scrap. Intending purchasers may inspect the vehicles ex where lying.

COTTON PRESS RETURNS.

I.—Statement of Cotton pressed in British India for the week ending the 23rd November 1945.

[Section 5(2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Province and Division or Block	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED		Districts included in the block
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year	
Bombay—					
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay	2,520	414	16,557	7,312	Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay.
2. Gujarat	92	161	42	278	Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat.
3. North Deccan	1,125	536	1,111	216	West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik.
4. East Deccan			12,117	9,139	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country	1,689	861	12,883	45,579	Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara.
Total for the Province excluding the Konkan and Port	2,906	1,558	27,153	55,212	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in the Konkan and Port block is mainly re-pressed cotton or cotton waste.
Sind—					
The Province of Sind	(a)	16,909	121,324	71,532	All districts in the Province.
Bengal—					
The Province of Bengal	118	69	1,575	1,818	All districts in the Province.
United Provinces—					
1. Upper Doab	..	..	..	..	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab	..	..	..	..	Muttra, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mathura, Etawah.
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand	..	..	..	..	Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
4. Rohilkhand	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaul, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Naini Tal, Almora, Garhwal.
5. Rest of the Province	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partabgarh.
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
Punjab—					
1. Ambala	1,016	739	(b)2,752	1,402	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala.
2. Jullundur	714	390	2,087	1,354	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana.
3. Lahore	..	..	..	..	Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura.
4. Rawalpindi	1,575	2,095	(c)9,988	4,172	Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock.
5. Multan	..	..	(d)1,664	6,934	Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan.
6. Ferozepore	1,688	2,264	..	..	Sinla, Ferozepore, Mianwali.
TOTAL	7,993	5,488	19,491	14,842	
Central Provinces—					
1. Jabalpur	..	..	..	..	Jabalpur, Saugor.
2. Nerbudda	..	..	..	..	Hoshangabad.
3. Nimar	506	..	526	..	Nimar.
4. Nagpur	778	1	912	1	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat, Bhandara.
5. Satpura	..	..	..	..	Chhindwara, Betul, Mandla.
6. Chhatisgarh	..	..	..	..	Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur.
TOTAL	1,284	1	1,438	1	
Berar—					
Berar	12,363	3,757	(e)25,149	5,055	Akola, Amraoti, Buldana, Yeotmal.
Assam—					
The Province of Assam	(a)	80	..	431	All districts in the Province.
Ajmer-Merwara—					
Ajmer-Merwara	311	..	401	10	The whole of Ajmer-Merwara.
Madras—					
Madras*	2,247	6,006	42,419	67,593	The whole of the Province.
GRAND TOTAL	27,222	38,928	238,941	216,494	

NOTE.—There are no cotton pressing factories in Delhi, Bihar, Orissa and North-West Frontier Province.

* For details see Statement III.

(a) Return not yet received.

(b) Includes 94 bales not reported before.

(c) " 218 " " " "

(d) " 1,152 " " " "

(e) " 150 " " " "

THE WATER SUPPLY SPECIALISTS LTD.

MISSION ROW EXTENSION

POST BOX 424

CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR MYERS HAND & POWER PUMPS, CYLINDERS, SPRAY PUMPS, PUMP JACKS, STOVER ENGINES & WINDMILLS, RIFE HYDRAULIC RAMS, ETC.

—LET US QUOTE FOR YOUR PUMP REQUIREMENTS—

COTTON PRESS RETURNS—contd.

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 23rd November 1945.

1	2	3	4	5
State	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Hyderabad	1,675	799	9,640	11,238
Baroda	..	..	..	..
Mysore	(a)	..	4,737	4,749
Gwalior	(a)	..	125	938
Punjab States—				
Bahawalpur	(a)	1,062	..	2,400
Nabha	(a)	2,521	..	2,703
Jind	(a)	283	..	673
Faridkot	(a)	410	..	839
Patiala	(a)	4,285	657	10,324
Meer Kotla	..	..	..	..
Khakhar	..	..	..	..
TOTAL PUNJAB STATES	..	8,561	657	16,930
Rajputana States—				
Mewar	..	..	..	..
Bikaner	..	..	..	..
Jochnpur	..	..	..	..
Tonk	..	..	..	..
Jaipur	..	..	..	..
Jhalawar	..	..	..	..
Shahpura	..	..	..	..
Kishangarh	..	..	..	..
Kotah	..	..	..	..
Bundi	..	..	..	..
Idar	..	..	..	..
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	..	..	..	..
Central India States—				
Indore	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	..	..	..	..
Narsingarh	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..
Jodhpur	..	..	..	..
Ratlam	..	..	..	..
Dhar	..	..	..	..
Barwani	..	..	..	..
Jhabua	..	..	..	..
Dewas, J. R.	..	..	..	..
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES.	..	..	..	..

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 23rd November 1945—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
State	No. of BALES PRESSED		No. of BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
BOMBAY STATES—				
Western India States				
Agency—				
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..
Junagadh	..	..	..	..
Dhrangadhra	..	..	..	..
Morvi	..	..	..	..
Cutch	(a)	..	..	186
Nawanagar	(a)	..	..	299
Wadhwan	..	..	..	..
Gondal	..	..	..	..
Wankaner	..	747	640	3,315
Porbandar	(a)	..	..	..
Limbdar	..	..	..	..
Radhanpur	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	..	..	..	..
Manawadar	(a)	266	..	832
Jasdan	..	..	..	..
Sardargarh	..	..	..	..
Muli	..	..	..	..
Sayla	..	..	..	..
Eastern Kathiawar	..	..	..	..
Agency (Wadhwan Civil Station).				
Katosan	..	..	..	..
Lakhtar	..	..	..	..
Palitana	..	..	..	..
Maliya	..	..	..	..
Gujarat States Agency—				
Rayippla	..	..	..	..
Chhota Udepur	..	..	..	..
Cambay	..	..	..	..
Sachin	..	..	..	..
Balasinar	..	..	..	..
Pandu Mewas—				
Vaktapur	..	..	..	..
Gothda	..	..	..	..
Deccan States Agency—				
Kolhapur	..	..	..	120
Jamkhandi	(a)	77	..	411
Sangli	..	..	..	..
Mudhol	(a)	..	..	635
Miraj	..	..	..	..
Savanur	(a)	..	..	30
TOTAL BOMBAY STATES	..	1,090	640	5,828
GRAND TOTAL	1,875	10,450	15,799	29,743

(a) Statement not yet received.

III.—Statement of Cotton pressed in the Province of Madras for the week ending the 23rd November 1945.

1	2	3	4	5
Variety of Cotton	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st February 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Tinnevelly	346	..	46,882	54,691
Salem	..	..	7,636	7,636
Cambodias	1,032	3,658	78,006	114,765
Northern and Western	869	2,349	172,340	68,293
Cocanadas	..	59	10,184	10,721
TOTAL	2,247	6,066	308,012	256,106

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS FOR CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES* FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 31ST OCTOBER 1945.

(Issued by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, India, under the Sugar Production Rules, 1935.)

CONSOLIDATED FORTNIGHTLY STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

(For Central Sugar Factories)

For the Fortnight ending the 31st October 1945.

On the basis of returns received from factories under the Sugar Production Rules, 1935, the following statements have been compiled, showing the production and stocks of sugar by groups:—

GROUPING OF FACTORIES.

Group Symbol.	Estimated No. of Factories operating in the Group.		No. of Factories in the Group from which returns have been received.		Territories covered.
	Current Season†.	Corresponding Fortnight Previous Season†.	Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight Previous Season.	
A	4	5	4	3	Kashmir, N.-W.F.P., Punjab and Sind: Kashmir.—Jammu, N.-W.F.P.—Mardan, Punjab.—Lahore, Shahpur, Gujranwala, Ambala and Jullundur. Sind.—Nawabshah. (Including Indian States.) West United Provinces.—Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Aljhor, Meerut, Nainital, Rampur, Etah and Moradabad. (Including Indian States.) Central United Provinces.—Bareilly, Pilibhit, Kheri, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Hardoi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Gonda and Allahabad. (Including States.) Eastern United Provinces.—Barabanki, Bahraich, Jaunpur, Basti and Gorakhpur. (Including States.) Bihar: North Bihar.—Champan, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea. South Bihar.—Bhagalpur, Shahabad, Patna and Gaya. (Including States.) Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Orissa, Assam (including States) and Central India States.
B	24	24	20	22	
C	16	18	14	17	
D	29	30	27	29	
E	29	31	28	29	
F	38	43	35	20	
TOTAL	140	151	123	128	

NOTE.—The percentage cane crushing capacity of these 123 factories is estimated at 91 as against 89 for the 128 factories during the corresponding fortnight of the previous season.

* These statements relate to Central Sugar Factories only and not to all sugar factories. For the definition of "Central Sugar Factory" and "Sugar Factory" please see Rule 2 of the Sugar Production Rules, 1935. For complete figures of sugar production, please see the "Monthly Statistics of Production of Certain Selected Industries of India".

† Based on returns for the Final Forecast of the Production of Sugar directly from Cane during 1944-45.

‡ Based on returns for the Final Forecast of the Production of Sugar directly from Cane during 1943-44.

Consolidated Fortnightly Statement of Sugar Production and Stocks (by Groups) for the Fortnight ending the 31st October 1945.

REPORT NO. XXIV (SEASON 1944-45).

A.—Stocks.

Group Symbol.	Opening Stock.		Closing Stock.	
	Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.	Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A	34,575	109,475	11,503	82,831
B	429,210	1,980,234	286,258	1,712,151
C	474,405	1,818,124	273,887	1,546,225
D	1,745,822	1,745,822	1,866,703	1,536,244
E	207,818	1,433,807	591,718	1,281,468
F	726,739	725,484	679,382	620,628
TOTAL	2,754,650	7,803,946	2,129,451	6,770,551

B.—Production.

Group Symbol.	Production during the Fortnight (Current Year).						Total Production.	
	Crystal.			Crushed.			Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.
	No. I.	No. II.	No. III.	No. I.	No. II.	No. III.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E	324	..	..	..	..	..	124	..
F	83,109	..	..	..	..	..	83,109	3,092
TOTAL	83,233	..	..	..	..	..	83,233	3,092

C.—Despatches.

Group Symbol.	Despatches.			Total for Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.
	During the Current Fortnight.			
	Crystal.	Crushed.	Total.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A	23,072	..	23,072	17,641
B	141,958	..	141,958	268,080
C	109,608	..	109,608	271,893
D	30,507	608	31,115	209,578
E	144,067	478	144,545	152,339
F	216,531	3	216,534	107,945
TOTAL	707,313	1,089	708,402	1,027,495

RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA.
DISTRICT AVERAGES.

DISTRICTS.	FOR CONSUMPTION IN INDIA.					
	SEASON 1945-1946.		SEASON 1944-1945.		SEASON 1944-1945.	
	Sold in Sale No. 22, 27th and 28th November.	Sold to Sale No. 22, 28th November 1945.	Sold in Sale No. 24, 28th and 29th November.	Sold to Sale No. 24, 29th November 1944.	Sold to Sale No. 22, 28th November 1945.	
	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.
Assam	Rs. A. P. 0 14 5	11,653	Rs. A. P. 0 14 2	6,855	Rs. A. P. 0 11 2	174,937
Cachar	0 12 11	1,424	0 11 7	132	0 10 6	14,051
Sylhet	0 12 8	2,495	0 11 8	926	0 7 6	49,748
Darjeeling	0 10 10	14	1 2 10	535	0 7 7	22,867
Dooars	0 13 3	6,899	0 12 9	2,631	0 9 2	154,726
Terai	0 12 6	450	0 12 1	132	0 8 3	14,804
Tripura	0 12 8	204	0 10 5	60	0 5 4	6,523
Chittagong	0 10 0	17	0 11 1	257	0 5 9	3,532
All other places	..	..	..	..	..	14
Green Tea	0 13 9	23,156	0 13 5	11,028	0 9 10	441,202
	1 0 3	1,003	0 13 5	334	0 13 9	22,772
Total	0 13 10	24,159	0 10 4	11,962	0 10 0	463,979
Dust	0 14 9	18,359	0 14 4	14,992	0 11 4	399,415
						0 11 11

(The above do not include Second-hand Tea, Damaged Tea and Dust.)

PRICES^(a) AND TRADE MOVEMENTS.

[NOTE.—The trade figures are compiled from corrected shipping bills received during the week of report.]

BONE MEAL—**Market Quotations—**

Calcutta, 3rd December—

(1) ½ and steamed	Rs. 200
(2) ½ and unsteamed	Rs. 190
(3) ½ th	Rs. 190

per ton f.a.s.

CEMENT—**Market Quotations—**

*Calcutta, 30th November—

Indian, f.o.r. Calcutta (Full wagon load of 16½ to 23 tons) . . . Rs. 63-12 per ton.

†London, 11th & 25th September—

Portland (6 ton loads and upwards), per ton 57s. 6d.†

COAL—**Market Quotations—**

*Calcutta, 30th November—

	Per ton F. O. R.
(1) Selected Jheria "A"	Rs. 13-5
(2) Selected Jheria "B"	Rs. 12-5
(3) Jheria (Grade I)	Rs. 11-7
(4) Deshergarh	Rs. 13-5
(5) Ponlati	Rs. 13-5
(6) Ranee-gunj Kajora class (Grade I)	Rs. 11-7

§Bombay, 23rd November—

	Ready per ton.
(1) Deshergarh (Selected Grade "A") f.o.r.	Rs. 13-5
(2) Jheria (Selected Grade "A") f.o.r.	Rs. 13-5
(3) Jheria (Grade I) f.o.r.	Rs. 11-7
(4) Central Provinces (1st class) Hirdagarh f.o.r.	Rs. 14-1

||Bombay, 1st December—

	Per ton.
Railborne Coal (Trimmed into Bunkers)	Rs. 39-12
Seaborne Coal (" " ")	Rs. 64-0

¶Karachi, 21st November—

First Class Bengal (Trimmed into Bunkers), per ton	Rs. 69-9 (Seaborne)
--	---------------------

COFFEE—**Market Quotations—**

**Coimbatore, 1st December—

	Per cwt.
(1) Plantation "A"	Rs. 135
(2) " PB	Rs. 148
(3) Arabica Cherry Flats	Rs. 111
(4) Robusta " "	Rs. 99

(a) Production and stocks of certain commodities are also given.
* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.
† The Economist.
‡ Plus 7 sh. per ton net paper bags, jute sacks charged 1s. 9d., credited 1s. 6d. on return.
§ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.
|| Supplied by the Secretary, Bombay Coal Allocation Committee.
¶ Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.
** Supplied by the Indian Coffee Board.

COTTON (RAW)—**(a) Arrivals—**

(i) During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	1945.	1944.
Imports into—		
Bombay by rail and sea (coastwise)†	27,006	10,764
Karachi by rail	22,624	11,659
Madras by rail and sea	958	1,170
Tuticorin by rail and sea	..	..
Calcutta by rail and river	2,750	650

(ii) From 1st September to 8th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45 :—

	1945-46.	1944-45.
Into Bombay †	177	204

(iii) Imports by sea during the three months ending September, 1945 (into all British Indian ports) :—

	July, 1945.	Aug., 1945.	Sept., 1945.	Sept., 1944, to August, 1945.
Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	37	13	3	325
East Africa §	1	15	..	165
United States of America	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	5	..	..	7
TOTAL, 1945	43	28	3	497
" 1944	68	55	30	459
" 1943	3	65	20	460

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta	..	168
" Bombay	95	1,350
" Karachi	627	2,626
" Madras	..	..
" Tuticorin	..	..

* 1 bale=400 lbs.
† The East India Cotton Association's Report for the week ending 8th November, 1945.
§ Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda Protectorate.

COTTON (RAW)—contd.

(b) Exports—contd.

(ii) From 1st September to 10th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45:—

Exports by sea—	(In thousands of bales *.)	
	1945-46.	1944-45.
From Calcutta	..	1
„ Bombay	9	2
„ Karachi	36	50
„ Madras	..	..
„ Tuticorin	..	..

(iii) During the three months ending September, 1945 (from all British Indian ports):—

	(In thousands of bales *.)			
	July, 1945.	Aug., 1945.	Sept., 1945.	Sept., 1944, to August, 1945.
United Kingdom	34	8	..	188
U. S. A.	25	41	3	142
Australia	..	..	1	18
Other Countries	10	11	..	58
TOTAL, 1945	69	60	4	406
„ 1944	52	33	35	364
„ 1943	6	..	19	155

(c) Market Quotations—

† Bombay—

9th November—

Indian Cotton Contract per candy of 784 lbs. . Rs. 397 (Jan. '46).

15th November—

Indian Cotton Contract, per candy of 784 lbs. . Rs. 408 (Jan. '46).

Production.—The total production of cotton for 1944-45 is estimated at 3,543,000 bales (400 lbs. each), as compared with 5,259,000 bales, the final estimate of 1943-44.

COTTON PIECEGOODS—

(a) Despatches by rail—

(i) During week ending 10th November, 1945:—

	Foreign.		Indian.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	..	..	413	413
Bombay	..	..	2,008	2,008
Karachi	..	..	269	269
Madras	..	..	293	293

(ii) From 1st January to 10th November, 1945:—

	Foreign.		Indian.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	23	..	7,593	7,616
Bombay	81	..	74,786	74,867
Karachi	..	..	4,307	4,307
Madras	1	..	11,329	11,330

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

COTTON PIECEGOODS—contd.

(b) Imports by sea—

(i) During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of yards.)			
	GREY.		WHITE.	
	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.
Into British India—				
Calcutta	..	..	..	1
Bombay	..	..	17	5
Karachi	..	..	6	22
Madras	..	..	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—

* Bombay, 15th November—

Grey unbleached—

	Rs. A. P.	
(1) Longcloth (Standard Quality) 37"×37½ yds. of 9 lbs. . per lb.	..	..
(2) Domestics 35"×40 yds. of 12 lbs. . "	..	..
(3) Chadars 50"×6 yds. of 2½ lbs. . "	..	..
(4) Dhories (up to ½" nakhi border) 32"×9 yds. of 1½ lbs. . "	1	6 5
(5) Dhories (Calcutta, ½" P.B.) 44"×10 yds. of 1½ lbs. . "	..	..

† Manchester, 19th October—

Price Index of cloth 228
(Basis—100 as Average price, 1933.)

COTTON TWIST AND YARN—

(a) Despatches by rail—

(i) During week ending 10th November, 1945:—

	Foreign.		Indian.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Calcutta	..	..	1,023	1,023
Bombay	..	..	10,574	10,574
Karachi	..	..	227	227
Madras	..	..	1,500	1,500

(ii) From 1st January to 10th November, 1945:—

	Foreign.		Indian.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Calcutta	1,560	..	37,147	38,707
Bombay	977	..	272, 84	273,561
Karachi	..	..	8,611	8,611
Madras	200	..	70,045	70,245

(b) Imports by sea—

(i) During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Into—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Madras	..	..

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations,
† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

COTTON TWIST AND YARN—contd.

(c) Market Quotations—

* Bombay, 15th November—

	Rs. A. P.	
(1) Yarn, No. 10½s, per lb.	0	11 9
(2) Yarn, No. 20s, „	1	0 0

† Manchester, 19th October—

Price index of American yarn 219
„ „ „ Egyptian „ 202

(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)

(d) Exports (Indian-made)—

(i) During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

Exports by sea from—	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Madras	..	..

HIDES AND SKINS (RAW)—

Market Quotations—

Cow Hides—

† Calcutta, 30th November—

(1) Agras (North-Western)	Rs. . . to Rs. . .	} per 20 lbs.
(2) Darbhanga	Rs. . . „ Rs. . .	
(3) Patnas	Rs. . . „ Rs. . .	
(4) Salted cows, Daccas	Rs. 17-0 „ Rs. 18-0	

Buffalo Hides—

† Calcutta, 30th November—

(1) Arsenic, Framed	Rs. . . to Rs. . .	} per 20 lbs.
(2) „ Commons	Rs. 15-0 „ Rs. 16-0	

Goat Skins—

† Calcutta, 30th November—

(1) Good Quality per 100 pieces	Rs. 180 to Rs. 200
(2) Ordinary Quality „ 100 „	Rs. 125 „ Rs. 140

HIDES AND SKINS (TANNED)—

Market Quotations—

‡ Madras, 29th November—

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Tanned—				
(1) Cow hides, per lb.	1	12 0	to	2 1 0
(2) Buff hides „	1	6 11**	„	..
(3) Sheep skins „	3	0 0	„	4 0 0
(4) Goat skins „	2	14 0	„	3 5 0

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.

† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

‡ Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

§ Quotations supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras, and represent the lowest and highest values for average "all round parcels" of bark tanned hides and skins of each category sold in the open market inclusive of all grades and selections.

** Represents ceiling price for all vegetable pit-tanned buffalo crust sole leather other than those known as E.I. tanned buffalo calves under 4 lbs. per skin to be charged by tanneries other than those under the control of the Supply Department, ex-their premises [vide Notification No. 1(8)-F/45, dated the 30th June 1945, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies].

IRON AND STEEL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 30th November—

Pig Iron—

Foundry No. 1 per ton F.O.R. Calcutta	Rs. 104
„ No. 2 „ „ „	Rs. 102
„ No. 3 „ „ „	Rs. 100
„ No. 4 „ „ „	Rs. 98

† London, 11th & 25th September—

Pig, Cleveland No. 3, per ton £7 3s. 0d.
Steel, rails, heavy „ „ £14 10s. 6d.

JUTE (RAW)—

(a) Arrivals—

(i) During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	102	51
Arrivals into mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer	144	47
TOTAL	246	98

(ii) From 1st July to 10th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945-46.	1944-45
Into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	1,220	1,159
Into the mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer	1,539	1,231
TOTAL	2,759	2,390

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	157	68

(ii) From 1st July to 10th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945-46.	1944-45.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	620	322

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† The Economist.

‡ Bale=400 lbs.

§ By Calcutta is meant the Calcutta Trade Block consisting of the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks.

|| Imports into mills by boat and cart are not recorded.

JUTE (RAW)—contd.**(b) Exports—contd.**

(iii) During the three months ending September, 1945 (from all British Indian ports):—

(In thousands of bales.)*

	July, 1945.	Aug., 1945.	Sept., 1945.	July to Sept., 1945.
United Kingdom	12	37	39	89
United States of America	11	21	21	53
Brazil	16	..	7	23
Australia	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	61	49	57	167
TOTAL, 1945	100	107	124	332
" 1944	83	43	78	204
" 1943	75	45	61	181

(c) Market Quotations—

† Calcutta, 30th November—

(1) European Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0

(2) Indian Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0

Calcutta, 4th December—

(1) First, per bale (400 lbs.) { Rs. 78-0 †

. { Rs. 79-0 ‡

(2) Lightnings „ „ { Rs. 71-0 †

. { Rs. 74-0 §

London, 22nd & 29th November—

Daisee C. & F., per ton £39 5s. 0d.

Production.—The total outturn of jute in season 1945 is now estimated at 7,166,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 6,203,000 bales in 1944 (including imports from Nepal).**JUTE BAGS—****(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	20,895	11,489
Hessian	6,050	2,907

(ii) From 1st January to 10th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	219,778	248,337
Hessian	84,566	102,359

(b) Market Quotations—

† Calcutta, 30th November—

B. Twills 2½ lbs. 44×26½", 6×8", per 100 bags Rs. 65-12 (Ready).

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Exports.

§ Mills.

JUTE CLOTH—**(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	299	691
Hessian	94,957	42,265

(ii) From 1st January to 10th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	18,399	13,536
Hessian	1,131,123	1,241,066

(b) Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 30th November—

(1) Hessian cloth, 8 oz., 40" 9×10 per 100 yds. Rs. A. P. 21 2 0 (Ready).

(2) Hessian cloth, 10½ oz., 40" 11×12 per 100 yds. 28 12 0 (Ready).

OILCAKES—**GROUNDNUT CAKE—****Market Quotations—**

Calcutta, 3rd December—

Groundnut Cake, per md. Rs. 6-0

OILSEEDS—**CASTOR SEED—****Market Quotations—**

† Bombay, 23rd November—

Small Hyderabad quality F. A., per cwt. Rs. 16-0†

London—

22nd Nov. 29th Nov.
£ s. d. £ s. d.
Castorseed (Bombay), per ton 32 15 0 33 10 0**COCONUTS—****Market Quotations—**

§ Cochin, 24th November—

Coconuts, per 1,000 Rs. 130

COPRA—**Market Quotations—**

§ Cochin, 24th November—

Fair average quality, per candy of 654 lbs. Rs. 320

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Nominal.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

§ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.

OILSEEDS—contd.**COTTON SEED—****(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
From Bombay to Foreign Ports	..	..

(b) Market Quotations—

* Bombay, 15th November—

Cotton seed, per Indian Md. Rs. 6-3-7

GINGELLY (SESAMUM) SEED—**Market Quotations—**

† Bombay, 23rd November—

(1) White, Bold, 85%, per cwt. Rs. 28-0

(2) Mixed, 50%, per cwt. Rs. ..

GROUNDNUTS—**Market Quotations—**

† Madras, 29th November—

Rs. A. P.

Machine decorticated, per candy of 500 lbs. 70 9 0

† Bombay, 23rd November—

Bombay, Bold, per cwt. Rs. 16-5

London—

22nd Nov. 29th Nov.
£ s. d. £ s. d.
Groundnuts (Indian) West Coast, per ton 34 5 0 34 10 0**LINSEED—****(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	284	406
Bombay, by rail and sea	416	508
Karachi, by rail and river	56	..
Vizagapatam, by rail	1,019	..

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	5,440	2,199
Bombay	..	2,200
Karachi	..	..
Vizagapatam	1,421	..

* Price-Current Return furnished fortnightly by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

‡ Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.

OILSEEDS—conold.**LINSEED—contd.****(c) Market Quotations—**

* Bombay, 23rd November—

(1) Bold, per cwt. Rs. 20-0(n).
(2) Small seed, per cwt. „ 19-13(n).

† Calcutta, 30th November—

Small grain, 5% refraction (with new single bags), per Ind. md. Rs. 14-4 (Ready).

London—

22nd Nov. 29th Nov.
£ s. d. £ s. d.
Linseed, Bombay, per ton 36 15 0 37 5 0**RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED—****(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	669	2,231
Bombay, by rail and sea	59	23
Karachi, by rail and river	335	867

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	8
Karachi	..	1,050

(c) Market Quotations—

† Karachi, 22nd November—

Per candy
of 8 mds., i.e. 656 lbs.
approximately.(1) Toria, 9% admixture Rs. A. 119 0 (including bags).
(2) Toria, 3% admixture „ ..

* Bombay, 29th June—

(1) Brown, Cawnpore, per cwt. Rs. 18-0 (n).
(2) Yellow, „ „ „ 23-0 (n).

London—

22nd Nov. 29th Nov.
£ s. d. £ s. d.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton 38 15 0 39 0 0

* Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

(n) Nominal.

OILS (VEGETABLE)—

CASTOR OIL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 30th November—

	Per maund f.o.b.	
	Rs. A. P.	
(1) No. 1 Fine Pale	49 0 0	
(2) Liverpool, good seconds	48 8 0	
(3) " " thirds	47 8 0	

† Madras—

	22nd Nov.	29th Nov.
Castor Oil, per candy of 500 lbs.	Rs. 185	Rs. 184

COCONUT OIL—

Market Quotations—

‡ Cochin, 24th November—

Coconut oil—Fair average quality, per candy (654 lbs.).	Rs. 460-0 Ready.
	Rs. 435-0 One month.

GROUNDNUT OIL—

Market Quotations—

§ Madras—

	17th Nov.	24th Nov.
Groundnut oil, per candy of 500 lbs.	Rs. 183 Ready.	Rs. 180 Ready.

OILS (MINERAL)—

KEROSENE OIL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 30th November—

	Rs. A. P.
Kerosene (Superior), per tin of 4 gallons	{ 4 11 9 }
Kerosene (Inferior) " " "	{ 4 14 9 }
	{ 4 5 0 }
	{ 4 8 0 }

PETROL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 30th November—

	Rs. A. P.
Petrol, per Imperial gallon	2 0 0 ** ex-pump.

RICE (not in husk)—

(a) (i) During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	
	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into—		
Calcutta by rail, river and sea	4,779	9,408

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.

‡ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.

§ Supplied by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

|| Ex-godown.

¶ When delivered at dealers' premises.

** Inclusive of Provincial Sales Tax.

RICE (not in husk)—contd.

During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports to foreign countries from—		
Calcutta	5,128	..
Chittagong	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Karachi	..	..
Madras	..	..

(ii) From 1st January to 10th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	
	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into—		
Calcutta by rail, river and sea	245,392	314,233

From 1st January to 10th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports to foreign countries—		
From Calcutta	20,351	28

(b) Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 30th November—

(1) Seeta, No. 1 per B. maund	..†
(2) Ballam, No. 1 per B. maund	..†
(3) Kalma, No. 1 (mill cleaned) per B. maund	..†

SHELLAC—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 30th November—

T. N. per B. maund	Rs. 71
--------------------	--------

London, 22nd & 29th November—

T. N. Orange, per cwt.	£ s. d.
	9 17 6

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—

(a) Despatches—

During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	Refined and unrefined.	(In cwt.)
	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta by rail, river and sea	3,001	..
" Bombay by rail	992	1,160
" Karachi " "	10	508

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Being a rationed article, no quotations are available. With effect from the 3rd September 1945, Rice is being supplied by the Government at the following rates :—

	Price ex-Govt. godowns per maund (including bags) payable by retailers to Govt.
'A' grade Rice	Rs. 23-12-0
'B' grade Rice	Rs. 13-12-0
'C' grade Rice	Rs. 8-12-0

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—contd.

(b) Imports by sea—

During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	Refined.	(In cwt.)	
	Java.	Mauri- tius.	Other Europe. Countries. TOTAL.
Imports into—			
Calcutta	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..

TOTAL, 1945	..	..	..	..
" 1944	..	..	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 24th November—

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Indian Factory Made—		
First Crystal, per md., ex-factory	{ 16 1 6 to 16 12 6 }	{ 16 4 6 to 16 12 6 }
Balrampur, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 8 0	16 8 0
Basti, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 6 0	16 6 0
Marhowrah, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 12 6	..
Pilibhit, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 5 0	16 5 0
Rosa, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 7 6	16 7 6

(d) Stocks*—

	(In bags, 10 bags=1 ton.)
† Calcutta (1st Sept. '45)	29,324 (2nd Sept. '44)
Bombay (29th Aug. ")	117,000 (29th Aug. ")
Karachi (31st " ")	18,185 (22nd June ")
Madras (1st Sept. ")	37,834 (4th Sept. ")

SUGAR, RAW (GUR)—

* Prices (per maund) during week ending 24th November—

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.

Refining—

(1) Siswa Bazar	..	..
(2) Nellikuppam	..	..

Grating—

(3) Madras	13 9	8 13
(4) Ahmednagar	12 0	14 3
(5) Lyallpur	14 4	11 8
(6) Muzaffarnagar	8 8	8 0
(7) Meerut	..	..
(8) Bhagalpur (second quality)	9 0	..
(9) Dacca (best quality)	17 0	28 0

* Supplied by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Awampore.

† Kidderpore Docks only.

TEA—

(a) Arrivals—

During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta by rail, river and sea	11,807	11,286

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta	46,405	33,139
" Chittagong	..	..

(ii) During the three months ending September, 1945 (from all British Indian ports)* :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	July, 1945.	Aug., 1945.
	Sept., 1945.	July to Sept., 1945.
United Kingdom	18,564	23,245
Iraq	..	46,092
Iran	..	57,901
Canada	2,132	242
United States of America	2,893	424
Australia	3,108	696
Other Countries	1,566	7,046
	454	2,021
TOTAL, 1945	24,258	32,564
" 1944	33,412	58,847
" 1943	16,393	47,478
	43,153	115,669
		116,328
		90,273

(c) Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 27th & 28th November—

† Sale Average—	Rs. A. P.
For tea sold for consumption in India, per lb.	0 13 10

WHEAT—

(a) Imports and Exports—

(i) During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	
	1945.	1944.
	Indian†.	Foreign.
Imports into—		
Calcutta	1,037	17,114
Bombay	..	1,508
Karachi	164	831
	..	4,637

* Relating to tea, black.

† See also page 442.

‡ In the case of Calcutta and Karachi, the figures represent the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay, by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

WHEAT—contd.

(a) Imports and Exports—contd.

During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—			
Calcutta	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..

During week ending 10th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—			
From Karachi	..	..	478

(ii) From 1st April to 10th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
		Indian*. Foreign.	Indian*. Foreign.
Imports into—			
Calcutta	..	40,817	206,523
Bombay	..	4,022	..
Karachi	..	81,252	..

From 1st April to 10th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—			
Calcutta	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	1,000

From 1st April to 10th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—			
From Karachi	..	58,948	100,353

(b) Market Quotations—

Bombay, 15th November—

Wheat, per Ind. Md.

Karachi, 30th November—

Punjab White, 5 per cent barley, 3 per cent dirt, 30 per cent red (per candy of 8 mds., i.e., 656 lbs. approximately)

* In the case of Calcutta and Karachi the figures represent the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

† Being a rationed article, no quotations are available. The price of wheat charged by Government to authorised retail dealers is Rs. 11-8 per Indian Maund.

‡ Being a rationed article, no wholesale quotations at Karachi are available, the retail price being As. 4 per seer or Rs. 10 per maund.

WHEAT—contd.

(b) Market Quotations—contd.

Lyallpur, 30th November—

White wheat (1½ per cent dirt, 2 per cent barley), per md., f.o.r. Lyallpur Rs. 9-10 0

Production.—The total production of wheat for 1944-45 estimated at 10,458,000 tons, as against 9,741,000 tons in 1943-44.

WOOL (RAW)—

Market Quotations—

* Karachi, 22nd November—

Kandhar (cleaned) Indian quality Per md. (82 lbs.) Rs. 82

FREIGHTS.

† Calcutta, 30th November—

	Jute	Linseed
	(50 c. ft.)	(20 cwt)
	Plus 15% Surcharge	
	s. d.	s. d.
London \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)
Liverpool \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)
Dundee \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)
Glasgow \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)

‡ Bombay, 23rd November—

	s. d.
Cotton (40 c. ft.)—	
United Kingdom ports	102 0
Antwerp	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..
Trieste, Venice	..
Seed (16 cwt. and over)—	
Linseed, Rape, etc.—	
United Kingdom ports	92 0
Antwerp	..
Marseilles	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..
Trieste, Venice	..
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)—	
Cotton, etc.—	
United Kingdom ports	89 0
Marseilles	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..
Groundnuts—	
United Kingdom ports	98 0

* Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

\$ Less 10% rebate not exceeding 5s. per ton.

(n) Nominal.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS	452	GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUE'S AND OTHER	
NOTES—		NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—contd.	
All-India Second Sugarcane Forecast, 1945-46	473	Defence of India Rules : Price of Portland Cement : Amend-	464
TRADE ENQUIRIES	454	ment	
WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON	454	Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945 : Amend-	464
REPORT OF THE INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER, LONDON, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1945	455	ments	
REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER IN EAST AFRICA, MOMBASA, FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1945	456	Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945 : Dele-	465
REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER, TORONTO, CANADA, FOR THE MONTHS OF MAY AND JUNE 1945	457	gation of Powers	
REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER, ALEXANDRIA, FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1945	460	Drugs Control Order, 1945	465
MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL	460	Control of Imported Engineer Stores Order, 1943 : Amend-	465
BOOKS OF REFERENCE—		ment	
Publications received	460	Tyre Rationing Order, 1945 : Maximum Prices of Pneumatic Tyres or Tubes : Amendments	465
Statistical Publications	460	Maximum Prices for Cycle Tyres and Tubes : Amendment	466
GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUE'S AND OTHER		Maximum Prices for 'Factory Seconds' Cycles Tyres and Tubes	466
NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—		Defence of India Rules : Exercise of Certain Powers in respect of Wattle Bark and Wattle Extract	466
American Visa to be Obtained in India	461	Cement (Movement by Rail) Control Order, 1945, Cancelled	467
Persons or Bodies of Persons Declared to be Enemies for the Purposes of Part XV of the Defence of India Rules : Amendments	461	Motor Cycles Control Order, 1945	467
Enemy Trading : All Property in British India of the Enemy Firm of United Shippers and Traders Company, Bombay, to Revest in the said Firm	461	Motor Cycles Control Order, 1945 : Appointment of Certain Specified Firms as Dealers for the Purposes of the Order	467
Enemy Trading : Commercial and Financial Dealings Permitted with the Enemy Firm of Mr. S. Piscionieri (Styled as "United Shippers and Traders Company"), Bombay	461	Sambalpur—Kantabanji—Raigarh—Kondagaon Railway Survey Sanctioned	467
Enemy Trading : Commercial and Financial Dealings Permitted with the Enemy Firm of Mr. Walter Levy, Multan	461	Amraoti—Narkher Railway Survey Sanctioned	467
Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1945 : Revised Maximum Prices of Vegetable Oil Products	461	Kurla—Palasdhari Railway Survey Sanctioned	467
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 : Every Dealer to Mark the Sale Price of Every Garment, etc., Exposed for Sale	462	Railway Earnings	467
Defence of India Rules : Revised Maximum Sale or Export Price of Certain Cotton Waste	462	Wagon Loadings	468
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Transmission by Post) Prohibition Order, 1944 : Amendment	463	Tonnage Lifted on Class I Railways	468
Cotton Movements Control Order, 1945 : Amendment to General Permit No. 1	463	PAPER PRICE CONTROL ORDER, 1945	468
Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1945 : Every Manufacturer of Indian Woollen Goods other than Controlled Woollen Goods to Submit Certain Information regarding Stocks of Certain Goods	463	TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS—	
Brass and Copper (Control) Order, 1945 : Delegation of Powers	464	British India :—	
		Indian Customs Tariff Guide (Third Edition) : Correction List No. 20, Slip No. 2	472
		Indian Customs Tariff Guide (Third Edition) : Correction List No. 20, Slip No. 3	472
		Miscellaneous	472
		WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS	472
		INTERMEDIATE CROP REPORTS—	
		Sesamum, Sugarcane and Rice	473
		CROP FORECAST—	
		All-India—	
		Cotton	474
		SUMMARY OF CROP FORECASTS	478
		TENDER NOTICES	479
		COTTON PRESS RETURNS	483
		RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA	485
		INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA BY GROUPS OF ARTICLES	486

(Continued on page 454.)

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who are specialists in manufacturing wooden packing Cases, Crates, wooden handles and other Timber made articles, and who have huge stocks of all kinds of timber, Bamboos, Scaffolding, Mundhas, etc. They are yearly CONTRACTORS to Bombay Port Trust, Bombay Municipality, Railways and Government Departments, and SUPPLIERS to Military, prominent Firms and Mills.

B. 2680 W. 31-1-46.

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"TEAKTIMBER"
Bombay.

MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS.

BANK RATE—

Wednesday evening Reserve Bank of India
3 per cent.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS—

The following Press communiqué, dated the 11th December 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta :—

Tenders for Rs. 4 crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 11th December 1945. The total amount offered was Rs. 2,72,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-3 per cent and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 2,12,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0-6-9 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 4 crores of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 18th December 1945, at Calcutta up to 11 a.m. (Bengal Time) and up to the close of business on Monday, the 17th December 1945, at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 21st December 1945. Other conditions as usual.

During the week ended the 7th December 1945, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 3,67,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

—:—

SECURITY PRICES—

Calcutta, 12th December—

Government Paper (3½ per cent) Rs. 103-10-0

London, 11th December—

British Conversion (3½ per cent) 105½
British War Loan (3½ per cent) 102½

EXCHANGE—

11th December—

Telegraphic Transfer Selling. Buying.
On New York D/D \$100= 1s. 5½d. 1s. 6½d.
London/New York Rs. 332½ Rs. 329½
\$4-02½

BULLION MARKET—

Gold—

Bombay, 11th December—

Gold (.999 fineness), per tola, spot Rs. 81-7; forward Rs. 81-7.

London, 7th December—

Gold, per fine oz. £8-12-3

BULLION MARKET—contd.

Silver—

Bombay—

11th December—

Silver (.999 fineness), per 100 tolas, spot Rs. 133-11; forward Rs. 133-11.

10th December—

Silver, Country, ready, per 100 tolas Rs. 130-4

London, 7th December—

Silver, spot, per fine oz. 44d.

New York, 8th December—

Bar Silver, ready, per oz. 70½ cents.

—:—

STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS AS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 30TH NOVEMBER 1945—

The following Press communiqué, dated the 8th December 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta :—

	Rs.			
1. Demand Liabilities in India	673,73,85,000			
2. Time Liabilities in India	273,15,24,000			
3. Cash in India—				
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	33,09,32,000			
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,45,52,000			
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	78,08,000			
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	84,32,25,000			
5. Advances in India	271,33,29,000			
6. Bills Discounted in India	17,68,42,000			

Comparative Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

	30-11-45.	23-11-45.	1-12-44.	1-9-39.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	673,73,85	673,35,37	613,11,18	134,36,49
2. Time Liabilities in India	273,15,24	270,57,08	202,43,36	102,24,34
3. Total Cash in India	36,32,92	36,26,39	28,31,86	6,69,92
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	84,32,25	84,86,40	85,95,46	25,17,19
5. Advances in India	271,33,29	257,91,56	213,80,20	101,52,16
6. Bills discounted in India	17,68,42	16,71,86	11,83,33	3,57,29

DEC. 13, 1945.]

MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS—contd.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 30th November 1945.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital Paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	12,16,80,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	47,52,000
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin	1,83,000
(a) Government :—		Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(1) Central Government of India	470,04,79,000	(a) Internal	...
(2) Government of Burma	2,58,25,000	(b) External	...
(3) Other Government Accounts	12,37,84,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	78,69,000
(b) Banks	82,99,47,000	Balances held abroad*	564,12,85,000
(c) Others	13,44,28,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	18,00,000
Bills Payable	2,29,24,000	Other Loans and Advances	5,00,000
Other Liabilities	11,12,32,000	Investments	19,87,42,000
		Other Assets	7,18,08,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	604,86,19,000	TOTAL ASSETS	604,86,19,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 30th November 1945.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	12,16,80,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion—		
Notes in circulation	1,176,37,50,000		(a) Held in India	44,41,45,000	
			(b) Held outside India	...	
			Sterling Securities	1,069,32,89,000	
Total Notes issued		1,188,54,30,000	Total of A		1,113,74,34,000
			B.—Rupee Coin		16,95,70,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		57,84,26,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper		...
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,188,54,30,000	TOTAL ASSETS		1,188,54,30,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 93.707 per cent.

Maximum Breeze
INDIA FANS
A.C. FANS
PHONE: PARK 46847
MINIMUM COST

Our "Ranjit FANS" have outstanding values

INDIA D. C. ROHTAS D. C. RANJIT A. C. ON I. S. D., FOR THE LAST 29 YRS.
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Diamond Harbour Road, BHALA.

GUARANTEED FOR 2 YRS.

60% SAVING IN CURRENT
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TABLE & CEILING
INDIA FANS
A.C. FANS
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THE INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS LTD.
Head Office: 25, SOUTH ROAD, ENTALLY, CALCUTTA. Gen. "Manufacturer".

Branches: MADRAS, BOMBAY, DELHI, LAHORE, CANNPORE.

CONTENTS.

(Continued from page 451.)

PRICES AND TRADE MOVEMENTS—		Page.
Bone Meal		487
Cement		487
Coal		487
Coffee		487
Cotton—		
Raw		487
Piecegoods		488
Twist and Yarn		488
Hides and Skins—		
Raw		489
Tanned		489
Iron and Steel		489
Jute—		
Raw		489
Bags		490
Cloth		490
Oilcakes—		
Groundnut Cake		490
Oilseeds—		
Castor Seed		490
Coconuts		490
Copra		490
Cotton Seed		491
Gingelly (Sesamum) Seed		491
Groundnuts		491
Linseed		491
Rape and Mustard Seed		491
Oils (Vegetable)—		
Castor Oil		492
Coconut Oil		492
Groundnut Oil		492
Oils (Mineral)—		
Kerosene Oil		492
Petrol		492
Rice		492
Shellac		492
Sugar—		
Manufactured		492
Raw (Gur)		493
Tea		493
Wheat		493
Wool (Raw)		494
FREIGHTS		494
GRAPHS SHOWING THE TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1945		495-500
Business Notice		iv

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

The following trade enquiries have been received by the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, who will welcome replies to be addressed to him direct by any individual or firm interested.

Firms replying to these enquiries should furnish their bank references with their replies.

Replies to enquiries for more than one commodity should specify in which of them the respondent is interested.

INDIAN—

Calf Vells.

(II-88) A local correspondent desires to be put in touch with firms in India who are in a position to offer dried Calf Vells for sale in Denmark.

FOREIGN—

Costus Oil.

(II-89) A firm in Cape Town (South Africa) desires to be put in touch with manufacturers of Costus Oil in India.

WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON.

RAINFALL, week ending 9th December.—Heavy at Pamban on 1 day; locally heavy along south Coromandel coast on 1 day; elsewhere weather generally dry, except for light showers or a few falls in places. North-east monsoon strong over Coromandel coast.

Crops. Madras, week ending 24th November.—Rainfall moderate in Nellore, Chingleput, Madras, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Nilgiris; fair in South Arcot, Ramnad and Malabar; and light or nil elsewhere. Showing of transplantation of paddy in Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Ramnad, Tinnevely, Malabar and South Kanara and of dry crops in East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Ramnad proceeding. Standing crops generally fair, except in parts of Deccan, where they are affected for want of rain. Harvesting of paddy in East Godavari, Kistna, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Malabar, South Kanara and Nilgiris and of sugarcane in Chittoor, Trichinopoly and Ramnad in progress. Outturn reported generally fair to normal, except in parts of Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Coimbatore and Tanjore, where it is poor. Orissa, week ending 3rd December.—No rain in Province. Harvesting of paddy in all districts in progress. Threshing of winter paddy and pressing of sugarcane started at places in Puri district. Standing crops, including paddy, sugarcane, cotton and tobacco, generally thriving. Punjab, week ending 3rd December.—Weather remained dry. Condition of standing crops generally average to good, except American cotton, which is reported slightly damaged by tela throughout Lyallpur district. Central Provinces and Berar, week ending 1st December.—Weather continued clear and cool. Standing kharif crops generally in satisfactory condition. Harvesting of paddy in all rice districts and that of minor kharif crops in a few districts in full swing. Threshing of paddy in progress in northern districts and in Bhandara and Bilaspur. Picking of cotton continued vigorously in all cotton districts. Sowing of rabi crops almost completed, except that of wheat in Haveli tract

REPORT OF THE INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER, LONDON, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1945.

Trade Enquiries.

Agencies.—An enquiry was received from a firm in this country who desired to represent exporting or manufacturing firms in India who may be wishing to appoint sales agents over here. They also say that they are buyers in a large group of engineering companies here and offer their services to any importer in India, seeking purchasing agents who could undertake the responsibilities of buying progressing supplies and making transport arrangements. Suitable action is being taken on this enquiry.

Coffee.—A London firm was introduced to exporters of Indian coffee and their agents in this country in connection with an enquiry received from them for coffee from India for Tangier, Morocco.

Cigars.—Two enquiries were received for Indian cigars, one from an Indian resident in this country who wishes to commence business in this and other lines, and the other from a well-established firm doing a large business before the war. They particularly required the names of manufacturers of a marked brand of cigars, samples of which they had received just before the commencement of the war and were consequently unable to take up the matter. Necessary information was furnished to both the enquirers.

Ink.—Names of exporters in India of ink were supplied to an enquirer.

Seeds.—Some known suppliers in India of tamarind seed and powder were introduced to an enquiring firm in London.

Textiles.—Several enquiries were received for textile goods from India. One, from a film studio related to Scrim (mulls) and another, from Liverpool, was concerned with baft (salemporus). Other enquiries were for cotton piece-goods, rayon, etc. All of them were suitably dealt with.

Provisions.—Several enquiries were received for Indian canned fruits and vegetables, chutneys, pickles, condiments, nuts, dried fruits, etc. Necessary action was taken in each case.

Prices of Principal Indian Commodities.

The following are the prices of the principal Indian commodities for the months of June, July and August 1945:—

Commodity.	Month and Year 1945.	Highest.	Lowest.	Difference.
Jute, Dalsee	June	£ 39 5 0	£ 39 5 0	..
	July	39 5 0	39 5 0	..
	August	39 5 0	39 5 0	..
Linseed	June	36 0 0	34 15 0	1 5 0
	July	40 0 0	36 0 0	4 0 0
	August	40 5 0	36 5 0	4 0 0
Rapeseed	June	28 10 0	28 0 0	0 10 0
	July	30 0 0	28 10 0	0 10 0
	August	30 0 0	28 5 0	0 15 0
Groundnuts	June	30 15 0	30 15 0	..
	July	36 0 0	30 15 0	5 5 0
	August	36 0 0	35 0 0	1 0 0
Castorseed (Bombay)	June	33 5 0	33 0 0	0 5 0
	July	35 0 0	33 5 0	1 15 0
	August	34 10 0	33 5 0	1 5 0

of Jubbulpore district and in Drug district and that of wheat in Bilaspur district where it still continues. Condition of standing rabi crops reported satisfactory so far, but rain for their proper growth needed in Hoshangabad and Nagpur districts. Bengal, week ending 28th November.—Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops reported, on the whole, satisfactory. Harvesting of aman paddy and cultivation of rabi crops in progress. Assam, dated 10th December.—Weather seasonable and its effects on crops fair. Prospects and outturn of crops fair.

Intermediate Crop Reports. Sugarcane: Bombay.—Since submission of last forecast, sugarcane in good condition and progressing satisfactorily, except in parts of Karnatak where rain-fed crop suffered due to inadequate rains. Crop attained maturity and crushing started in many parts. Plantings in Deccan growing well. Crop free from any pest or disease, except attack of sugarcane grasshoppers in canal parts of Deccan where its intensity brought down by control measures in time. Crop in general expected to give yield between 50 to 80 per cent of normal. Rice: United Provinces.—Rainfall in early October beneficial for late paddy crop. Heavy rain sometimes accompanied by wind, in third week of October in Gorakhpur and Benares divisions, somewhat adversely affected late paddy crop, particularly in unirrigated areas, where transplanting considerably delayed as result of inadequate rain during July and August. Early paddy crop also suffered substantial loss owing to prevalence of dry weather during July and August and blowing of easterly winds during the period of pollination. Stray reports of attacks on early paddy by Gundhi bug received from certain areas in Rohilkhand and Kumaun and Sarda Circles. Slight damage to standing paddy crop by hail-storm reported from Pilibhit district. Harvesting of early paddy finished. Prospects of outturn of early paddy in unirrigated areas poor, but in irrigated areas, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. Condition of late paddy crop in unirrigated areas not up to mark, but in irrigated areas generally satisfactory.

Cotton. Bombay, 6th December.—After somewhat easy start, forward cotton prices forged ahead resulting in a rise of almost Rs. 10 from lowest level touched earlier. Indian Cotton Contract January started at Rs. 420-8, being Rs. 2 lower than previous close. Rate eased at first to Rs. 419-8, then for long while hovered between Rs. 420 and Rs. 422-8, later improving steadily to Rs. 429 finished at Rs. 423-4.

Jute. Calcutta, 8th December.—Unchanged. Hessians slightly steadier but business small. Heavies quiet but steady. "B. Twills" quoted at Rs. 62-4 ready.

Hides and Skins, Tanned. Madras, 6th December:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cow hides, per lb.	1 12 0	to 2 1 0
Buffalo hides, per lb.	1 6 11	..
Sheep skins, per lb.	3 0 0	to 4 0 0
Goat skins, per lb.	2 14 0	to 3 5 0

Shellac. Calcutta, 7th December.—T. N. Rs. 71 per B Maund. Wheat. Lyallpur, 30th November.—White, Rs. 9-10-0 per maund f.o.r.

Tea. Twenty-third Tea Sale, Calcutta, 4th and 5th December.—520 packages Green Tea at average price Re. 1-5-1, 20,667 packages other sorts at average price As. 14-2 and 16,869 packages Dust at average price As. 15-1 sold for consumption in India. There was again strong demand and in general market displayed dearer tendency. Where leaf was reasonably clean and free from stalk or fibre, rates frequently appreciated by 3 to 6 pies but where it was considered too stalky or fibrous, decline of 3 pies sometimes occurred. Green Teas remained firm in price. Demand for Dusts again strong and rates generally 3 to 6 pies dearer.

Reserve Bank Rate unchanged at 3 per cent.

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SINGAPORE, AHMEDABAD

O.K. FANS A.C. & D.C.

O.K. ELECTRIC WORKS LTD. LAHORE.

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TELEPHONES: 2710, 2719

7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 21

REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER IN EAST AFRICA, MOMBASA, FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1945.

WITH the cessation of hostilities during the period covered by this Report, there were more apparent signs of the readiness on the part of the commercial community in India as well as in East Africa to take advantage of all available facilities for the revival of trade which had hitherto been hampered by war conditions. This was reflected in the considerably increased number of trade enquiries which were received by this office. Enquiries from manufacturers and/or exporters in India exhibited their keenness either to explore the possibilities of finding new markets for their products or to consolidate their war-time gains with a view to making it a permanent feature of India's export trade with the East African territories. Likewise, importers in East Africa expressed themselves as more earnest to establish trade connections with such exporters in the overseas markets (including India) as could be depended upon for the supply of their requirements at competitive prices in the post-war period.

The import control policy of the East African Governments was more clearly explained in a Notice published in the beginning of August. It was stated that the objects of import control were (a) to regulate the volume of imports into East Africa in accordance with the supplies available in the producing countries and to ensure equitable distribution between the territories and between individual importers; (b) to regulate the volume of imports in accordance with the shipping available for which detailed programmes were drawn up in conjunction with the Ministry of War Transport; and (c) to conserve the use of hard currencies. Keeping these objects in view, the entire removal of import control, at an early date, was out of the question for the following reasons, viz., (i) that export control on a quota basis and in accordance with approved programmes was still in force in the supplying countries for an important range of commodities and East Africa must bring its import programme into line if supplies were to be obtained; (ii) that the availability of shipping had shown no appreciable improvement; and (iii) that there was no change in the currency situation. Certain classes of goods (such as foodstuffs, textiles, tools, chemicals, agricultural machinery, brushware, cement, iron and steel lamps and lanterns, leather, motor spares, motor vehicles, matches, medicinal and photographic requisites, fishing nets and twine, optical goods, oils and greases, paper, paints and varnishes, refrigerators, certain sports goods, soap, scales and balances, typewriters, tyres and tubes and vegetable seeds) were subject to programming in the countries of origin. Import licences for these would, therefore, continue to be issued to recognised importers in East Africa who have an established past performance and in accordance with their quota. With the exception of the articles mentioned above, the import control in East Africa has been considerably relaxed and licences are being issued freely on the basis of firm offers to importers in respect of supplies in which currency considerations are not involved and for which space is provided in the shipping programme. This is being done irrespective of the fact whether the importer who has received a firm offer has an established past performance or not.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Some of the more important trade enquiries received from importers in East Africa and dealt with by this office during the months of July, August and September 1945, are summarised below.

(1) A firm in Nairobi desired to establish trade connections with exporters in India of hardware, piecegoods, stationery,

cutlery, hosiery, crockery, enamelware, glassware, medicines, groceries, tinned provisions, spices and herbs. Names of suitable parties were furnished to the enquirers.

(2) A firm in Mombasa desired to import perfumery, cotton blankets, cotton piecegoods and provisions from India, and were furnished with the names of exporters of these commodities.

(3) A firm in Takaungu (Kenya) asked for names of exporters in India of cotton piecegoods, blankets and provisions. The required information was furnished to them.

(4) A firm in Zanzibar wished to be put in touch with exporters of hardware and toilet requisites in India. Names of a few reliable parties were furnished to the enquirers.

(5) A firm in Nairobi wanted to import sarces, sarce borders and Zari goods from India. Names of the leading manufacturers and exporters of these goods were furnished to them. Samples of such articles received in this office from certain Indian manufacturers were brought to the notice of the Nairobi firm.

(6) A firm in Mombasa wanted to import from India empty mineral water bottles of crown cork pattern. Addresses of certain manufacturers and exporters of glass bottles were furnished to them.

(7) A firm in Dar-es-Salaam (Tanganyika Territory) expressed a desire to import Indian-made machinery, such as oil expellers, water pumps, etc. A list of manufacturers of machinery in India was furnished to them with a suggestion to communicate with the parties concerned with a view to obtaining their requirements as soon as export restrictions on machinery are relaxed.

(8) A firm in Tanga (Tanganyika Territory) wished to import exposed cinematograph films from India. Names of certain film producers were furnished to the enquirers.

(9) A firm in Nakuru (Kenya) were interested in the importation from India of carbonic acid gas for manufacturing aerated waters. Names of manufacturers in India of this article were furnished.

(10) A firm in Zanzibar wished to be put in touch with exporters of cotton piecegoods in India. Names of firms in India holding export quotas for cotton piecegoods were furnished to the enquirers.

(11) A firm in Mombasa desired to be introduced to manufacturers and exporters in India of sports goods, buttons, perfumery, hats, dried fruits and laces. Names of suitable parties were furnished to them.

PROSPECTS FOR MARKETING INDIAN COMMODITIES.

A considerably large number of enquiries were received from manufacturers and exporters in India wishing to know the possibilities of finding a market in East Africa for their products. Local investigations made by this office revealed the existence of reasonably good prospects for marketing Indian commodities, such as carpets and rugs, sports goods, padlocks, door and window fittings, perfumery, glassware including glass bangles, cutlery, boots and shoes, shellac, stationery articles, hosiery, matches, leather tanned and leather manufactures, cotton waste, jute manufactures, linseed oil, spices, embroidered goods, mosquito nettings, toilet soaps, brushes, paints and varnishes, cotton blankets, rope and cordage, ready-made clothing, dried fruits, jewellery, curry powder, electrical goods, enamelware, artware and curios.

REPORT OF THE INDIA GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER, TORONTO, CANADA, FOR THE MONTHS OF MAY AND JUNE 1945.

I.—REPORT FOR MAY 1945.

Economic Conditions in Canada.

THE volume of Canadian production recorded a decline in May from the preceding month. The index of the Physical Volume of Business (1935-39=100) was 218.6 against 232.2 in April.

The general Wholesale Price Index (1926=100) declined from 103.4 to 103.0 during May.

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on May 31st totalled 282,578,510 bushels as compared with 278,510,467 on the corresponding date of last year.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost of living index (1935-39=100) advanced from 119.0 on May 1st to 119.6 on June 1st, 1945. Further increases in the price of fresh vegetables were mainly responsible for this change, the food group index rising from 131.7 to 133.4 between May and June.

The monthly survey of the employment situation as at May 1st, 1945—depicting the situation existing just before V-E Day—shows that for the fifth successive month there was a general downward trend in industrial activity.

War Regulations.

A summary of the Canadian wartime controls relaxed or rescinded since V-E Day, May 7th, is as follows:—

- Restrictions on the manufacture of a wide range of consumer goods, including household appliances were lifted, the order covering such articles as washing machines, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, bicycles, etc.
- Controls over the production of all types of electric stoves were revoked.
- Controls on the production of commercial electric equipment and appliances and non-mechanical ice-boxes were revoked.
- All restrictions on the import and manufacture of repair parts for farm machinery and equipment were lifted as from July 1st.
- Restrictions on the schedules and routes of bus operation have been removed.
- The basic gasoline ration in Canada was increased from three to four imperial gallons per coupon, the increase to apply to all coupon holders, regardless of their category.
- The 35-mile limit on the operation of trucks was removed and a number of restrictions on retail and wholesale truck deliveries were also lifted.
- Restrictions on the hours of sale of gasoline and oil were removed effective June 1st.
- It was announced that production of civilian passenger tyres in Canada would be increased this year. Inner tubes were removed from rationing restrictions and a revision of the Tyre Rationing Regulations made an estimated additional 35,000 vehicle owners eligible for new tyres.
- The last of the wartime controls on replacement parts for Canadian automobiles was removed.
- The permit system for purchases of fuel for home oil-burning systems was discontinued and oil heating equipment may also now be installed without a permit from the Oil Controller.

L. The foreign exchange control regulations were amended to permit persons to take out of Canada a combined total of not more than \$50 in United States and Canadian cash and travellers' cheques without a travel permit, provided such United States funds are obtained from an Authorized Dealer in Canada for the purpose of the journey for which the person is leaving Canada. For amounts in excess of \$50, the usual permits are required.

M. As from May 7th, call-ups for military service under the National Resources Mobilization Act were suspended.

N. Women in Canada are no longer required to obtain a Selective Service permit before taking employment but they must still report their employment to a Selective Service office within three days.

O. Compulsory job transfers were halted, effective May 22nd, but men already moved under the plan must continue in their present employment.

P. Men on postponement from military training are not required to request renewals of postponement but they must continue in the essential employment because of which their military training was postponed.

Trade Enquiries and Openings.

The more important trade enquiries received and dealt with during the month of May are summarised as follows:—

1. *Indian Cutters of Synthetic and Precious Stones.*—A Vancouver importer was supplied with a list of Indian cutters of synthetic and precious stones in the Cambay district of India.

2. *Bamboo or Cane for Split Cane Fishing Rods.*—A Vancouver businessman enquired regarding a source of supply in India for bamboo or cane suitable for the manufacture of fine split cane fishing rods in the post-war period. The enquirer was supplied with a list of names of Indian exporters and details of his enquiry were forwarded to India for further circulation.

3. *Carpets, Rugs and Cotton Piecegoods.*—A Montreal importing firm asked for names of Indian manufacturers of carpets, rugs and cotton piecegoods. A list of names was supplied and the enquiry was forwarded to India for further circulation among other suitable firms.

4. *Novelties, Carpets, Rugs, Cotton Textiles, Leather and Leather Goods.*—A Montreal firm requested names of Indian exporters of the above-named goods. A list of names was forwarded and details of the enquiry were passed on to India for further necessary action.

5. *Rugs.*—A Toronto company asked for names of Indian manufacturers and exporters of rugs. A list of names was supplied and the enquiry was forwarded to India for further circulation.

6. *Sports Goods.*—A Montreal firm informed this office that they were interested in representing a reputable Indian manufacturer of sports goods in Canada. The firm was furnished with a list of Indian manufacturers and details of their enquiry were forwarded to India for further necessary action.

7. *Seeds, Peanuts, Cashews and Walnuts.*—A Montreal company requested names of Indian exporters of seeds, peanuts, cashews and walnuts. A list of names was supplied and the enquiry was forwarded to India for further circulation.

8. *Brassware, Lace Goods and Goatskins.*—The representative of a Vancouver importing house called at this office for names of Indian suppliers of brassware, lace goods and goatskins. A list of names was furnished and details of the enquiry were forwarded to India for further circulation among suitable firms.

9. *Morocco Leather.*—A Toronto firm requested names of Indian suppliers of Morocco leather. A list of names was supplied

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and the enquiry was forwarded to India for further necessary action.

10. *Shelled Peanuts*.—A Vancouver firm of importers informed this office that they were interested in obtaining representation for a reliable Indian firm of exporters of shelled peanuts. A list of names of Indian exporters was furnished and details of the enquiry were forwarded to India for further circulation.

11. *Carpets and Celery Seed*.—A Karachi firm requested names of Canadian importers of woollen carpets and celery seed. A list of names was forwarded to the Indian firm.

12. *Sporting Goods*.—A Sialkot City company were supplied with a list of names and addresses of Canadian firms who might be interested in acting as their agents in Canada.

13. *Carpets and Rugs*.—A New York firm was furnished with a list of Canadian importers and dealers in carpets and rugs.

14. *Raw Cotton and Wool*.—A Bombay company enquired for names of Canadian firms interested in the import of Indian short stapled cotton and wool. A list of names was supplied.

15. *Tobacco and Cigars*.—Names of Canadian importers and dealers in tobacco and cigars were forwarded to a Canadiana firm.

16. *Woollen Socks, Stockings, Hose Tops and Knitted Goods*.—A Ludhiana manufacturer was furnished with a list of Canadian firms interested in the import of the above-named goods.

17. *Saris, Brocades, Blouse Pieces*.—A Benares manufacturer of fine cloths was supplied with a list of Canadian firms likely to be interested in the import of his products.

18. *Carpets and Rugs, Coir Mats and Matting, Cotton Prints and Lace Goods*.—The London (England) representative of various Indian manufacturers requested names of Canadian importers of the above-named goods. A list of names was forwarded through the Indian Trade Commissioner in London.

19. *Jute and Jute Products, Mica and Wool*.—A Calcutta exporter was supplied with names of Canadian importers of the above commodities.

20. *Woollen Carpets and Precious Stones*.—A Bombay company was furnished with names of Canadian importers of woollen carpets and precious stones and information regarding other goods of Indian origin for which a demand exists in Canada.

21. *Woollen Carpets*.—A Mirzapur carpet exporter requested names of Canadian importers interested in Indian woollen carpets. A list of names was supplied.

22. *Grain*.—A Calcutta firm was furnished with a list of Canadian firms interested in the import of grains from India.

23. *Machinery for Manufacturing Micanite*.—A Gudur firm asked to be put in touch with Canadian plants in a position to supply machinery for the manufacturing of micanite. This type of machinery is not produced in Canada and the Gudur firm's enquiry was transferred to the India Government Trade Commissioner in New York.

24. *Indian Produce*.—A Calcutta firm was supplied with a list of Canadian importers of a wide range of Indian natural products.

25. *Novelties and Artware*.—A New Delhi firm was furnished with a list of Canadian importers of novelties, gift articles and artware.

26. *Dairy Equipment, Refrigeration Equipment, Electric Motors, Belling, Rubber Goods, Paints, Diesel Engines, etc.*—A Lahore firm was supplied with a list of Canadian manufacturers of the above-named equipments.

27. *Lace Goods*.—A list of Canadian importers of lace goods was forwarded to a Narsapur manufacturer.

28. *Carpets*.—The enquiry of a Bombay carpet exporter addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner, Toronto, was turned over to this office for disposal. A list of names of Canadian importers was forwarded to the Indian firm.

29. *Lemongrass Oil*.—An enquiry was received from the Acting Director of the Import Section, Canadian Department of Trade

and Commerce, for names and addresses of the principal Indian suppliers of lemongrass oil. Details of this enquiry were forwarded to India for the necessary action.

II.—REPORT FOR JUNE 1945.

Economic Conditions in Canada.

As a result of the importance of foreign trade to Canada's economy, the current flow of imports and exports is being observed with keen interest. For the first six months of the year to date Canada's total external trade (excluding gold) recorded a decrease of about \$100,000,000 as compared with the same period of 1944. In order to stimulate her foreign trade, the Canadian Government has recently filled a number of trade posts in South American capitals.

Plans for the establishment of several large new civilian industries in Canada have recently been receiving publicity. According to an announcement by the Minister of Transport, Courtauld's (Canada), Ltd., will establish in Ontario a new \$5,000,000 industry for the manufacture of staple fibre. Negotiations have also been completed for the erection of a chemical plant at Sarnia, Ontario, adjacent to the Government-owned synthetic rubber plant. The new plant, it is understood, will be erected immediately by the Dow Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd., and will produce styrene plastic, a new material never before produced in Canada. Raw materials for the new plastic will be drawn from the Government's synthetic rubber plant.

The general Wholesale Price Index (1926=100) rose slightly from 103.0 to 103.2 during June.

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on June 28th totalled 254,375,770 bushels, as compared with 262,502,419 on the corresponding date of the last year.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost of living index (1935-39=100) continued upward from 119.6 on June 1st to 120.3 on July 3rd, 1945, for a wartime increase of 19.3 per cent. Further advances in fresh vegetables accounted for most of the increase over June 1st, the food group index mounting from 133.4 to 135.6.

Industrial employment throughout Canada was in smaller volume at June 1st than at May 1st. Although the decline was slight, involving the release of only 1,727 persons, it is particularly interesting for the reason that a recession at June 1st is without parallel in the experience of the last 25 years.

Tariff Changes and War Regulations.

TARIFF CHANGES.

The following Canadian tariff changes of interest to India were reported during the month of June:—

Woven Fabrics of Cotton.

Tariff Item 561b. During the period July 1st, 1945, to December 31st, 1945, the undermentioned product was accorded the tariff treatment hereunder indicated and was exempted from the war exchange tax:—

"Woven fabrics of cotton and not more than 50 per cent by weight of synthetic textile fibres or filaments for use only in the manufacture of clothing".

British Preferential Tariff	Free.
Intermediate Tariff	33½ p. c.
General Tariff	40 p. c. and 40 cts. per lb.

The tariff change enumerated above merely extended for a further period of six months the tariff treatment already accorded to "Woven Fabrics of Cotton".

Peanuts.

Ex Tariff Item 109a. Effective May 1st, 1945, imports of peanuts, green, in the shell or not further processed than shelled for use in the production of oil and oil cake or oil cake meal, were exempted from the war exchange tax and the special excise tax.

WAR REGULATIONS.

A summary of Canadian wartime controls relaxed or rescinded during the month of June is as follows:—

1. All restrictions on the purchase and use of copper wire, copper sheet and tube, wrought copper and copper alloy products were lifted.
2. Production of new farm machinery and attachments for the next production year has been substantially increased but rationing on items in short supply will be continued to ensure fair distribution. Present indications are for an output of about 130 per cent of 1944-45 production in the coming year.
3. All production controls over new construction machinery and equipment have been eliminated, but administrative approval is still required for sales of a limited number of pieces of new equipment.
4. Production restrictions on the manufacture of radios have been removed, but manufacturers must bring their models back on the market at 1941 basis period prices.
5. Restrictions on the production of electric refrigerators were lifted.
6. Canadian automobile manufacturers were given permits to make a total of 10,000 passenger cars during the balance of the present year. The cars manufactured must all be in the low-price field and will be allocated entirely to essential users.
7. Restrictions on the manufacture and distribution of all types of automobile trailers were removed.
8. All restrictions on the mining of gold and other metals or minerals have been lifted. However, mining labour is still subject to control by National Selective Service and it may also be many months before machinery becomes available.

Trade Enquiries and Openings.

The more important trade enquiries received and dealt with during the month of June are summarised as follows:—

1. *Peanuts, Walnuts and Cashew Nuts*.—A Toronto firm requested names of Indian exporters of shelled and unshelled peanuts, walnuts and cashew nuts. A list of names was supplied and the enquiry was forwarded to India for further necessary action.

2. *Cream Separators*.—A Montreal exporting firm was furnished with a list of Indian firms interested in the import of cream separators and other dairy and agricultural equipment.

3. *Feathers for Use in Fly Tying*.—The enquiry of a New Brunswick resident for feathers from India to be used in dressing salmon fishing flies, was forwarded to India for circulation among firms in a position to supply such articles.

4. *Textiles*.—A Toronto firm informed this office that they were interested in securing the Canadian representation of active Indian textile agencies. A list of names of Indian firms was supplied and the enquiry was forwarded to India for further circulation.

5. *Earthenware, Chinaware, Glassware, Pottery and Brassware*.—A London firm enquired for names of Indian manufacturers of the above-named goods or other lines suitable for gifts. A list of

names was furnished and the enquiry forwarded to India for further circulation among other suitable firms.

6. *Rugs*.—A Montreal resident requested names of Indian exporters of rugs located in New Delhi. Names of several Indian firms were supplied and the enquiry was forwarded to India for further circulation.

7. *Carpets, Rugs, Druggets and Numdahs*.—Details of the enquiry of a Vancouver firm for names of Indian manufacturers and suppliers of the better qualities of carpets, rugs, druggets and numdahs were forwarded to India for circulation among suitable firms.

8. *Bamboo or Cane for Fishing Rod Manufacture*.—A Vancouver resident asked for names of Indian suppliers of bamboo or cane suitable for use in the manufacture of fine fishing rods of the split cane variety. A list of names was supplied and the enquiry was forwarded to India for further necessary action.

9. *Handicraft Articles*.—Information regarding the market in Canada for products of the cottage industries in Bombay Province, together with names of interested Canadian importers, was furnished to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, for transmission to the Director of Industries, Bombay.

10. *Raw Cotton*.—A Bombay firm was furnished with a list of Canadian firms interested in the import of Indian raw cotton.

11. *Mica and Jute*.—A Calcutta firm was furnished with names of Canadian importers of mica and jute products.

12. *Carpets*.—A Mirzapore firm of carpet manufacturers and exporters was supplied with a list of Canadian importers of carpets and rugs.

13. *Bamboo Poles*.—A Delhi firm was furnished with a list of Canadian importers of bamboo poles.

14. *Waxes, Sann Hamps, Oil Seeds, Tanning Materials and Minerals*.—A Jubbulpore exporter requested introductions to Canadian importers of the above-named Indian products. A list of names was supplied.

15. *Hides, Skins, Wool and Hair*.—A Lahore firm was furnished with a list of Canadian importers of hides, skins, wool and hair.

16. *Lace Goods*.—A Narsapur lace goods manufacturer was supplied with a list of Canadian firms interested in the import of such goods.

17. *Vegetable Oils, Timber, Tea, Rubber, Spices, Coir Mats and Matting*.—A Cochin firm was given a list of names of Canadian importers of the above-named Indian products.

18. *Sports Goods*.—A list of names of Canadian importers of sports goods was forwarded to a Sialkot City Company.

19. *Gold Embroidered Cap Badges*.—A Sialkot City firm requested the names of the Canadian firms interested in the import of gold embroidered cap badges from India. The required list of names was supplied.

Refrigerating Equipments and Parts.

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REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER, ALEXANDRIA, FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1945.

Trade Enquiries.

THE following trade enquiries from different countries for articles noted against each were received during the month under review. In all cases names of exporters in India were supplied and the enquirers were advised to negotiate direct for their requirements.

Egypt.—Cotton piecegoods; silk piecegoods; yarns; hosiery; leather; hides; lizard skins; tea; rosin; colophony; sleepers (railway); gunnies; hessian; bast; paraffin wax; stone slates; shellac; household linens; veneer; plywood; nails; wood screws; furniture mouldings; upholsterers' fabrics; gold leaf and brass leaf; furniture fittings; furniture hinges; glass mirrors; carpets; glass paper; electro-plated and silvered articles and gifts; dry colours; aniline colours; carpenters' tools; furniture locks; upholsterers' springs; glue; upholsterers' leathers; oil painted pictures; raw artificial silk.

Palestine.—Pharmaceutical goods; household goods; cotton piecegoods; iron and metal; leather (only manufacturers); jute; hides; skins; iron ore; spices; coffee; tea; fats; rice; ginger.

Turkey.—Cotton piecegoods; cotton thread; canvas; jute; raw skins.

Syria.—Cotton piecegoods; cotton yarn; shellac; coconuts (desiccated); groundnuts; chemicals.

MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL.

Indian Market Report.

Calcutta, 10th December—

Quotations for Linseed Oil—

Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Raw)	Rs. 36-8-0 per md. locse.
Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Boiled)	Rs. 39-8-0 per md. locse.

Summary of Market Conditions.—Prices of linseed have remained steady during the week, the undertone being firm and small business being reported daily. Arrivals from the producing areas, although limited, have been reaching the local market fairly regularly either against former contracts or as ready quantities to

be eagerly secured by the oil mills at much higher rates. Sellers have been reserved and exporters have been idle while awaiting the completion of earlier outstandings.

Bombay, 6th December—

Quotation for Linseed Oil—

Linseed Oil	Rs. 12-0-0 per quarter.
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Estimated Stocks of Linseed—

Calcutta, 27th November	Negligible.
Up-country*, 27th November	24,000 tons.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

THE following publications have been received and may be seen in the Commercial Library attached to the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta:—

Indian Publications—

Agricultural Marketing in India.—Marketing Series No. 40. Report on the Marketing of Bananas in India. (Price Re. 1-4.)

Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab.—Monthly Survey of Economic Conditions in the Punjab, for July, August and September 1945. (Price As. 8 each.)

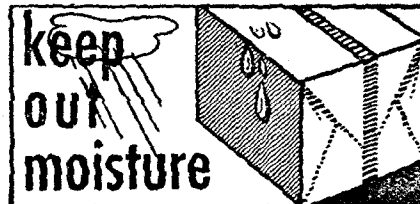
STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS—

The following publication has been issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India:—

Monthly Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for September 1945. (Price As. 6 or 7d.) These accounts contain summary tables showing the value of the principal articles of imports, re-exports and exports of merchandise and the total value of the import and export trade with each of the principal countries during September 1945 and the six months ended September 1945, with comparative figures of the preceding two years.

Copies of the above publication are obtainable from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, from the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, and also from the agents for the sale of India Government publications a list of whom can be obtained on application to the Manager.

*Figure represents the quantity lying in the markets and available for export.



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GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUE'S AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE. AMERICAN VISA TO BE OBTAINED IN INDIA—

The following Press Note, dated the 24th November 1945, has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

All persons resident in this country who visit the United Kingdom and then wish to proceed to the United States of America are advised in their own interest to obtain visa from the American authorities in India before leaving this country.

The American Embassy in London entertains applications for visas but does not give facilities without reference to their Consulate in India. This inevitably causes delay and inconveniences to all concerned.

PERSONS OR BODIES OF PERSONS DECLARED TO BE ENEMIES FOR THE PURPOSES OF PART XV OF THE DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES: AMENDMENTS—

A list containing the names of some more enemy firms in neutral countries has been published by the Government of India in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 10th December 1945. It is unlawful to have dealings of any kind with those firms. Copies of the list referred to can be had from the Manager of Publications, Delhi.

ENEMY TRADING: ALL PROPERTY IN BRITISH INDIA OF THE ENEMY FIRM OF UNITED SHIPPERS AND TRADERS COMPANY, BOMBAY, TO REVEST IN THE SAID FIRM—

The following Notification [No. 27(5)-E.T.(A)/45(i)], dated the 1st December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that all property in British India, movable or immovable, belonging to, or held by or managed on behalf of, the enemy firm of United Shippers and Traders Company, Noormahal, Tardeo Road, Bombay, which vests in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India by virtue of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 45(3)-Tr. (W)/40, dated the 25th July 1940*, shall cease to vest in the Custodian and shall revest in the said firm.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 1st August 1940, page 200.

ENEMY TRADING: COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DEALINGS PERMITTED WITH THE ENEMY FIRM OF MR. S. PISCIONIERI (STYLED AS "UNITED SHIPPERS AND TRADERS COMPANY"), BOMBAY—

The following Notification [No. 27(5)-E.T.(A)/45 (ii), dated the 1st December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

With reference to sub-rules (1) and (3) of rule 104 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to permit all persons to have commercial and financial dealings with the enemy firm of Mr. S. Piscionieri (styled as "United Shippers and Traders Company"), Bombay.

2. The Central Government is further pleased to direct that the trading activities of the said firm shall be confined to British India only.

ENEMY TRADING: COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DEALINGS PERMITTED WITH THE ENEMY FIRM OF MR. WALTER LEVY, MULTAN—

The following Notification [No. 93(18)-E.T.(A)/45, dated the 1st December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

With reference to sub-rules (1) and (3) of rule 104 of the Defence of India Rules and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 43(48)-E.T.(A)/40, dated the 4th April 1942*, the Central Government is pleased—

(1) to permit all persons to have commercial and financial dealings with the enemy firm of Mr. Walter Levy, Multan, and

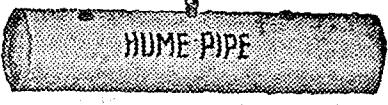
(2) to direct that the trading activities of the said firm shall be confined to countries within the British Empire and the United States of America.

VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTS CONTROL ORDER, 1945: REVISED MAXIMUM PRICES OF VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTS—

The following Notification [No. 6-VP(2)/45, dated the 1st December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Food:—

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by sub-clause (1) of clause 6 of the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1945, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Food No. 6-VP(2)/45, dated the 23rd June

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 9th April 1942, page 92.



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For knitted goods

Type of goods.	Size.	Average weight of garment.	Per cent of cotton if any	Quantity.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

BRASS AND COPPER (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: DELEGATION OF POWERS—

The following Notification [No. 90-M(54)/44, dated the 1st December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In pursuance of clause 13 of the Brass and Copper (Control) Order, 1945*, the Central Government is pleased to authorise the following officers for the purpose of the said clause :—

The Controller General of Civil Supplies.
The Additional Controller General of Civil Supplies.
All Deputy Controllers General of Civil Supplies.
All Assistant Controllers General of Civil Supplies.
All Inspectors of Civil Supplies.
The Director of Civil Supplies, Ajmer-Merwara.
The Director of Food Supplies, Baluchistan.
The Assistant Director of Civil Supplies (General), Delhi.
The Officer-in-Charge, Investigation Bureau, Delhi.
Deputy Superintendent of Police (Enforcement), N.-W. F. P., Peshawar.

Deputy Commissioners at Peshawar, Kohat, Mardan, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Hazara.

The Director and Additional Director of Civil Supplies, Sind.
The Enforcement Officer, Sind.
All Collectors and District Magistrates in Sind.
All Mukthiarkars in Sind.

The Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Deputy Commissioners of Civil Supplies, Madras.

All Collectors, Commercial Tax Officers, Deputy Commercial Tax Officers and Assistant Commercial Tax Officers in Madras.

The Controller of Supplies, Deputy Controller of Supplies and Assistant Controller of Supplies in Orissa.

The Special Officer, Supply and Transport Department, Supervisor of Supplies Headquarters, Orissa.

The Supervisor of Supplies, Orissa.

All District Magistrates, Civil Supplies Officers, Sub-Divisional Magistrates and Assistant Civil Supplies Officers in Orissa.

The Additional Director of Civil Supplies (Enforcement), Bombay.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 25th October 1945, pages 161-65.

All District Magistrates (including the additional District Magistrate, Godhra) in Bombay.

The Assistant Commissioner, Coorg.

The Commissioner of Excise, Assam.

All Superintendents and Inspectors of Excise in Assam.

The Director of Civil Supplies, all Assistant Directors of Civil Supplies, all District Magistrates, all additional District Magistrates, all Civil Supplies Officers, all Assistant Civil Supplies Officers, and Inspectors of Civil Supplies, in the Punjab.

The Officer on Special Duty in the Civil Supplies Department, Punjab.

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta and all District Magistrates in Bengal.

All officers of and above the rank of an Inspector of Police of the Enforcement Branch under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, or of the Inspector General of Police, Bengal.

DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES: PRICE OF PORTLAND CEMENT: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 129-F.P.(15)/45, dated the 1st December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. 129-C(4)/44, dated the 30th September 1944* :—

For paragraph 2 of the said notification, the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely :—

"2. No person shall sell cement unless authorised in writing to do so by the Honorary Cement Adviser to the Government of India or a Regional Honorary Cement Adviser to the Government of India or by a person authorised in this behalf by the Honorary Cement Adviser or a Regional Honorary Cement Adviser to the Government of India."

CONSUMER GOODS (CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. 198(154)AP(A)/45, dated the 1st December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945†, namely :—

In the Schedule annexed to the said Order—

(a) the following entries shall be omitted, namely—

"3. Slate pencils", "5. Boot and metal polishes", "6. Steel Pens", "7. Fountain Pens and parts of fountain pens",

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 12th October 1944, page 43.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 2nd August 1945, pages 183-85.

We purchase :—
MANGANESE ORE, CHROME ORE, TITANIUM ORE and OTHER ORES AVAILABLE
Send firm offers with quotations.
THE INDUSTRY MANAGERS (INDIA) Ltd.
2, McLEOD ROAD, LAHORE.

B. 2884 WS. 8-3-46.

"14. Enamelled ironware", "16. Incandescent mantles", "17. Zip fasteners", "18. Razor and razor blades", "19. Cutlery", "21. Typewriter ribbons", "22. Wireless receiving sets and parts of wireless receiving sets and wireless bulbs", "24. Photographic negatives and printing papers", "25. Clocks, time pieces and watches and parts thereof", "26. Cartridges", "27. Crockery", "28. Spectacle frames, lenses and other optical goods", "29. Sanitary fittings", "30. Sports goods", "31. Grindery", "32. Camphor in all forms", "33. Thermos and thermos flasks",

(b) for the words "lead pencils" against item 2, the words "lead copying and coloured pencils"; and for the words "kerosene oil lamps" against item 15, the words "kerosene hurricane lanterns" shall be substituted.

CONSUMER GOODS (CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1945: DELEGATION OF POWERS—

The following Notification [No. 198(166)AP(A)/45, dated the 1st December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In pursuance of sub-clause (a) of clause 2 of the Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945*, the Central Government is pleased to authorise the officers specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto annexed to exercise all the powers of the Controller General in respect of the articles specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1 Designation of Officer.	2 Articles.
Director, Silk Directorate	(i) Silk yarn and thread. (ii) Artificial silk yarn and thread. (iii) Pure and artificial silk fabrics.
Director, Liaison Directorate	(i) Hard knitting wool. (ii) Woollen fabrics. (iii) Woollen and worsted weaving and machine knitting yarns.

DRUGS CONTROL ORDER, 1945—

The text of the Drugs Control Order, 1945, has been published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 3rd December 1945, under Notification No. 1-DM(1)/45, dated the 3rd December 1945, of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies. The Order extends to the whole of British India. It came into force at once.

Clause 22 of the Order is as follows :—

"The Drugs Control Order, 1943,† shall cease to have effect:

Provided that all things done or omitted to be done under or with reference to the provisions of that Order shall be deemed to

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 2nd August 1945, pages 183-85.
† See the notice in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 18th November 1942, page 177.

Government of India Report :—

No. N&M/G7/372 of 18-8-44 :—
"We received and tested the sample of Phenyle you sent us and found it to our satisfaction."
(Sd.) Major A. JEZZARD, O.B.E.,
Asst. Director, Assam Relief Measures.

Distributors :—
Chhaganlal & Co., Carnac Bunder, Bombay, 9, Tandon Bros., 21/2, Baranoshi Ghose Street, Calcutta.
(Registered Government Contractors.)
B. 2877 WS. 15-2-46.

A. CONNOISSEUR PHENYLE

That makes 6 gallons of the best Typhus and Anophele killing phenyle. Approved by the Govt. of India and certified by the National Chemical Test House, Calcutta.

MONSIEUR L. F. PHILIPPE (Regd.)
99, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, Cal.
No inspection to laboratory is given.

have been done or omitted to be done under or with reference to the corresponding provisions of this Order."

CONTROL OF IMPORTED ENGINEER STORES ORDER, 1943: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification (No. 1953, dated the 23rd November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Control of Imported Engineer Stores Order, 1943*, namely :—

In the Schedule to the said Order as amended by Notification No. 1822, dated the 8th November 1945, items (3), (7) and (10) and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted, and items (4), (5), (6), (8) and (9) shall be renumbered as items (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7) respectively.

TYRE RATIONING ORDER, 1945: MAXIMUM PRICES OF PNEUMATIC TYRES OR TUBES: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. SS/63(14), dated the 23rd November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Supply, No. SS/63(14), dated the 25th September 1945† :—

In Schedule II appended to the said notification—

1. Under "High Pressure" after the entry "32×6" the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

"32×6 C. V. Rs. 208 .. Rs. 21/4."

2. Under "Low Pressure"

(i) after the entry 9-00-16 the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

"99.25-16 8-ply Rs. 264/12/- .. Rs. 278/- .. Rs. 32/12/-"

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 16th December 1943, pages 295-96.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 4th October 1945, pages 25-27.

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Testers, Repairers & Manufacturers of Weighing Machines.
Telephone : Howrah 523 Telegram : " Testers " Howrah

B. 2776 W. 11-4-46.

(ii) after the entry 6-00-20 Ex. Hy. the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

" 6-50-20 Rs. 136 Rs. 17/12/- "

(iii) after entry 9-00-20 the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

" 9-00-20 Ex. Hy. Rs. 460/- Rs. 483/- Rs. 38/- "

3. Under " Extra Low Pressure " against the entry 7-50-16 Ex. Hy. the entry Rs. 181 in the third column shall be inserted.

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR CYCLE TYRES AND TUBES : AMENDMENT—

The following Notification (No. SS/135, dated the 23rd November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Supply. No. SS/135, dated the 25th September 1945* :—

In the Schedule appended to the said Notification, after the entries relating to " Dunlop Cruiser ", the following entries shall be inserted, namely :—

" Michelin . Made in England 26×1½ ... 58 ... "

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR 'FACTORY SECONDS' CYCLE TYRES AND TUBES—

The following Notification [No. SS/63(16), dated the 24th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order :—

1. No person shall sell ' Factory Seconds ' cycle tyres and tubes at prices higher than those specified in the annexed schedule.

2. The Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Supply No. SS/63(16), dated the 13th November 1944†, is hereby repealed : provided that anything done under any of the provisions of that Notification shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provisions of this order.

3. This order and the annexed schedule shall be displayed prominently at the premises of all persons offering cycle tyres and tubes for sale.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 4th October 1945, page 25.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 7th December 1944, page 277.



B. 2823 WS. 15-3-46.

ESSENTIAL OILS AND ESSENCES
Like : Oil of Orange, Ginger, Zeodary and Essences of Orange, Ginger, etc.
TECHNO CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED,
CALICUT.

SCHEDULE.

Maximum Prices for ' Factory Seconds ' Cycle Tyres and Tubes.

	COVERS.				Tubes.	
	Sizes.		Prices.			Each
	Wired on	Beaded edge	Wired on each	Beaded edge each		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Dunlop Fort Cycle Rikshaw cover	..	..	Rs. A. P. 4 4 0	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. ..	
Dunlop Roadster	24×1½	28×1½	4 0 0	4 12 0	1 13 0	
	26×1½					
	24×1½					
	26×1½					
	28×1½					
	26×1½					
	28×1½	28×1½				
Bates Dunlop	}	Do.	3 4 0	4 0 0	1 9 0	
Firestone High Speed						
Goodyear Hy. Duty AWT						
India Super	}	Do.	2 8 0	..	1 9 0	
Dunlop Cruiser						
Dunlop Cambridge						
Goodyear Pathfinder	}	Do.	..	..	1 6 0	
Goodyear Marathon						
India Signal						
Dunlop War Grade	}	Do.	2 4 0	2 12 0	..	
Firestone War Grade						
Goodyear War Grade						
India War Grade	}	Do.	..	..	..	
Royal Darbar						
Takat						
Sterling						

DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES : EXERCISE OF CERTAIN POWERS IN RESPECT OF WATTLE BARK AND WATTLE EXTRACT—

The following Notification [No. SS/200(48), dated the 26th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the powers conferred on it by sections (a), (aa) and (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY (INDIA) LTD. REPRESENTING
CALCUTTA MADRAS CANNING ETC. THE NAME THAT'S A GUARANTEE
G.E.C. FOR EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL
THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LTD. OF ENGLAND. GOMBAY LAHORE KARACHI ETC.

B. 2886 W. 31-8-46.

India Rules shall be exercisable in respect of Wattle bark and Wattle extract also by the Controller of Supplies, South India Circle, Madras.

CEMENT (MOVEMENT BY RAIL) CONTROL ORDER, 1945, CANCELLED—

The following Notification (No. 1986, dated the 28th November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to cancel the Cement (Movement by Rail) Control Order, 1945*.

MOTOR CYCLES CONTROL ORDER, 1945—

The text of the Motor Cycles Control Order, 1945, has been published in Part I (Section 1) of the Gazette of India, dated the 1st December 1945, under Notification No. 8-LVC(42)/45, dated the 1st December 1945, of the Government of India in the War Transport Department. The Order extends to the whole of British India. It came into force on the tenth day of December 1945.

Clause 2 of the Order is as follows :—

" The Civil Motor Cycles Control Order, 1945†, and the Commercially Imported Motor Cycles Control Order, 1945‡, are hereby repealed :

Provided that anything done under any of the provisions of those Orders shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provision of this Order "

MOTOR CYCLES CONTROL ORDER, 1945 : APPOINTMENT OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED FIRMS AS DEALERS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ORDER—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 5 of the Motor Cycles Control Order, 1945, the Central Government has been pleased to appoint certain specified firms as dealers for the purposes of said Order. A list of these firms has been published in Part I (Section 1) of the Gazette of India, dated the 1st December 1945, under Notification No. 8-LVC(42)/45, dated the 1st December 1945, of the Government of India in the War Transport Department.

SAMBALPUR—KANTABANJI—RAIGARH—KONDAGAON RAILWAY SURVEY SANCTIONED—

The Railway Board have sanctioned Engineering and Traffic Surveys being carried out by the agency of the B. N. Railway Administration for a line of railway on the broad gauge from Sambalpur to Kondagaon via Kantabangi and Raigarh, a distance of about 247 miles. The survey will be known as Sambalpur—Kantabangi—Raigarh—Kondagaon Railway Survey.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 3rd May 1945, pages 141-42.
† See the notice in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 12th April 1945, page 34.
‡ See the notice in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 9th August 1945, page 209.

AMRAOTI—NARKHER RAILWAY SURVEY SANCTIONED—

The Railway Board have sanctioned a Traffic Survey being carried out by the agency of the G. I. P. Railway Administration for a line of railway on the broad gauge from Amraoti to Narkher, a distance of about 79 miles. The survey will be known as Amraoti—Narkher Railway Survey.

KURLA—PALASDHARI RAILWAY SURVEY SANCTIONED—

The Railway Board have sanctioned a Traffic Survey being carried out by the agency of the G. I. P. Railway Administration for a line of railway on the broad gauge from Kurla to Palasdhari, a distance of about 35 miles. The survey will be known as the Kurla—Palasdhari Railway Survey.

RAILWAY EARNINGS—

Approximate Earnings of Period.—The total approximate gross earnings of the Budget lines for the period (10 days) ending 10th November 1945 (22nd period) amounted to Rs. 5,55 lakhs. This is :—

(a) Rs. 4 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year, and

(b) Rs. 83 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1943-44.

Cumulative Earnings from the Beginning of the Financial Year.—The total approximate gross earnings from 1st April to 10th November 1945 amount to Rs. 136.65 crores. This is :—

(a) Rs. 10.89 crores more than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year, and

(b) Rs. 30.45 crores more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1943-44.

The following are the up-to-date approximate gross earnings of Budget lines from 1st April 1945 as compared with the actuals for the corresponding period of the two previous years :—

Railways.	Up to 10th November 1943.	Up to 10th November 1944.	Up to 10th November 1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year as compared with previous year.
	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)
B. A.	9.78	16.03	18.24	+2.21
B. N.	10.13	10.91	12.08	+1.17
B. B. & C. I.	11.43	12.22	12.55	+33
E. I.	19.69	24.24	27.16	+2.92
G. I. P.	17.87	20.21	20.27	+6
M. & S. M.	8.20	9.45	11.83	+1.93
N. W.	18.77	20.85	21.79	+94
Odish Tirlut	3.74	4.11	4.73	+62
S. I.	6.07	7.18	7.83	+65
Other Railways	52	56	62	+6
TOTAL	1,06,20	1,23,76	1,36,65	+10,89

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Manufacturers of :

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B. 2901 W. 31-10-46.

WAGON LOADINGS—

Comparison of Figures of Wagon Loadings on Class I Railways.

(a) Number of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded during the period (10 days) ending 10th November :—

	1944.	1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945 over 1944.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	124,361	121,887	—2.03
Metre gauge	71,940	65,245	—9.31

(b) Total number of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded from 1st April to 10th November :—

	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	2,685,779	2,842,911	+5.85
Metre gauge	1,495,846	1,679,043	+12.2

(c) Details of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded on broad and metre gauges and the total loading on both gauges from 1st April to 10th November :—

Items.	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45
I.—Broad Gauge.			
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	562,156	600,428	+6.81
(ii) Grains and pulses	202,658	208,052	+0.19
(iii) Oil seeds	54,784	52,759	—3.70
(iv) Cotton	26,563	37,425	+8.19
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	253,068	275,839	+8.23
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	1,380,630	1,477,076	+6.98
(vii) Home line stores and materials	106,166	108,832	+1.05
(viii) Coal for home line on B. N. E. I. & G. I. P. Railways.	105,416	108,845	+0.42
II.—Metre Gauge.			
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	76,198	101,034	+32.6
(ii) Grains and pulses	162,844	163,358	+0.32
(iii) Oil seeds	48,594	56,002	+17.1
(iv) Cotton	27,007	33,892	+25.5
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	170,027	197,016	+16.0
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	893,147	1,002,293	+12.2
(vii) Home line stores and materials	100,029	124,568	+24.3
III.—Total (Broad and Metre Gauges).			
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	638,354	701,462	+9.89
(ii) Grains and pulses	265,502	266,410	+0.35
(iii) Oil seeds	103,378	108,761	+5.08
(iv) Cotton	63,275	71,317	+12.7
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	432,035	470,845	+8.98
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	2,273,786	2,479,359	+9.04
(vii) Home line stores and materials	305,295	322,900	+5.77

* Included in item (vii).

TONNAGE LIFTED ON CLASS I RAILWAYS—

Comparisons of Figures of 'Tonnage Lifted' on Class I Railways.

(a) Number of Tons lifted during the period (10 days) ending 10th November :—

	1944.	1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945 over 1944.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	1,940,077	2,008,802	+3.54
Metre gauge	534,428	477,915	—10.6

(b) Number of Tons lifted from 1st April to 10th November :—

	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	41,938,174	43,372,407	+3.42
Metre gauge	11,380,137	12,582,593	+10.6

PAPER PRICE CONTROL ORDER, 1945.

THE following Notification [No. 308-PA(160)/45, dated the 28th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order :—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Paper Price Control Order, 1945.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

(3) It shall come into force on the 1st January 1946, on which date the Paper Price Control Order, 1944*, shall cease to have effect :

Provided that anything done under any provision of that Order before that date shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provision of this Order ;

Provided further that any reference in any order issued under the Defence of India Rules or in any notification issued thereunder to any provision of the Paper Price Control Order, 1944, shall, unless a different intention appears, be construed as a reference to the corresponding provision of this Order.

2. In this Order—

(i) "manufacturer" means any person who manufactures paper and whose manufacturing capacity is not less than ten tons per month ;

(ii) "Paper" means paper manufactured in India and includes board manufactured in India, except board covered by the Paper Control (Prices of Board) Order, 1944† ;

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 7th September 1944, pages 289-91.

† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 7th September 1944, pages 291-92.

(iii) "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to this Order ;
(iv) "Scheduled variety of paper" means any variety of paper included in Schedule I ;

(v) "controlled mill price" means in relation to any scheduled variety of paper, the price of that variety of paper specified in column (2) of Schedule I.

3. No manufacturer shall sell or offer to sell any variety of paper not being a scheduled variety without the special permission in writing of and at a price fixed by the Central Government.

4. No manufacturer shall sell or offer to sell any scheduled variety of paper except at f.o.r. destination price, the destination being any of the places specified in Schedule II, and such price shall not be higher than the controlled mill price of that variety of paper.

Provided that the controlled mill price for Bank paper, Bond paper and Ledger paper (including Azurelaid) specified in items (g) and (h) under 'I—Writing and Printing (except newsprint) papers' in Schedule I shall be applicable to these qualities only subject to the following conditions :—

(i) that the qualities shall conform to the following specifications :—

	Banks and Bonds.	Ledger (including azurelaid).
Size	18"×23", 14½"×18½" & 10½"×21".	Any size.
Substance	Maximum 18"×23"—14 lbs.—500's. Maximum 18"×23"—18 lbs.—500's.	Minimum 17½"×22½"—17 lbs.—500's. Maximum 17½"×22½"—34 lbs.—500's.
Ash Content	Maximum 5 per cent.	Maximum 5 per cent.
Burst	Minimum 5 points (Mullen) above the Demy weight in lbs. as a result of 6 Mullen tests.	Minimum 5 points (Mullen) above the Demy weight in lbs. as a result of 6 Mullen tests.

(ii) that each sheet in a ream is watermarked with a device which was in use prior to 1st January 1942.

(iii) that the qualities are registered with the Paper Controller, India. For this purpose application in writing should be made to the Paper Controller, India, forwarding samples of each quality, together with copies of the label to be used on the outer packing of reams of that quality. The Paper Controller, India, if he is satisfied that the quality conforms to the conditions mentioned under (i) and (ii) above, shall register the quality and allot to it a registered number, provided that if after registration, he finds that the quality supplied to the market does not conform to the conditions specified in this clause, he may cancel the registration.

5. Every manufacturer shall allow a discount of not less than 10 per cent on the sale price f.o.r. destination to any dealer, agent or distributor to or through whom the sale is effected.

6. No person to or through whom sale of paper is effected by any manufacturer shall sell or offer to sell any scheduled variety of paper.

(a) to any dealer in paper at a price which exceeds the controlled mill price thereof, and

(b) to any person other than a dealer in paper at a price which exceeds the controlled mill price thereof by more than 10 per cent ;

Provided that in respect of sales for delivery at places other than those specified in Schedule II an additional charge not exceeding 3 pips per lb. may be made by the seller.

7. No person other than a manufacturer or a person to or through whom sale of paper is effected by any manufacturer shall sell or offer to sell any scheduled variety of paper at a price which exceeds

the controlled mill price thereof by more than 10 per cent in the case of a wholesale transaction, or 25 per cent in the case of a retail transaction :

Provided that in respect of sales at places other than those specified in Schedule II an additional charge not exceeding three pips per lb. may be made by the seller.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause, a transaction in ream, reel or roll lots or in the case of boards in lots of one gross, or one hundred, sheets, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be a wholesale transaction ; and a transaction in smaller lots shall be deemed to be a retail transaction.

8. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Paper Control (Economy) Order, 1944*, every manufacturer shall, before despatching any paper, affix on the outer packing of each ream, roll or reel as the case may be and, in the case of board, on the outer packing of each unit of one gross or 100 sheets, one label of not less than 50 and not more than 60 square inches in area or, if he prefers, two labels having a total area within the same limits, on which shall be conspicuously displayed the following particulars :—

(a) name of manufacturer ;

(b) size of ream in inches or in the case of rolls or reels width of roll or reel in inches and length in feet or yards or, in the case of board, the size of sheet in inches ;

(c) weight per ream or roll or reel or, in the case of board, weight per gross or 100 sheets ;

(d) the name of the scheduled variety of paper with particulars relating to rag furnish and to any other features for which additional prices are permissible in accordance with clause 4 ;

(e) the price determined in accordance with clause 7—
(i) per gross or 100 sheets and per dozen or 10 sheets, in the case of board,

(ii) per ream of 480 sheets and per quire of 24 sheets, in the case of kraft paper, and

(iii) per ream of 500 sheets and per quire of 25 sheets or in the case of paper in rolls or reels, the price per lb. ;

(f) the month and year of manufacture ; and

(g) in the case of Bank paper, Bond paper and Ledger paper (including Azurelaid) conforming to the conditions specified in the proviso to clause 4, a facsimile of the watermark appearing on each sheet in a ream and the registered number of the quality allotted by the Paper Controller, India ;

Provided that in the case of labels affixed to small consignments of odd sizes left over from the quantity manufactured against Government orders, in lieu of the particulars prescribed under item (e) above the price per lb. for wholesale and retail transactions determined in accordance with clause 7 shall be indicated.

9. No person shall sell or stock for sale paper the outer packing of which has not been labelled in accordance with the provisions of clause 8.

10. Every person other than a manufacturer who sells or offers to sell paper shall, whenever required by any purchaser or prospective purchaser allow the latter to examine the label or labels affixed in accordance with the provisions of clause 8 to the outer packing of the paper in question.

11. Every person other than a manufacturer who sells or offers to sell paper shall prominently display in his place of business a list of wholesale and retail prices of all varieties of paper in which he deals, calculated in accordance with the provisions of clause 7 and shall whenever required by any purchaser or prospective purchaser allow him to examine it.

12. No person shall purchase or offer to purchase from a manufacturer or from any other person any scheduled variety of paper at a price higher than that at which it is permissible for the manufacturer or the other person to sell to him under the provisions of clauses 4, 5, 6 and 7.

* See the notice in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 27th July 1944, page 115.

13. If any question arises as to the maximum price which could be charged in any particular transaction or as to the variety according to Schedule I of any particular paper the question shall be referred to the Paper Controller, India, whose decision thereon shall be final.

14. The Central Government may by notification in the official Gazette empower any authority to exercise any of the powers conferred upon it by the provisions of this Order.

15. Notwithstanding the provisions of clauses 3 to 12, the Central Government or such authority as the Central Government may authorise in this behalf may, if it is satisfied that special circumstances exist, by a special order authorise the doing of any act which would otherwise be in contravention of those provisions and may attach to the authorisation such directions or conditions as it thinks fit.

16. Any officer authorised in this behalf by the Central Government may,—

(a) direct any manufacturer or any other person carrying on any transactions connected with paper to maintain such records relating to paper as he may specify;

(b) direct a manufacturer of paper or any other person carrying on any transactions connected with paper to furnish such information as he may specify;

(c) inspect or cause to be inspected any books or other documents belonging to or under the control of any manufacturer of paper or of any other person carrying on any transactions connected with paper;

(d) enter and search or authorise any person to enter and search any premises in which paper is manufactured or any transaction connected with paper is carried on;

(e) seize or authorise the seizure of any paper in respect of which he has reason to believe that a contravention of this Order has been, is being or is about to be committed.

17. Any court trying a contravention of this Order may, without prejudice to any sentence which it may pass, direct that any paper in respect of which the Court is satisfied that the Order has been contravened shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

SCHEDULE I.

Variety of Paper. Col. (1)	Price per lb. except where otherwise stated. Col. (2)
	Rs. A. P.
<i>I. Writing and Printing (except newsprint) papers—</i>	
(a) Bleached, white or cream wove or laid, watermarked or unwatermarked, machine finished (M. F.) or machine glazed (M. G.) semi-bleached or buff in substances corresponding to 14 lbs. demy 500's and upwards	0 7 10½
(b) As in (a) above, but in substances corresponding to substance below 14 lbs. demy 500's with a minimum of 12 lbs. demy 500's	0 8 10½
(c) Unbleached, wove or laid, watermarked or unwatermarked, machine finished (M. F.) or machine glazed (M. G.) in substances corresponding to 14 lbs. demy 500's and upwards	0 7 7½
(d) As in (c) above, but in substances corresponding to substances below 14 lbs. demy 500's with a minimum of 12 lbs. demy 500's	0 8 7½

SCHEDULE I—contd.

Variety of Paper. Col. (1)	Price per lb. except where otherwise stated. Col. (2)
	Rs. A. P.
<i>I. Writing and Printing (except newsprint) papers—</i>	
(e) Ordinary badami wove or laid, watermarked or unwatermarked, machine finished (M. F.) or machine glazed (M. G.) in substances corresponding to 14 lbs. demy 500's and upwards	0 7 3½
(f) As in (e) but in substances corresponding to substances below 14 lbs. demy 500's with a minimum of 12 lbs. demy 500's	0 8 3½
(g) White Bank Paper, Bond Paper and white or coloured Ledger paper (including Azurelaid) conforming to the conditions specified in the proviso to clause 4	0 11 10½
(h) Coloured Bank paper and Bond paper conforming to the conditions specified in the proviso to clause 4	0 12 10½
The varieties for (a) to (d) above are:— Printing, Poster, Litho, Map Litho, Imitation, Art, Antique, Ferro Prussiate Base, Account Book, Ahmedabadi, Dupli-cator, Drawing, Cartridge, Offset Car-tridge, Cream Laid, White laid, Cream Wove, Legal Blue, Superior Badami, Match Box.	
Additional prices for (a) to (d) above for—	
(1) Supercalendered and water finished, or for Rag qualities only, parchment finished	0 0 3
(2) Coloured	0 1 0
(3) 10 to 25% Rag furnish	0 1 0
(4) 26 to 50% Rag furnish	0 2 6
(5) 51 to 75% Rag furnish. { having a maximum ash content of 5 per cent and minimum burst specification of 5 points (Mullen) above the demy weight in lbs. as a result of 6 Mullen tests.	0 4 4
(6) 76 to 100% Rag furnish.	0 6 0
Qualities referred to in (3) to (6) are:— Banks, Bonds, Typewriting, Azure Laid Ledger, and Cheque Book Paper.	
(7) Guillotine cutting to sizes below 13½" × 16½"	0 0 3
(8) Cutting to register	0 0 6
(9) Slitting to narrow reels—16" and below	0 0 6
" " " 8" and below	0 1 0
" " " 4" and below	0 1 6
" " " 1 inch and below	0 4 0
(10) Embossed or decorated	0 1 0
<i>II. Wrapping papers—</i>	
(a) Brown Wrapping and brown cartridge minimum substance corresponding to 18 lbs. demy 500's	0 7 1½
(b) Machine finished (M. G.) or Machine Glazed (M. G.) ribbed or plain kraft or Imitation Kraft paper in substances corresponding to 22 × 29—80 lbs. 480's and upwards	0 7 5

SCHEDULE I—concl.

Variety of Paper. Col. (1)	Price per lb. except where otherwise stated. Col. (2)
	Rs. A. P.
<i>II. Wrapping papers—contd.</i>	
(c) As in (b) above, but in substances corresponding to substances below 22 × 29—30 lbs. 480's with a minimum of 22 × 29—20 lbs. 480's	0 8 5
<i>III. Cover papers—</i>	
(a) Bleached	0 7 10½
(b) Unbleached	0 7 7½
(c) Manilla for Casing	0 7 10½
(d) Manilla for envelopes	0 7 10½
Additional prices for—	
(1) Supercalendered or Waterfinished	0 0 3
(2) Embossed or decorated	0 1 0
(3) Coloured	0 1 0
<i>IV. Special Thin Qualities in substances corresponding to substances below 10 lbs. demy 500's</i>	
(a) Toilet paper cut to small sizes	0 8 4½
(b) Air Mail	0 15 10½
(c) Manifold	0 15 10½
<i>V. Blotting—</i>	
(a) Bleached	0 12 4½
(b) Unbleached	0 12 1½
(c) Coloured	0 13 4½
<i>VI. Boards (Solid, paste or combination)—</i>	
(a) Bleached, semi-bleached or unbleached cardboard	0 7 10½
(b) Bleached or unbleached pulpboard	0 7 10½
(c) Bleached or unbleached Manilla board	0 7 10½
(d) Bleached or unbleached pasteboard	0 7 10½
(e) Duplex board	0 8 6
(f) Triplex board	0 8 6
(g) Ticket board	0 8 3
(h) Grey board	0 6 0
Additional Prices for—	
(1) Coloured	0 1 0
(2) Supercalendered or waterfinished	0 0 7
(3) Waterproofed	0 1 6
(4) Corrugating and Silicating	0 0 3½ per sq. ft.

SCHEDULE II.

BENGAL AND ASSAM.

(Area A).

Amingaon, Asansol, Ashaura, Baripada, Barisal, Burdwan, Calcutta, Chittagong, Cooch Behar, Cuttack, Dacca, Dibrugarh, Gaibandha, Gauhati, Khulna, Manipur Road, Mirkadim, Mymensingh, Narayangunj, Noakhali, Ranigunj, Silchar, Siliguri, Sirajgunj Bazar, Sylhet, Tarpassa.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

(Area B).

Arrah, Bhagalpur, Chaibassa, Darbhanga, Gaya, Laheriasarai, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Purulia, Ranchi, Tatanagar.

SCHEDULE II—contd.

UNITED PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA AND CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Area C).

Akola, Allahabad, Amraoti, Balaghat, Benares, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Bina, Cawnpore, Chanda, Chandausi, Chhindwara, Damoh, Fyzabad, Gondia, Gorakhpur, Harda, Hardwar, Indore, Itarsi, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Kamptee, Katni, Khamgaon, Khandwa, Lucknow, Nagpur, Prayag, Rai Bareilly, Raipur, Raj Nandgaon, Satna, Saugor, Seoni, Tumsar Road, Wardha.

DELHI AREA.

(Area D).

Agra, Aligarh, Bareilly, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Delhi, Gwalior, Hathras, Jaipur, Meerut, Moradabad, Muttra, Rampur, Muzaffarnagar, Shahjahanpur.

RAJPUTANA.

(Area E).

Ajmer, Beawar, Jodhpur, Kishengarh, Kotah, Maihar, Ujjain.

PUNJAB AND N.-W. F. PROVINCES.

(Area F).

Ambala, Amritsar, Dehra Dun, Ferozepur, Gujarkhan, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Lahore, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Multan, Patiala, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Saharanpur, Sialkot.

SIND.

(Area G).

Hyderabad, Karachi, Sukkur.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(Area H).

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Belgaum, Bhavnagar, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Surat.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

(Area I).

Nander, Nizamabad, Secunderabad, Warangal.

WEST COAST.

(Area J).

Calicut, Cannanore, Cochin, Coimbatore, Ernakulam, Mangalore, Out-agency, Palghat, Tellicherry, Trichur.

MADRAS.

(Area K).

Anantapur, Bangalore, Bellary, Dindigul, Katpadi, Kumbakonam, Kurnool, Madras, Madura, Mysore, Nellore, Ongole, Salem, Tanjore, Trichinopoly.

NORTHERN CIRCARS.

(Area L).

Anakapalle, Berhampore, Bezvada, Cocanada, Denduluri, Ellore, Gudivada, Guntur, Masulipatam, Parlakimedi, Pithapuram, Rajahmundry, Samalkot, Tenali, Vizagapatam, Vizianagram.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

INDIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF GUIDE (THIRD EDITION) : CORRECTION LIST No. 20, SLIP No. 2.

The following Amendment Slip to the "Indian Customs Tariff Guide" (Third Edition) has been issued by the Central Board of Revenue under date of 12th November 1945 :—

Correction List No. 20, Slip No. 2.

Insert the following entries on pages 61 and 71 :—

"Rubber, synthetic . . . | 39 | . . . | C. B. R. D. Dis. 560 Cus-I/45 of 12th November, 1945."
 "Synthetic rubber . . . | 39 | . . . | C. B. R. D. Dis. 560 Cus-I/45 of 13th November, 1945."

INDIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF GUIDE (THIRD EDITION) : CORRECTION LIST No. 20, SLIP No. 3.

The following Amendment Slip to the "Indian Customs Tariff Guide" (Third Edition) has been issued by the Central Board of Revenue under date of 29th November 1945 :—

Correction List No. 20, Slip No. 3.

Delete the entries relating to artificial teeth on pages 5 and 72.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Details of changes in Customs Regulations, etc., are published regularly in the *Board of Trade Journal*. The particulars are too lengthy for publication here, but the headings of the items and the date on which they appeared in the *Journal* are given for purposes of reference :—

20th October 1945.

CANADA.—Prohibited Imports. Maximum Price Regulations.

ITALY.—Export Duties Withdrawn.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Import Control. Invoices for Wool, Grain and Screenings. Tariff Classifications. Simplification of Clothing.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

28th November.

The weather was seasonable. The prospects of the standing crops are reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory. Harvesting of *aman* paddy and cultivation of *rabi* crops were in progress.

ASSAM.

10th December.

The weather is seasonable and its effects on the crops are fair. The prospects and the outturn of crops are fair.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

1st December.

The weather continued to be clear and cool. The standing *khari* crops are generally in a satisfactory condition. Harvesting of paddy was in full swing in all the rice districts and that of minor *khari* crops in a few districts. Harvesting of *juar* commenced at places in the Saugor, Hoshangabad, Betul and Chhindwara districts and in the districts of Berar; and it was in progress in the Nimar district. Threshing of paddy was in progress in the northern districts and in Bhandara and Bilaspur. Picking of cotton continued vigorously in all the cotton districts. Sowing of *rabi* crops was almost completed, except that of wheat in the Haveli tract of the Jabulpore district and in the Drug district, and that of wheat and gram in the Bilaspur district where it still continues. The condition of the standing *rabi* crops is reported to be satisfactory so far, but a shower of rain for their proper growth is needed in the Hoshangabad and Nagpur districts.

MADRAS.

24th November.

During the week under review rainfall was moderate in Nellore, Chingleput, Madras, Tanjore, Tinnevely and the Nilgiris; fair in South Arcot, Ramnad and Malabar; and light or *nil* elsewhere. Water supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. Sowing or transplantation of paddy in Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Ramnad, Tinnevely, Malabar and South Kanara and of dry crops in East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Ramnad is proceeding. The standing crops are generally fair, except in parts of the Deccan, where they are affected for want of rain. Harvesting of paddy in East Godavari, Kistna, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris; of *rabi* in Chittoor, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Ramnad and the Nilgiris; of groundnut in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Tanjore; and of sugarcane in Chittoor, Trichinopoly and Ramnad continued. The outturn is reported to be generally fair to normal, except in parts of Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Coimbatore and Tanjore, where it is poor.

ORISSA.

3rd December.

During the week under report there was no rain in the Province. Sowing of greengram and linseed in the Puri district continues. Harvesting of paddy in all districts, of groundnut in the Ganjam district and of *rabi* in the Koraput district is in progress. Threshing of winter paddy and pressing of sugarcane have been started at places in the Puri district. The standing crops, such as paddy, sugarcane, blackgram, horsegram, redgram, mustard, cotton, *whar*, linseed, sesamum, tobacco and *niger*, are generally thriving.

PUNJAB.

3rd December.

The weather remained dry during the week. The condition of the standing crops is generally average to good, except American cotton which is reported to have been slightly damaged by *tela* throughout the Lyallpur district.

GENERAL WEATHER SUMMARY.

A depression which existed in the south-west Bay of Bengal during the early part of the week ended Tuesday last, later weakened and moved westwards as a low pressure wave across Ceylon. The north-east monsoon was also strong over the Coromandel coast where locally heavy showers occurred on one day. Heavy rain also occurred at Pamban on the 6th December. During the latter part of the week the weather was generally dry over the country, except for light showers or a few falls of rain in places.

INTERMEDIATE CROP REPORTS.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE SESAMUM CROP OF BENGAL, 1945-46.

The weather and its effect on the growth of the crop have been favourable. The provincial outturn is anticipated to be 82 per cent of the normal this year, as against 86 per cent of the normal reported in the corresponding return of last year.

THIRD INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE SUGARCANE CROP OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCE, 1945-46.

Since the issue of the last forecast, the sugarcane crop is reported to be in good condition and is progressing satisfactorily, except in parts of the Karnatak where the rain-fed crop suffered due to inadequate rains. The crop has attained maturity and crushing has started in many parts. Plantings in the Deccan are growing well. The crop is free from any pest or disease, except for an

attack of sugarcane grasshoppers in the canal parts of the Deccan, where its intensity has been brought down by control measures in time. The crop in general is expected to give a yield between 50 to 80 per cent of the normal.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE RICE CROP OF THE UNITED PROVINCES, 1945-46.

During the first week of October there was light to heavy rain in almost all the districts. During the second week, however, there were light and sporadic showers in a large number of districts and no rain in others. In the third week there was light to heavy rain in most of the districts and no rain in some districts. During the fourth week there were light showers in a number of districts and no rain in others. The total rainfall for the month was in excess of the normal in a large majority of the districts, including those comprising the Benares, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad divisions, which are the most important paddy-growing tracts. Rainfall in early October was beneficial for the late paddy crop. Heavy rain, sometimes accompanied by wind, in the third week of October in the Gorakhpur and Benares divisions, somewhat adversely affected the late paddy crop, particularly in unirrigated areas, where transplanting was considerably delayed as a result of inadequate rain during July and August. The early paddy crop also suffered substantial loss owing to the prevalence of dry weather during July and August and the blowing of easterly winds during its period of pollination. Stray reports of attacks on early paddy by *Gundhi bug* have been received from certain areas in the Rohilkhand and Kumaun and Sarda Circles. Slight damage to the standing paddy crop by hailstorms is reported from the Pilibhit district. Harvesting of early paddy is finished. The prospects of the outturn of early paddy in unirrigated areas are poor, but in irrigated areas they are, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. The condition of the late paddy crop in unirrigated areas is not up to the mark, but in irrigated areas it is generally satisfactory.

ALL-INDIA SECOND SUGARCANE FORECAST, 1945-46.

—The above forecast estimates will be exhibited at the main street door of the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, at 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 13th December 1945, at 15 hours (Indian Standard Time) or 4 p.m. (Bengal Time).

CROP FORECAST.

(ALL-INDIA)

FINAL GENERAL MEMORANDUM ON THE COTTON CROP OF 1944-45.

(Calcutta, August 22, 1945.)

THIS memorandum deals with the final estimates of the cotton crop of the season 1944-45, especially of Bombay, Madras, Sind and Hyderabad.

Bombay.—The present report relates to estimates up to the 20th March, 1945. The total area under both early and late cotton is reported to be 2,236,000 acres (882,000 acres being in the Indian States), which is 48 per cent below the area of last year. The decrease is almost general and is attributed to "Grow more food crops" campaign and the application of the "Bombay Growth of Food Crops Act". The total yield is estimated at 378,000 bales (155,000 bales being in the Indian States), as compared with 879,000 bales last year, or a decrease of 57 per cent. In Gujarat, the season was unfavourable. Owing to uneven distribution of rainfall and abnormal weather conditions the season commenced late, and cold and frost that followed in January resulted in shedding of young buds and bolls. Slight attack of root-rot and stem-borer was also reported from the south of this division. In the Deccan, the season was not also favourable. Heavy showers in July and August retarded the germination and growth of the crop, which remained stunted and appeared yellowish and sickly. The condition of the crop, however, improved to some extent subsequently as a result of long break and sunshine in September. The crop also suffered slightly from the attack of boll-worm, blue leaf and ticks in places in this division. In the Karnatak, the crop, which was sown under favourable weather conditions, progressed satisfactorily till the middle of December. But subsequently it suffered from cold spell, and frost in January, resulting in shedding of flowers, buds and bolls. *Jaywant* and *Gadag* No. 1 cottons were also reported to have been attacked by small-leaf disease and red-leaf blight in places. Though the yield in this division is expected to be less, the quality of cotton in respect of staple length, strength and colour is reported to be good.

The area and outturn by trade descriptions are as follows:—

	Acres	Bales*
Oomras—		
Khandesh Oomras	(a) 299,000	(b) 56,000
Khandesh Banilla	(c) 29,000	(c) 8,000
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	15,000	2,000
Broach	209,000	56,000
Surti	257,000	42,000
Dholleras—		
Gujarat-Dholleras	213,000	42,000
Gujarat-short staple		
Kathiawar-Dholleras	294,000	41,000
Kathiawar-short staple	175,000	29,000
Cutch Dholleras	20,000	3,000
Southerns—		
Kumta and Upland	598,000	88,000
Bijapur and Bagalkot Jowari	127,000	13,000

Madras.—The area is estimated at 1,636,000 acres, which is 26 per cent below the area of last year. The decrease is general and is attributed partly to the prohibition of cultivation of pure cotton in some districts and partly to the preference given for the cultivation of food and other industrial crops like groundnut, and

comparatively low prices for cotton. The early crop was affected to some extent by drought in the Deccan and by heavy and continuous rains in October and November in the Central districts and the South. The yield is reported to be below the normal, except in East Godavari, North Arcot, Madura, Ramnad and Malabar, where it is expected to be normal. The seasonal factor for the province as a whole, works out at 94 per cent of the average, as against 91 per cent last year. On the above basis, the total yield for the province is estimated at 383,000 bales, as compared with 485,000 bales last year.

The area and outturn by trade descriptions are as follows:—

	Acres	Bales
Southerns—		
Westerns	539,000	61,000
White and Red Northern	108,000	11,000
Warangal and Cocanadas	91,000	16,000
Chinnapathi (short staple)	5,000	1,000
Tinnevelles	520,000	130,000
Cambodias	348,000	161,000
Saloms	25,000	3,000

Sind.—The report relates to estimates up to the 25th March, 1945. The total area is reported to be 902,000 acres (21,000 acres being in the Khairpur State), as against 951,000 acres last year. The total yield is estimated at 459,000 bales (9,000 bales being in the Khairpur State), as compared with 527,000 bales* last year, or a decrease of 13 per cent. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good.

The area and outturn by trade descriptions are as follows:—

	Acres	Bales
Bengals—		
Sind Deshi	49,000	26,000
Americans—		
Sind-American	853,000	433,000

Hyderabad.—As already reported in the preceding (fourth) forecast, the total area, according to the returns of agricultural census, stands at 1,957,000 acres, as against 4,105,000 acres last year. The decrease is attributed to comparatively lower prices of cotton and also to the restriction of cultivation of cash crops in the State. The total yield is estimated at 253,000 bales, as compared with 565,000 bales last year. The average outturn for the State is estimated at 66.6 per cent of the normal.

The area and outturn by trade descriptions are as follows:—

	Acres	Bales
Oomras—		
Hyderabad Oomras	691,000	78,000
Hyderabad-Gaorani	555,000	81,000
Southerns—		
Kumta and Upland	346,000	53,000
Westerns	300,000	34,000
Warangal and Cocanadas	65,000	7,000

No material change is reported to have taken place in the character of the crop in the remaining provinces or States since the issue of the preceding (fourth) forecast except that, as a result of further examination of the crop position, the estimate of yield has been raised by 84,000 bales in the Punjab, by 11,000 bales in Gwalior

* Since revised to 526,000 bales.

and by 1,000 bales in Mysore; and lowered by 1,000 bales in Bihar, by 3,000 bales in Central India, by 15,000 bales in Baroda and by 1,000 bales in Rajputana.

Consequent on the revised figures noted above, the estimates in the table appended to the preceding (fourth) forecast require modification; and the revised totals for All-India for the year 1944-45, therefore, stand at 14,803,000 acres and 3,543,000 bales*, as compared with 21,086,000 acres and 5,259,000 bales† in 1943-44.

The detailed figures by provinces and States are given in the appended table, and those according to the recognised trade descriptions are shown in the following statement:—

Trade Descriptions

Descriptions of Cotton	Acres (thousands)		Bales of 400 lbs each (thousands)		Yield per acre (lbs)	
	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44
Bengals—						
U. P. Deshi	264	440	72	125	109	114
Punjab Deshi	1,007	1,080	395	392	157	148
Sind Deshi	49	45	26	25	212	222
Rajputana Deshi	290	347	69	79	95	91
TOTAL	1,610	1,892	562	621	140	131
Americans—						
Sind-American	853	906	433	(a) 502	203	222
Punjab-American	2,052	2,279	766	967	149	170
Buri	336	406	53	79	63	78
TOTAL	3,241	3,591	1,252	(b) 1,548	155	172
Oomras—						
C. P. Oomras	519	669	72	117	55	70
Barar Oomras	107	153	17	31	64	81
Nimar Oomras	29	34	5	7	69	82
C. P. and Barar Verum	1,810	1,941	319	390	70	80
Khandesh Oomras	299	761	56	169	75	89
Khandesh Banilla	29	91	6	21	83	92
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	15	129	2	21	53	65
Hyderabad Oomras	691	1,922	78	277	45	58
TOTAL	3,499	5,700	555	1,033	63	72
Hyderabad-Gaorani	555	1,059	81	156	58	59
Central India—						
Malvi	625	782	103	155	66	79
Central India—others	392	655	51	136	61	83
TOTAL	957	1,437	154	291	64	81

* Relevant statistics, which throw light on production, are given, as far as possible, in the Appendix to this forecast.

† Since revised to 5,258,000 bales as a result of correction received subsequently from Sind.

(a) Since revised to 501 thousand bales.

(b) Since revised to 1,547 thousand bales.

Trade Descriptions—contd.

Descriptions of Cotton	Acres (thousands)		Bales of 400 lbs each (thousands)		Yield per acre (lbs)	
	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44
Broach	471	689	112	266	95	154
Surti	373	524	60	165	64	128
Dholleras—						
Gujarat-Dholleras	290	544	57	164	79	121
Gujarat-short staple		1		*		67
Kathiawar-Dholleras	294	593	41	111	56	75
Kathiawar-short staple	204	220	33	28	65	51
Cutch Dholleras	20	21	3	3	60	57
TOTAL	808	1,379	134	306	66	89
Southerns—						
Kumta and Upland	1,016	1,448	150	231	59	64
Bijapur and Bagalkot Jowari	127	354	13	43	41	49
Westerns	839	1,302	95	147	45	45
White and Red Northern	108	161	11	17	41	42
Warangal and Cocanadas	156	233	23	31	59	53
Chinnapathi (short staple)	8	8	1	1	50	50
TOTAL	2,254	3,506	293	470	52	54
Tinnevelles (including Karungammals).	520	622	130	129	100	83
Cambodias	348	527	161	233	185	177
Saloms	31	45	5	8	65	71
Comillas	136	115	44	33	129	115
GRAND TOTAL	14,803	21,086	3,543	(a) 5,259	96	100

* Below 100 bales.

(a) Since revised to 5,258 thousand bales.

Cotton in Foreign Countries.—From information available in this Department, it appears that the production of the 1944 cotton crop of the United States of America is estimated at 12,230,000 bales of 500 lbs each (equivalent to 15,287,000 bales of 400 lbs each), as compared with 11,429,000 bales of 500 lbs each (equivalent to 14,286,000 bales of 400 lbs each) in 1943. The area and production of the cotton crop in Egypt for the season 1944-45, are placed at 891,000 acres and 1,149,000 bales of 400 lbs each, showing an increase of 20 and 33 per cent, respectively, as compared with the preceding season. In the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, the total yield of the crop for 1944 is officially estimated at about 250,000 bales of 400 lbs each, as compared with 354,000 bales in 1943.

Final Estimate of the Cotton Crop of India.

Provinces and States	1944-45 (Provisional Estimates)		1943-44 (Final Figures)*	
	Area (1,000 acres)	Yield (1,000 bales)	Area (1,000 acres)	Yield (1,000 bales)
Bombay(a)	2,236	378	4,265	879
Central Provinces and Berar	2,801	466	3,203	624
Punjab(a)	3,045	1,158	3,323	1,355
Madras(a)	1,636	383	2,210	485
Sind(a)	902	459	951	(c)527
United Provinces(a)	209	63	380	113
Bengal(a)	107	32	84	22
Bihar	39	7	40	9
Assam	30	12	32	11
Ajmer-Merwara	12	4	17	6
North-West Frontier Province	14	3	16	4
Orissa	9	1	9	1
Delhi	1	(b)	1	(b)
Hyderabad	1,957	253	4,105	565
Central India	465	65	916	176
Baroda	484	93	585	279
Gwalior	470	88	486	112
Rajputana	308	67	377	78
Mysore	78	11	86	13
TOTAL	14,803	3,543	21,086	(d)5,259

NOTE.—A bale contains 400 lbs. of cleaned cotton.
 * These are revised estimates as finally adjusted by provincial authorities.
 (a) Including Indian States.
 (b) Below 500 bales.
 (c) Further revised to 526 thousand bales.
 (d) Further revised to 5,258 thousand bales.

APPENDIX.

Raw Cotton Position in India.

	Year ending 31st August	
	1944	1943
	Thousand bales (400 lbs)	Thousand bales (400 lbs)
Exports—		
To United Kingdom	243	115
„ United States of America	76	..
„ Australia	29	19
„ Other Countries	35	26
TOTAL	383	160
Home Consumption—		
In Mills*	4,119	4,307
Extra-factory or local†	450	450
TOTAL	4,569	4,757
Approximate crop‡	4,952	4,917
Estimated in Forecast	5,259	4,702
Excess (+) or deficit (—) neglecting carry-over§.	—307	+215

* The figures are those compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, mainly on the basis of returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, and refer to Indian cotton alone.

† Estimate, as arrived at by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, on the basis of the results of enquiries conducted in selected areas.

‡ In the calculation, estimates of the "carry-over" from one year to another have not been taken into account owing to the fact stated under § below.

§ Complete information on stocks is not available: those held in Bombay on the 31st August 1944, were 1,116,000 bales, as compared with, 1,172,000 bales on the same date of 1943.

Exports* by Sea—

During the last five cotton seasons (1st September to 31st August).

(In thousand bales of 400 lbs each)

	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
To United Kingdom	188	243	115	555	375
„ United States of America	142	76	..	132	172
„ Australia	16	29	19	49	58
„ Other Countries	61	35	26	137	1,408
TOTAL	409	383	160	873	2,013

* Relate to exports from British India as also those from Kathiawar.

Mill Consumptions,*—

During the last three cotton seasons (1st September to 31st August), 1944-45, 1943-44 and 1942-43.

(In bales of 400 lbs each.)

	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43
Bombay Province	1,910,619	1,906,606	1,939,423
Madras Province	603,796	596,585	647,407
United Provinces	410,596	414,210	437,441
Central Provinces and Berar	169,727	148,020	174,385
Bengal	135,697	138,203	136,098
Punjab and Delhi	181,327	184,950	182,104
Rest of British India	52,291	52,242	59,003
Hyderabad	71,840	78,204	83,689
Mysore	73,688	57,718	77,734
Baroda	81,064	88,628	87,542
Gwalior	87,485	93,152	90,025
Indore	154,429	144,147	149,914
Other Indian States	225,948	216,796	242,066
TOTAL	4,158,607	4,110,461	4,306,831

* Refers to Indian cotton.

Cotton Pressed*—

During the last two cotton seasons (1st September to 31st August), 1944-45 and 1943-44.

Provinces and States	Number of bales † pressed	
	1944-45	1943-44
British Provinces—		
(1) Bombay	431,773	794,828
(2) Sind	445,331	548,067
(3) Bengal	7,110	8,255
(4) United Provinces	7,161	29,081
(5) Punjab	982,047	955,273
(6) Central Provinces	98,188	168,986
(7) Berar	342,084	605,219
(8) Assam	6,445	2,712
(9) Ajmer-Merwara	12,242	8,234
(10) Madras	370,780	244,401
TOTAL	2,703,161	3,365,056

During the last two cotton seasons (1st September to 31st August), 1944-1945 and 1943-44—contd.

Provinces and States	Number of bales † pressed	
	1944-45	1943-44
Indian States—		
(1) Hyderabad	273,955	285,492
(2) Baroda	109,061	282,257
(3) Mysore	28,120	20,046
(4) Gwalior	31,150	73,741
(5) Punjab States	311,045	329,065
(6) Rajputana States	59,233	74,262
(7) Central India States	64,315	185,898
(8) Bombay States	227,951	357,317
TOTAL	1,104,830	1,608,078
GRAND TOTAL	3,807,991	4,973,134

* Details for each province and State with corresponding figures for the last season are given on pages 431-32 of the Indian Trade Journal of the 13th September 1945.
 † Running bales.

Loose Cotton.—The amount of loose (unpressed) cotton consumed in mills in India during the cotton season 1944-45 (1st September 1944 to 31st August 1945), was 336,230 bales of 400 lbs each, as against 372,416 bales in the preceding season.

Stocks—Bales †
 Estimated Stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on the 29th November 1945 1,014,984
 Ditto same timelast year 881,512

† Running bales.

Inter-Provincial Trade—

During the nine months from 1st September to the end of May of the cotton season—

(In bales of 400 lbs each)

	Exports			Imports		
	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43
Assam	1,367	1,160	2,650	822	799	293
Bengal	2,825	1,396	1,924	95,407	96,942	139,684
Bihar	1,202	1,453	2,674	5,324	14,960	20,335
Orissa	8	59	65	100	339	307
United Provinces	3,348	8,656	24,906	233,198	289,963	402,096
Punjab	912,694	683,045	1,125,540	20,234	22,126	9,629
Sind and British Baluchistan	94,561	84,416	218,131	580,015	397,073	552,127
Central Provinces and Berar	384,626	496,013	429,688	22,230	15,546	10,782
Bombay Province	91,043	71,909	128,730	645,304	625,539	855,021
Madras Province	82,268	32,182	86,923	56,886	29,706	81,784
Rajputana	6,995	5,104	6,322	25,581	28,365	69,420
Central India	36,655	60,479	51,979	92,145	59,357	83,569
Nizam's Territory (Hyderabad State)	179,418	165,603	192,007	..	360	88
Mysore	5,192	1,140	6,134	24,956	37,528	51,927
Kashmir	..	..	..	..	12	611
TOTAL	1,802,202	1,618,615	2,277,673	1,802,202	1,618,615	2,277,673

SUMMARY OF CROP FORECASTS.

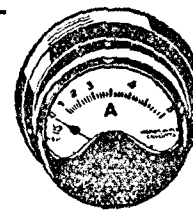
The following is a summary of crop forecasts relating to the season 1945-46 :—

Crop and Forecast	Tracts comprised in the figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them	Estimated Area	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1944-45	Estimated Outturn	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1944-45	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jute—Final.	Practically all jute-growing tracts	Acres 2,409,000	114	Acres 2,104,000	7,166,000 bales (b)	115	6,203,000 bales (b)	Oct. 4, 1945
Sugarcane—First (c).	United Provinces†, Punjab, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay†, Madras, North-West Frontier Province, Assam, Orissa, Central Provinces and Berar, Sindh, Delhi, Mysore, Hyderabad, Bhopal†, Baroda and Jaora‡ (96 per cent of the total sugarcane area of India).	3,920,000	99	4,134,000	(a)	..	5,422,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Cotton—Second (c).	All cotton-growing tracts (refers mainly to early cotton)	12,533,000	97	14,803,000	(a)	..	3,543,000 bales	Nov. 29, 1945
Groundnut—Second (c).	Madras, Bombay†, Central Provinces and Berar, Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda (97 per cent of the total groundnut area of India).	8,690,000	99	9,841,000	(a)	..	3,590,000 tons	Nov. 29, 1945.
Sesamum—Second (c).	United Provinces, Madras, Bombay†, Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Ajmer-Merwara, Sindh, Hyderabad, Kotah†, Bhopal† and Baroda (a little over 86 per cent of the total sesamum area of India).	2,448,000	97	3,970,000	(a)	..	393,000 tons	Dec. 6 1945.

The following is a summary of the latest forecasts for the season 1944-45 for crops for which forecasts have not yet been made in the current season :—

Crop and Forecast	Tracts comprised in the figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them	Estimated Area	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1943-44	Estimated Outturn	Per cent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1943-44	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres		Acres				
Castorseed .	Practically all castor-growing tracts	1,453,000	94	1,543,000	130,000 tons	93	140,000 tons	June 28, 1945.
Rice—Final.	Bengal, Madras, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar†, United Provinces†, Assam, Orissa, Bombay†, Sindh, Punjab, Coorg, Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Bhopal† (97 per cent of the total rice area of India).	80,754,000	99.6	81,117,000	27,122,000 tons	88	30,664,000 tons	Sept. 27, 1945.
Wheat—Final (c).	Punjab†, United Provinces†, Central Provinces and Berar†, Bombay†, Sindh, Bihar, North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Orissa, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore (a little over 98 per cent of the total wheat area of India).	35,700,000	105	33,961,000	10,458,000 tons	107	9,741,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945
Rape and Mustard—Final.	United Provinces, Punjab, Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Sindh, North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, Bombay†, Delhi, Alwar†, Baroda and Hyderabad (94 per cent of the total rape and mustard area of India).	5,827,000	109	5,364,000	1,069,000 tons	116	921,000 tons	Oct. 18, 1945
Linseed—Final.	Central Provinces and Berar†, United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay†, Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, Kota† and Bhopal† (a little over 93 per cent of the total linseed area of India).	3,461,000	98	3,533,000	391,000 tons	103	381,000 tons	Oct. 18, 1945.

* Issued by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal. † Including Indian States. ‡ In Rajputana. § In Central India.
(a) Not yet available. (b) Includes figures for Nepal. (c) The detailed report will appear in the Indian Trade Journal later.



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TENDER NOTICES.

[Notices for this section should be sent to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, in time to reach him not later than Tuesday in each week, the day on which the Journal goes to Press.]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
(MAIN SECRETARIAT).

Standard Specifications and Drawings.

Indian Stores Department Standard Specifications, referred to in Invitations to Tenders issued by the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, the Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta, the Director, Munitions Production, Bombay, the Director, Munitions Production, Lahore, the Controllers of Supplies, Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, Madras and Cawnpore and the Director General, Ship-Building and Repairs (Purchase Branch), Bombay, are priced publications and can be had on payment from :—

1. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, P-18, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.
2. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Feltham House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
3. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Sunlight Building, The Mall, Lahore.
4. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Bandukwala Building, adjoining Messrs. Volkart Bros., No. 4, McLeod Road, Karachi.
5. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Anandabawan, No. 8, Ritherdon Road, Vepery, Madras.
6. The Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.
7. The High Commissioner for India, Publications Branch, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

The price of each Standard Specification is eight annas or 9d. Postage (7 annas if sent by inland registered post and 4 annas if sent by ordinary post) will be charged extra on Specifications sent by post from places other than the office of the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.

N.B.—I.S.D. Standard Drawings are only available for certain P. & T. Department, Hardware articles and Textile Stores. Copies of drawings for P. & T. Department and Hardware articles are available only from the Office of the Controller General of Inspection (Civil Wing), M.G.O. Branch, G.H.Q. (I), Block No. 2, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, and that of Textile Stores from the Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on payment.

A charge of Re. 1 per copy is made for drawings of a size 42×28 inches or over and eight annas per copy below that size (postage extra).

Tender Drawings other than those mentioned above may be obtained on prepayment, at the rate as above from :—

- (i) The Controller General of Inspection (Civil Wing), M.G.O. Branch, G.H.Q. (I), Block No. 2, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
- (ii) The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- (iii) The Chief Inspector Engineering, Avenue House, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta.

All remittances towards the cost and Postal charges of I.S.D. Standard Specifications or Drawings should be made in advance by Money Order only. Postal Stamps or Postal Orders are not acceptable.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (DISPOSALS),
2, FAIRLIE PLACE, CALCUTTA.

Tenders for the Sale of Military Salvage and Scrap and Surplus Stores.

The Controller of Supplies (Disposals) wishes to inform the public that copies of all tenders for the sale of Military Salvage and Scrap as well as Surplus Stores will be on view on the Notice Board of his Office at 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. The public who are interested in purchasing such stores may see the Notice Board regularly and obtain copies of the tender forms in which they are interested direct from the Office.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY,
NEW DELHI.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (SUPPLY).

Supply of Shoes, Black, Leather, R. A. F. Pattern.

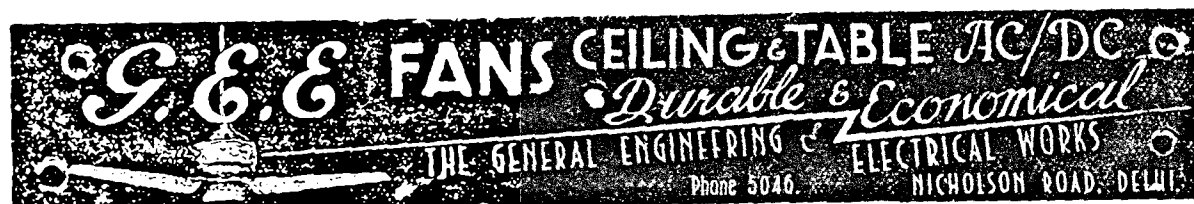
The Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, invites tenders for the supply of 11,500 pairs of Shoes, Black, Leather, R. A. F. pattern, conforming to Specification No. R.A.F. 22D/317. Tender form can be obtained from the office of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, on payment of Rs. 10, which will not be refundable in any case.

Successful tenderers will have to make their own arrangement for all raw materials required for the manufacture of the stores without any assistance from Government.

Tenders must reach the office of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on the 20th December 1945.

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B. 2644 W. 31-12-45.



R. 2433 W. 17-2-46.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF FOOD (DIVISION III),
NEW DELHI.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF DIRECTOR OF PURCHASE.

Tender No. Q/901.—Supply of Edible Groundnuts.

The Chief Director of Purchase, Department of Food (Division III), Jamnagar House, New Delhi, invites tenders for supplies of Edible Groundnuts with shells, roasted and unroasted, as detailed below :—

Article.	Quantity.	Tender No.
	Tons.	
1. Edible Groundnuts, roasted (with shells)	350	Q/901
2. Edible Groundnuts, unroasted (with shells)	100	

Application for tender forms would be received up to 1 p.m. on the 29th December 1945.

The price of tender forms, etc., is Rs. 8, which is not refundable. Tender forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by Money Order only to the Chief Director of Purchase, New Delhi, quoting the tender number and remitter's full address on the coupon.

Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on the 7th January 1946.

Applicants not already on the Food Department's list of approved contractors must state in their applications for tender forms the name or names of their Bankers.

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL STORES, TRIVANDRUM.

Tender No. IX of 1121.—Supply of Meters required for the Electrical Department.

Sealed tenders, in duplicate, superscribed "Tender No. IX of 1121 for Meters" are invited for the supply of over 7,000 Meters required for the Electrical Department. The tenders should be addressed to the Controller, Government Central Stores, Trivandrum, and should reach his office before 1.30 p.m. on the 21st January 1946. No tender received after the time and date specified above will be accepted on any account. The tenders should be in the prescribed form, copies of which can be had from the Controller, Government Central Stores, Trivandrum, on payment in cash of Rs. 5 per copy. Duplicate copies of the form will be issued at 8 annas each. Full details will be found published in the *Travancore Government Gazette*, dated the 4th December 1945.

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL STORES, TRIVANDRUM.

ROC. No. 3135/45/CSD.—Tender for 66 K. V. Sub-Station Equipment, Trivandrum : Extension of Tender Date.

The due date of the tender for 66 K.V. Sub-Station Equipment, Trivandrum, is postponed to the 22nd April 1946 (1.30 p.m.), from the 18th March 1946, as originally published in Notice ROC. No. 3135/45/CSD (see the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 8th November 1945, page 251).

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Supply of Firewood for Cremation Purposes.

Tenders for the supply of Firewood for cremation purposes at the (1) Haines Road, (2) Tank Bunder, (3) Bhoiwada No. 46, (4) Sion and (5) Dharav Cemeteries for one year from 1st March 1946 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on the 14th December 1945 not later than 1 p.m. (Bombay Time).

Tenderers shall have to supply firewood to the different cemeteries at the wholesale controlled rates fixed by Government from time to time and may quote for delivery charges, etc., in respect of each of the above cemeteries separately.

Forms of tender, specifications, etc., will be given to anyone, on payment of Re. 1 only, by the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, Bombay, from whom further information can be obtained.

The tender deposit to be paid along with the tender in case of the first three cemeteries is Rs. 1,000 each and in case of the remaining two cemeteries Rs. 500 each.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Supply of Hay and Rice Straw.

Tenders for the supply of Hay and Rice Straw for one year from the 1st March 1946 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay not later than 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 14th December 1945 :—

Tender I.—Hay about 4,463,950 lbs. and Rice Straw about 27,375 lbs. to be supplied in Bombay.

Tender II.—Hay about 7,000,000 lbs. to be supplied at Municipal Slaughter House at Bandra.

The hay should be of Bair and Moosi mixed quality or (phool-ghas) flowery meadow type. The supply of rice straw should be of good quality and fresh and sweet smelling.

Tenderers quoting for any other quality should specify the quality for which they are tendering.

Forms of tender, specifications, etc., will be supplied to anyone, on payment of Re. 1 only for each set of tender forms, by the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, Bombay, who will give any further particulars required.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

Supply of Oils and Enamels, Soaps, etc.

The Chief Storekeeper, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, invites tenders on the prescribed forms of the Trust for the following contracts for the year 1946-47 to reach him not later than 2.30 p.m. on the dates shown below, accompanied by initial deposits specified in the relative Conditions. Tender forms may be obtained on payment of Rs. 3 per copy. The cost of the tender forms is not refundable. Tenders will be opened in the presence of tenderers desiring to attend.

Class.	Description.	Date of submitting Tenders.
4	Packing of Sorts	18-1-46
5	Oils and Enamels	30-1-46
6	Lubricating Oils, Ordinary	18-1-46
8	Soaps	18-1-46
9	Cotton Waste	30-1-46
10	Disinfecting Fluid	20-1-46
12	Miscellaneous Stores	2-2-46
19	Stationery	2-2-46

BENGAL ASSAM RAILWAY.

Tender for Maintenance, Repair, etc., of Weighbridges, Weighing Machines, etc.

Tenders are invited by the General Manager, Bengal Assam Railway, for the maintenance, repair, etc., of the Weighbridges, Weighing Machines (of all kinds) and Cash Scales of the Engineering, Mechanical Traffic Stores, Accounts, Electrical and Medical Departments of the Bengal Assam Railway.

Necessary tender forms with particulars and conditions of contract attached thereto can be obtained from the Controller of Stores' "Information Bureau", 3, Koilaghat Street (Strand Road end), Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 3, which will not be refunded.

Tenders will be considered only from firms or individuals with approved experience in and facilities for this class of work and will be received by the General Manager up to 11 a.m. (Bengal Time) on the 20th December 1945.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Tender No. 1945/14 for Reconditioning of Scrap Brass Boring Quality No. 1.

The Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the above work.

The prescribed form of tender, with Special Conditions on which tenders will be considered, can be obtained from the office

of the Controller of Stores on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be refunded.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form to the Controller of Stores and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender No. 1945/14 for Reconditioning of Scrap".

Tenderers are required to hand in their tenders at the office of the Controller of Stores and envelopes containing the same must be registered with the Contract Superintendent prior to being placed in the Box provided for their reception. In the case of tenderers outside Bombay who desire to forward tenders through the post, the same must be despatched under registered cover, acknowledgment due.

A sum of Rs. 500 must be deposited with and sent direct to the Chief Cashier, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as Earnest Money, before the time fixed for opening the tenders without which deposit no tender will be considered. This deposit must be made *wholly in cash* (on which no interest will be allowed) and the Governor General reserves to himself the right to confiscate the cash deposit, should the successful tenderer fail to put in the Security Deposit in terms and conditions of the tender.

Samples of the scrap to be reconditioned, not exceeding 5 lbs. each, can be purchased for test purposes from the District Controller of Stores, "Mechanical", Mechanical Stores Depot, Parel, at the rate of Rs. 66 per cwt.

Tenders not complying with any of the above conditions will not be considered.

Tenders will be received at the Controller of Stores' office up to 3 p.m. (Standard Time) on Friday, the 28th December 1945.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

Tender for Reconstruction of Certain Bridges on Bezwada District.

The Chief Engineer, M. & S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras, invites separate sealed tenders for the "Reconstruction of Certain Bridges on Bezwada District":

- 9 bridges between Madras and Gudur.
- 10 bridges between Gudur and Ulavapadu.

Tender forms with Instructions to Parties Tendering, List of Bridges with specifications, conditions of contract and Schedule of rates can be had on application to the Chief Engineer, on payment of Rs. 10 only each, which will not be refundable. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500. Information regarding the works can be obtained from the Executive Engineer, Bridges, Madras.

Tenders should be submitted so as to reach the Chief Engineer, Madras, not later than 12 noon on Friday, the 4th January 1946.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (DISPOSALS), CALCUTTA.

Sale of Steel Barrels.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of 40/45 gall. Steel Barrels available at :—

	Nos.
(i) Messrs. A.K. Sarkar, Ltd., Barrel Repair Plant, Dakshineswar (24 Parganas)	46,000
(ii) Officer Commanding, 126 Ind. Supply Co., Shamnagar (24 Parganas)	1,500
(iii) Manager, Army Salvage Depot, Sibpur, Howrah	12,500

ELECTRICAL 'MEGGER' of PRECISION
INSTRUMENTS and QUALITY

BOMBAY P. O. BOX 243.

SOLE AGENTS
JOST'S
ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

P. O. BOX 64, CALCUTTA.

THE WATER SUPPLY SPECIALISTS LTD.

MISSION ROW EXTENSION

POST BOX 424

CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR MYERS HAND & POWER PUMPS, CYLINDERS, SPRAY PUMPS, PUMP JACKS, STOVER ENGINES & WINDMILLS, RIFE HYDRAULIC RAMS, ETC.

—LET US QUOTE FOR YOUR PUMP REQUIREMENTS—

The stores will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the Conditions of Contract laid down in Form Con. 117.

The stores can be inspected at site. Offers in tenderer's own form in sealed covers superscribed "Tender No. CDD/CNT/1/1 due on 20th December 1945" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 5,000 deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Calcutta.

Tenders should reach the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, by 4 p.m. on the 20th December 1945.

Offers should remain open for acceptance up to the 19th January 1946.

The delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed within 20 days from the date of issue of the sale order.

Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

Sale of Cotton Open Mesh Netting Curtain Cloth.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following stores available at Central Provision Depot, Dehu:—

Cotton Open Mesh Netting Curtain Cloth—

- (1) 14'x13'-4" Pieces . . . 16,000 Nos.
- (2) 14'x14' " . . . 16,500 "
- (3) 24'x24' " . . . 24,085 "
- (4) 30'x30' " . . . 16,600 "
- (5) 35'x35' " . . . 1,31,300 "
- (6) In 36" wide rolls . . . 35,130 sq. yds.

2. The goods will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of the contract laid down in Form Con. 117 which can be seen at the offices of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposals Branch) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi and Lahore and the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

3. Samples can be seen at any of the offices mentioned in para. 2 above. The stores can also be inspected at site on permits to be issued by the Director of Disposals, New Delhi, on request.

4. Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR-2217/TEX" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 1,000 deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. Tenders should reach the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on the 31st December 1945.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance up to the 25th January 1946.

7. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed by the 15th February 1946.

8. Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

9. Rates should be quoted per 100 Nos. against items 1 to 5 and per yard against item 6.

This advertisement cancels the previous one in which last date of receipt of tenders was 2nd November 1945.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

Sale of Mazak Alloy Ingots, etc.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following stores available at Bombay or Calcutta:—

Location.	Stores.	Quantity.	Remarks.
1. D. G. M. P. Stores, Bombay.	Mazak Alloy Ingots	175 tons	Mazak Alloy contains (Zinc 96 per cent approx. Aluminium 4 per cent approx.).
2. D. G. M. P. Stores, Bombay.	Mazak Alloy Ingot III.	70 "	
3. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	Mazak Alloy Ingot .	130 "	
4. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	Mazak Alloy Scrap	25 "	
5. Bombay	Mazak Alloy pigged from scrap.	78 "	

The goods will be sold subject to the conditions of the contract laid down in Form Con. 117, which can be seen at the office of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

The stores can be inspected at site on permits to be issued by the Director of Disposals, New Delhi, on request.

Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR-2743/NFR" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 500 deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

Tenders should reach the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on the 27th December 1945.

Offers should remain open for acceptance up to the 15th January 1946.

Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed by the 30th January 1946.

Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (DISPOSALS BRANCH), MADRAS.

Auction Sale in the South India Circle for December 1945, under Instructions from the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Madras.

By Messrs. Murray & Co., Mount Road, Madras.

Place.	Date.	Time.
Ghee Heating Centre, Krishnarajapuram	14-12-45	11 a.m.
Salvage Sub-Depôt, Teynampet	17-12-45	9 a.m.
Salvation Army Depôt, Ellore	18-12-45	11 a.m.
Salvage Sub-Depôt, Coconada	19-12-45	11 a.m.
Salvage Sub-Depôt, Vizagapatam	20-12-45	11 a.m.
M.T.B. Depôt, Agram	22-12-45	10 a.m.
Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd., Bangalore	24-12-45	11 a.m.
Salvage Sub-Depôt, Ulsoor	27-12-45	11 a.m.
Salvage Sub-Depôt, Cochin	29-12-45	11 a.m.
M.T. Breakdown Depôt, Avadi	31-12-45	10 a.m.

COTTON PRESS RETURNS.

I.—Statement of Cotton pressed in British India for the week ending the 30th November 1945.

[Section 5(2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Province and Division or Block	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED		Districts included in the block
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year	
Bombay—					
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay	1,123	463	17,680	7,775	Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay.
2. Gujarat	1,803	52	42	278	Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat.
3. North Deccan	1,006	441	2,914	268	West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik.
4. East Deccan	1,106	1,316	13,123	9,580	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country	1,106	1,316	15,079	46,895	Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara.
Total for the Province excluding the Konkan and Port	4,005	1,800	31,158	57,021	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in the Konkan and Port block is mainly re-pressed cotton or cotton waste.
Sind—					
The Province of Sind	(a)	20,754	144,210	92,287	All districts in the Province.
Bengal—					
The Province of Bengal	364	2	1,939	1,829	All districts in the Province.
United Provinces—					
1. Upper Doab		268	..	360	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab		..	..	..	Muttra, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Malupuri, Etawah.
3. Lower Doab and Rindelkhand	(a)	..	..	..	Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
4. Rohilkhand		..	..	..	Hardol, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Rudaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Naini Tal, Almora, Garhwal.
5. Rest of the Province		..	..	..	Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partabgarh.
TOTAL	..	268	..	360	
Punjab—					
1. Ambala	607	1,172	(b)3,938	2,574	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala.
2. Jullundur	1,105	915	3,192	2,269	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana.
3. Lahore	903	76	(c)1,903	1,085	Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura.
4. Rawalpindi	10,022	6,554	(d)22,348	10,726	Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock.
5. Multan	2,498	2,774	(e)7,732	9,678	Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan.
6. Ferozepore	15,135	11,491	38,213	26,333	Simsa, Ferozepore, Mianwali.
TOTAL	2,100	49	3,538	50	
Central Provinces—					
1. Jabulpore	..	..	..	..	Jubbulpore, Saugor.
2. Nerbudda	..	..	..	..	Hoshangabad.
3. Nimar	608	39	1,134	39	Nimar.
4. Nagpur	1,402	10	2,404	11	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat, Bhandara.
5. Satpura	..	..	..	..	Chhindwara, Betul, Mandla.
6. Chhatisgarh	..	..	..	..	Drng, Raipur, Bilaspur.
TOTAL	2,100	49	3,538	50	
Berar—					
Berar	16,461	6,292	41,610	11,387	Akola, Amraoti, Buldana, Yectmal.
Assam—					
The Province of Assam	(a)	..	125	431	All districts in the Province.
Ajmer-Merwara—					
Ajmer-Merwara	173	230	574	249	The whole of Ajmer-Merwara.
Madras—					
Madras*	2,107	4,118	(f)45,828	71,711	The whole of the Province.
GRAND TOTAL	41,345	44,953	307,195	261,940	

NOTE.—There are no cotton pressing factories in Delhi, Bihar, Orissa and North-West Frontier Province.
* For details see Statement III.
(a) Return not yet received.
(b) Includes 579 bales not reported before.
(c) " 100 " " " "
(d) " 2,338 " " " "
(e) " 570 " " " "
(f) " 311 " " " "

COTTON PRESS RETURNS—contd.

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 30th November 1945.

1 State	2 NO. OF BALES PRESSED		3 NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Hyderabad	2,939	1,844	13,365	13,082
Beroda	..	..	..	..
Mysore	(a)	..	4,737	4,749
Gwalior	(a)	..	125	993
Punjab States—				
Bahawalpur	(a)	1,694	..	4,094
Nabha	2,780	944	2,789	3,647
Jind	(a)	254	..	927
Faridkot	(a)	734	..	1,564
Patiala	(a)	4,539	2,723	14,863
Malerkotla	(a)	394	..	394
Khalapur	..	..	..	..
TOTAL PUNJAB STATES	2,789	8,559	5,512	25,189
Rajputana States—				
Mewar	..	..	..	..
Bikaner	..	..	..	..
Jodhpur	..	..	..	..
Tonk	..	..	..	..
Jaipur	..	..	..	..
Jhalawar	..	..	..	..
Shahpura	..	..	..	..
Kishangarh	..	..	..	..
Kotah	..	..	..	..
Bundi	..	..	..	..
Idar	..	..	..	..
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	..	..	..	..
Central India States—				
Indore	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	..	..	..	..
Narsingarh	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..
Jasra	..	..	..	..
Ratlam	..	..	..	..
Dhar	..	..	..	..
Barwan	..	..	..	..
Shabua	..	..	..	..
Dewas, J. B.	..	..	..	..
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	..	..	..	..

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 30th November 1945—contd.

1 State	2 NO. OF BALES PRESSED		3 NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
BOMBAY STATES—				
Western India States Agency—				
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..
Junagadh	..	..	..	..
Dhrangadhra	..	..	..	..
Morvi	(a)	1,635	..	1,635
Cutch	(a)	..	..	186
Nawanagar	(a)	..	..	299
Wadhwan	..	..	..	..
Gondal	..	..	..	..
Wankaner	..	..	..	..
Porbandar	(a)	259	610	3,574
Limdi	..	..	..	..
Radhanpur	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	..	..	..	..
Manawadar	(a)	291	..	1,123
Jasdan	..	..	..	..
Sardargarh	..	..	..	..
Muli	..	..	..	..
Sopla	..	..	..	..
Eastern Kathiawar Agency (Wadhwan Civil Station)	..	..	..	..
Katoan	..	..	..	..
Lakhtar	..	..	..	..
Palitana	..	..	..	..
Malva	..	..	..	..
Gujarat States Agency—				
Rajpipla	..	..	..	..
Chhoti Udepur	..	..	..	..
Cambay	..	..	..	..
Sachin	..	..	..	..
Balasior	..	..	..	..
Pandu Mewas—				
Vaktapur	..	..	..	..
Gothda	..	..	..	..
Deccan States Agency—				
Kolhapur	..	..	..	120
Jamkhandi	(a)	..	..	411
Sangli	..	..	..	..
Mudhol	(a)	..	..	635
Miraj	..	..	..	..
Savanur	(a)	..	..	30
TOTAL BOMBAY STATES	..	2,185	640	8,018
GRAND TOTAL	5,728	12,588	24,378	52,681

(a) Statement not yet received.

III.—Statement of Cotton pressed in the Province of Madras for the week ending the 30th November 1945.

1 Variety of Cotton	2 NO. OF BALES PRESSED		3 NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st February 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Tinnevelles	212	26	47,004	54,717
Salem	..	..	..	7,699
Cambodias	1,059	2,378	79,865	117,143
Northern and Westerns	1,331	1,714	(a) 173,982	70,007
Cocanadas	505	..	10,689	10,721
TOTAL	3,107	4,118	311,430	260,224

(a) Includes 311 bales not reported before.

RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA.

DISTRICT AVERAGES.

FOR CONSUMPTION IN INDIA.

Districts.	SEASON 1944-1945.		SEASON 1944-1945.		SEASON 1944-1945.		SEASON 1945-1946.		SEASON 1945-1946.	
	Sold to Sale No. 23, 5th December 1945.	Average Price per lb.	Sold to Sale No. 25, 6th December 1944.	Average Price per lb.	Sold to Sale No. 25, 5th and 6th December.	Average Price per lb.	Sold to Sale No. 23, 5th December 1945.	Average Price per lb.	Sold to Sale No. 23, 4th and 6th December.	Average Price per lb.
Assam	174,937	Rs. A. P. 0 11 2	100,003	0 10 6	5,075	0 11 1	127,967	0 14 3	10,755	0 14 10
Cachar	14,051	0 10 0	4,861	0 7 6	193	0 8 6	11,411	0 11 8	216	0 13 1
Sylhet	49,748	0 8 6	25,108	0 7 7	993	0 7 4	30,311	0 11 9	2,168	0 12 10
Darjeeling	22,867	1 1 4	13,783	1 0 1	205	0 11 1	14,124	1 2 9	569	0 15 5
Dooars	154,729	0 9 8	95,597	0 9 2	2,472	0 8 9	110,120	0 12 9	6,275	0 13 5
Teral	14,801	0 9 11	6,329	0 8 4	258	0 9 11	4,890	0 12 4	366	0 13 11
Tripura	6,523	0 7 2	1,676	0 5 5	116	0 6 0	1,418	0 10 5	18	0 11 0
Chittagong	3,532	0 8 5	895	0 5 10	270	0 6 0	800	0 11 1	..	..
All other places	14	0 4 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Green Tea	441,202	0 10 6	248,062	0 9 10	9,545	0 9 9	301,541	0 13 6	20,667	0 14 2
	22,777	0 13 10	11,204	0 13 11	452	1 0 7	12,423	1 0 10	570	1 5 1
TOTAL	463,979	0 10 8	259,266	0 10 0	9,997	0 10 1	313,964	0 13 8	21,187	0 14 4
Dust	399,499	0 11 11	238,104	0 11 4	11,388	0 11 3	300,926	0 14 4	16,869	0 15 1

(The above do not include Second-hand Tea, Damaged Tea and Dust.)

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA BY GROUPS OF ARTICLES.

(PRICES IN JULY 1914=100.)

Period.		FOODGRAINS.			Tea.	Other Food Articles.	Oil- Seeds.	Oil, mustard.	TEXTILES.				Other Textiles (Wool and Silk).	Hides and Skins.	Metals.	Other raw and manu- factured articles.	Building materials (Teakwood).	All commodities.
		Cereals.	Pulses.	Sugar.‡					Jute, raw.	Jute manu- factures.	Cotton, raw.	Cotton manu- factures.						
Number of items included		8	6	5*	3	9	3	2	3	4	2	7*	2	3	6	8	1	72
1914	End of July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1935	Annual Average	75	85	128	112	101	107	78	50	74	78	117	77	59	100	84	113	91
1936	"	79	77	121	125	109	101	69	50	64	89	111	94	70	101	83	108	91
1937	"	77	89	102	144	125	115	75	58	67	89	117	126	81	144	92	117	102
1938	"	72	88	132	130	109	106	77	49	62	67	106	83	64	140	91	124	95
1939	"	86	99	164	142	125	106	81	80	102	75	106	110	67	147	95	123	108
1940	"	99	101	157	149	146	106	78	79	107	87	122	146	72	175	115	127	120
1941	"	112	105	145	202	178	103	78	77	137	77	179	166	74	209	128	132	139
1942	"	157	162	208	241	298	143	85(a)	77	137	96	†	146	86	273	147	†	186
1943	"	390	373	319	166	537	270	216(b)	123	188	174	†	215	97	320	202	†	307
1944	"	244	312	331	112	574	288	224	122	198	140	†	204	104	298	318	†	298
1941	January	101	93	138	197	146	101	75	59	108	68	129	160	68	186	113	127	121
	February	95	90	136	168	158	96	75	51	109	65	130	152	67	188	112	127	119
	March	95	90	135	174	105	98	75	56	131	74	138	157	68	189	113	127	123
	April	96	96	142	179	179	96	75	54	117	66	142	165	68	198	115	127	127
	May	103	94	137	184	175	96	80	69	139	72	150	170	70	197	115	127	130
	June	114	99	139	227	185	101	80	73	141	81	158	169	71	197	122	127	137
	July	120	108	147	249	188	109	80	76	146	88	214	177	71	218	135	127	150
	August	119	111	145	225	185	108	80	101	156	86	213	187	71	218	141	127	151
	September	119	106	143	205	181	105	73	104	167	82	209	187	78	220	137	141	149
	October	124	118	155	241	175	107	80	95	153	82	203	182	81	220	138	141	151
	November	128	126	164	211	186	112	80	98	153	79	237	184	89	224	140	141	157
	December	129	134	162	169	210	109	85	83	123	80	217	104	89	251	138	141	154
1942	January	112	127	157	263	216	108	75	79	149	72	180	100	86	258	144	138	155
	February	114	122	164	248	217	100	80	72	140	73	171	96	86	264	145	141	163
	March	115	127	177	232	213	100	70	70	141	70	100	82	86	258	140	141	153
	April	118	120	198	228	228	104	80	68	117	70	†	140	84	258	145	141	157
	May	126	127	200	246	285	121	80	67	123	79	†	154	87	258	140	141	169
	June	154	151	210	259	294	146	82	72	126	90	†	169	87	263	144	†	182
	July	153	151	220	197	289	162	95	69	126	102	†	170	85	280	147	†	182
	August	174	166	215	179	352	167	97	67	123	100	†	136	82	275	148	†	193
	September	177	186	261	189	349	161	†	76	129	108	†	162	82	273	149	†	209
	October	185	198	231	265	355	166	†	85	147	120	†	163	88	291	149	†	227
	November	220	226	231	305	371	186	105	107	166	127	†	194	91	296	156	†	237
	December	250	241	231	293	411	199	†	98	150	142	†	171	92	302	150	†	243
1943	January	260	238	258	299	434	196	†	125	175	143	†	194	95	322	159	†	250
	February	266	280	260	444	478	†	†	110	167	152	†	204	98	331	162	†	253
	March	334	309	298	457	488	148	122	103	163	166	†	246	100	331	170	†	272
	April	375	307	280	505	552	189	144	184	185	†	†	257	98	339	183	†	293
	May	473	374	311	192	545	281	197	147	195	109	†	282	95	354	183	†	325
	June	447	365	329	130	565	272	192	134	193	109	†	220	95	342	199	†	319
	July	498	393	365	130	580	284	207	129	190	183	†	194	95	332	207	†	332
	August	572	449	355	104	579	323	239	113	194	178	†	196	95	297	211	†	345
	September	530	450	375	137	582	341	273	119	195	186	†	202	95	301	236	†	349
	October	424(c)	484	344	123	588	319	245	108	190	178	†	202	98	293	236	†	334
	November	317	423	319	120	588	310	229	114	197	162	†	202	101	303	240	†	314
	December	262	305	334	120	578	295	237	110	198	161	†	202	101	301	240	†	301
1944	January	234	392	341	118	569	269	241	121	199	155	†	202	101	301	254	†	297
	February	245	372	413	100	569	288	236	121	199	151	†	195	103	303	259	†	300
	March	247	333	424	100	570	301	232	120	199	141	†	195	103	295	277	†	297
	April	243	319	352	126	563	317	232	123	200	141	†	201	103	295	290	†	292
	May	241	296	306	112	566	312	232	126	200	141	†	201	103	295	295	†	300
	June	241	308	311	113	579	301	232	122	200	138	†	200	103	295	337	†	299
	July	241	305	319	115	579	285	213	125	200	137	†	202	103	299	337	†	298
	August	241	294	321	104	580	273	213	124	200	138	†	200	103	299	340	†	301
	September	249(d)	301	324	102	580	280	213	124	198	139	†	202	103	299	347	†	297
	October	249	268	290	106	580	275	213	118	195	138	†	202	104	297	356	†	297
	November	249	276	288	114	578	280	213	117	191	131	†	219	106	297	364	†	299
	December	249	275	288	121	575	277	213	117	196	135	†	235	109	299	371	†	301
1945	January	242	281	288	127	566	282	219	117	196	140	†	236	110	301	361	†	290
	February	240	273	288	154	575	290	232	117	198	144	†	238	112	301	342	†	299
	March	240	269	288	212	570	315	232	117	199	148	†	231	112	301	369	†	306
	April	238	274	303	214	547	305	232	118	200	141	†	232	112	301	318	†	296
	May	238	267	298	212	547	304	232	117	197	144	†	232	112	301	302	†	293
	June	238	261	303	142	522	292	232	117	198	149	†	232	112	299	296	†	287
	July	238	258	314	159	513	254	183	117	198	148	†	232	112	299	296	†	281
	August	238	263	311	169	515	259	183	118	199	148	†	248	112	299	296	†	283
	September	227	273	322	151	495	256	183	117	199	156	†	238	112	295	301	†	279
	October	227	273	334	147	497	260	183	117	195	148	†	248	112	295	301	†	280
	November	227	280	334	182	492	273	183	117	195	156	†	248	116	254	287	†	277

*Two items have been dropped under Sugar since February 1934, and one item under Cotton manufactures since September 1938, as their quotations are no longer available and suitable substitutes cannot be found for them.
†Price quotations not available.
(a) Average of nine months. (b) Average of ten months.
(c) As quotations for rice are no longer available from the usual trade source, the officially controlled prices in force are being utilized for the purpose of computations of the index number, with effect from October 1943.
(d) Increase due entirely to rise in the prices of barley and maize.

NOTE.—Owing to market quotations for a number of articles not being available for some time past, the question relating to the continuance of this series of index numbers has recently been reviewed and it has been decided that the compilation should be continued on the present basis as a purely temporary measure. But under existing conditions, the index cannot be treated as necessarily having an All-India significance.

PRICES^(a) AND TRADE MOVEMENTS.

[NOTE.—The trade figures are compiled from corrected shipping bills received during the week of report.]

BONE MEAL—

Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 10th December—

(1) ½nd steamed	Rs. 200
(2) ½nd unsteamed	Rs. 190
(3) ¾th	Rs. 190

per ton f.a.s.

CEMENT—

Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 7th December—

Indian, f.o.r. Calcutta (Full wagon load of 16½ to 23 tons) Rs. 63-12 per ton.

†London, 11th & 25th September—

Portland (6 ton loads and upwards), per ton 57s. 0d.†

COAL—

Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 7th December—

	Per ton F. O. R.
(1) Selected Jheria "A"	Rs. 13-5
(2) Selected Jheria "B"	Rs. 12-5
(3) Jheria (Grade I)	Rs. 11-7
(4) Deshergarh	Rs. 13-5
(5) Ponati	Rs. 13-5
(6) Raneegunj Kajora class (Grade I)	Rs. 11-7

§Bombay, 30th November & 7th December—

||
||
||

COTTON (RAW)—contd.

(b) Exports—contd.

(ii) From 1st September to 17th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45:—

	(In thousands of bales *.)	
	1945-46.	1944-45.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta	1	1
" Bombay	23	5
" Karachi	36	50
" Madras	..	..
" Tuticorin	..	..

(iii) During the three months ending September, 1945 (from all British Indian ports):—

	(In thousands of bales *.)			
	July, 1945.	Aug., 1945.	Sept., 1945.	Sept., 1944, to August, 1945.
United Kingdom	34	8	..	188
U. S. A.	25	41	3	142
Australia	..	..	1	18
Other Countries	10	11	..	58
TOTAL, 1945	69	60	4	406
" 1944	52	33	35	304
" 1943	6	..	19	155

(c) Market Quotations—

†Bombay—

30th November—

Indian Cotton Contract per candy of 784 lbs. . Rs. 414 (Jan. '46).

7th December—

Indian Cotton Contract, per candy of 784 lbs. . Rs. 429 (Jan. '46).

Production.—The total production of cotton for 1944-45 is estimated at 3,543,000 bales (400 lbs. each), as compared with 5,259,000 bales, the final estimate of 1943-44.

COTTON PIECEGOODS—

(a) Despatches by rail—

(i) During week ending 17th November, 1945:—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	..	212	212
Bombay	..	2,177	2,177
Karachi	..	133	133
Madras	..	190	190

(ii) From 1st January to 17th November, 1945:—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	23	7,805	7,828
Bombay	81	76,963	77,044
Karachi	..	4,440	4,440
Madras	1	11,519	11,520

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

COTTON PIECEGOODS—contd.

(b) Imports by sea—

(i) During week ending 17th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of yards.)					
	GREY.		WHITE.		OTHER KINDS.	
	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.
Into British India—						
Calcutta	..	3	5	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	4	..	10	..
Karachi	..	..	2	..	4	..
Madras	..	4	3	..	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—

*Bombay, 30th November—

Grey unbleached—

	Rs. A. P.
(1) Longcloth (Standard Quality) 37"×37½ yds. of 9 lbs.	..
(2) Domestic 35"×40 yds. of 12 lbs.	..
(3) Chaddars 50"×6 yds. of 2½ lbs.	..
(4) Dhories (up to ½" nakhi border) 32"×9 yds. of 1½ lbs.	1 6 5
(5) Dhories (Calcutta, ½" P.B.) 44"×10 yds. of 1½ lbs.	..

†Manchester, 19th October—

Price Index of cloth 228
(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)

COTTON TWIST AND YARN—

(a) Despatches by rail—

(i) During week ending 17th November, 1945:—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Calcutta	..	878	878
Bombay	..	5,530	5,530
Karachi	..	399	399
Madras	..	1,660	1,660

(ii) From 1st January to 17th November, 1945:—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Calcutta	1,560	38,025	39,585
Bombay	977	278,114	279,091
Karachi	..	9,010	9,010
Madras	200	71,705	71,905

(b) Imports by sea—

(i) During week ending 17th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Into—		
Calcutta	..	3
Bombay	..	..
Madras	..	..

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.
† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

DEC. 13, 1945.]

COTTON TWIST AND YARN—contd.

(c) Market Quotations—

*Bombay, 30th November—

	Rs. A. P.
(1) Yarn, No. 10½s, per lb.	0 11 9
(2) Yarn, No. 20s, "	1 0 0

†Manchester, 19th October—

Price index of American yarn 219
" " " Egyptian " 202

(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)

(d) Exports (Indian-made)—

(i) During week ending 17th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea from—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	72	..
Madras	..	..

HIDES AND SKINS (RAW)—

Market Quotations—

Cow Hides—

†Calcutta, 7th December—

(1) Agras (North-Western)	Rs. . . to Rs. . .	} per 20 lbs.
(2) Darbhanga	Rs. . . " Rs. . .	
(3) Patnas	Rs. . . " Rs. . .	
(4) Salted cows, Daccas	Rs. 17-0 " Rs. 18-0	

Buffalo Hides—

†Calcutta, 7th December—

(1) Arsenic, Framed	Rs. . . to Rs. . .	} per 20 lbs.
(2) " Commons	Rs. 15-0 " Rs. 16-0	

Goat Skins—

†Calcutta, 7th December—

(1) Good Quality per 100 pieces	Rs. 180 to Rs. 200
(2) Ordinary Quality " 100 "	Rs. 125 " Rs. 140

HIDES AND SKINS (TANNED)—

Market Quotations—

*Madras, 6th December—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tanned—		
(1) Cow hides, per lb.	1 12 0	to 2 1 0
(2) Buff hides "	1 6 11**	" " "
(3) Sheep skins "	3 0 0	" 4 0 0
(4) Goat skins "	2 14 0	" 3 5 0

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.

† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

‡ Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

§ Quotations supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras, and represent the lowest and highest values for average "all round parcels" of bark tanned hides and skins of each category sold in the open market inclusive of all grades and selections.

** Represents ceiling price for all vegetable pit-tanned buffalo crust sole leather other than those known as E.I. tanned buffalo calves under 4 lbs. per skin to be charged by tanneries other than those under the control of the Supply Department, ex-their premises [vide Notification No. 1(8)-F/45, dated the 30th June 1945, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies].

IRON AND STEEL—

Market Quotations—

*Calcutta, 7th December—

Pig Iron—

Foundry No. 1 per ton F.O.R. Calcutta	Rs. 104
" No. 2 " " "	Rs. 102
" No. 3 " " "	Rs. 100
" No. 4 " " "	Rs. 98

†London, 11th & 25th September—

Pig, Cleveland No. 3, per ton £7 3s. 0d.
Steel, rails, heavy " " £14 10s. 6d.

JUTE (RAW)—

(a) Arrivals—

(i) During week ending 17th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	84	71
Arrivals into mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer 	126	94
TOTAL	210	165

(ii) From 1st July to 17th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945-46.	1944-45.
Into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	1,304	1,230
Into the mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer 	1,665	1,325
TOTAL	2,969	2,555

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 17th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	28	2

(ii) From 1st July to 17th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945-46.	1944-45.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	648	324

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† The Economist.

‡ Bale=400 lbs.

§ By Calcutta is meant the Calcutta Trade Block consisting of the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks.

|| Imports into mills by boat and cart are not recorded.

JUTE (RAW)—contd.**(b) Exports—contd.**

(iii) During the three months ending September, 1945 (from all British Indian ports):—

(In thousands of bales.)*

	July, 1945.	Aug., 1945.	Sept., 1945.	July to Sept., 1945.
United Kingdom	12	37	39	89
United States of America	11	21	21	53
Brazil	16	..	7	23
Australia	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	61	49	57	167
TOTAL, 1945	100	107	124	332
" 1944	83	43	78	204
" 1943	75	45	61	181

(c) Market Quotations—

† Calcutta, 7th December—

(1) European Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0

(2) Indian Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0

Calcutta, 11th December—

(1) First, per bale (400 lbs.) { Rs. 76-0 †
Rs. 79-0 ‡(2) Lightnings „ „ { Rs. 71-0 †
Rs. 74-0 ‡

London, 22nd & 29th November—

Daisee C. & F., per ton £39 5s. 0d.

Production.—The total outturn of jute in season 1945 is now estimated at 7,166,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 6,203,000 bales in 1944 (including imports from Nepal).**JUTE BAGS—****(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 17th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	2,576	1,230
Hessian	1,305	34

(ii) From 1st January to 17th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	222,354	249,567
Hessian	85,871	102,393

(b) Market Quotations—

† Calcutta, 7th December—

B. Twills 2½ lbs. 44×26½", 6×8", per 100 bags Rs. 62-8 (Ready).

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Exports.

§ Mills.

JUTE CLOTH—**(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 17th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	10	100
Hessian	138	225

(ii) From 1st January to 17th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	18,409	16,636
Hessian	1,131,261	1,241,291

(b) Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 7th December—

	Rs. A. P.
(1) Hessian cloth, 8 oz., 40" 9×10 per 100 yds.	20 8 0 (Ready).
(2) Hessian cloth, 10½ oz., 40" 11×12 per 100 yds.	27 14 0 (Ready).

OILCAKES—**GROUNDNUT CAKE—****Market Quotations—**

Calcutta, 10th December—

Groundnut Cake, per md. Rs. 6-0

OILSEEDS—**CASTOR SEED—****Market Quotations—**

† Bombay, 30th November & 7th December—

Small Hyderabad quality F. A., per cwt. Rs. 16-4†

London—

	22nd Nov.	29th Nov.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Castorseed (Bombay), per ton	32 15 0	33 10 0

COCONUTS—**Market Quotations—**

§ Cochin, 1st December—

Coconuts, per 1,000 Rs. 125

COPRA—**Market Quotations—**

§ Cochin, 1st December—

Fair average quality, per candy of 654 lbs. Rs. 320

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Nominal.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

§ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.

OILSEEDS—contd.**COTTON SEED—****(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 17th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
From Bombay to Foreign Ports	..	..

(b) Market Quotations—

* Bombay, 15th November—

Cotton seed, per Indian Md. Rs. 6-3-7

GINGELLY (SESAMUM) SEED—**Market Quotations—**

† Bombay, 30th November & 7th December—

(1) White, Bold, 85%, per cwt.	Rs. 29-0
(2) Mixed, 50%, per cwt.	• Rs. ..

GROUNDNUTS—**Market Quotations—**

‡ Madras, 6th December—

Rs. A. P.

Machine decorticated, per candy of 500 lbs. 71 1 0

† Bombay—

Bombay, Bold, per cwt. 30th Nov. 7th Dec.
Rs. 16-15 Rs. 16-10(n)

London—

Groundnuts (Indian) West Coast, per ton 22nd Nov. 29th Nov.
£ s. d. £ s. d.
34 5 0 34 10 0**LINSEED—****(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 17th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	2,073	794
Bombay, by rail and sea	136	895
Karachi, by rail and river	154	..
Vizagapatam, by rail	980	..

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 17th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	6,225	1,500
Karachi	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..

* Price-Current Return furnished fortnightly by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

‡ Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.

(n) Nominal.

OILSEEDS—concl.**LINSEED—contd.****(c) Market Quotations—**

* Bombay—

(1) Bold, per cwt.	30th Nov. Rs. 20-0(n).	7th Dec. Rs. 19-13
(2) Small seed, per cwt.	„ 19-14(n).	„ 19-10(n).

† Calcutta, 7th December—

Small grain, 5% refraction (with new single bags), per Ind. md. Rs. 14 0 (Ready).

London—

	22nd Nov. £ s. d.	29th Nov. £ s. d.
Linseed, Bombay, per ton	36 15 0	37 5 0

RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 17th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	296	951
Bombay, by rail and sea	240	2
Karachi, by rail and river	87	132

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 17th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Karachi	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—

† Karachi—

Per candy of 8 mds., i.e. 656 lbs. approximately.

	28th Nov. Rs. A.	5th Dec. Rs. A.
(1) Toria, 9% admixture (including bags).	119 0	120 0
(2) Toria, 3% admixture	..	..

* Bombay, 29th June—

(1) Brown, Cawnpore, per cwt.	Rs. 18-0 (n).
(2) Yellow. „ „	23-0 (n).

London—

	22nd Nov. £ s. d.	29th Nov. £ s. d.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton	38 15 0	39 0 0

* Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

(n) Nominal.

OILS (VEGETABLE)—**CASTOR OIL—****Market Quotations—**

* Calcutta, 7th December—

	Per maund f.o.b.
	Rs. A. P.
(1) No. 1 Fins Pale	49 0 0
(2) Liverpool, good seconds	48 8 0
(3) " " thirds	47 8 0

† Madras, 6th December—

Castor Oil, per candy of 500 lbs.	Rs. 185
---	---------

COCONUT OIL—**Market Quotations—**

† Cochin, 1st December—

Cocunut oil—Fair average quality, per candy (654 lbs.).	Ra. 442-0 Ready.
	Ra. 418-0 One month.

GROUNDNUT OIL—**Market Quotations—**

§ Madras, 1st December—

Groundnut oil, per candy of 500 lbs.	Rs. 184 Ready.
--	----------------

OILS (MINERAL)—**KEROSENE OIL—****Market Quotations—**

* Calcutta, 7th December—

	Rs. A. P.
Kerosene (Superior), per tin of 4 gallons	4 11 9½
Kerosene (Inferior) " " " "	4 14 9½
Kerosene (Inferior) " " " "	4 5 0½
Kerosene (Inferior) " " " "	4 8 0½

PETROL—**Market Quotations—**

* Calcutta, 7th December—

	Rs. A. P.
Petrol, per Imperial gallon	2 0 0 ** ex-pump.

RICE (not in husk)—

(a) (i) During week ending 17th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944
Arrivals into—			
Calcutta by rail, river and sea		5,664	11,023

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.
 † Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.
 ‡ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.
 § Supplied by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.
 || Ex-godown.
 ¶ When delivered at dealers' premises.
 ** Inclusive of Provincial Sales Tax.

RICE (not in husk)—contd.

During week ending 17th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to foreign countries from—			
Calcutta		..	..
Chittagong		..	..
Bombay		..	..
Karachi		..	..
Madras		..	..

(ii) From 1st January to 17th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944
Arrivals into—			
Calcutta by rail, river and sea		251,056	325,256

From 1st January to 17th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to foreign countries—			
From Calcutta		20,351	28

(b) Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 7th December—

(1) Seeta, No. 1 per B. maund	†
(2) Ballam, No. 1 per B. maund	†
(3) Kalma, No. 1 (mill cleaned) per B. maund	†

SHELLAC—**Market Quotations—**

* Calcutta, 7th December—

T. N. per B. maund	Rs. 71
London, 22nd & 29th November—	
T. N. Orange, per cwt	£ s. d. 9 17 6

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—**(a) Despatches—**

During week ending 17th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	Refined and unrefined.	(In cwts.)
From Calcutta by rail, river and sea	1945.	1944.
" Bombay by rail	400	324
" Karachi " "	736	134
" " " "	..	..

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Being a rationed article, no quotations are available. With effect from the 3rd September 1945, Rice is being supplied by the Government at the following rates :—

	Price ex-Govt. godowns, per maund (including bags) payable by retailers to Govt.
A grade Rice	Rs. 23-12-0
B grade Rice	Rs. 13-12-0
C grade Rice	Rs. 8-12-0

DEC. 13, 1945.]

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—contd.**(b) Imports by sea—**

During week ending 17th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	Java.	Refined. (In cwts.)	Mauritius.	Other Europe.	Countries.	TOTAL.
Imports into—						
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, 1945	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1944	..	..	..	..	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—

* Cawnpore, 1st December—

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Indian Factory Made—		
First Crystal, per md., ex-factory	16 1 6	16 4 6
Balrampur, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 12 6	16 12 6
Basti, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 8 0	16 8 0
Marhowrah, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 6 0	16 6 0
Pilibhit, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 12 6	16 12 6
Rosa, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 5 0	16 5 0
Rosa, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 7 6	16 7 6

(d) Stocks*—

(In bags, 10 bags=1 ton.)

† Calcutta (30th Nov. '45)	28,873	(2nd Dec. '44)	14,146
Bombay . (28th " ")	80,600	(" ")	..
Karachi . (22nd " ")	21,172	(" ")	..
Madras . (29th " ")	15,852	(2nd Dec. '44)	29,499

SUGAR, RAW (GUR)—

* Prices (per maund) during week ending 1st December—

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.

Refining—

(1) Siwa Bazar	..	..
(2) Nellikuppam	..	..

Eating—

(3) Madras	13 9	8 13
(4) Ahmednagar	13 13	13 0
(5) Lyallpur	14 0	10 8
(6) Muzaffarnagar	9 1	7 6
(7) Meerut	..	..
(8) Bhagalpur (second quality)	9 0	..
(9) Dacca (best quality)	22 0	26 0

* Supplied by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore.
 † Kidderpore Docks only.

TEA—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 17th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta by rail, river and sea		10,283	9,857

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 17th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—			
From Calcutta		797	90
" Chittagong		..	..

(ii) During the three months ending September, 1945 (from all British Indian ports)* :—

	July, 1945.	Aug., 1945.	Sept., 1945.	July to Sept. 1945.
United Kingdom .	18,564	23,245	48,092	87,901
Iraq	..	..	242	866
Iran	..	242	424	666
Canada	2,132	2,893	2,021	7,046
United States of America	3,108	3,481	4,190	10,779
Australia	..	1,566	2,331	3,897
Other Countries .	454	1,137	3,789	5,380
TOTAL, 1945 .	24,258	32,564	58,847	115,669
" 1944 .	33,412	35,438	47,478	116,328
" 1943 .	16,393	43,153	30,727	90,273

(c) Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 4th & 5th December—

† Sale Average—	Rs. A. P.
For tea sold for consumption in India, per lb.	0 14 4

WHEAT—**(a) Imports and Exports—**

(i) During week ending 17th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In tons.)					
		1945.		1944.	
		Indian†.	Foreign.	Indian†.	Foreign.
Imports into—					
Calcutta	.	1,294	9,692	838	..
Bombay	.	..	..	400	..
Karachi	.	18	..	3,455	..

* Relating to tea, black.
 † See also page 485.
 ‡ In the case of Calcutta and Karachi, the figures represent the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay, by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

WHEAT—contd.**(a) Imports and Exports—contd.**

During week ending 17th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—			
Calcutta	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..

During week ending 17th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—			
From Karachi	325	8,999	

(ii) From 1st April to 17th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Imports into—			
Calcutta	42,111	216,215	56,105
Bombay	4,022	..	59,454
Karachi	81,270	..	195,869

From 1st April to 17th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—			
Calcutta	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	1,000

From 1st April to 17th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—			
From Karachi	59,273	109,352	

(b) Market Quotations—

Bombay, 15th November—

Wheat, per Ind. Md. †

Karachi, 7th December—

Punjab White, 5 per cent barley, 3 per cent dirt, 30 per cent red (per candy of 8 mds., i.e., 656 lbs. approximately) ‡

* In the case of Calcutta and Karachi the figures represent the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

† Being a rationed article, no quotations are available. The price of wheat charged by Government to authorised retail dealers is Rs. 11-8 per Indian Maund.

‡ Being a rationed article, no wholesale quotations at Karachi are available, the retail price being As. 4 per seer or Rs. 10 per maund.

WHEAT—concl.**(b) Market Quotations—contd.**

Lyallpur, 30th November—

White wheat (1½ per cent dirt, 2 per cent barley), per md., f.o.r. Lyallpur Rs. 9-10 0

Production.—The total production of wheat for 1944-45 is estimated at 10,458,000 tons, as against 9,741,000 tons in 1943-44.

WOOL (RAW)—**Market Quotations—**

* **Karachi, 28th November and 5th December—**

Kandhar (cleaned) Indian quality Ra. 82
Per md. (82 lbs.)

FREIGHTS.

† **Calcutta, 7th December—**

	Jute (50 c. ft.) Plus 15% Surchage.	Linseed (20 cwt.) Surchage.
	s. d.	s. d.
London \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)
Liverpool \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)
Dundee \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)
Glasgow \$	80 0(n)	91 3(n)

‡ **Bombay, 30th November and 7th December—**

	s. d.
Cotton (40 c. ft.)—	
United Kingdom ports	102 0
Antwerp	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..
Trieste, Venice	..
Seed (16 cwt. and over)—	
Linseed, Rape, etc.—	
United Kingdom ports	92 0
Antwerp	..
Marseilles	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..
Trieste, Venice	..
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)—	
Cotton, etc.—	
United Kingdom ports	89 0
Marseilles	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..
Groundnuts—	
United Kingdom ports	98 0

* Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

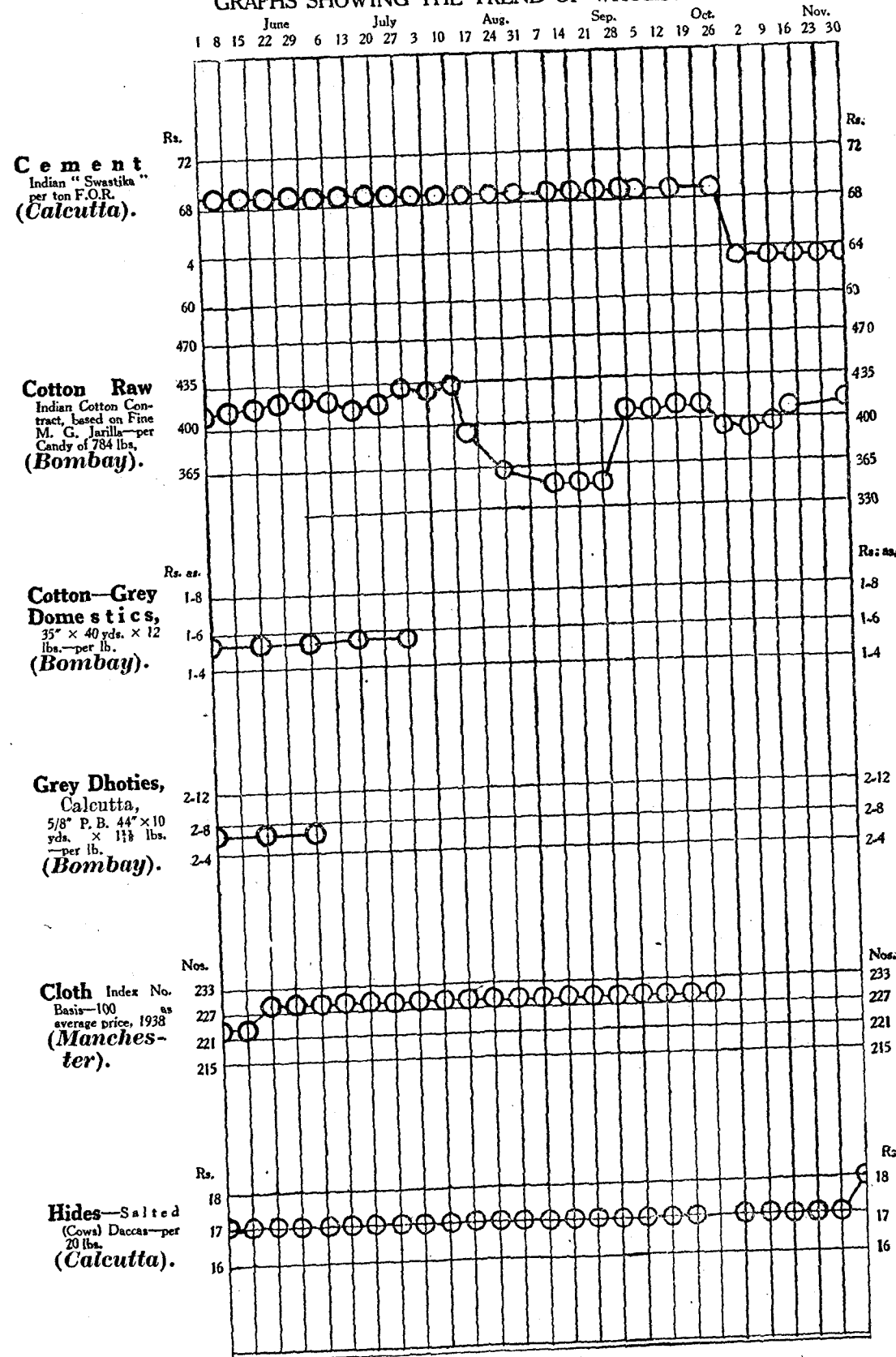
† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

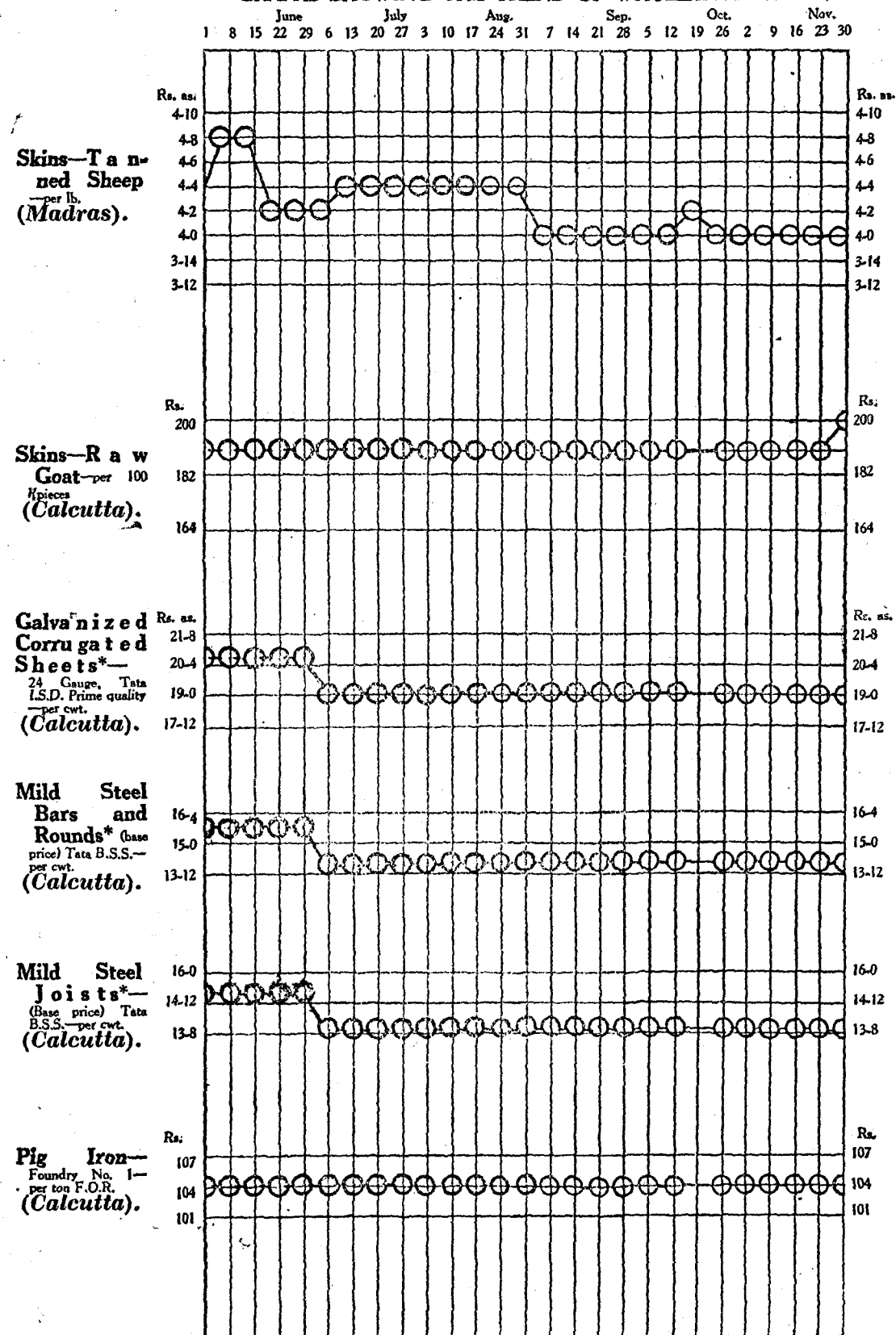
\$ Less 10% rebate not exceeding 5s. per ton.

(n) Nominal.

DEC. 13 1945.]

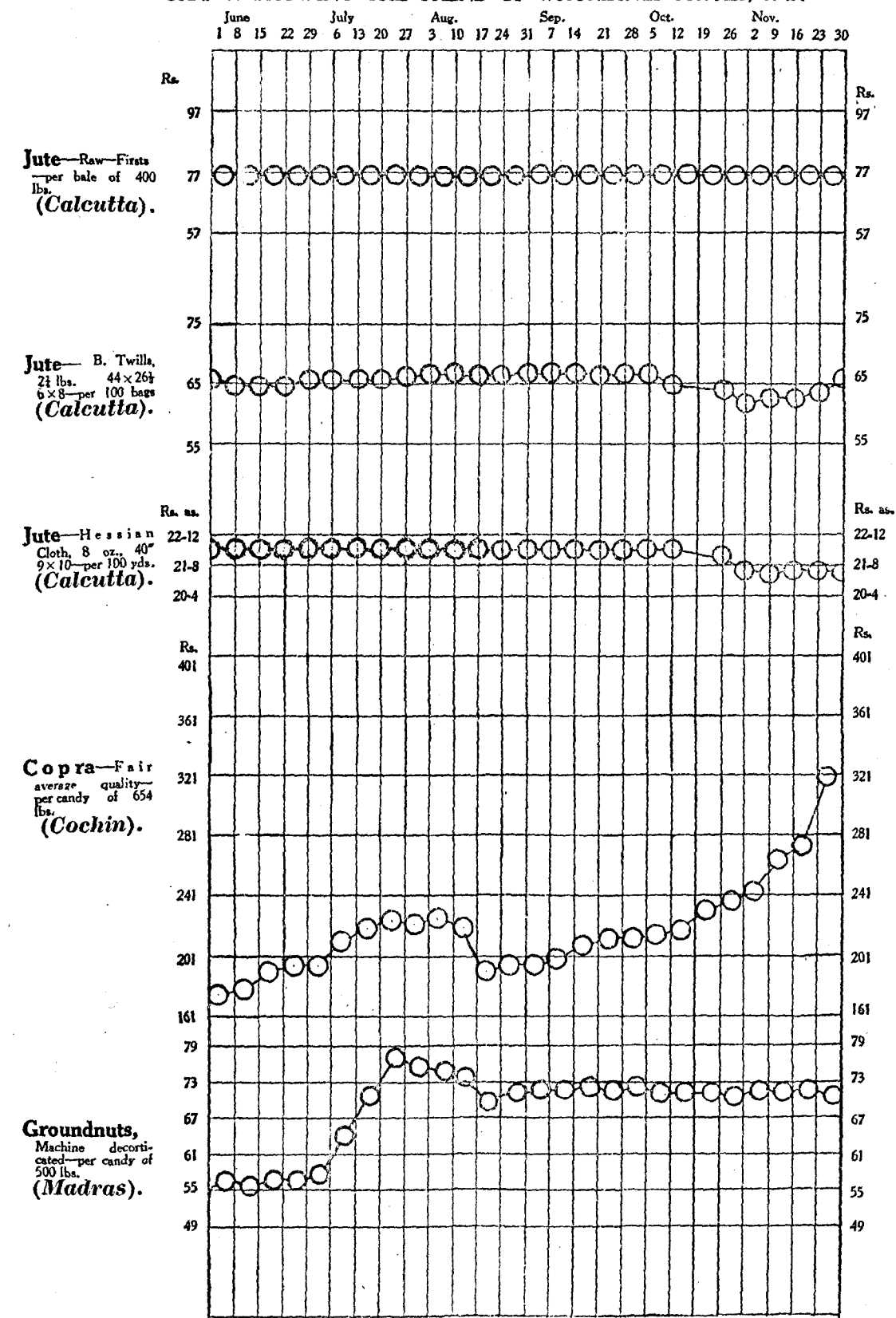
GRAPHS SHOWING THE TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1945.

GRAPHS SHOWING THE TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1945.



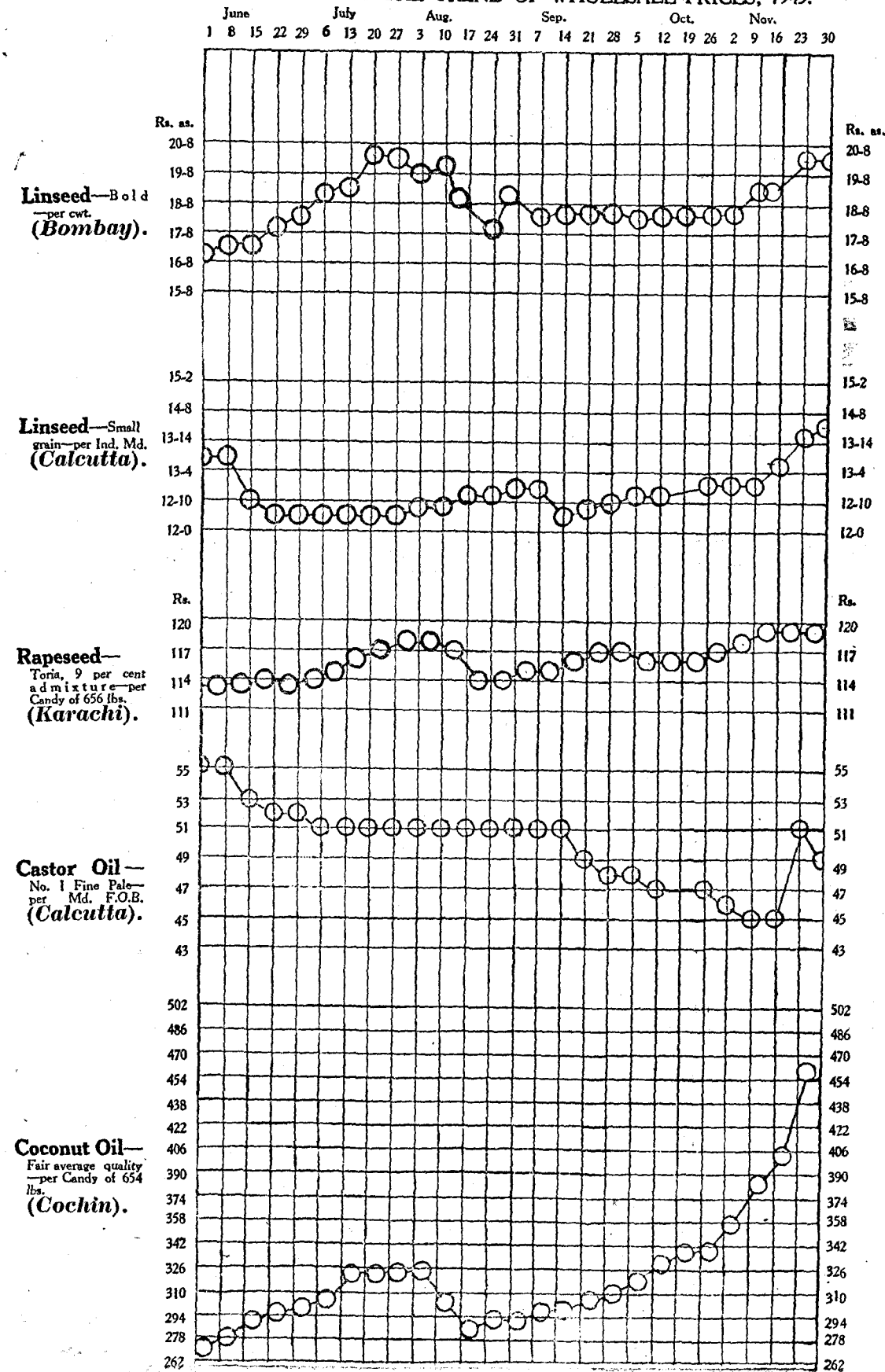
*The prices are for forward delivery against licences. Since 21st September, 1945, they are subject to a reduction of Rs. 7-8-0 per ton for cash ex-yard delivery.

GRAPHS SHOWING THE TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1945.

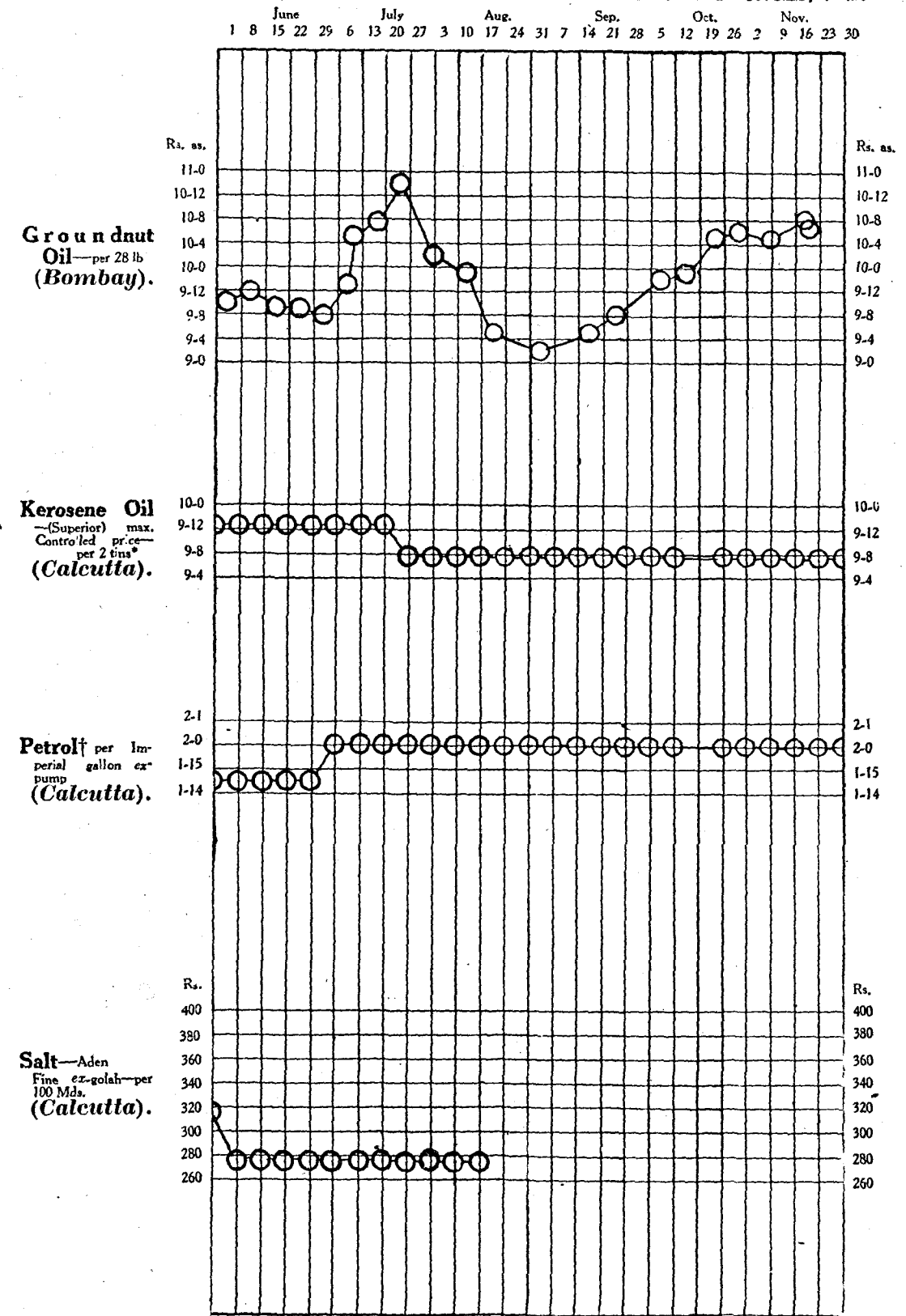


DEC. 13, 1945.]

GRAPHS SHOWING THE TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1945.

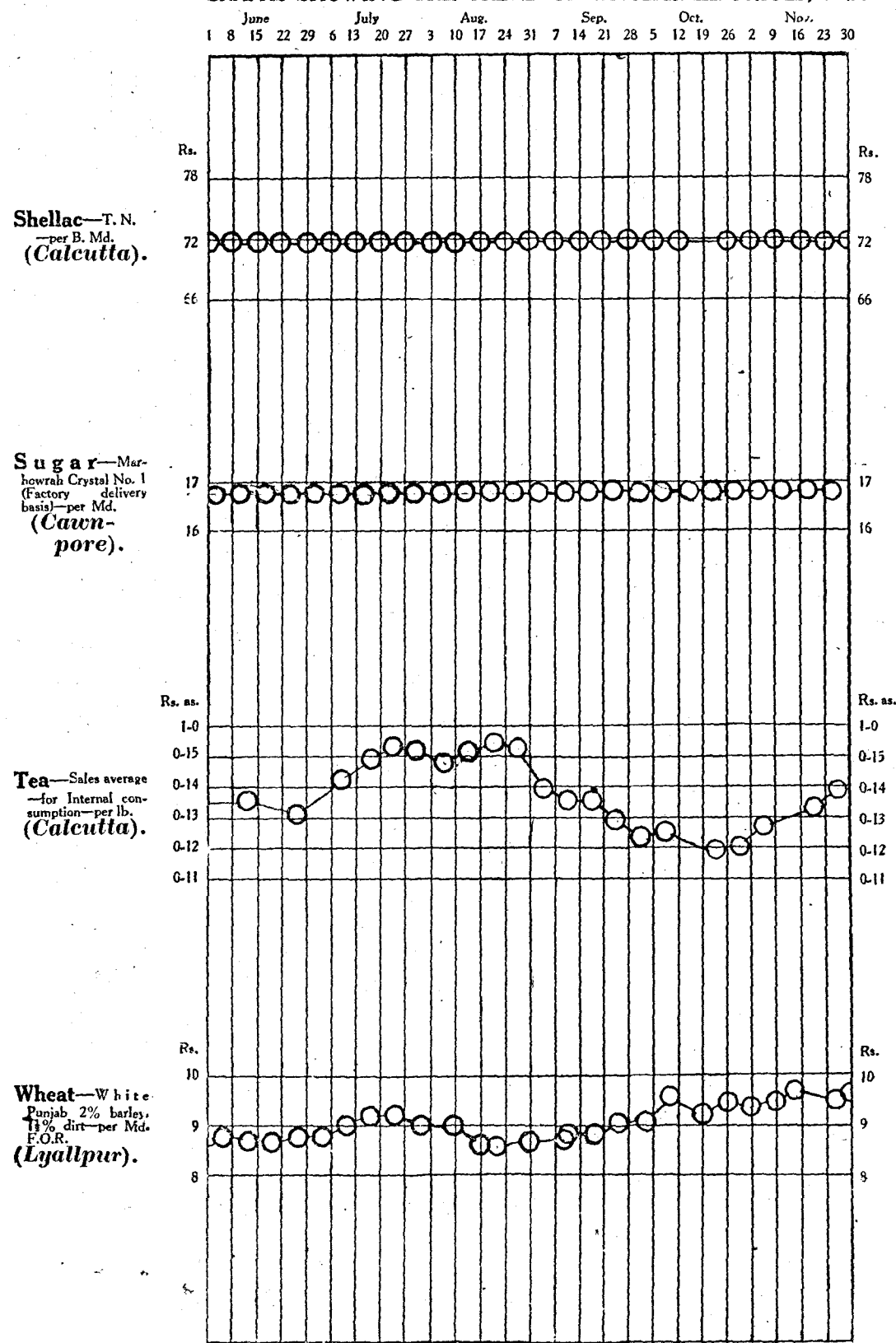


GRAPHS SHOWING THE TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1945.



* Agents' selling price to dealers, ex-godown.
† Retail. Includes Sales Tax.

GRAPHS SHOWING THE TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1945.



Vol. CLIX, No. 2061.]

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1945.

[As. 6.]

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS	502	GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUEs AND OTHER	
NOTES—		NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—contd.	
Telegraphic Address of the Indian Government Trade Com-	504	Cotton Textiles (Miscellaneous Articles) Control Order, 1943 :	
missioner for Iran	504	Maximum Sale Price of Certain Types of Imported Shuttles	516
Indian Customs and Central Excise Revenue	504	for Use in Textile Looms	
Shipments to India from the United Kingdom	505	Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Permission	
	505	for Bleaching and Calendering of Cloth under Certain	
TRADE ENQUIRIES	505	Conditions	516
WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON	505	Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Marking and	
REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COM-	506	Stamping of Certain Cloth and Yarn with Prices, etc. :	
MISSIONER IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND,	506	Amendments : <i>Corrigendum</i>	516
SYDNEY, FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1945	507	Starch Control Order, 1945 : Maximum Sale Price of Certain	
OPENINGS FOR INDIAN GOODS IN SOUTH AMERICAN	507	Specified Description of Starch	517
COUNTRIES	507	Cotton Textiles (Miscellaneous Articles) Control Order, 1943 :	
REPORT ON THE PROSPECTS OF PRESENT AND POST-	509	Maximum Sale Price of Certain Types of Bobbins	517
WAR TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND THE UNITED	510	Cotton Textiles (Miscellaneous Articles) Control Order, 1943 :	
STATES OF AMERICA	511	Maximum Sale Price of Certain Specified Description of	
BRITISH SUPPLY MISSION (MIDDLE EAST)	511	Machinery Cloth	517
MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL	511	Textile Industry (Miscellaneous Articles) Control Order,	
BOOKS OF REFERENCE—		1945 : Delegation of Powers	518
Statistical Publications	511	Cancellation of Notification, dated 27th January 1945, regard-	
GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUEs AND OTHER		ing Submission by Dealers, excluding Cotton Mills, of	
NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—		Monthly Statements showing Stocks and Commitments	
Enemy Trading : Order relating to Finland and Italy	512	for Sale and Purchase, etc., of Certain Types of Cotton Waste	518
Enemy Trading : Commercial and Financial Dealings Per-	512	Paper (Prices of Imported Paper) Control Order, 1944 :	
mitted with the Enemy Firm of Mr. Hans Losch, Bombay	512	Amendment	519
Gur Control Order, 1943 : Restriction on Transport by Rail-	512	Paper Price Control Order, 1945 : <i>Corrigenda</i>	519
way, etc., of Gur : Amendment	512	Sulphate of Alumina Control Order, 1943, Cancelled	519
Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1943 : Fixation	512	Textile Industry (Miscellaneous Articles) Control Order,	
of Prices of Sugars : Amendment	512	1945 : Amendments	519
Foodgrains Control Order, 1942, Ceased to be in Force	513	Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Amendment	519
in Bengal from 13th December 1945	513	Cotton Cloth (Control of Printing) Order, 1945 : Amendment	520
Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment) Acts, 1938 and	513	Starch Control Order, 1945 : Amendment	520
1939, to Apply to British Baluchistan	513	Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Maximum	
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention (Amendment) Ordi-	513	Wholesale Price of Cloth in the Province of Delhi	520
nance, 1945, to Apply to British Baluchistan	513	Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Marking and	
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 :	513	Stamping of Certain Cloth and Yarn with Prices, etc. :	
Cancellation of Notification, dated 12th June 1945, regarding	513	Amendments	520
Marking of Selling Price on Certain Specified Articles by	513	Defence of India Rules : Revised Maximum Sale or Export	
Dealers in Certain Specified Places of Bombay	513	Price or Certain Cotton Waste : Amendments	520
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 :	513	Footwear Control Order, 1945 : Amendments	520
Directions regarding Marking of Selling Prices of Certain	513	Colliery Control Order, 1944 : Amendment	521
Specified Articles : Amendment	513	Indian Coalfields Committee : Constitution and Terms of	
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 :	513	Reference	521
Addition to the Landed Cost of Wood Working Tools :	514	Tando Mohammed Khan—Moghalbin Railway Survey Sanc-	
Amendments	514	tioned	521
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 :	514	COTTON TEXTILES SIZING AND FILLING CONTROL	
Maximum Wholesale and Retail Prices of the Products of	514	ORDER, 1945	521
the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore	514	COAL TAR PRODUCTS CONTROL ORDER, 1945	522
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Transmission by Post) Prohibition	515	FRUIT PRODUCTS CONTROL ORDER, 1945	524
Order, 1944 : Delegation of Powers : Amendment	515	TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS—	
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Delegation of	515	British India :—	
Powers : Amendment	515	Cancellation of Certain Notifications regarding Prohibition	
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Certain Speci-	515	on the Export of Certain Goods to Certain Foreign	
fied Officers Authorised to Discharge the Function of Specifying	515	Countries	527
the Persons to whom Cloth or Yarn may be Sold or	515	Order Prohibiting, Regulating and Restricting the Importa-	
Delivered : Amendment	515	tion of Certain Plants, etc., into British India : Amend-	
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Certain Speci-	515	ment	527
fied Officers Authorised to Discharge the Function of Issuing	515	Exemption from Customs Duty of Charcoal Imported by	
Directions to any Dealer under Sub-clause (1) of Clause	515	Sea from Las Bela State	527
18-B of the Order : Amendment	515	United Kingdom :—	
Textile Industry (Miscellaneous Articles) Control Order, 1945 :	516	Exemption of Daga from Purchase Tax	527
Permission for Purchase and Sale of Bobbins (All Types)	516	Purchase Tax on Hand-made Knotted Carpets, etc., Reduced	527
Manufactured in India	516	Import Licensing—Notice to Importers No. 170 : Books	
Chrome Compounds Control Order, 1945 : Delegation of	516	and Printed Matter, Flower Bulbs, Lace and Undressed	
Powers	516	Furskins—Amendment of Open General Licence	527

(Continued on page 504.)

For all your TIMBER requirements please always refer to :—

Messrs. ABBA GANI & Co. (Estd. in 1897)

(Ring up telex. Nos. 40785/40053 Office & Saw Mill)

who are specialists in manufacturing wooden packing Cases, Crates, wooden handles and other Timber made articles, and who have huge stocks of all kinds of timber, Bamboos, Scaffoldings, Mundhas, etc. They are yearly CONTRACTORS to Bombay Port Trust, Bombay Municipality, Railways and Government Departments, and SUPPLIERS to Military, prominent Firms and Mills.

B. 2680 W. 81-1-46.

1-2, Victoria Road, Mazagon, Bombay, 10.

Telegraphic Address :
"TEAKTIMBER"
Bombay.

MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS.

BANK RATE—

Wednesday evening Reserve Bank of India
3 per cent.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS—

The following Press *communiqué*, dated the 18th December 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta :—

Tenders for Rs. 4 crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 18th December 1945. The total amount offered was Rs. 1,40,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-3 per cent were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 96,50,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0-7-0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 4 crores of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Thursday, the 27th December 1945, at all centres up to 11 a.m. Successful tenderers should make payment on Saturday, the 29th December 1945. Other conditions are as usual. In view of Christmas holidays tenders will not be received at Lahore on the 27th December 1945.

During the week ended the 14th December 1945, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,82,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

—:—

ASSAM GOVERNMENT TREASURY BILLS—

The following Press *communiqué*, dated the 14th December 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta :—

Tenders for Rs. 1,00,00,000 of three months' Government of Assam Treasury Bills will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, till 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 22nd December 1945, and at Calcutta up to the close of business on Friday, the 21st December 1945.

Successful tenderers will be required to make payment and take up their bills on Friday, the 28th December 1945.

Other conditions are as usual.

SECURITY PRICES—

Calcutta, 19th December—

Government Paper (3½ per cent) Rs. 103-7-0

London, 17th December—

British Conversion (3½ per cent) £ 105½
British War Loan (3½ per cent) 102½

EXCHANGE—

18th December—

Selling. Buying.

Telegraphic Transfer 1s. 5½d. 1s. 6½d.
On New York D/D \$100= Rs. 332½ Rs. 329½
London/New York \$4-02½

BULLION MARKET—

Gold—

Bombay, 18th December—

Gold (999 fineness), per tola, spot Rs. 82-12; forward Rs. 81-8.

London, 13th December—

Gold, per fine oz. £8-12-3

BULLION MARKET—contd.

Silver—

Bombay—

18th December—

Silver (999 fineness), per 100 tolas, spot Rs. 133-12; forward Rs. 133-12.

17th December—

Silver, Country, ready, per 100 tolas Rs. 132-8

London, 13th December—

Silver, spot, per fine oz. 44d.

New York, 13th December—

Bar Silver, ready, per oz. 70½ cents.

—:—

STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS AS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 7TH DECEMBER 1945—

The following Press *communiqué*, dated the 15th December 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta :—

	Rs.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	688,02,73,000
2. Time Liabilities in India	275,08,92,000
3. Cash in India—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	32,08,80,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,34,55,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	74,72,000
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	86,83,31,000
5. Advances in India	283,60,65,000
6. Bills Discounted in India	18,51,31,000

Comparative Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

	7-12-45.	30-11-45.	8-12-44.	1-9-39.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	688,02,73	673,73,85	611,85,50	134,36,49
2. Time Liabilities in India	275,08,92	273,15,24	203,44,08	102,24,34
3. Total Cash in India	35,18,07	36,32,92	27,85,49	6,69,92
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	86,83,31	84,32,25	88,94,12	25,17,19
5. Advances in India	283,60,65	271,33,29	215,86,93	101,52,16
6. Bills discounted in India	18,51,31	17,68,42	12,06,81	3,57,29

DEC. 20, 1945.]

MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS—contd.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 7th December 1945.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital Paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	10,08,55,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	44,50,000
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin	1,69,000
(a) Government :—		Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(1) Central Government of India	455,76,02,000	(a) Internal	...
(2) Government of Burma	2,35,05,000	(b) External	...
(3) Other Government Accounts	14,30,51,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	48,71,000
(b) Banks	85,35,80,000	Balances held abroad*	555,78,39,000
(c) Others	14,12,10,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	5,00,000
Bills Payable	2,19,35,000	Other Loans and Advances	5,00,000
Other Liabilities	10,66,41,000	Investments	19,89,53,000
		Other Assets	7,93,87,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	594,75,24,000	TOTAL ASSETS	594,75,24,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 7th December 1945.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	10,08,55,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion—		
Notes in circulation	1,190,45,17,000		(a) Held in India	44,41,45,000	
			(b) Held outside India	...	
			Sterling Securities	1,082,32,89,000	
Total Notes issued		1,200,53,72,000	Total of A		1,126,74,34,000
			B.—Rupee Coin		15,95,11,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		57,84,27,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper		...
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,200,53,72,000	TOTAL ASSETS		1,200,53,72,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 93·853 per cent.

Maximum Breeze **INDIA FANS** **Minimum Cost**

INDIA D.C. ROHTAS D.C. RANJIT A.C. ON 1 S.D. FOR THE LAST 20 YRS.
BHARAT A.C. TARA D.C. & A.C. Factories :—25, South Road, Entally, CALCUTTA.
Diamond Harbour Road RPF41A

Our "Ranjit FANS" have outstanding values"

GUARANTEED FOR 2 YRS.

B. 2746 W. 21-3-46.

60% SAVING in CURRENT **INDIA FANS** **ABOUT A QUARTER MILLION FANS IN SERVICE IN INDIA AND ABROAD**

THE INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS LTD. **Branches : MADRAS, BOMBAY, DELHI, LAHORE, CAWNPORE.**

Head Office : 25, SOUTH ROAD, ENTALLY, CALCUTTA. **Grow "Manufacturer"**

B. 2746 W. 21-3-46.

CONTENTS.

(Continued from page 501.)

	Page.
TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS—contd.	
Iraq: Import Licensing in Iraq	528
Kenya and Uganda:—	
Combined Certificate of Value and Invoice in respect of Goods for Importation into Kenya and Uganda	528
Customs Notice to Importers (No. 15 of 1945): War Risk Insurance Surcharges	529
United States of America:—	
Import Control	529
Invoices for Wool, Grain and Screenings	529
Tariff Classifications	530
Miscellaneous	530
WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS	530
INTERMEDIATE CROP REPORTS—	
Sugarcane and Sesamum	531
CROP FORECAST—	
All-India—	
Sugarcane	531
TENDER NOTICES	532
COTTON PRESS RETURNS	535
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS FOR CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH NOVEMBER 1945	537
RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA	538
PRICES AND TRADE MOVEMENTS—	
Bone Meal	539
Cement	539
Coal	539
Coffee	539
Cotton—	
Raw	539
Piecegoods	540
Twist and Yarn	540
Hides and Skins—	
Raw	541
Tanned	541
Iron and Steel	541
Jute—	
Raw	541
Bags	542
Cloth	542
Oilcakes—	
Groundnut Cake	542
Oilseeds—	
Castor Seed	542
Coconuts	542
Copra	542
Cotton Seed	543
Gingelly (Sesamum) Seed	543
Groundnuts	543
Linseed	543
Rape and Mustard Seed	543
Oils (Vegetable)—	
Castor Oil	544
Coconut Oil	544
Groundnut Oil	544
Oils (Mineral)—	
Kerosene Oil	544
Petrol	544
Rice	544
Shellac	544
Sugar—	
Manufactured	544
Raw (Gur)	545
Tea	545
Wheat	545
Wool (Raw)	546
FREIGHTS	546
Business Notice	iv

NOTES.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR IRAN—

It is notified for general information that the registered telegraphic address of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner for Iran is "INDIACOM, TEHRAN".

INDIAN CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE REVENUE—

The total gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue, excluding Salt Revenue, collected in British India during the month of November, 1945, amounted to Rs. 11.43 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 11.15 lakhs in October, 1945, and Rs. 9.16 lakhs in November, 1944. The total gross Central Excise duties on motor spirit, kerosene, sugar, matches, etc., amounted to Rs. 2.75 lakhs in November, 1945, as compared with Rs. 3.57 lakhs in October, 1945, and Rs. 3.33 lakhs in November, 1944. The grand total of gross Customs and Central Excise Revenue realised in the eight months ended November, 1945, was Rs. 1,15,90 lakhs as compared with Rs. 79.02 lakhs during the same period of the preceding year. Of this amount, import duties accounted for Rs. 84.93 lakhs, export duties for Rs. 2.34 lakhs, land customs and miscellaneous for Rs. 68 lakhs and central excise duties for Rs. 27.95 lakhs. Comparing the figures for April to November, 1945, with those for the corresponding period of the preceding year, there were increases under import duties on motor spirit, tobacco, liquors, machinery, kerosene oil, metals other than iron and steel, silver and block tin, railway plant and rolling stock, electric lighting bulbs, batching, fuel and lubricating oils, dyes derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives, iron and steel, artificial silk fabrics, paper and stationery, motor vehicles, artificial silk yarn and thread, fabrics of artificial silk mixed with other materials, cotton hosiery, silk fabrics, wireless reception instruments and apparatus and toys, games and sports goods, under export duties on raw jute, rice and agricultural produce other than jute, rice and coffee, under land customs receipts and under excise duties on tobacco, matches, betelnuts, tea, vegetable product, tyres, coffee and sugar. On the other hand, import duties on raw cotton, silver bullion, coin, sheets, plates, etc., betelnuts, spices, cotton yarn and thread and pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes, export duty on manufactured jute and excise duties on motor spirit and kerosene showed decreases.

SHIPMENTS TO INDIA FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 20th October 1945:—

The India Office announces that control of the shipment from the United Kingdom of individual items of civil cargo to India has been discontinued, and in future all cargo offering will be shipped by the shipping lines without their seeking guidance from the India Office as to priorities.

It has been possible in many cases in the past for the India Office to check before authorising the shipment of particular consignments that the necessary action has been taken to comply with the Indian import licence requirements. In future they will not be able to do this. Shippers are reminded, therefore, of their responsibility for ensuring that all consignments shipped to India are covered by an Indian import licence (including where appropriate an Indian Open General Licence) unless the consignments have individually been sponsored by the India Office under the Consumer Goods scheme or otherwise.

Importers of consignments not covered by the Government of India's rules will be liable for the penalties provided under those rules.

Information and advice regarding the requirements of the Indian Import Regulations can be obtained from the India Office, Economic and Overseas Department, 4 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London, S.W.1 (Telephone Whitehall 2166, Extension 30).

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

The following trade enquiries have been received by the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, who will welcome replies to be addressed to him direct by any individual or firm interested.

Firms replying to these enquiries should furnish their bank references with their replies.

Replies to enquiries for more than one commodity should specify in which of them the respondent is interested.

INDIAN—

Dried Rind of Punica Granatum (Pomegranate).

(II-90) A firm in Rawalpindi (Punjab) desires to be put in touch with purchasers of Dried Rind of *Punica Granatum* (Pomegranate) in India.

Fish Meal for Poultry Feeding.

(II-91) A firm in Bombay desires to be put in touch with suppliers in India of Fish Meal for Poultry Feeding containing 55/60 per cent proteins.

Human Hair.

(II-92) A firm in Bombay desires to be put in touch with suppliers of Human Hair in India.

FOREIGN—

Bamboos and Bamboo Mattings.

(II-93) A firm in Sweden desires to be put in touch with exporters of Bamboos and Bamboo Mattings in India.

Coir Mats and Matting.

(II-94) A firm in Sweden desires to be put in touch with exporters of Coir Mats and Matting in India.

Rattans and Canes.

(II-95) A firm in Sweden desires to be put in touch with exporters of Rattans and Canes in India.

WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON.

CROPS. Madras, week ending 1st December.—Rainfall light in Tinnevely and nil elsewhere. Sowing or transplantation of paddy in Cuddapah, Chingleput, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madras, Ramnad, Tinnevely, Malabar and South Kanara and of dry crops in East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madras and Ramnad proceeding. Standing crops generally fair, except in parts of Deccan, where they are affected for want of rain. Harvesting of paddy in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tanjore, Malabar, South Kanara and Nilgiris in progress. Outturn reported generally fair to normal, except in parts of West Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot and Tanjore, where poor. Bihar, week ending 10th December.—No rain anywhere. Condition and prospects of standing crops, on the whole, fair. Sowing of rabi crops and harvesting of *aghani* paddy continued. Orissa, week ending 10th December.—No rain in Province, report for Balasore district not being received. Harvesting of paddy in all districts in progress. Threshing of winter paddy and pressing of sugarcane in progress at places in Puri district. Standing crops, including paddy, sugarcane, cotton and tobacco, generally thriving. Punjab, week ending 10th December.—Weather remained dry. Condition of standing crops generally average to good, except American cotton, which is reported slightly damaged by tela throughout Lyallpur district. Central Provinces and

Berar, week ending 8th December.—Weather clear and cool. Condition of standing *kharif* and *rabi* crops, on the whole, satisfactory but one or two good winter showers urgently needed almost everywhere for proper development of *rabi* plants. Harvesting of paddy in full swing in Balaghat, Drug and Raipur districts and nearly completed elsewhere. Its threshing in progress. Picking of cotton continued. Bengal, week ending 5th December.—Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops reported, on the whole, satisfactory. Harvesting of *aman* paddy and sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Assam, dated 17th December.—Weather seasonable. Its effects on crops fair. Prospects and outturn of crops fair.

Intermediate Crop Reports. Sugarcane: United Provinces.—Harvesting of sugarcane commenced and cane going to mills from factory zones. In non-factory zones, *gur* and *kachha* sugar being manufactured. New *gur* began arriving in market. Stray reports of attack by white-fly, white-ants, borers, red-rot, etc., received. Condition of crop, on the whole, reported satisfactory, except in certain low-lying areas, where crop somewhat adversely affected as result of heavy rain. Prospects of outturn reported favourable. Central Provinces and Berar.—Estimate of condition reported in second forecast remains unchanged at 98 per cent of normal. Bengal.—Since submission of second intermediate report in November last, weather and its effects on growth of crop favourable. Provincial outturn anticipated 79 per cent of normal this year, as against 73 per cent in corresponding return of last year. Bihar.—Provincial outturn of sugarcane still remains at 86 per cent of normal as arrived at in second intermediate report. Assam.—Since issue of second intermediate report, weather condition continued generally favourable for crop and present prospects reported fair, on the whole. No change in percentage outturn estimated in first forecast anticipated.

Cotton. Bombay, 13th December.—Forward cotton prices suffered fair setback, January position dropping by more than Rs. 6 from high level quoted during opening stage. Indian Cotton Contract January started at Rs. 425 and for a while hovered between Rs. 424-12 and Rs. 425-8; subsequently, however, gradual decline set in. For a while halt was witnessed at Rs. 423-8 but later rate declined to Rs. 421. Partial recovery again took place, but eventually rate dropped to Rs. 419-4 at which it closed.

Jute. Calcutta, 15th December.—Business reported in private *tossa* grades. Hessians very steady with further covering orders in near positions reported. Heavies steady with minimum of business passing. "B. Twills" quoted at Rs. 63 ready.

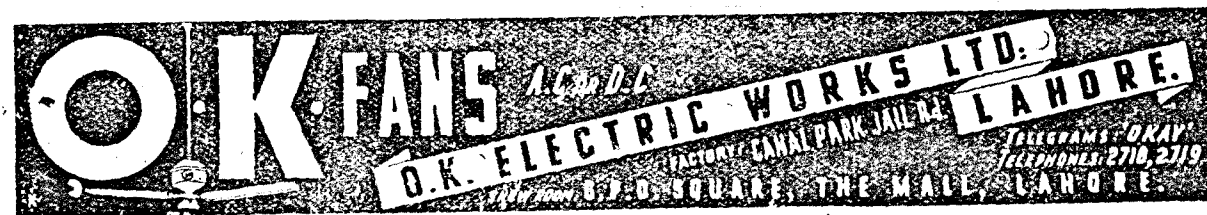
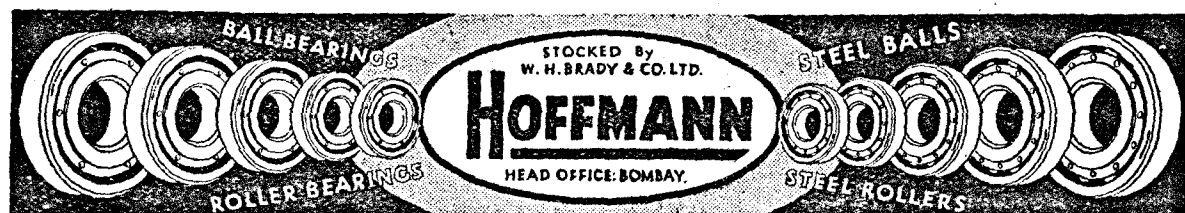
Hides and Skins, Tanned. Madras, 13th December:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cow hides, per lb.	1 11 0	to 2 0 0
Buffalo hides, per lb.	1 6 11	..
Sheep skins, per lb.	3 0 0	to 4 0 0
Goat skins, per lb.	2 14 0	to 3 4 0

Shellac. Calcutta, 14th December.—T. N. Rs. 71 per B. Maund. **Wheat.** Lyallpur, 7th December.—White, Rs. 9-10-9 per maund f.o.r.

Tea. Twenty-fourth Tea Sale, Calcutta, 12th and 13th December.—468 packages Green Tea at average price Re. 1-3-4, 13,013 packages other sorts at average price As. 13-11, and 15,115 packages Dust at average price As. 15-11 sold for consumption in India. Market again buoyant and offerings readily absorbed. Stylish leaf grades advanced by $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 anna whilst useful liquoring and clean broken frequently $\frac{1}{2}$ anna dearer, well rolled broken Pekoe Souchongs again realising full prices. Rates for some of stalkier broken not always maintained. Fannings in strong request and advanced irregularly up to 1 anna, especially for best liquoring sorts. Green Teas strong and dearer. Market for Dusts very strong and prices advanced from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas according to quality.

Reserve Bank Rate unchanged at 3 per cent.



REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, SYDNEY, FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1945.

Economic Conditions.

AUSTRALIA.

Wool Research.

The Wool Publicity and Research Act of 1936 will be repealed and the Australian Wool Board reconstituted under the Wool Use Promotion Bill now before the House of Representatives.

Designed to improve the production as well as the use of wool, the bill provides for the quadrupling of the rate of tax under the Wool Tax Act.

To ensure that all phases of the wool industry fell within the scope and received the benefits of the enlarged scheme of research and publicity, the bill proposed to set up a Wool Consultative Council to advise Ministers.

The Council would consist of the Commonwealth Wool Adviser and seven other members appointed by the Minister to represent :

- (a) The C.S.I.R.
- (b) The Wool Board,
- (c) Wool Manufacturers,
- (d) Textile Distributors,
- (e) Authorities concerned with technical education,
- (f) The Australian Workers' Union, and
- (g) The Australian Textile Workers' Union.

Wheat Subsidy.

The Federal Government has decided to pay an additional subsidy of about 1/- a bushel on wheat from Nos. 6 and 7 pools used as stock-feed.

Announcing this the Minister for Commerce and Agriculture said the total subsidy on stock-feed wheat would now be about 1/6 a bushel.

The increased subsidy on Nos. 6 and 7 pools would mean that payment for stock-feed wheat would be the same as the return on other wheat in the pool. The Government in making the increased payment, had gone to the limit consistent with the price stabilisation plan.

The Government did not intend to subsidise wheat for export. It would do everything to put the industry on a sound basis so that Australia could compete with other export countries, and would try to reach agreements ensuring fair prices for export wheat. There was no world shortage on which to base expectations of boom prices, nor any sign that importing countries would be able or willing to pay high prices.

The present shortage in Australia was not primarily a wheat shortage. It was a shortage of oats, barley and hay. The strain on wheat stocks came because wheat now had to meet an abnormal drought demand which would normally fall on other grains and hay.

Australian consumption of wheat this year would be an all-time record.

Prospects of Australian Motor-Car Industry.

General Motors-Holdens, Ltd., has told the Government that it is prepared to proceed immediately to undertake the manufacture of motor vehicles, including chassis and engines, in Australia.

NEW ZEALAND.

In the past year New Zealand had had to import wheat, onions, seed oats, malting barley, feed meal, copra meal, stock meal, peanut meal, linseed meal, maize and molasses.

Although the Dominion had been able to negotiate four-year contracts for the sale of its principal products, there would still be many headaches in the future, and equal problems to those met during the war would be evident after the peace.

Trade Enquiries.

I.—From Australia and New Zealand.

Drugs and Perfumery.—Names of suppliers in India of drugs and perfumery were passed on to an enquirer in Dee Why, Sydney.

Dry Ginger.—A Sydney firm was furnished with a list of exporters in India of dry ginger and other spices.

Druggists and Rugs.—A firm in Melbourne was furnished with a list of suppliers in India of coir mats and matting, coir yarn, carpets and rugs, and sisal.

Iron and Steel.—Names of Iron and Steel Works in India were passed on to a Sydney firm.

Jute Yarn.—Names of suppliers in India of jute yarn were passed on to a Sydney firm.

Marbles.—A Sydney importer was furnished with a list of suppliers in India of glass marbles.

Monazite Sand.—A firm of manufacturers' representatives in Sydney was supplied with a list of exporters in India of monazite sand.

Rosaries and Rosary Beads.—An enquiry from a Sydney firm to contact suppliers in India of Rosaries and Rosary beads was forwarded to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, for appropriate circulation.

Sports Goods and Tools.—An enquiry from a Sydney import house to contact manufacturers in India of sports goods, tools and hardware was passed on to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, for necessary attention.

II.—From India.

Almonds, Walnuts, etc.—Names of Australasian firms handling imports of almonds, walnuts, cutlery and imitation jewellery were forwarded to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta.

Beeswax and Gums.—Names of Australian firms handling these two commodities were passed on to a Calcutta firm.

Carpets.—A firm in Bombay was furnished with a list of firms in Australia and New Zealand likely to be interested in the imports of carpets and tapestries. Another firm in Calcutta was furnished with a list of Australian firms handling carpets.

Coir Mats and Matting.—Names of firms likely to be interested in the handling of coir mats and matting in Australia and New Zealand were passed on to a firm in Alleppey.

French Chalk, etc.—A Calcutta firm was furnished with a list of firms in Australia and New Zealand handling imports of yellow ochre, potassium nitrate and French chalk.

Lemon Grass Oil, Crude Drugs, Gums and Spices.—Names of firms in Australia and New Zealand handling these commodities were passed on to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta.

DEC. 20, 1945.]

THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

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OPENINGS FOR INDIAN GOODS IN SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The following trade enquiries were received by the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Buenos Aires, South America, during the periods stated below :—

I.—Trade Enquiries received during the Months of October, November and December 1944.

ARGENTINA.

Artware, spices, medicinal plants.—An enquiry for these goods came in from a commission house previously dealing in other lines which desired to amplify its scope of action.

Jute, hessians, canes and rattans, pig-iron and steel.—A commission agent was desirous of contacting Indian exporters for the sale of these articles on a commission basis.

Jute, tea, porcelain, artware.—An agent who for several years has been selling similar lines produced in other parts of the world desired to secure representations of Indian merchants.

Jute, cashew and walnuts, almonds.—An enquiry for names of merchants seeking an agent for sale of these goods was received from a commission house.

Jute, coir fibre, minerals, tea, spices, plywood, cigarette paper, dyes and colours.—An exporting house requested contacts for the purchase of these items of Indian export.

Cotton, wool and silk textiles, coir mats, artware, hardware, tools and spices.—A commission house requested names of exporters in these lines for the purpose of making agency arrangements.

Spices and shellac.—An agent accustomed to deal in these goods through the U. K. wished to make contacts for direct business with this country.

Hessians and jute manufactures in general.—A trader in these goods requested names of exporters with a view to direct connections for future business.

Cotton textiles (especially grey sheeting).—A commission house dealing in textiles from Europe requested names of exporters interested in commission arrangements.

Shellac, spices, tea, artware, precious and semi-precious stones.—A firm interested in handling these lines, both as direct buyer and agent, requested names of Indian merchants.

Textiles, raw materials and herbs.—A commission agent dealing in these lines, with connections throughout South America, was seeking representations of Indian merchants.

Hessians, jute yarn, gunnies and twine.—An agent wished to amplify his present lines with representations of exporters of these goods on a commission basis.

Cotton textiles, grey and white sheetings, prints, hessians and jute yarn.—A representative of English and other European manufacturers, was seeking connections in India on a commission basis.

Spices, rubber goods, fibres in general, metals and artware.—An agent wished to initiate imports, representing Indian exporters of these goods.

Spices, shellac, jute, ginger, tea, nuts, hides, pepper, belladonna, saffron, nux vomica.—A commission house dealing up to the present through U. K., U. S. A. and Canada was seeking direct connections with Indian merchants in these lines.

Cotton and other textiles, gum in general, spices, desiccated coconut and oil, camphor, white arsenic, bichromate of potash and soda, caustic potash, resin, shellac, oxide of zinc.—An agent wished to initiate imports as representative of Indian exporters.

BRAZIL.

Jute yarn.—Textile manufacturers enquired for names of suppliers of jute yarn for use in their factory.

Chemical, pharmaceutical, agricultural and industrial products and medicinal plants.—A direct buyer was interested in names of exporters of these lines in India.

Jute.—A general commission house desired connection for importing this fibre on an agency basis.

Tea, jute, ginger, pepper, saffron, belladonna, nux vomica, walnuts coal and shellac.—An importer requested names of exporters of these products.

CHILE.

Wool, silk and cotton textiles and yarns, rugs, rubber goods, hardware, cutlery, tools, paints and varnishes.—A first-class import house expressed an interest in establishing relations in India for trade in these lines.

Spices, tea and groundnuts.—A long-established and high-class importer requested names of exporters of these goods.

Rubber.—A shoe manufacturer was interested in purchasing Indian rubber.

Cotton prints, grey and white sheetings.—An import house requested names of Indian merchants in this line.

Textiles, hardware, earthenware, liquors, shellac, gunnies and tea.—A first-class merchant dealing in these lines requested contacts with Indian merchants.

Iron and steel, textiles, groundnuts, copra, gunnies and raw jute.—An importer was interested in making contacts in India for trade in these goods.

Kapok.—A first-class house requested names of exporters of this fibre.

COLOMBIA.

White drugs and surgical instruments.—An import firm requested names of exporters of these articles.

Artware, curios, antiques, essential oils and perfumes.—An agent was desirous of making arrangements with exporters, on a commission basis.

Coir and jute fibres, spices, dyes, paints and varnishes.—Importers wished to amplify their lines by the addition of these articles.

Cotton yarn, silk textiles, hemp, jute and manufactures, yarn for leather trade, twine and tea.—An old-established commission house requested names of Indian merchants for the purpose of arranging agencies.

Raw cotton and hemp, spices, medicinal herbs, cotton, wool and silk textiles, tea, copra, groundnuts, iron and steel, rubber, hardware, cutlery, shellac, paints and varnishes, sports goods.—An agent representing English and American houses was interested in contacting Indian merchants dealing in these lines.

General merchandise.—A commission house was open to work any export lines from India.

Cotton and woollen textiles, raw cotton, wool, spices and hardware.—An agent who has been working with American and European houses was looking for connections in these lines from India.

Bazaar goods, hardware and spices.—An important house with connections in U. S. A. and Europe wished to contact merchants dealing in these products.

Hessians, jute interlinings for suits, cotton, woollen and silk yarns and textiles, raw cotton, spices and oilnuts.—An agent requested names of exporters with a view to handling these lines on a commission basis.

Raw jute, paints and varnishes, toys (gum, rubber, wood).—An important import organization was interested in contacts in India for these goods.

Yarns and textiles in general.—An importer dealing in general textiles from U. K. and U. S. A., etc., requested names of dealers in India for direct contacts.

Raw cotton—East India types.—An agent was seeking connections for import of this type cotton on a commission basis.

Hardware, woollen and silk textiles, lace, spices, tea, tinned goods, construction materials, crockery, cutlery, glassware, shellac, chemicals, enamelware, flashlamps and batteries.—A first-class house wished to contact exporters and manufacturers of these goods.

Cotton, wool, kapok, jute bags and yarns in general.—An old-established commission house was seeking contacts for working these lines.

KNITTING MACHINES

MELLOR BROMLEY (LEICESTER)

SOLE AGENTS:

GANNON DUNKERLEY & CO. LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AHMEDABAD, BANGALORE, COIMBATORE.

INDIAN ENAMEL WORKS LTD.

GREAT SOCIAL BLDG

SIR P. MEHTA ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

Raw cotton, jute, spices, medicinal herbs, tea, linseed oil, wool, silk, textiles in general, carpets, silver, shellac, arabic gum and perfumes.—An agent requested names of merchants with the object of making commission arrangements.

Raw cotton, woollen and silk yarns, spices, pig-iron and shellac.—A commission house was looking for contacts for working these lines on an agency basis.

Enamel and aluminium ware, crockery, cutlery and silverware, hardware, oilcloth, thermos flasks of $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 litre.—An important house requested names of merchants handling exports of these goods.

ECUADOR.

Jute and hessians.—An import house was interested in importing these lines.

Jute, hessians, cutlery, tools, paints and varnishes, spices.—A commission agent requested names of exporters with a view to arranging for selling these goods.

PERU.

Raw jute and bags.—A first-class import house requested names of Indian merchants trading in these lines.

Hessians, bags, shellac, textiles.—An agent was desirous of making commission arrangements for sale of these goods.

Tea, pepper, cinnamon.—A commission house requested names of merchants trading in these lines.

Gunnies, jute, iron and steel, spices, tea and textiles.—A general import house wished to establish relations with exporters of these goods.

Spices, shellac, coir mats, arabic gum, gunnies and jute yarn.—A first-class import house requested names of dealers in these goods.

Jute plait.—An important firm of general importers were seeking connections for trade in this article.

Textiles, spices, gunnies, hardware, tools, paints, iron and chemicals.—A first-class concern requested names of Indian merchants with a view to trade in these goods.

Gunnies, jute yarn, textiles, rugs, coir mats, rope, spices, tea, rice and coal.—An agent desired contacts for working these lines on a commission basis.

Gunnies, jute lines and bags, twine, rope, shellac and yarns.—A commission house, with ample financial backing, requested names of exporters of these goods.

Pig-iron, jute bags, rattans, creosoted sleepers, telephone posts and cross bars.—An agent wished to make commission arrangements with Indian merchants dealing in these goods.

Coconut oil (crude) and citronel oil.—An important general import firm requested names of exporters of these oils.

Jute and cotton manufactures and general merchandise.—A first-class house was interested in contacting merchants dealing in these lines.

Gummin seed, pepper, jute bags and hessians.—An importer asked for contacts with exporters of these goods.

URUGUAY.

Shellac, tea, desiccated coconut and coconut oil, hemp, hessians, spices and cotton.—A general commission house was seeking connections for agency arrangements for working these lines.

II.—Trade Enquiries received during the Months of January, February and March 1945.

ARGENTINA.

Perfumes, rubber goods, spices, medicinal leaves and roots, chemicals and gums.—A wholesale druggist was interested in contacting dealers in these items.

Spices, gums, shellac, fibres and hessians.—An importer requested names of Indian merchants dealing in these goods.

Cotton and woollen textiles, yarns and rugs.—An agent was desirous of making commission arrangements for these lines.

Jute webbing, tapestry for sofas and armchairs.—An import house requested names of exporters of these goods.

Jute and yarn, hessians and sisal.—An agent handling fibres from Mexico and Brazil was desirous of contacts with Indian houses.

Jute and yarn, hessians, cotton textiles, coir mats, tea, medicinal herbs, shellac, pharmaceutical products and industrial chemicals.—An agent operating in these lines wished to make commission arrangements with Indian exporters.

Shellac, jute bags, hemp, cotton textiles and tea.—An import house requested names of Indian houses in these lines.

Jute, hessians, cotton, shellac, karaya gum, sports goods, spices, desiccated coco.—An agent wished to make commission arrangements for the import of these lines.

Asbestos felt (unimpregnated).—An importer wished to contact exporters of this item.

Shellac, fibres for manufacture of paint brushes, steel brushes and padlocks.—An old-established import house requested names of exporters of these lines.

Coir mats and matting, rugs, cotton textiles, shellac, jute, hessians, artware and desiccated coco.—A commission house wished to supplement their lines with contacts in India for these items.

Cotton textiles and yarns, spices, tea, shellac, jute, porcelain and hardware.—An import firm desired to contact exporters of these items.

Hessians, shellac, cotton textiles and yarns.—An importing house requested names of exporters of these lines.

Coir mats, matting and fibre.—A fibre factory wished to contact exporters of these goods.

BRAZIL.

Jute and shellac.—Commission agents were desirous of contacting shippers of these goods with a view to agency arrangements.

Sports goods.—A commission house was seeking representations of Indian manufacturers or exporters of this line.

CHILE.

Tea, cotton, woollen textiles and yarns, hardware.—An old-established trader was seeking contacts with Indian merchants in these lines.

Cotton, wool and silk textiles, rubber and electrical goods, sewing machines.—A commission house requested names of exporters of these lines with a view to agency arrangements.

COLOMBIA.

Cotton, wool, yarns in general, essential oils, tea, nuts, hides, rubber goods, hardware and gums.—A commission house requested names of exporters interested in export of these goods.

Cotton and woollen textiles and yarns, hardware, construction materials, herbs, foodstuffs, spices, artware, tapestry, tea and nuts.—An import house desired contacts with Indian firms dealing in these products.

ECUADOR.

Cinnamon, cummin and aniseed, pepper, marjoran and other spices.—An agent was looking for connections on a commission basis.

Jute and manufactures, spices, gum arabic, shellac, cotton textiles and coconut oil.—A commission house requested names of Indian merchants dealing in these lines.

Hessians, cotton textiles, tea, pig iron and manufactures.—An importer wished to contact exporters dealing in these goods.

VENEZUELA.

Hemp and manufactures, kapok, hessians, silk, perfumes and essences, gums, resins and tea.—An import house requested names of exporters interested in these lines.

General merchandise.—A general commission house wished to make arrangements for commission transactions.

Textiles, hardware, steel, novelties, brassware, woodwork, mats and matting, machinery, spices and toys.—An agent working these lines requested names of exporters with a view to commission business.

REPORT ON THE PROSPECTS OF PRESENT AND POST-WAR TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY

S. K. KIRPALANI, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

India Government Trade Commissioner, New York, U. S. A.

DESPITE the fact that the War Production Board and other Government Agencies, with the exception of the Office of Price Administration, have been rapidly "getting out of the way of Industry", reconversion is running into snags owing to aggressive demands of Labour for increased basic wages. The AFL has served formal notice that the war time "No Strike pledge" is no longer operative. The other powerful branch of organized labour, the CIO, has adopted much the same attitude without making any formal declaration. The Secretary of Labour has summoned a Four-Party Labour-Management Conference towards the end of October to develop new policies and new formulae such as would be conducive to smooth relations between employers and employees, and assist the rising tide of reconversion into the full flood of peace production. But events have moved rapidly.

Owing to heavy cutbacks in war production consequent on the abrupt ending of the war, over 2,000,000 workers were laid off from war factories by the beginning of September and about 900,000 had been absorbed by Industry for civilian production. More workers are being rapidly laid off from war factories and large numbers of enlisted men are being demobilized. Estimates keep on changing, but 8 to 9 million enlisted personnel may be expected to be discharged from Military Service by June 1946. Anything between 4 to 6 million men may be unemployed by the end of the year, and the extent of re-employment on civilian production depends on smooth relations between Management and Labour.

Apart from small strikes here and there—the Painters and Builders Local in parts of New York has been on strike for a week now—serious trouble is brewing in the Motor Car and Steel Industries.

Unless the Administration can secure some kind of interim compromise until the Four-Party Conference meets towards the end of October, large scale stoppage of work is probable in the Motor Car and Steel industries. It may be mentioned here that not long ago the Director of Economic Stabilization announced that it was the policy of the Administration to permit increases in wages provided that there was no increase in prices.

The intervention of the Administration has already come indirectly. The Labour Department has been reorganized. Three separate agencies, the War Labour Board, the War Man Power Commission and the United States Employment Service, have been brought under the control of the Secretary of Labour, who now exercises broad powers to cope with the Detroit automobile strike and other labour disputes endangering the reconversion programme.

The Congress was summoned on the 5th of September and received from the President a 16,000 word message outlining Administration policies and programme of legislation. Apart from the burning issues of Service Discharges and responsibility for the disaster at Pearl Harbour on the 7th of December 1941, there are two legislative measures which have evoked very considerable comment. The first measure is popularly known as the Full Employment Bill and the second, a corollary of the first, is the Unemployment Compensation Bill. The first bill postulates the responsibility of the Federal Government for providing employment on public works for jobless workers that cannot be absorbed by Industry. The second bill provides for unemployment compensation of \$25.00 per week for 26 weeks. The powerful Senate Finance

Committee has already knocked out the \$25.00 provision, but a fight between the Administration supporters and the Republicans may be expected on the floor of the Senate. Compensation for unemployment is the responsibility of various States of the Union. The scale of compensation varies from \$15.00 to \$20.00, but under recent legislation about 25 States have raised the scale of compensation to \$20.00 per week. There is in this bill the inherent conflict between State Rights and the scope of Federal legislation, but the important point is that unless Industry, Distribution and other Services get into stride, there may not be jobs for all workers even after the compensation period of 26 weeks has expired. It is too early to say how and to what extent the economy of this country will be stabilized in the near future. Republicans criticize this programme as 'Out New-Dealing' the 'New Deal' of President Roosevelt.

IMPORT POSITION.

(i) *Burlap*.—The Foreign Economic Administration is contemplating turning over the purchase of burlap to private trade channels. In the middle of June, I had occasion to discuss this matter with the Board of Governors of the Burlap and Jute Association, and the consensus of opinion then was that private trading was not feasible until domestic price ceilings and controls over end uses were relaxed and shipping became easier. With the sudden termination of the War in the East, the shipping position is likely to become easier, but there is no present indication of the price and end use restrictions being removed. In the slightly altered circumstances, private Trade may be willing to take up the purchasing of burlap provided that India can give an assurance that at least 190,000,000 yards will be available for January-March shipment at prices within the ceilings which have been operative hitherto for American Government purchases.

(ii) *Shellac*.—Late in August, I had occasion to meet the United States Shellac Importers Association which was called in special session to consider the situation arising from practical cessation of offerings of Shellac and Seedlac within the prices stipulated under the India Export Control Order, as also to consider the situation arising from certain purchases made by importers here in disregard of the insolubility and colour allowances prescribed under the Control Order. All the members of the Association took a pledge not to violate the Control Order hereafter.

(iii) *Spices*.—India offered a larger quota of turmeric to the United States. The demand for this spice is fairly keen, but a large consignment recently received was found to be heavily infested with weevil. The Trade here is not unfamiliar with some infestation in consignments that are shipped after March, but the degree of infestation in the recent consignment was abnormal, possibly due to unfavourable storage conditions in India aggravated by the long period of storage during the voyage. The Pure Food and Drug Authorities insisted upon decontamination before entry of this consignment. Decontamination is going to cost about 3½ c. per lb., while the ceiling price is a little under 10 c. per lb. The decontaminated stuff will certainly command the ceiling price, but it looks as if Indian exporters are going to sustain a heavy loss. Importers are averse to placing further orders unless they are assured that the turmeric available in India is clean and in good condition.

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(iv) *Cashew Nuts*.—Sometime in July, New York received the first consignment of mechanically shelled cashew nuts from Brazil. This consignment of whole and cracked kernels was only 2 tons. Another consignment of 9 tons of mechanically shelled nuts is on the way. Some experts in the trade believe that with proper machinery, Brazil will eventually be able to compete with India. In 1941 Brazil exported only 14,000 kilos. Exports in 1942 rose to 86,000 kilos but in 1943 fell to 40,000 kilos, presumably owing to lack of labour which was required for production of other strategic materials. The situation is being watched.

(v) *Coin*.—It is understood from the Foreign Economic Administration that India sanctioned an export quota of 10,000 tons for 1945 to be purchased in four equal quarterly instalments. By the time the quota was sanctioned, 5,000 tons had already been purchased. 2,500 tons has been purchased for the third quarter and is being shipped. With the sudden termination of the war, it is doubtful if the U. S. Navy has any further requirements. It is, therefore, probable that the FEA will withdraw from Government buying. Of the quantity purchased for the third quarter, 1,000 tons was intended for the Navy, and 1,500 tons for the trade. It is felt that importers should have no difficulty in picking up hereafter the quantities which Industry may require from time to time.

(vi) *Kapok*.—A few weeks back a consignment of 75 tons was purchased by the FEA, and this is on the way. A month before the war ended, the Navy had an outstanding demand for an additional 10,000,000 pounds. The picture has changed now. The Navy already has in stock 5,000,000 pounds. Future purchases are not likely to be made from India, both on grounds of quality and price. Indian Kapok has a malodorous smell and the price rules round about 25 c. per pound. It is understood that Kapok is available from France and Ecuador at 15 or 16 c. a pound.

(vii) *Cotton Waste*.—Shortly before the termination of the war, there was a keen demand for cotton waste, particularly hard waste. It will be useful to know the supply possibilities over the next six months and the probable export price range.

(viii) *Silks*.—Much interest has been evinced by certain quarters in the prospect of import of Indian silks. It is not possible to carry the matter further and test the market, for want of samples and price quotations.

(ix) *Arts and Crafts Products*.—An important chain of departmental stores has expressed interest in the import of a wide range of Arts and Crafts Products. They have been furnished information which will enable them to get in touch with likely suppliers in India.

MANUFACTURERS AGENCIES FOR CONSUMER GOODS.

Numerous communications have been received in this office asking for assistance in securing manufacturers agencies for a wide range of consumer goods. Generally speaking, manufacturers are reluctant to entertain such proposals until the pent up local demand is more or less fully met. The small percentage of manufactures in many lines of consumer goods available for export is already appropriated.

INDO-AMERICAN COLLABORATION.

Generally speaking, manufacturers who have plans for establishing production in India in partnership with Indian nationals, do not propose to proceed further until the currency, exchange and tariff situation is cleared up. Meanwhile, they will seek oppor-

tunities to send individual representatives to India to survey the situation first hand. Manufacture of various consumer goods in India through American-Indian collaboration remains a practical proposition but opinion is hardening on the issue of major capital share resting with American partners.

India will benefit most from the technological advances made by this country by obtaining the services of key technicians as and when this may prove feasible. For the present, practically speaking, no technicians are available. Meanwhile every effort should be made to develop the export trade of India with this country by testing the markets for new products like silks, wood-ware, ivory-ware, brassware and silverware and by exporting as large quantities as possible of commodities in which the trade is already established.

The market in second-hand surplus machinery remains bright for spot purchases. Two or three months hence the picture may change radically, for many other countries have a vigilant eye fixed on every promising opportunity that comes by.

BRITISH SUPPLY MISSION (MIDDLE EAST).

The British Middle East Office in Cairo has issued the following statement on behalf of His Majesty's Government:—

The formal dissolution of the Middle East Supply Centre November 1st, 1945, announced in a joint press statement of the United States Government and H. M. Government in the United Kingdom on September 27th, will mark a very substantial measure of return in the Middle East to normal channels of trade. Some 270 commodities, import of which has been proceeding recently and which required the approval of the Middle East Supply Centre, will henceforward be subject to no control other than such import control as the local governments and authorities in this area may apply. Some essential commodities, however, still remain in short supply throughout the world and for these there are claimants in producing countries, in liberated territories of Europe and the Far East and elsewhere. A small British supply organisation will, therefore, be established on November 1st in Cairo whose primary function during the transition period of supply difficulties, which inevitably follow the ending of the war, will be to assist Middle East countries in securing an equitable share of such commodities, in so far as they are procurable from supply sources under British control or from areas where British authorities can facilitate supply.

2. Questions relating to supply of scarce commodities from the United States should be addressed direct to the United States economic authorities in the Middle East with whom British supply organisation will maintain close relations.

3. It is proposed to name the new organisation British Supply Mission (Middle East). It will maintain contact with Middle East Governments through diplomatic channels or direct contact with British administrations.

4. The number of commodities with which the British Supply Mission (Middle East) will concern itself will be small and a full list will shortly be announced by the appropriate authorities. It can already be stated, however, that cereals, sugar, tea, oils and fats and other foodstuffs will be included as well as fertilisers, timber, hides, leather, jute, natural rubber and certain other raw materials.

5. The present arrangements whereby supply of cereals and sugar is planned on a global basis by the Combined Food Board in Washington will continue. In so far as these commodities are obtained from British controlled sources, they will be supplied during the transition period of supply difficulties through existing channels.

6. Almost all other commodities on the short list mentioned in paragraph 4, even when they remained under Government of India's allocation, have for some time been handled solely through ordinary commercial channels. British Supply Mission (Middle East), in consultation and co-operation with Middle East Governments and supplying areas, will assist private traders to obtain such scarce commodities from British controlled sources or other areas where it can facilitate supply by assessing essential requirements of Middle East and doing everything possible to assist in their procurement.

7. Textile supplies will continue to be allocated on a basis by the Combined Production and Resources Board in Washington. Export quotas from the U. K. and India will be set up within these allocations. It is also expected that measures to ensure an equitable distribution of limited supply of tyres and tubes available from U. K. sources will be continued for some time.

8. Inasmuch as world demand for commodities in short supply is likely for some time to come to exceed available supplies, import licensing will no doubt continue to be necessary. Such import licences will, of course, continue to be issued by individual Middle East Governments and administrations concerned and no prior approval by British Supply Mission (Middle East) will be necessary. In the case of scarce commodities, however, supplies for individual countries will naturally be limited as far as the British Supply Mission (Middle East) is concerned, to allocations obtainable from British Government supply areas.

9. These new arrangements represent a considerable measure of return to normal economic relationships which reflects a growing improvement both in supply and in shipping. Particularly as regards foodstuffs and clothing, however, the situation must be viewed against the background of European and Far Eastern needs and threat of acute hunger and want in many liberated countries. Rigid economy of sugar, wheat, oil-seeds, textiles and fertilisers will be necessary throughout the world if there is not to be starvation and disease in liberated areas during the grim winter which lies ahead.

MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL.

Indian Market Report.

Calcutta, 17th December—

Quotations for Linseed Oil—

Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Raw)	Rs. 36 0-0
per md. loose.	
Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Boiled)	Rs. 39 0-0
per md. loose.	

Summary of Market Conditions.—There has been no material change in the linseed market during the week, and firm rates have been maintained. As improvement has been noticed in arrivals from up-country, and larger deliveries have been reaching local buyers daily against former contracts. Local stocks, however are very limited. Exporters have remained somewhat indifferent while oil mills have been purchasing at higher rates small ready quantities from time to time.

Bombay, 14th December—

Quotation for Linseed Oil—

Linseed Oil	Rs. 12 0-0
per quarter.	

Estimated Stocks of Linseed—

Calcutta, 18th December	Negligible.
Up-country*, 18th December	22,000 tons.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS—

The following publications have been issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India:—

(1) *All-India Crop Forecast, 1944-45*.—Final General Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of 1944-45. (Price As. 3 or 4d.)

(2) *Indian Customs and Central Excise Revenue for November, 1945*. (Price 1 anna or 1½d.) This statement shows Indian Sea and Land Customs and Central Excise Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) collected in British India in the month of November and the eight months ended November, 1945, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years. The actuals for the years 1943-44 and 1944-45 and the budget estimates for 1945-46 under the specific heads of revenue are also shown therein.

(3) *Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills—February and March 1945* (price Re. 1 or 1s. 6d.) shows statistics relating to cotton yarn spun and woven goods manufactured in the Indian Cotton Mills during February and March 1945 and twelve months from April 1944 to March 1945.

Copies of the above publications are obtainable from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, from the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, and also from the agents for the sale of India Government publications a list of whom can be obtained on application to the Manager.

* Figure represents the quantity lying in the markets and available for export.



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GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUE'S AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

ENEMY TRADING: ORDER RELATING TO FINLAND AND ITALY—

The following Notification [No. 102(28)-E.T.(A)/45, dated the 8th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the provisions of the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 72(1)-Tr. (W)/39, dated the 2nd November 1939*, No. 49(23)-Tr. (W)/40, dated the 6th June 1940†, No. 49(23)-Tr.(W)/40, dated the 25th June 1940‡, and No. 120(2)-E.T.(A)/41, dated the 8th December 1941§, and sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 of the Enemy Property (Custody and Registration) Order, 1939, shall not, in respect of any transactions entered into on or after the 3rd November 1945 under an authority given generally or specially by the Central Government, apply to :

(a) any money which would but for the existence of a state of war become payable on or after the third day of November 1945 to or for the benefit of any person resident in or of any body of persons constituted or incorporated in Finland or Italy ;

(b) any property which on or after the third day of November 1945 comes into the ownership of any such person or body of persons as aforesaid ;

(c) any money or property to which the provisions of the said notifications and Order would apply only because any such person or body of persons as aforesaid became resident or commenced or recommenced to carry on business in Finland or Italy on or after the 20th August 1945 and the 5th September 1945, respectively.

2. For the purposes of this notification, the expression "Finland" means the whole of the territory for the time being under the sovereignty of the Finnish State and the expression "Italy" means the Italian Mainland, Sicily and Sardinia, with the islands adjacent thereto.

ENEMY TRADING: COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DEALINGS PERMITTED WITH THE ENEMY FIRM OF MR. HANS LOSCH, BOMBAY—

The following Notification [No. 93(4)-E.T.(A)/45, dated the 8th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce :—

With reference to sub-rules (1) and (3) of rule 104 of the Defence of India Rules and in supersession of the notification of the Govern-

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 9th November 1939, page 438.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 13th June 1940, page 647.
‡ See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 4th July 1940, page 19.
§ See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 18th December 1941, page 705.

ment of India in the Department of Commerce No. 93(17)-E.T.(A)/43, dated the 8th May 1943*, the Central Government is pleased :—

(1) to permit all persons to have commercial and financial dealings with the enemy firm of Mr. Hans Losch, Bombay, and

(2) to direct that the trading activities of the said firm shall be confined to countries within the British Empire and the United States of America.

GUR CONTROL ORDER, 1943: RESTRICTION ON TRANSPORT BY RAILWAY, ETC., OF GUR: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 1-G(2)/45, dated the 1st December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Food :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 7 of the Gur Control Order, 1943, I hereby direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Food, No. 11-SC(9)/44, dated the 25th March 1944†, namely :—

In schedule A annexed to the said Notification, for entry No. 2 the following shall be substituted :—

Province	Area
2. Bombay	Bombay, Baroda, the Gujarat States, the Western India States, the Deccan States and Kolhapur.

V. SAHAY, Gur Contrl.

SUGAR AND SUGAR PRODUCTS CONTROL ORDER, 1943: FIXATION OF PRICES OF SUGARS: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 20-SC(32-A)/45, dated the 8th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Food :—

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by sub-clause (1) of clause 6 of the Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1943, I, Vishnu Sahay, Sugar Controller for India, hereby direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Government of

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 23rd May 1943, page 232.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 6th April 1944, page 12.

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India, Department of Food, Notification No. 20-SC(32)/45, dated the 27th October 1945*, namely :—

In paragraph 1 of the Notification between columns 2 and 3, the following column shall be inserted :—

20

Rs. A. P.

16 2 0

15 15 6

15 13 6

15 12 0

15 10 6

15 9 6

15 8 6

V. SAHAY, Sugar Contrl.

FOODGRAINS CONTROL ORDER, 1942, CEASED TO BE IN FORCE IN BENGAL FROM 13TH DECEMBER 1945—

The following Notification [No. CG-604(23)-II, dated the 10th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Food :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the Foodgrains Control Order, 1942†, shall cease to be in force in Bengal from the 13th December 1945.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS (AMENDMENT) ACTS, 1938 AND 1939, TO APPLY TO BRITISH BALUCHISTAN—

The following Notification [No. 292-F, dated the 4th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the External Affairs Department :—

In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 95 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in his discretion is pleased to direct that the enactments mentioned below shall apply to British Baluchistan :—

1. The Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment) Act, 1938 (VI of 1938)†.

2. The Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment) Act, 1939 (III of 1939).

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 8th November 1945, page 237.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 28th May 1942, pages 464-66.
‡ See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 24th March 1938, pages 1647-48.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1915, TO APPLY TO BRITISH BALUCHISTAN—

The following Notification (No. 35-W, dated the 5th December 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the External Affairs Department :—

In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 95 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in his discretion is pleased to direct that the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention (Amendment) Ordinance, 1945 (Ordinance No. XLIII of 1945)*, shall apply to British Baluchistan.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE 1943: CANCELLATION OF NOTIFICATION, DATED 12TH JUNE 1945, REGARDING MARKING OF SELLING PRICE ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED ARTICLES BY DEALERS IN CERTAIN SPECIFIED PLACES OF BOMBAY—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(125)/45-CG(CS), dated the 24th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1A) of Section 11 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance XXXV of 1943), I hereby direct that the notification of the Controller General of Civil Supplies, No. 1/2-(60)/45-CG(CS), dated the 12th June 1945†, shall be cancelled.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: DIRECTIONS REGARDING MARKING OF SELLING PRICES OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED ARTICLES: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(126)/45-CG(CS), dated the 24th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1A) of Section 11 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance XXXV of 1943), I hereby direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Controller General of Civil Supplies, No. 1/2(70)/45-CG(CS), dated the 12th July 1945‡, namely :—

In the said notification :—

(1) In sub-clause (1) of clause 2, after the words "for sale" the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided where the article is sold in bundles or boxes or packets, the marking may be made on the bundle, or box or packet, as the case may be; and if owing to the size or material of any article, it is impracticable to make any marking thereon, the marking may be made on a paper label pasted on the article."

(2) In sub-clause (2) of clause 2, after the words "the alphabetical Order" the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided that nothing in this sub-clause shall apply to any dealer to whom an exemption therefrom is granted in writing by the Controller General."

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 20th November 1945, pages 388-89.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 12th July 1945, pages 53-54.
‡ See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 2nd August 1945, page 171.

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HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: ADDITION TO THE LANDED COST OF WOOD WORKING TOOLS: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(127)/45-CG(CS), dated the 24th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance XXXV of 1943), and with reference to clause (b) of the said sub-section, I hereby direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Controller General of Civil Supplies, No. 1/2(28)/45-CG(CS), dated the 21st April 1945*, namely:—

(i) In the Schedule appended to the said notification in item 15, after sub-item (iv), the following entries shall be inserted respectively in each of the columns 1, 2, 3 and 5, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5
(v) Pit-Saws	25% of the landed cost less 74% of the total.	25% of the landed cost less 25% of the total.		25% of the landed cost.
(vi) Hand Frame Saws (Web-Saws).				
(vii) Carpenters Hand Saws.				

(ii) For the words "Rasps and Files" occurring under column 1 under item No. 11 the following shall be substituted, namely:—
 (ii) Engineer files and Rasps other than Wood-Rasps.
 (iii) Wood-Rasps and Saw-Files."

S. R. KOTHAVALA,
Contrl. Genl. of Civil Supplies.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE 1943: MAXIMUM WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY, BANGALORE—

The following Notification [No. 22(333)AP(A)/45, dated the 8th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1943), the Central Government is pleased to fix, as follows, the maximum wholesale and retail prices which may be charged by a dealer in respect of the products manufactured in the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore:
 Provided that the wholesale prices shall be f.o.r. destination,

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 10th May 1945, pages 161-67.

and the retail prices shall exclude octroi, terminal and such other local taxes.

S. No.	Description	Contents per case	Wholesale price per case	Retail price per cake, bottle or tin (as the case may be)
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Washing Soap 8 oz.	gross	36 0 0	0 4 0
2	Washing Soap Bar	60 bars	42 0 0	0 11 6
3	Washing Soap Single Cake	2 gross	36 0 0	0 2 0
4	Carbolic Soap 4 oz.	1 gross	48 0 0	0 5 6
5	Carbolic Soap 2 oz.	Do.	27 0 0	0 3 0
6	Sandal, Jasmine, Gulab and Lakender Soaps	2 gross	96 0 0	0 6 0
7	Ordinary bath tablets	1 gross	34 0 0	0 10 0
8	Sandal or Lavender bath tablets.	Do.	96 0 0	0 12 0
9	Shaving stick with holder	Do.	99 0 0	0 11 0
10	Shaving stick refills	Do.	90 0 0	0 10 0
11	Guest tablets (big)	Do.	24 0 0	0 3 0
12	Guest tablets (medium)	Do.	12 0 0	0 1 6
13	Special Sandal Soap	2 gross	360 0 0	1 5 0
14	Brilliantine	1 gross	120 0 0	0 15 0
15	Fairy Pomade	Do.	90 0 0	0 11 0
16	Vanishing Cream	Do.	144 0 0	1 1 0
17	Quickfix 10 oz.	Do.	126 0 0	
18	Quickfix 5 oz.	Do.	90 0 0	0 11 0
19	Tooth Paste	Do.	180 0 0	1 4 0
20	Boot Polish	Do.	54 0 0	0 7 0
21	Iodoceure	Do.	180 0 0	1 5 0
22	Liquid Soap (toilet) 12 oz.	1 doz.	21 0 0	1 13 0
23	Liquid Soap (toilet) 8 oz.	Do.	16 8 0	1 7 0
24	Liquid Soap (toilet) 4 oz.	Do.	9 0 0	0 13 0
25	Liquid Soap (carbolic) 12 oz.	Do.	18 0 0	1 9 0
26	Liquid Soap (carbolic) 8 oz.	Do.	13 8 0	1 3 0
27	Liquid Soap (carbolic) 4 oz.	Do.	7 8 0	0 11 0
28	Metal Polish Paste or Powder (in tins).	1 gross	22 8 0	0 3 0

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (TRANSMISSION BY POST) PROHIBITION ORDER, 1944: DELEGATION OF POWERS: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification (No. 106-TA/TC/44, dated the 24th November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 7 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Transmission by Post) Prohibition Order,



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B. 2944 W. 23-11-46.



1944, I hereby direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification No. 106-TA/TC/44, dated the 26th June 1945, namely,—

In the table appended to the said notification the following entry shall be added, namely,—

"3. Mr. M. Ahmadullah, The whole of British India."
Deputy Textile Commissioner.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: DELEGATION OF CERTAIN POWERS: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(3)14/45, dated the 29th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 21 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. 34-Tex.A(15)3/43, dated the 30th December 1943*, namely:—

In the said Notification, in entry No. (v) for the words and brackets "Assistant Textile Commissioner (Hand-looms), Assistant Textile Commissioner (Mill Standard Cloth), Assistant Textile Commissioner (Textile Control)" the words "Assistant Provincial Textile Commissioners, Inspecting Assistant Provincial Textile Commissioners" shall be substituted.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: DELEGATION OF POWERS: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(9)6/45, dated the 29th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 21 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C.(9)/44, dated the 30th May 1944†, namely:—

In the table below the said notification after the entry No. 10 the following entry shall be added, namely:—

"11. Mr. M. Ahmadullah, Deputy Textile Commissioner."

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 13th January 1944, page 26.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 22nd June 1944, page 333.

Government of India Report:—
No. N&M/G7 372 of 18-8-44:—
"We received and tested the sample of Phenyle you sent us and found it to our satisfaction."
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No inspection to laboratory is given.



COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: CERTAIN SPECIFIED OFFICERS AUTHORISED TO DISCHARGE THE FUNCTION OF SPECIFYING THE PERSONS TO WHOM CLOTH OR YARN MAY BE SOLD OR DELIVERED: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(13)18/45, dated the 29th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 21 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C.(13)1/44, dated the 16th December 1944*, namely:—

In the table below the said notification, after entry No. 5 the following entry shall be added, namely:—

"6. Mr. M. Ahmadullah, Deputy Textile Commissioner."

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: CERTAIN SPECIFIED OFFICERS AUTHORISED TO DISCHARGE THE FUNCTION OF ISSUING DIRECTIONS TO ANY DEALER UNDER SUB-CLAUSE (1) OF CLAUSE 18-B OF THE ORDER AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(14)17/45, dated the 29th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 21 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C.(14)/44, dated the 30th December 1944†, namely:—

In the table below the said notification, after entry No. 18 the following entry shall be added, namely:—

"19. Mr. M. Ahmadullah, Deputy Textile Commissioner."
The whole of British India."

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN CONTROL ORDER, 1945: DELEGATION OF POWERS: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(22)1/45, dated the 29th November 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 21 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 28th December 1944, pages 382-83.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 18th January 1945, page 62.

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Zinc, Electrolytic Zinc, Copper Sheets, Copper Nickel Sheets, Copper Wire, Steel Sheets, Iron Sheets, Phosphor Bronze, Aluminium Sheets and Tubing, Duraluminium Sheets and Mercury, Checker Brand Pharmaceutical Products and Specialities, Soldering Fluids and Pastes, Tinning and Soldering Compounds, Screw plugs, Case Hardening Compounds, Brazing and Welding Compounds and Sulphonated Castor Oil, Disinfectants and Water Softening and Boiler Descaling Compounds of finest quality.

THE INDUSTRY MANAGERS (INDIA) LIMITED.

B. 2884 WS. 8-3-46.

2, McLEOD ROAD, LAHORE.

amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C.(22)/45, dated the 26th June 1945*, namely :—

In the table below the said notification, after entry No. 2 the following entry shall be added, namely :—

"3. Mr. M. Ahmadullah, Deputy Textile Commissioner."

TEXTILE INDUSTRY (MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES) CONTROL ORDER, 1945: PERMISSION FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF BOBBINS (ALL TYPES) MANUFACTURED IN INDIA—

The following Notification (No. 163-T.A./45, dated the 30th November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In pursuance of clauses 4 and 5 of the Textile Industry (Miscellaneous Articles) Control Order, 1945, I hereby direct that in the Schedule to the Notification No. 163-T.A./45, dated the 26th October 1945†, after item No. 2 the following item shall be added, namely :—

"3. Bobbins (all types) manufactured in India."

CHROME COMPOUNDS CONTROL ORDER, 1945: DELEGATION OF POWERS—

The following Notification (No. 62-TA/45, dated the 8th December 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In pursuance of sub-clause (c) of clause 2 of the Chrome Compounds Control Order, 1945 and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, Department of Supply No. SS/45, dated the 25th June, 1943†, I hereby authorise the following officers to perform all the functions of the Textile Commissioner under the said Order, namely :—

1. Mr. D. E. Cooper, Additional Controller of Raw Materials and Stores, Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.
2. Dr. S. R. Ramchandran, Deputy Controller of Raw Materials and Stores, Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

The following Notification (No. 62-TA/45(i), dated the 8th December 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In pursuance of sub-clause (c) of clause 2 of the Chrome Compounds Control Order, 1945, I hereby authorise Mr. C. V. Patel, Deputy Controller of Raw Materials and Stores, Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, to perform all the functions of the Textile Commissioner under the said Order.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 19th July 1945, page 105.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 22nd November 1945, page 345.
‡ See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 8th July 1943, page 38.

COTTON TEXTILES (MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES) CONTROL ORDER, 1943: MAXIMUM SALE PRICE OF CERTAIN TYPES OF IMPORTED SHUTTLES FOR USE IN TEXTILE LOOMS—

The following Notification (No. 163-T.A./45(i), dated the 8th December 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, read with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. 78-Tex.(B)/43(ii), dated the 4th December 1943*, I hereby direct that on or after 8th December 1945, no person shall sell or offer or agree to sell imported shuttles 14½ inches in size or smaller, for use in textile looms (other than Jute and Hemp) at a price exceeding Rs. 65 per dozen f.o.r. at port of entry.

2. Nothing in this notification applies in relation to shuttles for use exclusively in automatic looms.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: PERMISSION FOR BLEACHING AND CALENDERING OF CLOTH UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS—

The following Notification (No. T.C.(33)/45, dated the 8th December 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers vested in me by clause 18E of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, I hereby permit any manufacturer of cloth having a spinning plant to undertake or carry out bleaching and calendering of cloth not manufactured by him if—

- (1) such manufacturer has obtained a separate texmark number for stamping on cloth processed by him;
- (2) such processing does not involve transfer of goods by rail;
- (3) the maximum price of the cloth, as processed and finished, has been notified under clause 10 of the Order.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: MARKING AND STAMPING OF CERTAIN CLOTH AND YARN WITH PRICES, ETC.: AMENDMENTS: CORRIGENDUM—

The following Notification (No. T.C.(2)104/45, dated the 8th December 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

Corrigendum.—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies No. T.C.(2)95/45, dated the 12th October 1945†, published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 13th October 1945, in column 5 of Schedule F-IV against Serial No. 271, for the figures "1 11 6" read the figures "1 6 11".

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 9th December 1943, page 264.
† See the notice in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 25th October 1945, page 153.

ESSENTIAL OILS AND ESSENCES

Like : Oil of Orange, Ginger, Zeodary and Essences of Orange, Ginger, etc.

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B. 2776 W. 11-4-46.

STARCH CONTROL ORDER, 1945: MAXIMUM SALE PRICE OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED DESCRIPTION OF STARCH—

The following Notification (No. 59(21)-T.A./45(i), dated the 8th December 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. 59-Tex.(B)/43, dated the 18th September 1943*, I hereby direct that on or after the 15th November 1945, no person shall sell or offer to sell Starch of the description specified in column (1) of the Schedule hereto annexed at a price exceeding the price specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

(1) Description of Starch.	(2) Ceiling Price.
1. Maize Starch Pearl	Rs. 35—(Rupees thirty-five) per cwt. ex-factory.
2. Maize Starch Powder	Rs. 38—(Rupees thirty-eight) per cwt. ex-factory.
3. Maize Thin Boiling Starch	Rs. 45—(Rupees forty-five) per cwt. ex-factory.

COTTON TEXTILES (MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES) CONTROL ORDER, 1943: MAXIMUM SALE PRICE OF CERTAIN TYPES OF BOBBINS—

The following Notification (No. 163-T.A./45(ii), dated the 8th December 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules read with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. 78-Tex.(B)/43(ii), dated the 4th December 1943†, I hereby direct that no person shall after the 8th December 1945, sell or offer to sell bobbins of the descriptions specified in column (1) of the schedule hereto annexed at a price exceeding that specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of that schedule.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 30th September 1943, page 112.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 9th December 1943, page 261.

SCHEDULE.

Description of the bobbins. (1)	Price. (2)
1. Spinning Tubes—All types	Rs. A. 18.
2. Roving and Jack Roving Tubes—All types	144 8 0
3. Ring Rabbeth Bobbins— (a) Varnished or enamelled with metal shield upto and including 5" lift.	123 0 0
(b) Varnished or enamelled with metal shield above 5" lift upto and including 6" lift.	71 11 0
4. Ring Weft Pirms— (a) Varnished or enamelled with metal shield and tip upto and including 5" lift or 6½" overall.	81 2 0
(b) Varnished or enamelled with metal shield and tip above 5" lift upto and including 6" lift or 7" overall.	67 6 0
5. Universal Weaver's Pirms—Varnished with metal shield and tip whether slotted or not upto and including 7" overall.	71 10 0
6. Wadia Pirms—Varnished or enamelled with metal shield and tip upto and including 5" lift.	58 0 0
7. Warper Bobbins— (a) Upto and including 5" x 4" x 1½"	76 13 0
(b) Over 5" x 4" x 1½" and upto 5" x 5" x 1½"	192 0 0
8. Ring Doubler Bobbins— (a) With metal cap and rim, brass driver shield, enamelled black 5" lift x 1 7/8" Bottom x 1½" top.	280 6 0
(b) With metal cap and rim, brass driver shield, enamelled black 6" lift x 2" Bottom x 1 5/8" top.	155 5 0
9. Skewers— (a) Spinning and inter upto 11" lift	176 15 0
(b) Roving or Jack Roving upto 9" lift	61 8 0
(c) Roving or Jack Roving upto 8" lift	47 8 0
	41 0 0

COTTON TEXTILES (MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES) CONTROL ORDER, 1943: MAXIMUM SALE PRICE OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY CLOTH—

The following Notification (No. 163-T.A./45(iii), dated the 8th December 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules read with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. 78-Tex.(B)/43(ii), dated the 4th December 1943*, I hereby direct that no person shall after the 30th November 1945, sell or offer to sell any machinery cloth of the description specified in column (1) of the Schedule hereto annexed at a price exceeding that specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of that schedule.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 9th December 1943, page 261.

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B. 2893 W. 14-9-46.

COTTON CLOTH (CONTROL OF PRINTING) ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. T.B.(2)1/45, dated the 8th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Cotton Cloth (Control of Printing) Order, 1945* :—

In the said Order, after clause 6, the following new clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"6A. (1) Save in accordance with a special or general permission of the Textile Commissioner, no person shall print any dyed or tinted cloth, nor dye or tint any printed cloth ;

(2) Nothing in sub-clause (1) shall apply in relation to printing, dyeing or tinting of any cloth—

(a) by any printer where such cloth belongs to a person holding it for his *bona fide* personal use ;

(b) by a producer if the original cloth was produced by him, and the price of such cloth as dyed or tinted and printed has been notified by the Textile Commissioner under clause 10 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945."

—:—

STARCH CONTROL ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 59(21)-T.A./45, dated the 8th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Starch Control Order, 1945† :—

After the proviso to clause 2 of the said Order, the following further proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided further that any reference in any order made under the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), or under the Defence of India Rules, or in any notification issued thereunder to the Starch Control Order, 1943, shall, unless a different intention appears, be construed as a reference to the Starch Control Order 1945."

—:—

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: MAXIMUM WHOLESALE PRICE OF CLOTH IN THE PROVINCE OF DELHI—

The following Notification [No. D.C.S. (Del)/45, dated the 8th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (b) of clause 10 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, read with Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C.(29)/45, dated the 17th September 1945‡, I hereby direct that the maximum wholesale price of cloth in relation to the sale described in clause (3) of the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C.(17)/45, dated the 1st February 1945§, made by dealers carrying on business in the Province of Delhi shall be—

(i) 8½ per cent above the *ex-factory* price where the sale is made by a primary wholesaler ; provided that where the buyer

is a dealer ordinarily selling in retail and the cloth is delivered to him at his place of business, the maximum wholesale price shall be 10 per cent above the *ex-factory* price ;

(ii) 11½ per cent above the *ex-factory* price where the sale is made by a dealer other than a primary wholesaler.

*Explanation :—*For the purposes of this Notification, "*ex-factory* price" has the same meaning as is attributed to it in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T. C.(17)/45, dated the 1st February 1945*, and "primary wholesaler" means a dealer who is purchasing cloth from a dealer who purchased it directly from a manufacturer.

R. K. RAMADHYANI,
Director of Civil Supplies, Delhi.

—:—

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: MARKING AND STAMPING OF CERTAIN CLOTH AND YARN WITH PRICES, ETC.: AMENDMENTS—

Further amendments to Notification No. 34-Tex. A (15)2/43, dated the 31st December 1943, of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies (an extract from which appeared in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 10th February 1944, pages 135-36), have been published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 8th December 1945, under Notification No. T.C. (2)103/45, dated the 21st November 1945, of that Department.

—:—

DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES: REVISED MAXIMUM SALE OR EXPORT PRICE OF CERTAIN COTTON WASTE: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. 25(1)-TC/45, dated the 12th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. 25(1)-TC/45, dated the 1st December 1945†.

In the said notification,—

(i) after the words "no person shall sell" the words "for export" shall be deleted ;

(ii) after the words "or agree to sell" the words "for export" shall be deleted.

—:—

FOOTWEAR CONTROL ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENTS—

Further amendments to the Footwear Control Order, 1945 (see the notice in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 22nd February 1945, page 198), have been published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 8th December 1945, under Notification No. 1(1)-F/45, dated the 8th December 1945, of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies.

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 8th February 1945, page 137.
† See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 13th December 1945, pages 462-63.

COLLIERY CONTROL ORDER, 1944: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification (No. 2000, dated the 29th November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Colliery Control Order, 1944* :—

For sub-clause (5) of clause 5A of the said Order, the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(5) Nothing in this clause shall apply in relation to a transaction involving less than one wagon load of coal."

—:—

INDIAN COALFIELDS COMMITTEE: CONSTITUTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE—

The following is a Resolution [No. Coal 119(1), dated the 4th December 1945] of the Government of India in the Department of Supply :—

In the last 25 years, three Committees were appointed by the Government of India to enquire into and report on certain defined problems affecting the coal industry in the country. The first of these in 1920 dealt with Mr. Treharne Rees' recommendations for avoiding waste of coal deposits due to defective methods of extraction. A subsequent Committee in 1926 had the more limited objective of proposing measures necessary for stimulating the export of suitable coal from Calcutta to Indian and foreign ports. A third Committee in 1937 reported on measures deemed necessary both for the prevention of avoidable waste of coal deposits and for securing the safety of those employed in the extraction of coal.

A number of recommendations made by these Committees have been implemented by Government, but others have not been acted upon, primarily because they were not considered, at the time, feasible or expedient.

2. A great deal of attention has been focussed on the coal industry in recent times all over the world. The experience of coal problems in India during the war, especially since the introduction of control over production and distribution, has emphasised the need for vigorous action in respect of both conservation and rationalisation if the coal industry is to play its full part in the economic replanning of the country. The Government of India consider that the time is now opportune for a comprehensive review of the recommendations made by previous Enquiry Committees which have not hitherto been implemented ; in addition, investigation of certain fresh problems is also necessary. They have accordingly decided to set up a small Committee to go into the questions set forth in the following terms of reference :—

"(1) To review the recommendations made by the various Committees dealing with the problems of the coal industry which were set up by Government from time to time, and to consider—

(a) which of these recommendations have been adopted and with what measure of success ; and

(b) what further action needs to be taken by Government in respect of the recommendations which have not been adopted or which have been adopted only in part.

(2) To consider and to report what further economic and administrative measures are necessary to deal with the problems of the industry of a non-technical character and, in particular, to report on the conservation of high-grade metallurgical and steam coal, the problem of fragmentation of colliery holdings, the opening of new fields, the economics of the coal industry and the stabilisation of coal prices."

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 13th April 1944, pages 36-37.

3. The Committee will be constituted as follows :—

Chairman :
Mr. K. C. Mahindra, lately Head of the India Supply Mission, Washington.

Members :

Mr. C. A. Innes, Partner, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Company, Limited.

Mr. K. C. Neogy.

Mr. M. Ikramullah, I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Supply Department.

Secretary :

Mr. P. R. Nayak, M.B.E., I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Supply Department.

The Committee will be assisted in technical matters by the following Assessors :—

Mr. J. R. Harrison, C.I.E., Dy. Coal Commissioner (Production), Khan Bahadur G. Faruque, O.B.E., Dy. Coal Commissioner (Distribution),

Mr. W. Kirby, C.I.E., Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

4. The Committee will be designated "The Indian Coalfields Committee" and will have its headquarters at Calcutta. It will assemble early in January 1946, and will submit its report to Government as soon as possible.

—:—

TANDO MOHAMMED KHAN—MOGHALBIN RAILWAY SURVEY SANCTIONED—

The Railway Board have sanctioned Engineering and Traffic surveys being carried out by the agency of the N. W. Railway Administration for a line of railway on the Broad Gauge from Tando Mohammed Khan to Moghalbin, a distance of about 72 miles. The survey will be known as the Tando Mohammed Khan—Moghalbin Railway Survey.

—:—

COTTON TEXTILES SIZING AND FILLING CONTROL ORDER, 1945.

The following Notification (No. 71-T.A./45, dated the 5th December 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order :—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Cotton Textiles Sizing and Filling Control Order, 1945.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

(3) It shall apply to the whole of British India.

(4) The Cotton Textiles Sizing and Filling Control Order, 1942*, is hereby repealed :

Provided that anything done under any provision of that Order shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provision of this Order ;

Provided further that any reference in any order issued under the Defence of India Rules or in any notification issued thereunder to the Cotton Textiles Sizing and Filling Control Order, 1942, shall unless a different intention appears, be construed as a reference to this Order.

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 13th August 1942, page 255.

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 19th July 1945, pages 109-10.
† See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 16th August 1945, pages 255-56.
‡ See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 11th October 1945, page 65.
§ See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 8th February 1945, page 137.

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or the context—

(a) "cotton cloth" includes any woven or knitted fabric or material containing more than 90 per cent of cotton by weight, such percentage being calculated with reference to the fabric or material after the removal of any size or filling.

(b) the expression "Textile Commissioner" has the same meaning as in the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945*.

3. No person shall manufacture or process or cause to be manufactured or processed any cotton cloth containing any sizing or filling material or both of any description exceeding in the aggregate—

(i) in the case of cloth wherein the count of warp yarn employed is 14s or coarser, 15 per cent of the weight of the cotton in the cloth;

(ii) in other cases, 10 per cent of the weight of the cotton in the cloth.

4. No person shall use wheat flour or glucose for the purpose of sizing or filling cotton cloth except with the permission in writing of the Textile Commissioner and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

5. No person shall sell or otherwise dispose of or purchase or otherwise acquire for the purpose of sale any cotton cloth which has been manufactured or processed or finished in contravention of clause 3 or clause 4.

6. (1) For the purpose of this Order, the proportion of sizing or filling material or both relative to the weight of the cotton in any finished cotton cloth shall be determined by such test carried out by such person and in such manner as the Central Government may by notification prescribe.

(2) A certificate signed by an officer authorised to carry out tests in pursuance of sub-clause (1) stating the result of the test shall be conclusive proof that the test has been duly carried out in the manner prescribed and that the result thereof is as is stated in the certificate.

7. The Textile Commissioner may with a view to securing compliance with this Order—

(a) require any person to give any information in his possession with respect to any business carried on by that or any other person;

(b) inspect or cause to be inspected any books or other documents belonging to or under the control of any person;

(c) enter and search, or authorise any person to enter and search, any premises and seize, or authorise any person to seize, any cotton cloth in respect of which he has reason to believe that a contravention of this Order has been committed.

8. The Textile Commissioner may, by a special or general order in writing, authorise any person to discharge on his behalf all or any of his functions under this Order.

9. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, the Central Government or the Textile Commissioner may by a special order in writing authorise any person to manufacture or process, or cause to be manufactured or processed, any description of cotton cloth specified in the order containing sizing or filling material or both exceeding the limits permitted by clause 3.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 2nd August 1945, pages 178-81.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS CONTROL ORDER, 1945.

The following Notification (No. SS/278, dated the 29th November 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order:—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Order may be called the Coal Tar Products Control Order, 1945.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

(4) The Coal Tar Products Control Order, 1945, published with the notification by the Government of India in the Supply Department No. SS/278, dated the 8th January 1945*, is hereby repealed, provided that anything done under any of the provisions of that Order shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provisions of this Order.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Order—

(a) "Coal Tar products" includes all grades of creosote, and cresols other than for medicinal purposes, Naphthalene, paints made with pitch and/or any coal tar fraction, coal tar solvent naphtha, and any other product that may be notified by the Central Government from time to time.

(b) "Licensing authority" means the Controller of Supplies, Bengal Circle, and includes any other Officer appointed by the Central Government to perform all or any of the functions of the licensing authority under this Order;

(c) "Form" means a Form appended to this Order.

3. *Registration of sellers.*—(1) Every person other than those registered under the Coal Tar Products Control Order, 1945, dated the 8th January 1945, who wishes to sell or otherwise dispose of any coal tar products specified under this Order shall apply in Form A, in duplicate to the licensing authority for being registered as a seller.

(2) If the licensing authority accepts the application he shall issue a registration certificate in Form B.

(3) The licensing authority may at any time by order in writing rescind a registration certificate without notice to the holder thereof.

4. *Prohibition of sale except by registered persons.*—(1) No person shall sell, agree to sell or otherwise dispose of any coal tar products specified under this Order unless he is registered as a seller under clause 3 or under the Coal Tar Products Control Order, 1945, dated the 8th January 1945.

(2) No person registered as aforesaid shall sell, agree to sell or otherwise dispose of any coal tar products specified under this Order except against a licence in Form D, issued by the licensing authority under clause 6.

5. *Prohibition of use, purchase and acquisition except under valid licences.*—No person shall use, purchase, or otherwise acquire, coal tar products specified under this Order for any purpose except under a licence issued by the licensing authority in form D.

Provided that no licence shall be necessary for the acquisition of stocks directly by process of manufacture or by import from outside India.

6. *Application for permission to purchase, acquire or use coal tar products.*—(1) Every person who wishes to purchase or otherwise acquire, or use, any coal tar products specified under this Order shall apply in Form C, in duplicate to the licensing authority.

(2) If the licensing authority accepts the application it shall issue a licence in Form D, stating the quantity and type of coal tar products specified under this Order which may be purchased or otherwise acquired or used under the licence.

7. The Licensing authority shall authorise a certain number

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 23rd January 1945, pages 88-89.

of persons registered as sellers under clause 3, to deal in retail sale to the extent of 2 lbs. every three months per customer of Naphthalene and to the extent of two gallons every three months per customer of paint made with pitch and/or any coal tar fraction. Applications in form C, or licences in form D, shall not be necessary for such retail sale or purchase.

8. *Submission of return of stock and maintenance of account.*—Every person who carries on any kind of business in, or is a consumer of, coal tar products specified under this Order shall—

(a) Submit monthly to the licensing authority so as to reach that officer on or before the seventh day of each month a true return in form E, of the stock of coal tar products specified under this Order in his possession at the end of the last day of the preceding month;

(b) Keep such books, accounts and records relating to his business as the Central Government or any Officer authorised by it in this behalf may direct.

9. *Supply of information, inspection, search, etc.*—The Central Government or any Officer authorised by it in this behalf may, with a view to securing compliance with this Order,

(a) Require any person to give such information in his possession with respect to any business in coal tar products carried on by that or any other person as the Central Government or the authorised Officer may demand,

(b) Inspect, or cause to be inspected, any books or documents belonging to or, under the control of, any such person, and

(c) Enter and search, or authorise a police Officer not below the rank of sub-inspector to enter and search, any premises which in the opinion of the Central Government or the authorised Officer is being used for such business.

10. *Effect of non-supply of information.*—No person shall, with intent to evade the provision of this Order refuse to give any information lawfully demanded from him under clause 9 or cancel, destroy, mutilate or deface any books or other documents.

11. *Forfeiture of stores.*—If any person contravenes any of the provisions of clauses 4 and 5, any court trying such contravention may, without prejudice to any other sentence which it may pass direct that any coal tar products in respect of which the court is satisfied that any of the said provisions has been contravened shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

"FORM A."

[See clause 3 (1).]

Application for registration.

(To be submitted in duplicate to the Licensing authority)

No.

Date.

1. Name and address of applicant.

2. Whether (a) manufacturer

or (b) importer.

3. Supplies made during Calendar year 1944 (details overleaf).

4. Present stocks.

5. If manufacturer or importer, state the estimated quantity of coal tar products which applicant expects to manufacture/import during the period of six months beginning with the date of this application.

6. Estimated quantity of coal tar products which applicant would require for own consumption during the period of six months beginning with the date of this application.

7. Estimated quantity of coal tar products the applicant expects to make available for sale during the period of six months from the date of this application.

I hereby certify that the contents of this application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of applicant.

Note.—If the applicant is not a manufacturer or importer, items Nos. 2 and 5 will not be filled in.

Name and address of consumer(s) to whom applicant supplied coal tar products during the Calendar Year 1944.

Quantity and grade separately.

Name.	Address.	Grade.	Quantity.
			tons cwt. lbs.
"FORM B."			

[See clause 3 (2).]

Registration Certificate.

Date _____ Serial No. _____
Reference his/their application No. _____, dated _____

Mr./Messrs. (Name and address)

is/are hereby registered as a person authorised to sell or otherwise dispose of coal tar products under the Coal Tar Products Control Order, 1945.

Signature of Licensing Authority.

Note.—This certificate may be rescinded at any time without notice by an order in writing of the Licensing authority.

"FORM C."

[See clause 6 (1).]

Application for permission to purchase or otherwise acquire or use coal tar products (to be submitted in duplicate to the Licensing authority).

1. Date.

2. Name of applicant.

3. Address of applicant.

Type & Grade.	Quantity.
	tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
4. Quantity of coal tar products required.	

5. Coal tar products held by the applicant on the date of application.

6. Name of person or firm from whom purchase will be made.

7. Precise purpose for which quantity in item 4 above is required.

(Give full details stating whether to be used for a purpose connected with a Government contract.)

8. Average monthly consumption for the said purpose during the 12 months previous to the date of application.

9. Period for which the quantity applied for is estimated to last.

I certify that the contents of this application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of applicant.

Note.—Column 6 will be left blank if the applicant has stock and applies for its use only.

"FORM D."

[See clause 6 (2).]

License No. _____

This licence shall be valid for the period commencing fromand ending

I hereby sanction the purchase and use of (quantity of) Coal tar products.

From _____ (Name of Applicant).

(Name of Seller) by _____ Licensing authority.

Note.—The name of seller will be left blank where the licence is for own use.

"FORM E."

[See clause 8 (a).]

Return of stock of _____ for the month of 194 .

Name _____

Address _____

Registration certificate No. (vide Form B).

Stock	Grade	Quantity	Remarks.
		tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	

1. Stock held at the end of the preceding month as shown in the last return.

2. Stock, if any, acquired during the month by import purchase, manufacture or otherwise.

3. Total of items 1 and 2.

4. Stock, if any, sold during the month against licences in Form D.

5. Stock, if any, consumed by the person making the return against licences in Form D.

6. Stock, if any, otherwise disposed of during the month. Details of such disposal should be furnished.

7. Total of items 4, 5 and 6.

8. Stock, held at the end of the month (being item 3 less item 7).

I hereby certify that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature.

Date.

Note.—This stock return should reach the Licensing authority not later than the 7th day of each month.

FRUIT PRODUCTS CONTROL ORDER, 1945.

THE following Notification [No. F. 48-2/45-A, dated the 5th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order:—

1. (i) This Order may be called the Fruit Products Control Order, 1945.

(ii) It extends to the whole of British India.

(iii) Clauses 1, 2, 5 and 6 shall come into force with effect from the date of publication of this Order and rest of the Order with effect from the 1st March 1946.

2. In this Order—

(a) "fruit product" means any of the following articles, namely:—

(i) fruit, juices, whether sweetened or unsweetened and whether in the form of squashes, cordials or barley waters; (ii) fruit vinegar; (iii) tomato juice, tomato ketchup; and other tomato products; (iv) jams, jellies and marmalades; (v) bottled and canned fruits; (vi) candied fruit and peel; (vii) preserves Chutneys, Pickles and Achars prepared in India whether canned or bottled or packed in any other way; (viii) fruits and vegetables preserved by dehydration;

(b) "licensing officers" means the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and includes any officer authorised by him to perform all or any of the functions of the Licensing Officer under this Order;

(c) "manufacturer" means a person engaged in the business of manufacturing any fruit products for sale, and includes a person purchasing fruit products in bulk and replacing them for sale.

3. No person shall be engaged in the business of a manufacturer of fruit products except under and in accordance with the terms of a valid licence in Form A issued to him under clause 4.

4. (1) Every person who at the commencement of this Order is or thereafter wishes to be a manufacturer shall submit an application in Form B in duplicate to the licensing officer for a licence in Form A.

(2) The licensing officer may in his discretion grant or refuse to grant a licence: Provided that the reasons for refusal shall be recorded in writing and communicated to the applicant who shall have a right of appeal against such refusal to the advisory body specified in sub-clause (4).

(3) The licensing officer may, after giving the licensee an opportunity to show cause, cancel the licence of any manufacturer:

"Provided that before cancelling any such licence the licensing officer shall consult the Advisory Body specified in sub-clause (4) and shall act in accordance with the advice tendered by that Body.

(4) There shall be a separate Advisory Body for each Province and it shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(a) One scientist nominated by the Government of India who shall be the Chairman;

(b) One representative of producers nominated by the Indian Food Preservers Association;

(c) One representative of consumers nominated by the Provincial Government.

5. (i) Every person who on the date of publication of this Order is a manufacturer shall within one month thereof submit to the licensing officer a true return showing in respect of each kind of fruit product manufactured by him the stock in hand on the said date.

(ii) Notwithstanding any other provision in this Order it shall be lawful for a manufacturer to dispose of his stock in hand on the date of commencement of this order within one month of that date.

6. Every manufacturer shall with effect from January 1946 submit each month to the licensing officer so as to reach him not later than the 10th of that month a true return showing, in respect of each kind of Fruit products manufactured by him, (i) the stock in hand at the beginning of the previous month; (ii) the Quantity manufactured during the previous month; (iii) the stock disposed of during the previous month and (iv) the stock in hand at the end of the previous month.

7. Every manufacturer shall keep such books, accounts and other records relating to the use and disposal of Agmark labels as the licensing officer may from time to time direct.

8. Every manufacturer shall manufacture fruit products in conformity with the sanitary requirements and the appropriate

FORM B.

[See Clause 4(i).]

Application for licence under the Fruit Products Control Order, 1945.

1. Name and address of applicant.
2. Place of business.
3. Types of fruit products which the applicant wishes to manufacture.
4. Name of the Fruit Preservers Association of which the applicant is a member.
5. I/We hereby undertake to comply with all the provisions of the Fruit Products Control Order, 1945.

• Signature of Applicant.

SCHEDULE*.

(See Clauses 8 & 9.)

PART I.

Sanitary requirements.

1. The place where fruit products are manufactured, hereinafter referred to as the factory should not be situated adjacent to an open sewage drain, public lavatory or any factory which produces a disagreeable odour or large quantities of soot or smoke. The factory should, as far as possible, be located in a sanitary place remote from filthy surroundings. These requirements may be relaxed in the case of a factory situated in an industrial area if the licensing authority is satisfied that the factory is not in a position to comply fully with them owing to war-time conditions.

2. All workers should be free from any contagious or obnoxious disease. Their clothing which shall consist of a white or coloured uniform suitable to the climate, shall be clean. Adequate facilities for personal cleanliness, e.g., ablution facilities with clean towels and soap and handscrubbing brushes shall be provided. Arrangements shall be made by the manufacturer to provide adequate facilities for first aid and medical inspection of workers and for hygiene inspection of the factory premises. Preventive inoculation and vaccination against the enteric groups of diseases and small-pox should be carried out wherever possible.

3. The water used in manufacture shall be pure and of drinkable quality free from pathogenic micro-organisms. The manufacturer shall arrange to get the water examined chemically and bacteriologically at a laboratory recognised by the licensing officer at quarterly intervals and obtain a certificate to the effect that the water is fit for human consumption and free from any sewage contamination. Where, however, the water is drawn from a public supply known to be fit for human consumption or from a tube-well no such examination is necessary. No cistern for the supply of water to the part of the building used for manufacturing fruit products shall be in direct communication with, or discharge directly into, a sanitary convenience and there shall not be within such building any outlet for ventilation of a drain, or, an inlet into any drain conveying sewage or foul water:

4. The buildings used for the manufacture of fruit products shall be so constructed as to permit of hygienic production. They shall conform to the conditions laid down in the Factories Act, 1934, as amended and modified from time to time. The part of the building used for manufacture shall not be used as a sleeping place and no sleeping place adjoining it shall communicate therewith except through the open air or through an intervening open space.

* Parts II—XIV not reproduced.

standard of quality and composition if any prescribed in the Schedule to this Order, and shall adopt the methods of packing, marking and labelling therein prescribed.

9. No person shall sell or expose for sale or despatch or deliver to any agent or broker for the purpose of sale any fruit product of any of the types specified in the Schedule to this Order which is not marked and labelled as prescribed therein, or which does not conform to the standard of quality and composition if any, which is prescribed in that Schedule.

10. The licensing officer may, with a view to securing compliance with this order—

(a) require any person to give any information in his possession with respect to the manufacture and disposal of the products manufactured by him.

(b) not more often than once in a quarter inspect or cause to be inspected any books or other documents relating to the use and disposal of Agmark labels.

(c) enter and search, or authorise any person to enter and search, any premises and seize, or authorise any person to seize, any fruit product in respect of which he has reason to believe that a contravention of this Order has been committed.

11. No person shall, with intent to evade the provisions of this Order, refuse to give any information lawfully demanded from him under clause 10, or conceal, destroy, mutilate or deface any book or other document.

12. No person shall mark or label the container of any fruit product in the manner prescribed in the Schedule to this Order unless he has been duly authorised to do so, under the provisions of this Order or by the manufacturer of the fruit product holding a valid licence under this Order.

13. No person shall counterfeit any grade designation mark or label prescribed in the Schedule to this Order or have in his possession any dye, plate, or other instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting such mark or label.

14. Any Court trying a contravention of this Order may, without prejudice to any other sentence which it may pass, direct that any fruit product in respect of which it is satisfied that this Order has been contravened shall together with the containers in which such fruit product is contained be forfeited to His Majesty.

15. (i) No prosecution for the contravention of any of the provisions of this Order shall be instituted without the previous sanction of the licensing officer.

(ii) Before sanctioning any prosecution for contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the licensing officer shall consult the Advisory Body specified in sub-clause (4) of clause 4 and shall act in accordance with the advice tendered by that Body.

FORM A.

(See Clause 3.)

Licence under the Fruit Products Control Order, 1945.

Name and Address of licensee.

Authorised place of business.

Types of fruit products which licensee is authorised to manufacture

Period of validity of licence

This licence is granted under, and is subject to, the provisions of the Fruit Products Control Order, 1945, all of which must be complied with by the licensee.

Signature of licensing officer.

Place
Dated

5. There shall be adequate arrangements for the sterilization of containers, packing tables, working parts of machinery, etc., which are liable to come into contact with fruit or sugar syrup during manufacturing and packing operations. No vessel, container or other equipment, the use of which is likely to lead to metallic contamination shall be employed in the preparation, packing or storage of the fruit product.

6. All fruits and vegetables used shall be clean, fresh and of the requisite degree of maturity and shall be free from any insect or fungal attack or any blemish which is known to affect the quality of such part of the fruit or vegetable used in the manufacturing process. No fruit or vegetable which is not in accordance with the required specification shall be allowed to remain in or be stored at the place of manufacture.

PART XV.

Method of Packing.

Fruit and vegetable products shall be packed in such suitable containers as are described below and all containers shall be securely closed and sealed.

(a) *Canned fruit and Vegetables.*—Sanitary cans made from suitable kind of tin plate shall be used for canning fruits and vegetables.

(b) *Bottled fruits.*—For bottling fruits and vegetables, glass bottles and jars with wide closures capable of giving a hermetic seal shall be used.

(c) *Fruit and vegetable juices, squashes, cordials and fruits barley waters.*—Juices, squashes, cordials and fruits barley waters shall be packed in clean, sanitary cans or sterilized bottles, preferably with hermetic seals, but lime juice and lime juice cordial shall not be packed in tin cans.

These products when frozen and sold in the form of ices shall be packed in suitable cartons.

(d) *Jellies, marmalades, and jams.*—New cans or clean sterilized glass or chinaware jars shall be used for packing these products.

(e) *Vinegar, pickles, sauces and chutneys.*—These shall be packed in clean, sterilized bottles and jars. Sauces and ketchup may also be packed in cans.

(f) *Candied fruits and peels, and dried fruits and vegetables.*—Paper bags, cardboard or wooden boxes, clean new tins or suitable glass containers shall be used for packing these products.

PART XVI.

Methods of marking and labelling.

1. A grade designation mark shall be securely affixed to each container in a manner approved by the licensing officer. The grade designation mark shall consist of a label of the design set out below in conjunction with the grade designation, or of such other design as may be approved by the licensing officer.



2. The design and grade designation shall be of the following colours :—

(a) Juices, squashes and cordials

Grade designation

	Colour.
1. AGMARK (High Sugar)	Black.
2. AGMARK (Medium sugar)	Red.
3. AGMARK (Low sugar)	Green.
4. AGMARK (Unsweetened)	Blue.

(b) Barley waters (lemon, orange and grape fruit)

1. AGMARK (medium sugar)	Red.
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(c) Tomato Products

1. AGMARK Tomato juice	Green.
2. AGMARK Tomato Ketchup	Blue.

(d) Vinegar, Chutneys and Vinegar pickles

1. AGMARK Vinegar	Red.
2. AGMARK Fruit Chutney (Sweet)	Red.
3. AGMARK Vinegar pickle	Red.

(e) Bottled & Canned Fruits and Vegetables

1. AGMARK Select pears, plum, figs, apricots, peaches, fruit berry, cherries, grape fruits or grapes in syrup	Red.
2. AGMARK Select fresh picked peas	Green.
3. AGMARK Select carrots, turnips or cauliflowers	Green.

(f) Jellies and Marmalades

1. AGMARK Jelly	Red.
2. AGMARK Jam	Green.
3. AGMARK MARMALADE	
(a) Jelly marmalade	Red.
(b) Jam marmalade	Green.

(g) Candied fruit and peel

1. AGMARK Candied fruit	Red.
2. AGMARK Candied peel	Green.

(h) Dried fruits and dried vegetables

1. AGMARK Dried fruit	Red.
2. AGMARK Dried vegetable	Green.

3. In addition to the grade designation mark, the following particulars shall be clearly marked on the containers :—

(a) Kind or variety of fruit,
(b) Nature of the product, viz., juice, squash, marmalade, etc.,
(c) Net weight or volume of contents. (Shall not apply to juices, squashes, cordials and fruit barley waters),
(d) Name and address of the manufacturer or the brand owner.

Provided that an authorised person may be specially authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to incorporate subject to his approval the grade designation mark in the design of any private brand label to be applied to the containers.

4. The grade designation marks and labels prescribed above shall be obtained from the licensing officer on payment at the rate of 8 annas per 100 labels for containers not exceeding one lb., one rupee per 100 labels for containers exceeding one lb. but not exceeding two lbs., one rupee eight annas per 100 labels for containers exceeding two lbs. but not exceeding 3 lbs. and so on.

(N.B.—These rates are subject to alteration by order of the Central Government.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

CANCELLATION OF CERTAIN NOTIFICATIONS REGARDING PROHIBITION ON THE EXPORT OF CERTAIN GOODS TO CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following Notification [No. 91-CW(7)/45, dated the 8th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to cancel Commerce Department notifications—Commerce—War No. 91-CW(10)/42, dated the 24th July 1943*, 91-CW(10)/42, dated the 8th August 1942†, and 65-CW(58)/40, dated 29th June 1940‡.

ORDER PROHIBITING, REGULATING AND RESTRICTING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN PLANTS, ETC., INTO BRITISH INDIA: AMENDMENT.

The following Notification (No. F.16-5/44-A, dated the 3rd December 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the order published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 320/35-A, dated the 20th July 1936§, namely :—

In sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 14 of the said order, for the words "Kathiawar port" the words "port of Kathiawar, or of the Lasbela or Kalat State" shall be substituted.

EXEMPTION FROM CUSTOMS DUTY OF CHARCOAL IMPORTED BY SEA FROM LAS BELA STATE.

The following Notification (No. 25-Customs, dated the 15th December 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government is pleased to exempt from the customs duty leviable thereon, charcoal imported by sea into British India from the Las Bela State.

UNITED KINGDOM.

EXEMPTION OF DRUGS FROM PURCHASE TAX.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 20th October 1945 :—

The Treasury have made an Order under Section 20 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1940, entitled "The Purchase Tax (Exemptions) (No. 2) Order, 1945" (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 1263), the effect of which is to exempt from Purchase Tax the drugs which are specified in the First Schedule to the Order.

The exemption applies only to goods which are delivered on sale, or appropriated to retail trade or similar purposes, on or after October 20, 1945, or, in the case of imported goods, which

are entered with the Customs or delivered from bonded warehouse for home consumption, as the case may be, on or after October 20, 1945. No rebate of tax can be allowed on goods in retail stock which have already borne the tax.

The drugs which were exempted under the Purchase Tax (Exemptions) (No. 1) Order, 1941, and which are listed on pages 7 to 10 of Notice No. 78B remain exempt. The effect of the new Order is to amplify and in some respects to recast the list of drugs already exempt. A revised Notice No. 78B, incorporating in a single Schedule all the exempt drugs, will shortly be issued and a copy will be supplied to all registered traders likely to be concerned.

Traders should inform the Officer of Customs and Excise of those preparations which they claim are entitled to exemption under the Order and should consult the Commissioners, through the local Officer, in any case of doubt.

Copies of the Order can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office at the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 13A Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39-41 King Street, Manchester, 2; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast; or through any book-sellers. Price 2d.

PURCHASE TAX ON HAND-MADE KNOTTED CARPETS, ETC., REDUCED.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 20th October 1945 :—

The Treasury announce that they have made an Order (S. R. & O., No. 1272, price 1d.), under Section 20 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1940, which reduces the Purchase Tax on hand-made knotted carpets, rugs and mats from 100 to 33½ per cent as from October 29, 1945.

IMPORT LICENSING—NOTICE TO IMPORTERS No. 170: BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER, FLOWER BULBS, LACE AND UNDRESSED FURSKINS—AMENDMENT OF OPEN GENERAL LICENCE.

The following Notice, dated the 1st December 1945, has been issued by the Import Licensing Department, Board of Trade, 189, Regent Street, London, W.1 :—

The Board of Trade announce that with effect as from 1st December 1945, they have granted an open general licence for the following goods; as a consequence separate licences to import them from the sources named will no longer be required.

Books, printed, and other printed matter for reading purposes music, catalogues, trade lists, advertising material, manuscripts, typescripts and like products of duplicating machines; and

Flower bulbs, corms and tubers, excepting anemones consigned from the British Empire.

Lace (including articles consisting wholly or mainly of lace) consigned from and made or manufactured in Malta.

In each case the open general licence is subject to the condition that a claim to Imperial Preference is established in respect of any duty of Customs to which the goods as a whole may be liable on importation into the United Kingdom.

The open general licence in respect of "Furskins, undressed, not including sheep and lamb skins" (Notice to Importers No. 166) has been amended to relate to "Furskins, undressed, not including goat, kid, calf, sheep and lamb skins" and therefore separate licences are required to import goat, kid, calf, sheep and lamb skins.

* See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 29th July 1943, page 127.
† See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 13th August 1942, page 259.
‡ See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 4th July 1940, page 21.
§ See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 30th July 1936, pages 507-10.

IRAQ.

IMPORT LICENSING IN IRAQ.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 20th October 1945 :—

The Ministry of Supply in Iraq issued a notice on October 8 stating that in future import licences will not be required for goods, other than those coming within the jurisdiction of the Middle East Supply Centre, originating and arriving from the United Kingdom, India, Egypt, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Ceylon and the Sudan. Import licensing will continue in respect of goods originating and arriving from all other countries.

—:—

KENYA AND UGANDA.

COMBINED CERTIFICATE OF VALUE AND INVOICE IN RESPECT OF GOODS FOR IMPORTATION INTO KENYA AND UGANDA.

A form of invoice and certificate of value approved by the Government of Kenya and Uganda (Government Notice No. 698/31.7. 45 Kenya and General Notice No. 374/7.9.45 Uganda) and forwarded by the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Mombasa, is reproduced below for general information of exporters in India, together with particulars required for filling in the form. Invoices for goods liable to duty at an *ad valorem* rate must be in the approved form. It should be particularly noted that the covering invoices for such goods consigned by buying agents must also be in that form.

Particulars to be shown on Invoices.

(a) Invoices in the approved form must be completed legibly in accordance with the titling and must be properly signed in original by an authorized and responsible person at the foot of the certificate of value. The signature must be witnessed. *Invoices which do not include the correct certificate of value and which are not signed in original will not be accepted.*

(b) In addition to the details required by the titling of the approved form of invoice the following details must be shown :—

- (i) The rate of freight in addition to the amount of freight.
- (ii) The individual measurements and weights of the packages.
- (iii) The amount of any freight rebates or discounts. (These should be shown as a deduction from the gross amount of freight.)
- (iv) The amount of cover and the rate for each type of insurance effected by the consignor. (If the goods are not insured by the consignor a certificate to this effect must be given on the invoices.)
- (v) The exact nature of each discount allowed.

If any of the above information is contained in any supplier's invoice or packing list, it need not be included on the invoice in the approved form.

Production of Original Suppliers' or Manufacturers' Invoices.

(a) Invoices in the approved form for goods, liable to duty at an *ad valorem* rate, consigned—

- (a) from firms abroad to local branches of those firms in Kenya and Uganda;
- (b) to local firms in Kenya and Uganda in any way connected with the consigning firm abroad; and
- (c) by buying agents,

must (subject to the concession detailed in sub-paragraph (b) below) be accompanied by original suppliers' or manufacturers'

invoices. Such original suppliers' or manufacturers' invoices need not be in the approved form.

(b) When consignors do not wish to produce original suppliers' or manufacturers' invoices, their own invoices in the approved form will be accepted provided they bear the following certificate :—

I certify that suppliers'/manufacturers' invoices have been produced and compared with the consigning firms' invoices, and that the latter truly represent particulars of the goods and the selling price, together with all charges up to the time of landing.

The above certificates must be signed by one of the following :—

- (a) An officer of H.M. East African Dependencies Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.
- (b) A Banker.
- (c) A Notary Public.

Exchange Conversions.

As far as goods liable to duty at an *ad valorem* rate are concerned, section 155 of the Customs Management Ordinance, 1923, is superseded by section 4 (2) (b) of the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1930, as amended, and when the selling prices of any such goods are expressed on the invoices in a currency other than sterling, the selling prices must be converted into sterling at the selling rate for sight drafts of the foreign currency concerned at Mombasa first quoted on or after the date of importation. The date of importation of any goods is the date of the arrival of the importing ship or aircraft or the date the goods are brought to the barrier at Customs land frontier ports. Importers concerned should ascertain the official rates from the nearest Collector of Customs before preparing their entries.

Approved Form of Invoice.

Place and date....., 19.....

*Invoice of.....consigned by.....of.....to.....of.....to be shipped per..... Order Number.....

* State here general nature or class of goods.

Country of origin	Marks and numbers on packages	Quantity and description of goods	Selling price to purchaser	
			At	Amount

KENYA AND UGANDA.

COMBINED CERTIFICATE OF VALUE AND INVOICE IN RESPECT OF GOODS FOR IMPORTATION INTO KENYA AND UGANDA.

I.....(1)..... of (2)..... of (3)..... manufacturer of the goods specified in this invoice amounting to..... hereby declare that I(4) have the authority to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said manufacturer and that I have the means of knowing and do hereby certify as follows :—

Value.

1. That this invoice is in all respects correct and contains a true and full statement of the price actually paid or to be paid for the said goods, and the actual quantity thereof.

2. That no different invoice of the goods mentioned in the said invoice has been or will be furnished to anyone; that no arrangement or understanding affecting the purchase price of the said goods has been or will be made or entered into between the exporter and purchaser, or by any one on behalf of either of them either by way of discount, rebate, compensation or in any manner whatever other than as fully shown in this invoice or as follows (5).....

Dated at.....this.....day of.....19..

Signature of Witness.....Signature.....

(1) Here insert Manager, Chief Clerk or as the case may be. The person making the declaration should be a Principal or a Manager, Chief Clerk, Secretary or responsible employee.

(2) Here insert name of Firm or Company.

(3) Here insert name of City or Country.

(4) These words should be omitted when the manufacturer or supplier himself signs the certificate.

(5) Here insert particulars of any special agreement.

Enumerate the following charges and state whether each amount has been included in or excluded from the selling price to purchaser :—

	Amount in currency of exporting country.	State if included in above selling price to purchaser.
(1) Cartage to rail and/or docks		
(2) Inland freight (rail, road or canal) and other charges to the dock area, including inland insurance.		
(3) Docks and shipping charges		
(4) Labour in packing the goods into outside packages		
(5) Value of outside packages		
(6) If the goods are subject to any charge by way of royalties.		
(7) OCEAN FREIGHT		
(8) OCEAN INSURANCE		
(9) War Risks Insurance		
(10) Buying commission of..... per cent		
(11) Other commission, establishment and other charges of a like nature.		
(12) Other costs, dues, charges and expenses incidental to the delivery of the articles up to the time of importation.		

State full particulars of royalties below :—

KENYA AND UGANDA—contd.

CUSTOMS NOTICE TO IMPORTERS (No. 15 of 1945): WAR RISK INSURANCE SURCHARGES.

The following is an extract from Notice No. 15 of 1945 :—

The Customs Notice to Importers No. 9* of 1945 is amended by the following new rates :—

East Africa to or from :—

	Rate Per cent.	Effective from
India	Sh. 3/4d.	11th October 1945.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Mombasa, 30th October 1945.

—:—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

IMPORT CONTROL.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 20th October 1945 :—

The Board of Trade have received a copy of General Imports Order M.63 as amended September 18, 1945 (see also notice under the above heading in the *Board of Trade Journal*, October 6, 1945† page 507, and previous notices).

The following items have been removed from the order by this amendment :—

Crude bones; bone grist and ground bones for uses other than feed and fertiliser; chrome ore (chromite); corundum in grains or ground, pulverised or refined; corundum ore; curled hair; kapok; manganese ore (including ferruginous) or concentrates, and manganiferous iron ore containing 35 per cent and over of manganese; mica (except book form splittings, which still remain subject to the Order); pyrethrum or insect flowers; cotton linters (all grades); gluestock, N.E.S.; raw hide cuttings.

INVOICES FOR WOOL, GRAIN AND SCREENINGS.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 20th October 1945 :—

The Board of Trade have received a copy of a United States Treasury Decision (T.D. 51214), which amends the requirement that invoices for wool imported into the United States must show the type number by which it is bought and sold in the country of origin by substituting the word "symbol" for the word "number" (see also notice in the *Board of Trade Journal*, of October 14, 1944, page 379)‡.

*Published in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 23rd August 1945, page 307.
†See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 6th December 1945, page 434.
‡See the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 28th December 1944, page 388.

A further decision (T.D. 51284) states that in addition to all other information required by law or regulations, customs invoices for cultivated grain or grain and screenings shall contain a statement that 10 screenings are included with the grain, if such is the case, or the percentage of the shipment which consists of screenings commingled with the principal grain.

TARIFF CLASSIFICATIONS.

The following is reproduced from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 20th October 1945:—

The Board of Trade have received a copy of a United States Treasury Decision (T.D. 51256) which states that worn-out wool fabrics, regardless of size, which are suitable for use as a source of material for the manufacture of wool textiles shall be classified as wool rags, under paragraph 1105, as modified.

—:—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Details of changes in Customs Regulations, etc., are published regularly in the *Board of Trade Journal*. The particulars are too lengthy for publication here, but the headings of the items and the dates on which they appeared in the *Journal* are given for purposes of reference:—

27th October 1945.

MEXICO.—Customs Tariff Modifications.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Import Control.
VENEZUELA.—Import Quotas.
ZANZIBAR.—Certificate of Value and Invoice.

3rd November 1945.

BRAZIL.—Import Restrictions.
ECUADOR.—Validity of Import Permits.
NEW ZEALAND.—Importation of Motor Vehicles.
NICARAGUA.—Customs Tariff Modifications.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

The weather was generally seasonable. The prospects of the standing crops are reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory. Harvesting of *aman* paddy and cultivation of *rabi* crops were in progress.

ASSAM.

17th December.

The weather is seasonable and its effects on the crops are fair. The prospects and the outturn of crops are fair.

BIHAR.

11th December.

During the week under report no rainfall returns were received from the sub-divisions of Chapra, Khagaria, Giridih and Ranchi Sadr. As regards the rest of the Province, there was no rain anywhere. The condition and the prospects of the standing crops were, on the whole, fair. Sowing of *rabi* crops and harvesting of *aghani* paddy continued.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

8th December.

The weather was clear and cool. The condition of the standing *kharif* and *rabi* crops was, on the whole, satisfactory but one or two good winter showers are urgently needed almost everywhere for the proper development of *rabi* plants. Harvesting of paddy was in full swing in the Balaghat, Drug and Raipur districts and was nearly completed elsewhere. Its threshing was in progress. Cutting of *juar* and picking of cotton were continued.

MADRAS.

1st December.

During the week under review rainfall was light in Tinnevely and nil elsewhere. Water supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Madura. Sowing or transplantation of paddy in Cuddapah, Chingleput, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevely, Malabar and South Kanara and of dry crops in East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Ramnad is proceeding. The standing crops are generally fair, except in parts of the Deccan, where they are affected for want of rain. Harvesting of paddy in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tanjore, Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris; of *rugi* in Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Ramnad and the Nilgiris; and of groundnut in Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura and Ramnad continued. The outturn is reported to be generally fair to normal, except in parts of West Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot and Tanjore, where it is poor.

ORISSA.

10th December.

During the week under report there was no rain in the Province. (The report from the Balasore district has not been received.) Sowing of greengram and linseed in the Puri district and planting of potatoes and onions in the Sambalpur district continue. Harvesting of paddy in all districts is in progress. Threshing of winter paddy and pressing of sugarcane are in progress at places in the Puri district. The standing crops, such as paddy, sugarcane, blackgram, horsegram, mustard, gram, cotton, *arhar*, linseed, sesamum, redgram, vegetables, tobacco and *rugi*, are generally thriving.

PUNJAB.

10th December.

The weather remained dry during the week. The condition of the standing crops is generally average to good, except American cotton, which is reported to have been slightly damaged by *tela* throughout the Lyallpur district.

GENERAL WEATHER SUMMARY.

Weather in India during the week ended Tuesday last was marked by the existence of a severe cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal. On the morning of the 13th December it was centred about 250 miles east-south-east of Madras; it then recurved north-eastwards and on the following morning it was centred about 350 miles east-north-east of Madras. It later weakened into a depression and subsequently into a trough of low pressure. Local rain or light showers occurred in certain parts of the country on some days.

INTERMEDIATE CROP REPORTS.

THIRD INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE SUGARCANE CROP, 1945-46.

Bengal.

Since the issue of the second intermediate report in November, the weather and its effect on the growth of the crop have been favourable. The provincial outturn is anticipated to be 79 per cent of the normal this year, as against 73 per cent reported in the corresponding return of last year.

Assam.

Since the issue of the second intermediate report, the weather condition continued to be generally favourable for the crop and the present prospects are reported to be fair, on the whole. No change in the percentage outturn estimated in the first forecast is anticipated.

Bihar.

The provincial outturn of sugarcane still remains at 86 per cent of the normal, as arrived at in the second intermediate report.

Central Provinces and Berar.

The estimate of condition reported in the second forecast (*viz.*, 98 per cent of the normal) remains unchanged.

United Provinces.

There was no rain during the month of November 1945. Harvesting of sugarcane has commenced and the cane is going to the mills from the factory zones. In the non-factory zones, *gur* and *kachha* sugar are being manufactured. In the western districts, the rate of sugarcane in the mills is Re. 0-14-6 per maund. New *gur* has begun arriving in the market and its rate in the western districts is reported to be from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per maund. Stray reports of attack by white-fly, white-ants, borers, *pyrilla*, mosaic and red-rot have been received. The condition of the crop is, on the whole, reported to be satisfactory, except in certain low-lying areas, where it has been somewhat adversely affected as a result of heavy rain. The prospects of outturn are reported to be favourable.

—:—

INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE SESAMUM CROP OF ORISSA, 1945-46.

Since the issue of the second forecast of the sesamum crop of Orissa for 1945-46, there has been no change in the area or outturn of the crop in any district in Orissa.

—o—

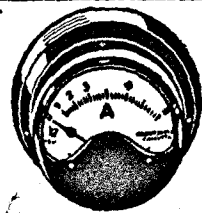
CROP FORECAST.

(ALL-INDIA)

SUMMARY OF ALL-INDIA SECOND SUGARCANE FORECAST, 1945-46.

(Calcutta, 13th December 1945.)

—	1945-46.	1944-45 (Corresponding).	Decrease (—)	Remarks.
	Acres	Acres	Per cent	
Sugarcane— area	3,988,000	4,024,000	—1	The forecast relates to information generally up to the period ending September 1945. The condition of the crop is reported to be good on the whole.



B. 2967 WS. 31-5-46.

(MADE TO B.S. SPECIFICATION AND APPROVED BY I.S.D.)

Ammeters, Voltmeters, Milliamp, Millivolt & Galvano Meters
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TRANSFORMERS up to 150 K.V. & X-Ray Equipments.

Research Dept. — Unique of its kind.

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TENDER NOTICES.

[Notices for this section should be sent to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, in time to reach him not later than Tuesday in each week, the day on which the Journal goes to Press.]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
(MAIN SECRETARIAT).

Standard Specifications and Drawings.

Indian Stores Department Standard Specifications, referred to in Invitations to Tenders issued by the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, the Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta, the Director, Munitions Production, Bombay, the Director, Munitions Production, Lahore, the Controllers of Supplies, Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, Madras and Cawnpore and the Director General, Ship-Building and Repairs (Purchase Branch), Bombay, are priced publications and can be had on payment from :—

1. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, P-18, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.
2. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Feltham House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
3. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Sunlight Building, The Mall, Lahore.
4. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Bandukwala Building, adjoining Messrs. Volkart Bros., No. 4, McLeod Road, Karachi.
5. The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, War Department, Anandabawan, No. 8, Ritherdon Road, Vepery, Madras.
6. The Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.
7. The High Commissioner for India, Publications Branch, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

The price of each Standard Specification is eight annas or 9d. Postage (7 annas if sent by inland registered post and 4 annas if sent by ordinary post) will be charged extra on Specifications sent by post from places other than the office of the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.

N.B.—I.S.D. Standard Drawings are only available for certain P. & T. Department, Hardware articles and Textile Stores. Copies of drawings for P. & T. Department and Hardware articles are available only from the Office of the Controller General of Inspection (Civil Wing), M.G.O. Branch, G.H.Q. (I), Block No. 2, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, and that of Textile Stores from the Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on payment.

TOOL, DRILL AND SPECIAL MILD STEELS, also NETHERTON
BEST YORKSHIRE IRON.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

BOMBAY & MADRAS.

B. 2644 W. 31-12-45.

A charge of Re. 1 per copy is made for drawings of a size 42×28 inches or over and eight annas per copy below that size (postage extra).

Tender Drawings other than those mentioned above may be obtained on prepayment, at the rate as above from :—

- (i) The Controller General of Inspection (Civil Wing), M.G.O. Branch, G.H.Q. (I), Block No. 2, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
- (ii) The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- (iii) The Chief Inspector Engineering, Avenue House, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta.

All remittances towards the cost and Postal charges of I.S.D. Standard Specifications or Drawings should be made in advance by Money Order only. Postal Stamps or Postal Orders are not acceptable.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
(PURCHASE BRANCH).

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, NEW DELHI.

Advertised Tenders of the Department of Supply (Purchase Branch).

In order to enable supplying firms to determine whether they are in a position to submit tenders in connection with any demand advertised by the Purchase Branch of the Department of Supply, the following arrangement has been introduced :—

A copy of each advertised tender will, on publication, or as soon thereafter as possible, be exhibited in the following offices for perusal by representatives of supplying firms who may be interested :—

Chief Controller of Purchase (M), Calcutta.
Chief Controller of Purchase (S), New Delhi.
Controllers of Supplies at—
Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Cawnpore and Lahore.

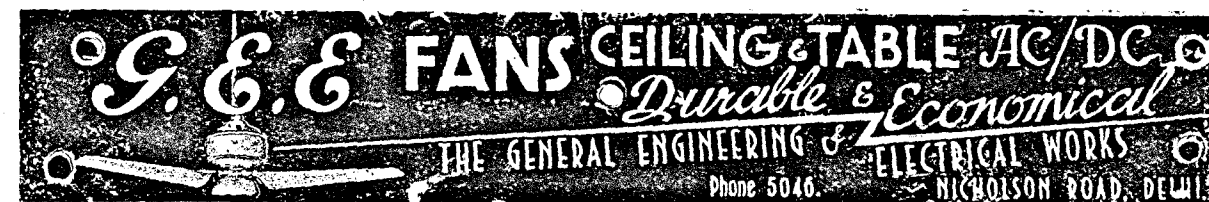
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS (CALCUTTA BRANCH).

Change of Address of the Calcutta Branch of the Disposals Directorate,
Department of Supply.

The Calcutta Branch of the Disposals Directorate, Department of Supply, Government of India, has shifted from 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, to No. 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta, with effect from the 12th December 1945. All correspondence, tenders, etc., intended for the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Calcutta, should be addressed to No. 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

The Telephone Numbers of the Deputy Director of Disposals and the Assistant Director of Disposals are : Cal. 6800 extensions No. 24 and 11, respectively.



B. 2693 W. 17-2-46.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY,
NEW DELHI.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (SUPPLY).

Tender No. SY/47366/L-2.—Supply of Laces, Leather Chrome.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, invites tenders for the supply of the following stores in two equal instalments to be completed by the 31st March 1946 :—

	Quantity.
Laces, Leather Chrome, 34"	9,37,500 prs.

Tender forms may be obtained from the offices of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, and the Controller of Supplies of the tenderer's area on payment of Rs. 10, which will not be refunded under any circumstances.

Successful tenderers will have to make their own arrangements for chrome leather required for the manufacture of the store.

Stores will be delivered for inspection at the nearest O. I. D., and store manufactured according to Specification No. C.B.54(e) will only be accepted.

Specification can be seen at the office of the nearest Controller of Supplies or at the office of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi.

Tenders should reach the office of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, not later than 4 p.m. on the 3rd January 1946.

Applicants for tender form not already on the Supply Department list of approved contractors must state in their applications for tender form the name of their Bankers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY,
NEW DELHI.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (SUPPLY).

Tender No. SY/49419/L-2.—Supply of Gloves, M. T.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, invites tenders for the supply of the following stores in two equal instalments commencing from 1st February 1946 to 31st March 1946 :—

Store.	Quantity.
Gloves, M.T.—	
Size 8½"	6,937 prs.
" 9"	8,438 "
" 9½"	5,625 "

Tender forms may be obtained from the offices of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, and the Controller of Supplies of the tenderer's area on payment of Rs. 10, which will not be refunded under any circumstances.

Successful tenderers will have to make their own arrangement for all raw materials required for the manufacture of the store.

Successful tenderers will have to get their advance sample approved by C. I. S. & C., Cawnpore, before commencing bulk supplies.

Stores will be delivered for inspection at the nearest O. I. D., and stores manufactured according to Specifications No. C. S. (1) 296 and IM2569 will only be accepted. The particulars governing supply will be issued to the tenderer, free of charge, for reference and return.

Tenders should reach the office of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, not later than 4 p.m. on the 4th January 1946.

Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire or partial quantity.

The tenderers not already on the Department of Supply list of approved contractors must state in their tender the name of their Bankers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY,
CALCUTTA.OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (MUNITIONS),
CALCUTTA.

Tender for Manufacture of Road Rollers in India.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta, desires to draw the attention of tenderers to the invitation of Tender No. P/MP-125546/C-43, calling for 24 Nos. of Road Rollers (see the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 6th December 1945, page 436) which is due on the 7th January 1946. The due date of the above tender is hereby extended to the 7th February 1946.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MUNITIONS PRODUCTION,
CALCUTTA.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (MUNITIONS).

Supply of Lawn Mowers.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions) invites Tender No. MP/128185/T-31 to reach him on or before the 25th January 1946 on Form (not transferable) obtainable from his office at 8, Esplanade East, Calcutta, at Rs. 7 (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash, by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting tender number, full name and address of the remitter), for Universal Lawn Mowers complete with grass box and Lawn Mowers.

Applicants not already on the approved list of Supply Department contractors must give their Bankers' reference on applications for tender form. Firms already black-listed by the Supply Department are not eligible for copies of tender form which will not be supplied to them.

Tender forms are also obtainable from the offices of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, Directorate, Munitions Production, Bombay/Lahore, Directorate General, Shipbuilding and Repairs, Bombay, Controller of Supplies, Calcutta/Bombay/Karachi/Madras/Cawnpore and Deputy Controller of Supplies, Lahore, on payment of tender fee direct to them.

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PYROMETERS, FLOWMETERS, AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE
CONTROL, PRESSURE AND VACUUM GAUGES,
G. O. METERS, REMOTE VALVE CONTROL, ETC.

JOSEPH'S ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

BOMBAY P. O. BOX 241
CALCUTTA P. O. BOX 55

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL STORES, TRIVANDRUM.

Tender No. 10/1121.—Supply of Khaki Drill, Twill, etc.

Sealed tenders superscribed "Tender No. 10/1121—Tender for Khaki Materials" are invited for the supply of Khaki Drill, Twill, etc., required for the several Departments of the State during the year 1121 M.E. (1945-46 A.D.). The tenders should be addressed to the Controller, Government Central Stores, Trivandrum, and should reach this office before 1-30 p.m. on the 26th January 1946. No tender received after the time and date specified above, will be accepted on any account. The tenders should be in the prescribed form, copies of which can be had of the office of the Controller, Government Central Stores, Trivandrum, on payment in cash of Rs. 3 per copy. Full details will be found published in the *Travancore Government Gazette*, dated the 11th December 1945. (Duplicate copies of tenders are available at eight annas a copy.)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Supply of Gram, Mung, etc.

Tenders for the supply of all or any of the following articles for one year from 1st March 1946 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner on Friday, the 4th January 1946, not later than 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) :—

Gram about 1,489,930 lbs., or Mung or Urid about 1,489,930 lbs., and Salt about 9,425 lbs.

Tenders will be accepted as a whole or split up at the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner.

Forms of tender, specifications, etc., will be issued to anyone, on payment of Re. 1 only, by the Executive Health Officer, Public Health Department, Municipal Offices, Bombay, from whom further information, if required, can be obtained.

The tender deposit to be paid is Rs. 7,000 only.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Special Stores Costing Over Rs. 8,000.

Supply of Lamp Locks.

Sealed tenders are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's office, E. I. Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, up to noon on the 25th January 1946 :—

Tender No. S/NSC/2112.—For the supply of Lamp Locks.

Tender forms with full particulars can be had from the Controller of Stores' office, E. I. Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy to the Treasurer, E. I. Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

Firms outside Calcutta may, however, remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by Money Order.

No refund is permissible after payment.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's office and then put into the Tender Box outside the Deputy General Manager's (Works) room by the tenderer or his representative.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Tender No. 1945/13 for Reconditioning of Scrap White Metal Borings.

The Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the above work.

The prescribed form of tender, with Special Conditions of which tenders will be considered, can be obtained from the office of the Controller of Stores on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be refunded.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form to the Controller of Stores and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender No. 1945/13 for Reconditioning of Scrap White Metal Borings".

Tenderers are required to hand in their tenders at the office of the Controller of Stores and envelopes containing the same must be registered with the Contract Superintendent prior to being placed in the Box provided for their reception. In the case of tenderers outside Bombay who desire to forward tenders through the post, the same must be despatched under registered cover, acknowledgment due.

A sum of Rs. 500 must be deposited with and sent direct to the Chief Cashier, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as Earnest Money, before the time fixed for opening the tenders without which deposit no tender will be considered. This deposit must be made *wholly in cash* (on which no interest will be allowed) and the Governor General reserves to himself the right to confiscate the cash deposit, should the successful tenderer fail to put in the Security Deposit in terms and conditions of the tender.

Samples of the scrap to be reconditioned, not exceeding 5 lbs. each, can be purchased for test purposes from the District Controller of Stores, "Mechanical", Mechanical Stores Depot, Parel, at the rate of Rs. 198 per cwt.

Tenders not complying with any of the above conditions will not be considered.

Tenders will be received at the Controller of Stores' office up to 3 p.m. (Standard Time) on Monday, the 7th January 1946.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

Tender for the Reconstruction of Bridges—South-West Line.

The Chief Engineer, M. & S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras, invites sealed tenders for the "Reconstruction of Certain Bridges on the South-West Line of this Railway between Madras and Arkonam".

Tender forms with Instructions to Parties tendering, list of Bridges, with Specifications, Conditions of Contract and Schedule of rates can be had on application to the Chief Engineer, Madras, on payment of Rs. 10 only each, which will not be refundable. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500. Information regarding the works can be obtained from the Executive Engineer, Bridges, Madras.

Tenders should be superscribed "Reconstruction of Bridges—South-West Line" and submitted so as to reach the Chief Engineer not later than 12 noon on Thursday, the 3rd January 1946.

DEC. 20, 1945.]

THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

535

COTTON PRESS RETURNS.

I.—Statement of Cotton pressed in British India for the week ending the 7th December 1945.

[Section 5(2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Province and Division or Block	No. OF BALES PRESSED		No. OF BALES PRESSED		Districts included in the block
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year	
Bombay—					
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay	1,926	692	19,606	8,467	Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay.
2. Gujarat	10	11	52	280	Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch. Mahals and Surat.
3. North Deccan	893	274	3,807	542	West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik.
4. East Deccan	283	183	19,406	9,763	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country	1,090	2,085	16,169	48,980	Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara.
Total for the Province excluding the Konkan and Port	2,276	2,553	33,434	59,574	
Sind—					
The Province of Sind	(a)	15,997	163,329	108,295	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in the Konkan and Port block is mainly re-pressed cotton or cotton waste.
Bengal—					
The Province of Bengal	94	..	2,063	1,820	All districts in the Province.
United Provinces—					
1. Upper Doab	..	692	..	1,052	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar, Muttra, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah.
2. Middle Doab	..	..	..	..	Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaut, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Naini Tal, Almora, Garhwal.
4. Rohilkhand	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partabgarh.
5. Rest of the Province	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	..	692	..	1,052	
Punjab—					
1. Ambala	877	2,506	(b)5,279	5,080	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala, Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana.
2. Jullundur	250	181	250	181	Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura.
3. Lahore	532	617	(c)4,074	2,886	Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock.
4. Rawalpindi	787	176	(d)1,863	1,262	Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan.
5. Multan	15,128	11,841	(e)39,638	22,567	
6. Ferozepore	2,417	2,769	10,149	12,444	Simla, Ferozepore, Mianwali.
TOTAL	19,991	18,087	61,253	44,420	
Central Provinces—					
1. Jabulpore	..	..	..	..	Jubbulpore, Saugor, Hoshangabad.
2. Nerbudda	..	..	..	..	Nimar.
3. Nimar	1,005	2	(f)2,366	41	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat, Bhandara.
4. Nagpur	2,140	385	(g)1,590	396	Chhindwara, Betul, Mandla.
5. Satpura	..	..	..	..	Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur.
6. Chhatisgarh	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	3,145	387	6,956	437	
Berar—					
Berar	18,420	10,341	(h)60,899	22,466	Akola, Amraol, Buldana, Yeotmal.
Assam—					
The Province of Assam	(a)	..	210	431	All districts in the Province.
Ajmer-Merwara—					
Ajmer-Merwara	..	239	574	479	The whole of Ajmer-Merwara.
Madras—					
Madras*	3,018	3,176	(i)48,966	74,887	The whole of the Province.
GRAND TOTAL	46,944	51,972	382,654	313,861	

NOTE.—There are no cotton pressing factories in Delhi, Bihar, Orissa and North-West Frontier Province.

* For details see Statement III.

(a) Return not yet received.

(b) Includes 464 bales not reported before.

(c) " 350 " " " "

(d) " 73 " " " "

(e) " 2,162 " " " "

(f) " 227 " " " "

(g) " 46 " " " "

(h) " 869 " " " "

(i) " 120 " " " "

THE WATER SUPPLY SPECIALISTS LTD.

MISSION ROW EXTENSION

POST BOX 424

CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR MYERS HAND & POWER PUMPS, CYLINDERS, SPRAY PUMPS, PUMP JACKS, STOVER ENGINES & WINDMILLS, RIFE HYDRAULIC RAMS, ETC.

LET US QUOTE FOR YOUR PUMP REQUIREMENTS

COTTON PRESS RETURNS—contd.

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 7th December 1945.

1	2	3	4	5
State	No. of Bales Pressed		No. of Bales Pressed	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Hyderabad	(a)	2,989	13,365	16,971
Baroda	..	..	..	..
Mysore	(a)	..	5,619	5,469
Gwalior	(a)	..	125	998
Punjab States—				
Bahawalpur	7,994	5,495	21,445	9,589
Nabha	(a)	1,416	2,789	5,063
Jind	(a)	481	..	1,408
Faridkot	(a)	527	..	2,091
Patiala	(a)	5,049	2,723	19,912
Meerokotla	(a)	136	..	530
Khalpur	..	..	..	..
TOTAL PUNJAB STATES	7,994	13,104	26,957	38,593
Rajputana States—				
Mewar	..	..	..	..
Bikaner	440	330	440	330
Jodhpur	..	..	..	..
Tonk	..	..	..	..
Jaipur	..	..	..	..
Jhalawar	..	..	..	..
Shahpara	..	..	..	..
Kiehangarh	..	..	..	..
Kotah	..	..	..	..
Bundi	..	..	..	..
Idar	..	..	..	..
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	440	330	440	330
Central India States—				
Indore	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	..	..	..	..
Narsingarh	..	..	..	..
Alipura	..	..	..	..
Jaora	..	..	..	..
Ratlam	..	..	..	..
Dhar	..	..	..	..
Barwani	..	..	..	..
Jhabua	..	..	..	..
Dewas, J. B. . . .	..	..	..	..
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES.	..	..	..	..

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 7th December 1945—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
State	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
BOMBAY STATES—				
Western India States				
Agency—				
Bhavnagar	(a)	142	..	142
Junagadh	..	..	..	..
Dhrangadhra	..	..	..	..
Morvi	(a)	..	..	1,635
Cutch	(a)	..	..	186
Nawanagar	(a)	..	42	299
Wadhwan	..	..	..	..
Gondal	..	..	..	..
Wankaner	..	..	..	..
Porbandar	(a)	541	1,365	4,115
Limbdi	..	..	..	..
Radhanpur	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	..	..	..	..
Manawadar	(a)	177	..	1,300
Jasdan	..	..	..	..
Sardargarh	..	..	..	..
Mulji	..	..	..	..
Sayla	..	..	..	..
Eastern Kathiawar	..	..	..	..
Agency (Wadhwan				
Civil Station).				
Katosan	..	..	..	..
Lakhtar	..	..	..	..
Palitana	..	..	..	..
Maliya	..	..	..	..
Gujarat States Agency—				
Rajpipla	..	..	..	..
Chhota Udepur	..	..	..	..
Cambay	..	..	..	..
Sachin	..	..	..	..
Balasnor	..	..	..	..
Pandu Mewas—				
Vaktapur	..	..	..	..
Gothda	..	..	..	..
Deccan States Agency—				
Kolhapur	..	..	..	120
Jamkhandi	(a)	..	..	411
Sangli	..	..	..	..
Mudhol	(a)	..	..	685
Miraj	..	..	..	..
Savanur	(a)	..	..	30
TOTAL BOMBAY STATES	..	860	1,405	8,873
GRAND TOTAL	8,434	17,283	47,911	70,334

(a) Statement not yet received.

III.—Statement of Cotton pressed in the Province of Madras for the week ending the 7th December 1945.

1	2	3	4	5
Variety of Cotton	No. of Bales Pressed		No. of Bales Pressed	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st February 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Tinnevellies	..	74	47,094	54,791
Salams	..	..	..	7,636
Cambodias	1,725	1,098	(a) 81,519	118,241
Northern and Westerns	1,120	1,747	175,102	71,754
Cocanadas	173	257	10,862	10,978
TOTAL	3,018	3,176	314,568	263,400

(a) Includes 120 bales not reported before.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS FOR CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES* FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH NOVEMBER 1945.

(Issued by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, India, under the Sugar Production Rules, 1935.)

CONSOLIDATED FORTNIGHTLY STATEMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS (For Central Sugar Factories)

For the Fortnight ending the 15th November 1945.

ON the basis of returns received from factories under the Sugar Production Rules, 1935, the following statements have been compiled, showing the production and stocks of sugar by groups:—

GROUPING OF FACTORIES.

Group Symbol.	Estimated No. of Factories operating in the Group.		No. of Factories in the Group from which returns have been received.		Territories covered.
	Current Season.†	Corresponding Fortnight Previous Season.‡	Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight Previous Season.	
A	4	5	4	3	Kashmir, N.-W.F.P., Punjab and Sind: Kashmir.—Jammu. N.-W.F.P.—Mardan. Punjab.—Lahore, Shahpur, Gujranwala, Ambala and Jullundur. Sind.—Nawabshah. (Including Indian States.) West United Provinces.—Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Meerut, Nainital, Rampur, Etah and Moradabad. (Including Indian States.) Central United Provinces.—Bareilly, Pilibhit, Kheri, Shahjahanpur, Sitapore, Hardol, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Gonda and Allahabad. (Including States.) Eastern United Provinces.—Bara Banki, Bahraich, Jaunpur, Basti and Gorakhpur. (Including States.) Bihar: North Bihar.—Champaran, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea. South Bihar.—Bhagalpur, Shahabad, Patna and Gaya. (Including Indian States.) Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Orissa, Assam (including States) and Central India States.
B	24	24	19	22	
C	16	18	14	17	
D	29	30	27	28	
E	29	51	27	29	
F	88	43	34	31	
TOTAL	140	151	125	130	

NOTE.—The percentage cane crushing capacity of these 125 factories is estimated at 89, as against 92.5 for the 130 factories during the corresponding fortnight of the previous season.

* These statements relate to Central Sugar Factories only and not to all sugar factories. For the definition of "Central Sugar Factory" and "Sugar Factory" please see Rule 2 of the Sugar Production Rules, 1935. For complete figures of sugar production, please see the "Monthly Statistics of Production of Certain Selected Industries of India".

† Based on returns for the Final Forecast on the Production of Sugar directly from Cane during 1944-45

‡ Based on returns for the Final Forecast on the Production of Sugar directly from Cane during 1943-4

Consolidated Fortnightly Statement of Sugar Production and Stocks (by Groups) for the Fortnight ending the 15th November 1945. REPORT No. I (SEASON 1945-46).

A.—Stocks.

Group Symbol.	Opening Stock.		Closing Stock.	
	Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.	Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A	11,503	82,834	7,584	60,812
B	285,068	1,719,557	145,976	1,299,274
C	378,906	1,546,225	281,577	1,256,718
D	184,486	1,536,244	138,452	1,287,386
E	579,189	1,281,468	488,770	1,044,833
F	616,904	714,532	556,972	634,087
TOTAL	2,055,785	6,881,160	1,618,431	5,583,610

B.—Production.

Group Symbol.	Production during the Fortnight (Current Year).						Total Production.	
	Crystal.			Crushed.			Current Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.
	No. I.	No. II.	No. III.	No. I.	No. II.	No. III.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F	100,087	..	..	..	..	..	100,087	88,725
TOTAL	100,087	..	..	..	..	..	100,087	88,725

C.—Despatches.

Group Symbol.	Despatches.			Total for Corresponding Fortnight of the Previous Season.
	During the Current Fortnight.			
	Crystal.	Crushed.	Total.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A	3,919	..	3,919	22,022
B	146,592	..	146,592	429,583
C	96,459	..	96,459	289,597
D	54,029	5	54,034	248,358
E	89,651	767	90,418	236,635
F	159,856	163	160,019	169,170
TOTAL .	544,506	935	545,441	1,386,275

RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA.

DISTRICT AVERAGES.

FOR CONSUMPTION IN INDIA.

Districts.	SEASON 1945-1946.				SEASON 1944-1945.				SEASON 1944-1945.			
	Sold in Sale No. 24, 12th and 13th December.		Sold in Sale No. 24, 13th December 1945.		Sold in Sale No. 26, 12th and 13th December.		Sold to Sale No. 26, 13th December 1944.		Sold to Sale No. 24, 13th December 1945.		Sold to Sale No. 24, 13th December 1945.	
	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.
Assam	3,470	Rs. A. P. 0 14 5	131,437	0 14 3	5,883	0 10 9	105,886	0 10 6	174,937	0 11 2	174,937	0 11 2
Cachar	758	0 14 3	12,169	0 11 10	384	0 7 4	5,245	0 7 6	14,051	0 10 0	14,051	0 10 0
Sylhet	1,534	0 13 6	32,345	0 11 10	1,365	0 8 6	26,473	0 7 8	49,748	0 8 6	49,748	0 8 6
Darjeeling	54	1 10 5	14,178	1 2 9	212	1 5 6	13,995	1 0 2	22,867	1 1 4	22,867	1 1 4
Dooars	6,785	0 13 7	116,905	0 12 10	2,262	0 9 11	97,859	0 9 2	154,729	0 9 8	154,729	0 9 8
Terai	234	0 14 9	5,124	0 12 6	191	0 9 6	6,420	0 8 4	14,801	0 9 11	14,801	0 9 11
Tripura	158	0 11 3	1,576	0 10 6	177	0 6 5	1,853	0 5 6	6,523	0 7 2	6,523	0 7 2
Chittagong	20	0 12 9	820	0 11 1	..	..	805	0 5 10	3,532	0 8 5	3,532	0 8 5
All other places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	0 4 7	14	0 4 7
Green Tea	13,013	0 13 11	314,554	0 13 6	10,474	0 10 3	258,536	0 9 10	441,202	0 10 6	441,202	0 10 6
	468	1 3 4	12,891	1 0 11	391	0 15 9	11,595	0 13 11	22,777	0 13 10	22,777	0 13 10
TOTAL	13,481	0 14 1	327,445	0 13 8	10,865	0 10 6	270,131	0 10 0	463,979	0 10 8	463,979	0 10 8
Dust	15,115	0 15 11	316,041	0 14 5	13,274	0 11 9	251,378	0 11 4	399,499	0 11 11	399,499	0 11 11

(The above do not include Second-hand Tea, Damaged Tea and Dust.)

PRICES^(a) AND TRADE MOVEMENTS.

[NOTE.—The trade figures are compiled from corrected shipping bills received during the week of report.]

BONE MEAL—

Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 17th December—

(1) 2nd steamed	Rs. 200
(2) 2nd unsteamed	Rs. 190
(3) 3rd	Rs. 190

per ton f.a.s.

CEMENT—

Market Quotations—

*Calcutta, 14th December—

Indian, f.o.r. Calcutta (Full wagon load of 16½ to 23 tons) . . . Rs. 63-12 per ton.

†London, 10th & 24th October—

Portland (6 ton loads and upwards), per ton 57s. 0d.†

COAL—

Market Quotations—

*Calcutta, 14th December—

Per ton F. O. R.

(1) Selected Jheria "A"	Rs. 13-5
(2) Selected Jheria "B"	Rs. 12-5
(3) Jheria (Grade I)	Rs. 11-7
(4) Deshergarh	Rs. 13-5
(5) Poniat	Rs. 13-5
(6) Raneejung Kajora class (Grade I)	Rs. 11-7

§Bombay, 30th November & 7th December—

Ready per ton.

(1) Deshergarh (Selected Grade "A") f.o.r.	Rs. 13-5
(2) Jheria (Selected Grade "A") f.o.r.	Rs. 13-5
(3) Jheria (Grade I) f.o.r.	Rs. 11-7
(4) Central Provinces (1st class) Hirdagarh f.o.r.	Rs. 14-1

||Bombay, 1st December—

Per ton.

Railborne Coal (Trimmed into Bunkers)	Rs. 39-12
Seaborne Coal (" " ")	Rs. 64-0

¶Karachi, 28th November & 5th December—

First Class Bengal (Trimmed into Bunkers), per ton . . . Rs. 69-9 (Seaborne).

COFFEE—

Market Quotations—

**Coimbatore, 15th December—

Per cwt.

(1) Plantation "A"	Rs. 135
(2) " PB	Rs. 152
(3) Arabica Cherry Flats	Rs. 112
(4) Robusta " "	Rs. 98

(a) Production and stocks of certain commodities are also given.

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† The Economist.

‡ Plus 7 sh. per ton net paper bags, jute sacks charged 1s. 9d., credited 1s. 6d. on return.

§ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

|| Supplied by the Secretary, Bombay Coal Allocation Committee.

¶ Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

** Supplied by the Indian Coffee Board.

COTTON (RAW)—

(a) Arrivals—

(i) During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In bales*.)		
	1945.	1944.
Imports into—		
Bombay by rail and sea (coastwise)†	28,415	7,276
Karachi by rail	36,193	11,043
Madras by rail and sea	1,288	7,090
Tuticorin by rail and sea	..	..
Calcutta by rail and river	829	179

(ii) From 1st September to 22nd November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45 :—

(In thousands of bales*.)		
	1945-46.	1944-45.
Into Bombay †	250	241

(iii) Imports by sea during the three months ending September, 1945 (into all British Indian ports) :—

(In thousands of bales*.)				
	July, 1945.	Aug., 1945.	Sept., 1945.	Sept., 1944, to August 1945.
Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	37	13	3	325
East Africa §	1	15	..	165
United States of America	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	5	..	..	7
TOTAL, 1945	43	28	3	497
" 1944	68	55	30	459
" 1943	3	65	20	460

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In bales*.)		
	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta	..	..
" Bombay	23,212	890
" Karachi	37,576	..
" Madras	..	..
" Tuticorin	..	..

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† The East India Cotton Association's Report for the week ending 22nd November, 1945.

§ Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda Protectorate.

COTTON (RAW)—contd.

(b) Exports—contd.

(ii) From 1st September to 24th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45 :—

	(In thousands of bales *)	
	1945-46.	1944-45.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta	..	1
" Bombay	..	46
" Karachi	..	74
" Madras	..	..
" Tuticorin	..	..

(iii) During the three months ending September, 1945 (from all British Indian ports) :—

	(In thousands of bales *)			
	July, 1945.	Aug., 1945.	Sept., 1945.	Sept., 1944, to August, 1945.
United Kingdom	34	8	..	188
U. S. A.	25	41	3	142
Australia	..	..	1	18
Other Countries	10	11	..	58
TOTAL, 1945	69	60	4	406
" 1944	52	33	35	364
" 1943	6	..	19	155

(c) Market Quotations—

† Bombay—

30th November—

Indian Cotton Contract per candy of 784 lbs. . Rs. 414 (Jan. '46).

7th December—

Indian Cotton Contract, per candy of 784 lbs. . Rs. 429 (Jan. '46).

Production.—The total production of cotton for 1944-45 is estimated at 3,543,000 bales (400 lbs. each), as compared with 5,259,000 bales, the final estimate of 1943-44.

COTTON PIECEGOODS—

(a) Despatches by rail—

(i) During week ending 24th November, 1945 :—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	..	272	272
Bombay	..	1,698	1,698
Karachi	..	297	297
Madras	..	268	268

(ii) From 1st January to 24th November, 1945 :—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	23	8,077	8,100
Bombay	81	78,661	78,742
Karachi	..	4,737	4,737
Madras	1	11,787	11,788

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

COTTON PIECEGOODS—contd.

(b) Imports by sea—

(i) During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of yards.)					
	GREY.		WHITE.		OTHER KINDS.	
	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.
Into British India—						
Calcutta	..	..	..	23	..	..
Bombay	..	..	11	..	9	..
Karachi	..	..	..	..	19	..
Madras	..	..	2	..	1	1

(c) Market Quotations—

* Bombay, 30th November—

Grey unbleached—

	Rs. A. P.
(1) Longcloth (Standard Quality) 37" x 37½ yds. of 9 lbs. . per lb.	..
(2) Domestics 35" x 40 yds. of 12 lbs. .	..
(3) Chadars 50" x 6 yds. of 2½ lbs. .	..
(4) Dhories (up to ½" nakhi border) 32" x 9 yds. of 1½ lbs. .	1 6 5
(5) Dhories (Calcutta, ½" P.B.) 44" x 10 yds. of 1½ lbs. .	..
† Manchester, 19th October—	
Price Index of cloth	228
(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)	

COTTON TWIST AND YARN—

(a) Despatches by rail—

(i) During week ending 24th November, 1945 :—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Calcutta	..	1,354	1,354
Bombay	..	10,975	10,975
Karachi	..	464	464
Madras	..	1,040	1,040

(ii) From 1st January to 24th November, 1945 :—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Calcutta	1,560	39,379	40,939
Bombay	977	289,089	290,066
Karachi	..	9,474	9,474
Madras	200	72,745	72,945

(b) Imports by sea—

(i) During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Into—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Madras	..	..

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.
† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

COTTON TWIST AND YARN—contd.

(c) Market Quotations—

* Bombay, 30th November—

	Rs. A. P.
(1) Yarn, No. 10½s, per lb.	0 11 9
(2) Yarn, No. 20s, "	1 0 0
† Manchester, 19th October—	
Price index of American yarn	219
" " " Egyptian "	202
(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)	

(d) Exports (Indian-made)—

(i) During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea from—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	393	..
Madras	..	..

HIDES AND SKINS (RAW)—

Market Quotations—

Cow Hides—

† Calcutta, 14th December—

(1) Agras (North-Western)	Rs. .. to Rs. ..	} per 20 lbs.
(2) Darbhanga	Rs. .. " Rs. ..	
(3) Patnas	Rs. .. " Rs. ..	
(4) Salted cows, Daccas	Rs. 17-0 " Rs. 18-0	

Buffalo Hides—

† Calcutta, 14th December—

(1) Arsenic, Framed	Rs. .. to Rs. ..	} per 20 lbs.
(2) " Commons	Rs. 15-0 " Rs. 16-0	

Goat Skins—

† Calcutta, 14th December—

(1) Good Quality per 100 pieces	Rs. 180 to Rs. 200
(2) Ordinary Quality " 100 "	Rs. 125 " Rs. 140

HIDES AND SKINS (TANNED)—

Market Quotations—

† Madras, 13th December—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tanned—		
(1) Cow hides, per lb.	1 11 0	to 2 0 0
(2) Buff hides "	1 6 11**	" ..
(3) Sheep skins "	3 0 0	" 4 0 0
(4) Goat skins "	2 14 0	" 3 4 0

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.

† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

‡ Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

§ Quotations supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras, and represent the lowest and highest values for average "all round parcels" of bark tanned hides and skins of each category sold in the open market inclusive of all grades and selections.

** Represents ceiling price for all vegetable pit-tanned buffalo crust sole leather other than those known as E.I. tanned buffalo calves under 4 lbs. per skin to be charged by tanneries other than those under the control of the Supply Department, ex-their premises [vide Notification No. 1(8)-F/45, dated the 30th June 1945, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies].

IRON AND STEEL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 14th December—

Pig Iron—

Foundry No. 1 per ton F.O.R. Calcutta	Rs. 104
" No. 2 " " "	Rs. 102
" No. 3 " " "	Rs. 100
" No. 4 " " "	Rs. 98

† London, 10th & 24th October—

Pig, Cleveland No. 3, per ton	£7 3s. 0d.
Steel, rails, heavy " " "	£14 10s. 6d.

JUTE (RAW)—

(a) Arrivals—

(i) During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	69	69
Arrivals into mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer	71	73
TOTAL	140	142

(ii) From 1st July to 24th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45 :—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945-46.	1944-45.
Into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	1,373	1,299
Into the mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer	1,736	1,398
TOTAL	3,109	2,697

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	7	5

(ii) From 1st July to 24th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45 :—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945-46.	1944-45.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	655	329

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† The Economist.

‡ Bale=400 lbs.

§ By Calcutta is meant the Calcutta Trade Block consisting of the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks.

|| Imports into mills by boat and cart are not recorded.

JUTE (RAW)—contd.**(b) Exports—contd.**

(iii) During the three months ending September, 1945 (from all British Indian ports) :—

(In thousands of bales.)*

	July, 1945.	Aug., 1945.	Sept., 1945.	July to Sept., 1945.
United Kingdom	12	37	39	89
United States of America	11	21	21	53
Brazil	16	..	7	23
Australia	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	61	49	57	167
TOTAL, 1945	100	107	124	332
" 1944	83	43	78	204
" 1943	75	45	61	181

(c) Market Quotations—

† Calcutta, 14th December—

- (1) European Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0
- (2) Indian Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0

Calcutta, 18th December—

- (1) First, per bale (400 lbs.) { Rs. 76-0 †
Rs. 79-0 †
- (2) Lightnings „ „ { Rs. 71-0 †
Rs. 74-0 †

London, 6th December—

Daisce C. & F., per ton £39 5s. 0d.

Production.—The total outturn of jute in season 1945 is now estimated at 7,166,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 6,203,000 bales in 1944 (including imports from Nepal).

JUTE BAGS—**(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	558	574
Hessian	175	560

(ii) From 1st January to 24th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	222,912	250,141
Hessian	86,046	102,953

(b) Market Quotations—

† Calcutta, 14th December—

B. Twills 2½ lbs. 44×26½", 6×8", per 100 bags Rs. 62-12 (Ready).

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Exports.

§ Mills.

JUTE CLOTH—**(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	..	24
Hessian	385	29,426

(ii) From 1st January to 24th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	18,409	16,660
Hessian	1,131,646	1,270,717

(b) Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 14th December—

Rs. A. P.

- (1) Hessian cloth, 8 oz., 40" 9×10 per 100 yds. 20 14 0 (Ready).
- (2) Hessian cloth, 10½ oz., 40" 11×12 per 100 yds. 28 4 0 (Ready).

OILCAKES—**GROUNDNUT CAKE—****Market Quotations—**

Calcutta, 17th December—

Groundnut Cake, per md. Rs. 6-0

OILSEEDS—**CASTOR SEED—****Market Quotations—**

† Bombay, 30th November & 7th December—

Small Hyderabad quality F. A., per cwt. . . . Rs. 16-4†

London, 6th December—

Castorseed (Bombay), per ton £ s. d.
33 10 0

COCONUTS—**Market Quotations—**

§ Cochin, 1st December—

Coconuts, per 1,000 Rs. 125

COPRA—**Market Quotations—**

§ Cochin, 1st December—

Fair average quality, per candy of 654 lbs. . . Rs. 320

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Nominal.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

§ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.

OILSEEDS—contd.**COTTON SEED—****(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
From Bombay to Foreign Ports	..	..

(b) Market Quotations—

* Bombay, 15th November—

Cotton seed, per Indian Md. Rs. 6-3-7

GINGELLY (SESAMUM) SEED—**Market Quotations—**

† Bombay, 30th November & 7th December—

- (1) White, Bold, 85%, per cwt. Rs. 29-0
- (2) Mixed, 50%, per cwt. Rs. ..

GROUNDNUTS—**Market Quotations—**

† Madras, 13th December—

Rs. A. P.

Machine decorticated, per candy of 500 lbs. . . 72 1 0

† Bombay—

Bombay, Bold, per cwt. 30th Nov. | 7th Dec.
Rs. 16-15 | Rs. 16-10(n)

London, 6th December—

Groundnuts (Indian) West Coast, per ton . . . £ s. d.
34 10 0

LINSEED—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	1,850	773
Bombay, by rail and sea	557	2,557
Karachi, by rail and river	65	..
Vizagapatam, by rail	1,406	..

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	1,375	150
Karachi	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..

* Price-Current Return furnished fortnightly by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

‡ Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.

(n) Nominal.

OILSEEDS—conold.**LINSEED—contd.****(c) Market Quotations—**

* Bombay—

(1) Bold, per cwt. 30th Nov. | 7th Dec.
Rs. 20-0(n) | Rs. 19-13

(2) Small seed, per cwt. „ 19-14(n) | „ 19-10(n).

† Calcutta, 14th December—

Small grain, 5% refraction (with new single bags), per Ind. md. Rs. 14-2 (Ready).

London, 6th December—

Linseed, Bombay, per ton £ s. d.
37 5 0

RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED—**(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	701	1,783
Bombay, by rail and sea	199	12
Karachi, by rail and river	86	72

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	13	..
Karachi	1,743	..

(c) Market Quotations—

† Karachi—

Per candy of 8 mds., i.e. 656 lbs. approximately.

28th Nov. | 5th Dec.
Rs. A. | Rs. A.

(1) Toria, 9% admixture (including bags). . . 119 0 | 120 0

(2) Toria, 3% admixture

* Bombay, 29th June—

(1) Brown, Cawnpore, per cwt. Rs. 18-0 (n).

(2) Yellow, „ „ „ 23-0 (n).

London, 6th December—

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £ s. d.
39 0 0

* Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

(n) Nominal.

OILS (VEGETABLE)—

CASTOR OIL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 14th December—

	Per maund f.o.b.	Rs. A. P.
(1) No. 1 Fine Pale	48	0 0
(2) Liverpool, good seconds	47	8 0
(3) " " thirds	46	8 0

† Madras, 13th December—

Castor Oil, per candy of 500 lbs. Rs. 188

COCONUT OIL—

Market Quotations—

† Cochin, 1st December—

Coconut oil—Fair average quality, per candy (654 lbs.).	Rs. 442-0 Ready.
	Rs. 418-0 One month.

GROUNDNUT OIL—

Market Quotations—

§ Madras, 8th December—

Groundnut oil, per candy of 500 lbs. Rs. 190 Ready.

OILS (MINERAL)—

KEROSENE OIL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 14th December—

	Rs. A. P.
Kerosene (Superior), per tin of 4 gallons	4 11 9 ½
Kerosene (Inferior) " " "	4 14 9 ½
	4 5 0 ½
	4 8 0 ½

PETROL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 14th December—

Petrol, per Imperial gallon Rs. A. P.
2 0 0 ** ex-pump.

RICE (not in husk)—

(a) (i) During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into—			
Calcutta by rail, river and sea	5,811	9,732	

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.
† Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.
‡ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.
§ Supplied by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.
|| Ex-godown.
¶ When delivered at dealers' premises.
** Inclusive of Provincial Sales Tax.

RICE (not in husk)—contd.

During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to foreign countries from—			
Calcutta	..	..	..
Chittagong	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Karachi	..	417	..
Madras	..	..	..

(ii) From 1st January to 24th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into—			
Calcutta by rail, river and sea	256,667	334,988	
From 1st January to 24th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—			

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to foreign countries—			
From Calcutta	20,351	28	

(b) Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 14th December—

(1) Seeta, No. 1 per B. maund	..†
(2) Ballam, No. 1 per B. maund	..†
(3) Kalma, No. 1 (mill cleaned) per B. maund	..†

SHELLAC—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 14th December—

T. N. per B. maund	Rs. 71
London, 6th December—	
T. N. Orange, per cwt.	£ s. d. 9 17 6

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—

(a) Despatches—

During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	Refined and unrefined. (In cwts.)	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta by rail, river and sea	5,068	1,974	
" Bombay by rail	621	1,315	
" Karachi " "	..	..	

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Being a rationed article, no quotations are available. With effect from the 3rd September 1945, Rice is being supplied by the Government at the following rates :—

	Price ex-Govt. godowns, per maund (including bags) payable by retailers to Govt.
A* grade Rice	Rs. 23-12-0
B* grade Rice	Rs. 13-12-0
C* grade Rice	Rs. 8-12-0

DEC. 20, 1945.]

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—contd.

(b) Imports by sea—

During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	Java.	Mauritius.	Europe.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.
Imports into—					
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, 1945	..	..	..	..	..
" 1944	..	..	..	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—

* Cawnpore, 1st December—

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Indian Factory Made—		
First Crystal, per md., ex-factory	16 1 6 to 16 12 6	16 4 6 to 16 12 6
Balrampur, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 8 0	16 8 0
Basti, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 6 0	16 6 0
Marhowrah, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 12 6	16 12 6
Pilibhit, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 5 0	16 5 0
Rosa, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 7 6	16 7 6

(d) Stocks*—

	(In bags, 10 bags=1 ton.)	1945.	1944.
† Calcutta (30th Nov. '45)	28,873	(2nd Dec. '44)	14,146
Bombay (28th " ")	80,600	(" ")	..
Karachi (22nd " ")	21,172	(" ")	..
Madras (29th " ")	15,852	(2nd Dec. '44)	29,499

SUGAR, RAW (GUR)—

* Prices (per maund) during week ending 8th December—

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.

Refining—

(1) Siswa Bazar	..	..
(2) Nellikuppam	..	..

Eating—

(3) Madras	13 9	8 13
(4) Ahmednagar	12 5	13 11
(5) Lyallpur	13 0	..
(6) Muzaffarnagar	9 5	7 6
(7) Meerut	..	..
(8) Bhagalpur (second quality)	10 13	..
(9) Dacca (best quality)	20 0	25 0

* Supplied by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore.

† Kidderpore Docks only.

TEA—

(a) Arrivals—

During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta by rail, river and sea	13,238	9,740	

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—			
From Calcutta	980	5,365	
" Chittagong	..	..	..

(ii) During the three months ending September, 1945 (from all British Indian ports)* :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)				
	July, 1945.	Aug., 1945.	Sept., 1945.	July to Sept., 1945.	
United Kingdom .	18,564	23,245	46,092	87,901	
Iraq	..	..	..	..	
Iran	..	242	424	666	
Canada . . .	2,132	2,893	2,021	7,046	
United States of America . . .	3,108	3,481	4,190	10,779	
Australia . .	..	1,566	2,331	3,897	
Other Countries .	454	1,137	3,789	5,380	
TOTAL, 1945 .	24,258	32,564	58,847	115,669	
" 1944 .	33,412	35,438	47,478	116,328	
" 1943 .	16,393	43,153	30,727	90,273	

(c) Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 12th & 13th December—

	Rs. A. P.
† Sale Average—	
For tea sold for consumption in India, per lb.	0 14 1

WHEAT—

(a) Imports and Exports—

(i) During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)			
	1945.		1944.	
	Indian†.	Foreign.	Indian†.	Foreign.
Imports into—				
Calcutta . . .	704	5,036	569	..
Bombay . . .	..	..	600	..
Karachi . . .	..	..	2,243	..

* Relating to tea, black.

† See also page 538.

‡ In the case of Calcutta and Karachi, the figures represent the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay, by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

WHEAT—contd.

(a) Imports and Exports—contd.

During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—			
Calcutta	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..

During week ending 24th November, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports) :—			
From Karachi	208	..	..

(ii) From 1st April to 24th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Imports into—			
Calcutta	42,815	221,251	56,674
Bombay	4,022	..	60,054
Karachi	81,270	..	198,112

From 1st April to 24th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to Foreign Countries from—			
Calcutta	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	1,000

From 1st April to 24th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports) :—			
From Karachi	59,491	109,352	..

(b) Market Quotations—

Bombay, 15th November—

Wheat, per Ind. Ma.

Karachi, 14th December—

Punjab White, 5 per cent barley, 3 per cent dirt, 30 per cent red (per candy of 8 mda., i.e., 650 lbs. approximately)

* In the case of Calcutta and Karachi the figures represent the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

† Being a rationed article, no quotations are available. The price of wheat charged by Government to authorised retail dealers is Rs. 11-8 per Indian Maund.

‡ Being a rationed article, no wholesale quotations at Karachi are available, the retail price being Rs. 4 per seer or Rs. 10 per maund.

WHEAT—contd.

(b) Market Quotations—contd.

Lyallpur—

White wheat (1½ per cent dirt, 2 per cent barley), per md., f.o.r. Lyallpur

Production.—The total production of wheat for 1944-45 is estimated at 10,458,000 tons, as against 9,741,000 tons in 1943-44.

WOOL (RAW)—

Market Quotations—

* Karachi, 28th November and 5th December—

Kanibar (cleaned) Indian quality

FREIGHTS.

† Calcutta, 14th December—

	Jute (50 c. ft.)	Linseed (20 cwt.)
	Plus 15% Surchargo.	
London \$	80 0(n)	81 3(n)
Liverpool \$	80 0(n)	81 3(n)
Dundee \$	80 0(n)	81 3(n)
Glasgow \$	80 0(n)	81 3(n)

‡ Bombay, 30th November and 7th December—

	a.	d.
Cotton (40 c. ft.)—		
United Kingdom ports	102	0
Antwerp	..	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..	..
Trieste, Venice	..	..
Seed (16 cwt. and over)—		
Linseed, Rape, etc.—		
United Kingdom ports	92	0
Antwerp	..	..
Marseilles	..	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..	..
Trieste, Venice	..	..
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)—		
Cotton, etc.—		
United Kingdom ports	89	0
Marseilles	..	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..	..
Groundnuts—		
United Kingdom ports	98	0

* Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

\$ Less 10% rebate not exceeding 5s. per ton.

(n) Nominal.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS	548	GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUEs AND OTHER	
TRADE ENQUIRIES	550	NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—contd.	
WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON	550	Commercially Imported Transport Motor Vehicles Control Order, 1945 : Amendments	557
OPENINGS FOR INDIAN GOODS IN SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES	551	Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1945 : Amendments	557
REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, SYDNEY, FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL AND MAY 1945	552	Paper (Packing of Cotton Textiles) Control Order, 1945, Repealed	557
MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL	553	Paper Price Control Order, 1945 : Amendment	558
GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUEs AND OTHER		Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1945 : Amendments	558
NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—		Goods (Control Over Movement) Order, 1945 : Amendment : Corrigendum	559
Trade Marks Act, 1938 : Date Appointed for the Purposes of Section 68	554	Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 : Maximum Selling Price of Certain Specified Imported Toilet Requisites : Amendments	558
Enemy Trading : Cancellation of Notification, dated 7th May 1945, regarding Commercial and Financial Dealings with any Individual or Body of Persons Carrying on Business in France or in Belgium	554	Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 : Cancellation of Notification, dated 26th March 1945, regarding Restriction on Sale of Wine, Spirit or Beer Bottled in India	559
Enemy Trading : Commercial, Financial or Other Correspondence Permitted with any Person or Concern in Siam under Certain Specified Conditions	554	Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 : Cancellation of Notification, dated the 25th August 1945, regarding Maximum Price for Suits, Coats and Trousers, etc., of Certain Specified Materials and Making Charges	559
Enemy Trading : Commercial and Financial Dealings Permitted with the Enemy Firm of Dr. L. T. Grunberg, Bombay	554	Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 : Delegation of Powers	559
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Marking and Stamping of Certain Cloth and Yarn with Prices, etc. : Amendment	554, 555	Railway Earnings	559
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Delegation of Powers	555	Wagon Loadings	560
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : Licences Specified for Sale of Hand-Printed Cloth, etc. : Amendment	555	Tonnage Lifted on Class I Railways	560
Cotton Cloth (Control of Printing) Order, 1945 : Every Producer to Submit a Return showing Certain Specified Particulars	555	TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS—	
Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 : General Permission regarding Packing of Cloth	555	British India :—	
Colliery Control Order, 1944 : Amendments to Supply Department Notification, dated 14th July 1944	556	Tariff Valuations	561
Control of Imported Engineer Stores Order, 1943 : Amendment	556	Export Prohibitions : Amendments	564
Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944 : Amendment	556	United Kingdom : Import Licences and Increased Quotas for the Import of Indian Carpets	564
Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944 : Maximum Retail Sale Prices of Spare Parts for 'Fargo' Trucks Manufactured by Messrs. Chrysler Corporation, U. S. A.	556	Canada :—	
Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944 : Maximum Retail Sale Prices of Spare Parts for "Studebaker" Vehicles Manufactured by Messrs. the Studebaker Export Corporation, U. S. A.	557	Import Restrictions	564
Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944 : Maximum Retail Sale Prices of Certain Motor Vehicle Brake Liner Sets Manufactured by Messrs. the Gandy Belt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., U. K.	557	Budget, 1945-46	564
		WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS	565
		INTERMEDIATE CROP REPORTS—	
		Sugarcane and Cotton	565
		CROP FORECAST—	
		All-India—	
		Second Groundnut	566
		SUMMARY OF CROP FORECASTS	567
		TENDER NOTICES	568
		COTTON PRESS RETURNS	571, 573
		UNPRESSED COTTON RETURNS	575
		CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON (PRESSED AND UNPRESSED) IN MILLS IN INDIA	575
		RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA	576

(Continued on page 550.)

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Bombay.

MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS.

BANK RATE—

Saturday evening Reserve Bank of India
3 per cent.

ASSAM GOVERNMENT TREASURY BILLS—

The following Press *communiqué*, dated the 22nd December 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta :—

Tenders for Rs. 1,00,00,000 of three months' Assam Government Treasury Bills were opened on Saturday, the 22nd December 1945. The total amount offered was Rs. 1,00,00,000. The tenders at Rs. 99-13-3 per cent and above were accepted in full. The total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-8-6 per cent per annum.

SECURITY PRICES—

Calcutta, 22nd December—

Government Paper (3½ per cent) Rs. 103-7-0

London, 20th December—

British Conversion (3½ per cent) 106

British War Loan (3½ per cent) 103½

EXCHANGE—

19th December—

	Selling.	Buying.
Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5½d.	1s. 6½d.
On New York D/D \$100=	Rs. 332½	Rs. 329½
London/New York	\$4-02½	

BULLION MARKET—

Gold—

Bombay, 20th December—

Gold (-999 fineness), per tola, spot Rs. 83-8; forward Rs. 82-14.

London, 19th December—

Gold, per fine oz. £8-12-3

Silver—

Bombay—

20th December—

Silver (-999 fineness), per 100 tolas, spot Rs. 133-13; forward Rs. 133-13.

BULLION MARKET—contd.

17th December—

Silver, Country, ready, per 100 tolas Rs. 132-8

London, 19th December—

Silver, spot, per fine oz. 44d.

New York, 19th December—

Bar Silver, ready, per oz. 70½ cents.

STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS AS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 14TH DECEMBER 1945—

The following Press *communiqué*, dated the 22nd December 1945, has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta :—

	Rs.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	685,69,39,000
2. Time Liabilities in India	275,42,11,000
3. Cash in India—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	32,02,67,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,33,22,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	75,93,000
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	75,23,83,000
5. Advances in India	291,99,70,000
6. Bills Discounted in India	18,86,09,000

Comparative Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

	4-12-45.	7-12-45.	15-12-44.	1-9-39.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	685,69,39	688,02,73	609,27,49	134,36,49
2. Time Liabilities in India	275,42,11	275,08,92	204,94,27	102,24,34
3. Total Cash in India	35,11,82	35,18,07	26,71,94	6,69,92
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	75,23,83	86,83,31	83,98,61	25,17,19
5. Advances in India	291,99,70	283,80,65	216,05,38	101,52,16
6. Bills discounted in India	18,86,09	18,51,31	12,85,65	3,57,29

INDIA FANS D.C. A.C. PHONE : PARK 46 247

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MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS—contd.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 14th December 1945.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital Paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	7,48,53,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	47,86,000
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin	1,93,000
(a) Government :—		Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(1) Central Government of India	458,54,53,000	(a) Internal	...
(2) Government of Burma	2,25,58,000	(b) External	...
(3) Other Government Accounts	19,00,46,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	48,71,000
(b) Banks	74,34,06,000	Balances held abroad*	555,48,07,000
(c) Others	14,04,38,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	40,00,000
Bills Payable	2,09,91,000	Other Loans and Advances	30,00,000
Other Liabilities	13,09,71,000	Investments	21,27,19,000
		Other Assets	8,12,34,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	594,04,63,000	TOTAL ASSETS	594,04,63,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 14th December 1945.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	7,18,53,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion—		
Notes in circulation	1,197,07,55,000		(a) Held in India	44,41,45,000	
			(b) Held outside India	...	
			Sterling Securities	1,087,32,89,000	
Total Notes issued		1,204,56,08,000	Total of A		1,131,74,34,000
			B.—Rupee Coin		14,97,53,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		57,84,21,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper		...
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,204,56,08,000	TOTAL ASSETS		1,204,56,08,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 93·935 per cent.

60% SAVING IN CURRENT PHONE PARK 46 247

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B. 2746 W. 21-3-46.

CONTENTS.

(Continued from page 547.)

PRICES AND TRADE MOVEMENTS—

	Page.
Bone Meal	577
Cement	577
Coal	577
Coffee	577
Cotton—	
Raw	577
Piecegoods	578
Twist and Yarn	578
Hides and Skins—	
Raw	579
Tanned	579
Iron and Steel	579
Jute—	
Raw	579
Bags	580
Cloth	580
Oilcakes—	
Groundnut Cake	580
Oilseeds—	
Castor Seed	580
Coconuts	580
Copra	580
Cotton Seed	581
Gingelly (Sesamum) Seed	581
Groundnuts	581
Linseed	581
Rape and Mustard Seed	581
Oils (Vegetable)—	
Castor Oil	582
Coconut Oil	582
Groundnut Oil	582
Oils (Mineral)—	
Kerosene Oil	582
Petrol	582
Rice	582
Shellac	582
Sugar—	
Manufactured	582
Raw (Gun)	583
Tea	583
Wheat	583
Wool (Raw)	584
FREIGHTS	584
Business Notice	iv

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

The following trade enquiries have been received by the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, who will welcome replies to be addressed to him direct by any individual or firm interested.

Firms replying to these enquiries should furnish their bank references with their replies.

Replies to enquiries for more than one commodity should specify in which of them the respondent is interested.

INDIAN—

Calf Vells.

(II-96) A local correspondent desires to be put in touch with firms in India who are in a position to offer dried Calf Vells for sale in Denmark.

FOREIGN—

Elastic Webbing.

(II-97) A firm in Cape Town (South Africa) desires to be put in touch with exporters of Elastic Webbing in India.

WEEKLY CABLE TO LONDON.

CROPS. Madras, week ending 8th December.—Rainfall moderate in Tanjore and Ramnad, light in Tinnevely and nil elsewhere. Sowing or transplantation of paddy in Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly, Malabar and South Kanara and of dry crops in West Godavari, East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Coimbatore and Ramnad proceeding. Standing crops generally fair except in parts of Deccan and Central districts where they are affected for want of rain. Harvesting of paddy in Vizagapatam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tanjore, Malabar, South Kanara and Nilgiris in progress. Outturn reported generally fair to normal except in parts of West Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor, North Arcot and Tanjore where poor. Bihar, week ending 17th December.—No rain reported. Condition and prospects of standing crops, on the whole, fair. Sowing of *rabi* crops continued. Harvesting of *aghani* paddy in full swing. Orissa, 17th December.—Rainfall light at Cuttack, Kendrapara, Puri, Khurda, Chhatrapur and Koraput and no rain elsewhere. Sowing of *rabi* crops in Balasore district continues. Harvesting of paddy in all districts, threshing of winter paddy in Puri district and pressing of sugarcane in Balasore and Puri districts in progress. Standing crops including paddy, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco and wheat generally thriving. Agricultural operations and standing crops affected by chilly and cloudy weather to some extent in Puri district. Punjab, week ending 17th December.—Weather remained dry. Condition of standing crops generally average to good except American cotton which reported slightly damaged by *tela* in Lyallpur district. Bengal, week ending 19th December.—Weather generally seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy and cultivation of *rabi* crops in progress. Prospects of standing crops reported on the whole satisfactory. Central Provinces and Berar, week ending 15th December.—Weather clear but much colder than in previous week. Cold wave reported passed over Nimar and plateau districts in latter half of week. *Rabi* crops

DEC. 27, 1945.]

THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

551

OPENINGS FOR INDIAN GOODS IN SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

THE following trade enquiries were received by the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Buenos Aires, South America, during the months of April, May and June 1945:—

ARGENTINA.

Cair mats, matting and fibre.—A first-class manufacturing firm requested names of exporters of these goods.

Ivory, mother-of-pearl and curios.—An important firm of importers wished to contact dealers in these lines.

Pinplate, iron, shellac and textiles.—An agent was desirous of making commission arrangements for working these lines.

Iron and manufactures, spices, sports goods, catgut for racquets, and musical instruments.—A commission house, established a number of years, was seeking connections in India for working these lines.

Raw and tanned hides and general merchandise.—An importer requested names of Indian merchants interested in shipping these goods.

Raw cotton, jute, hemp, coir, kapok, spices, medicinal plants, tea, nuts, rubber, silk and silk waste, woollen rugs, ivory goods, cutlery, gums, resins, perfumes, essences and feathers.—A commission house was looking for contacts for working these lines on a commission basis.

Machinery and products for breweries.—An agent wished to contact exporters of these goods.

Sewing and calculating machines, typewriters, needles, spare parts, scissors and sewing thread.—A first-class firm working these lines, requested names of Indian merchants.

Textiles, transmission belts, pulleys and asbestos packing.—A long-established and important firm was looking for connections to import these goods.

Raw materials in general, jute and other fibres, shellac, rubber and iron.—A first-class firm requested names of Indian merchants interested in these lines.

Cotton, wool and silk textiles and mercery.—A commission house requested names of merchants interested in commission arrangements.

Drugs, chemicals and medicinal products, spices and gums.—An importer was looking for connections in these lines in India.

Tea, hessians and spices.—A commission house requested names of merchants for the purpose of making agency arrangements in these lines.

Shellac, heavy chemicals, pig-iron, refractory and construction materials, timber, hardware and bazaar goods, spices, coir mats and mattings.—A first-class import house requested names of Indian firms for the purpose of trade in these lines.

Sports goods.—A newly-established agent wished to contact exporters for commission arrangements.

reported showing signs of withering at places in Mandla, district owing to lack of moisture in soil. Otherwise standing crops in satisfactory condition, but need winter showers urgently to arrest deterioration and to foster their growth. Harvesting of paddy nearly completed and its threshing in progress. Picking of cotton continued.

Intermediate Crop Reports. Sugarcane: Assam.—Since issue of second intermediate report, weather condition continued generally favourable for crop and present prospects reported fair on the whole. No change in percentage outturn estimated in first forecast anticipated. Punjab.—Condition of crop unchanged at cent per cent of normal. North-West Frontier Province.—No appreciable change reported in total area sown since submission of second forecast. Recent rain in Hazara and Peshawar districts beneficial to standing crops. Condition of standing crops, on the whole, average. Cutting and pressing of sugarcane in progress. Cotton: Punjab.—Condition of crops reduced to 95 from 96 per cent of normal as reported in second forecast.

Cotton. Bombay, 20th December.—Prices in forward section of cotton market moved rapidly, particularly in January position. Indian Cotton Contract January opened As. 12 lower at Rs. 423, for long while hovered between Rs. 421-12 and Rs. 423-12 but later touched highest at Rs. 425-8 and then dropped gradually touching Rs. 420-12. Rate closed at Rs. 421.

Jute. Calcutta, 22nd December.—Business reported in private *tossa* grades. Hessians continued steady but with only small business reported. Heavies again slightly steadier with minimum of business passing. "B Twills" quoted at Rs. 62 December.

Hides and Skins, Tanned. Madras, 20th December:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cow hides, per lb.	1 10 0	to 2 0 0
Buffalo hides, per lb.	1 6 11	..
Sheep skins, per lb.	3 0 0	to 4 0 0
Goat skins, per lb.	2 14 0	to 3 4 0

Shellac. Calcutta, 21st December.—T. N. Rs. 71 per B. Maund.

Wheat. Lyallpur, 15th December.—White Rs. 9-11-0 per maund f.o.r.

Tea. Twenty-fifth Tea Sale, Calcutta, 19th and 20th December.—487 packages Green Tea at average price Re. 1-4-3, 20,967 packages other sorts at average price As. 15-3 and 13,976 packages Dust at average price Re. 1-1-0, sold for consumption in India. There was again strong market and prices generally advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 anna over those last week, leaf grades and fannings being strongest features and good liquoring broken, fairly free of stalk. Market for Green Teas very strong and about 2 annas dearer. Dusts very strong and prices advanced 1 anna and up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas for better sorts.

Reserve Bank Rate unchanged at 3 per cent.

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77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 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2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 253

Iron and steel, pig-iron, metals and chemical products.—An important firm operating in the past with the U. K. and U. S. A., was looking for connections in India.

Spices, shellac, tanned Indian cattle hides, jute, silk and cotton waste.—An import house was desirous of contacting Indian merchants in these lines.

Tinplate, steel, iron, wines, timber and textiles.—A commission house requested contacts with Indian firms for agency arrangements.

Medicinal herbs, tea, coco, rubber and manufactures, silk, coal, iron and steel, minerals, chemicals, cotton and woollen textiles, coir mats, resins, gums, cutlery, hardware, tools, shellac, paints and varnishes, perfumes and essential oils.—A general import concern requested names of merchants for the purpose of trading in these products.

Silk yarn, shellac and general merchandise.—An agent was looking for connections for commission arrangements.

Shellac.—An important and long-established English firm requested names of exporters of this.

Hessians, jute, cotton and silk textiles, cutlery, hardware, tools, iron and steel, shellac, essential oils, sports goods, catgut for rackets.—A commission house enquired regarding possibilities of making agency arrangements for these products.

Textiles, hessians, yarns and spices.—An import house was desirous of contacting exporters of these goods.

Jute, hemp, spices, rubber, hardware and gum arabic.—An import concern was interested in names of merchants handling these lines.

BRAZIL.

Shellac.—An import house requested names of exporters of this product.

Sports goods in general.—A commission house was interested in agency arrangements with Indian merchants.

CHILE.

Grey and white sheetings, prints, linen and worsteds.—A first-class firm requested names of Indian merchants handling these lines.

Jute bags and cloth, cotton and woollen textiles and yarns, rubber goods, cutlery, hardware, paint and varnishes, shellac, resin, gum arabic and essential oils.—A commission house was desirous of making agency arrangements for handling these goods.

Tea, shellac, cummin seed, raw jute, bags and cloth.—An agent requested names of importers interested in commission arrangements for sale of these goods.

Chemicals, drugs, gums, coconut oil, oilseeds, metals, jute manufactures, tea, cummin seed, spices and herbs.—An import firm wished to contact exporters of these products.

VENEZUELA.

Textiles, hardware, steel, novelties, brassware, woodware, mats and matings, machinery, spices and bags.—A commission house was interested in agency arrangements for handling these lines.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, SYDNEY, FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL AND MAY 1945.

Economic Conditions.

AUSTRALIA.

Sale of Primary Produce to Britain.

In September 1944, it was announced that arrangements had been made with the British Government for the purchase by Britain of Australia's exportable surplus of meat and dairy products for the next four years.

Motor Vehicles Manufacture.

Plans for the complete manufacture of motor vehicles in Australia have been submitted to the Government by the Ford Motor Co. and the Ford Manufacturing Co.

It was understood that the main reason for the Government's desire to establish the industry was its determination in case of war never again to be entirely dependent on overseas supplies of vehicles, engines and chassis components.

Shipbuilding in Australia.

Australian-built ships completed, nearing completion or on order include :—

Some 80 naval vessels, between 500 and 1,850 tons and 40 merchant vessels, between 450 and 4,000 tons.

NEW ZEALAND.

Christchurch Company to manufacture Paper.

A Christchurch Company is planning to manufacture hand-made paper from linen flax waste, linseed straw and waste cigarette tissue. The firm has been granted a licence for this purpose by the Bureau of Industry under the Industrial Efficiency Act.

Trade Enquiries.

I.—From Australia and New Zealand.

China, Glassware, etc.—Names and addresses of likely manufacturers in India of china, earthenware, hollow-ware, glassware, E. P. ware, cutlery and imitation jewellery were furnished to two Sydney firms.

Coir Goods.—Names and addresses of suppliers in India of coir manufactures were passed on to two Sydney firms.

Fancy Goods, Hardware, Chemicals, etc.—A firm in Melbourne was furnished with names and addresses of suppliers in India of chemicals, fancy goods, foodstuffs, hardware and textiles.

Gingili Seed.—Names of suppliers in India of gingili seed were passed on to a Sydney firm.

Gum Arabic.—A Sydney firm was supplied with names and addresses of suppliers in India of gum arabic.

Incense Sticks.—An enquirer in Dee Why, Sydney, was furnished with names and addresses of likely suppliers in India of incense sticks.

Indian Produce.—Names and addresses of business houses in India handling Indian produce were passed on to six firms.

Paint Brushes.—An enquiry from a Tasmanian firm to contact suppliers in India of school paint brushes was referred to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, for appropriate circulation.

Surgical Instruments.—Names and addresses of surgical and scientific instruments manufacturers in India were furnished to a firm in Melbourne.

Zeolite.—An enquiry from a Sydney firm to contact suppliers in India of zeolite was referred to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, for appropriate circulation.

II.—From India.

Carpets.—Firms in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Karachi, Lahore, Mirzapur and Poona were furnished with names and addresses of likely importers in Australia and New Zealand of carpets and all other types of floor coverings.

Condiments and Spices.—Names of firms in Australia and New Zealand handling imports of condiments and spices were passed on to firms in Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi.

Cotton Piecegoods.—Firms in Bombay and Lahore were furnished with the names of likely importers in Australia and New Zealand handling textiles and yarns.

Crude Drugs and Herbs.—Names and addresses of likely importers in Australia and New Zealand of crude drugs and herbs and chemicals were passed on to firms in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi.

Cutlery.—Names and addresses of Australasian firms handling cutlery, gums and imitation jewellery were passed on to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, for appropriate circulation.

Dried Fruits.—A firm in Delhi, and others in Bombay, Calcutta and Lahore, were furnished with names and addresses of selected Australasian firms handling dried fruits, oilseeds, essential and vegetable oils, almonds and walnuts.

Goat Hair, Skins, Etc.—Firms in Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Lyallpur, Karachi and Madras were furnished with names of business houses in Australia and New Zealand handling imports of goat hair, goat skins, furs and hides.

Indian Produce.—Firms in Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Kottayam and Lahore were furnished with names and addresses of select-

ed firms in Australia and New Zealand interested in imports of Indian produce goods.

Jute Goods.—Firms in Bombay and Calcutta were furnished with information relating to importers in Australia and New Zealand of jute goods.

Kapok.—A firm in Salkia (Howrah) was supplied with names of firms in Australia and New Zealand interested in hemp and kapok.

Mother-of-Pearl Shell.—A firm in Bombay was furnished with the name of a Sydney firm interested in this article.

Potassium Nitrate.—Firms in Bombay and Calcutta were supplied with names of likely importers in Australia and New Zealand of potassium nitrate.

Rosary Beads and Crucifixes.—Names of firms in Australia interested in imports of these articles were passed on to a firm in New Delhi.

Sports Goods.—A firm in Sialkot City and another in Bombay were furnished with names of business houses in Australia handling sports goods.

Wool.—Names and addresses of business houses in Australia and New Zealand likely to be interested in the imports of wool and woollen knitted goods were passed on to enquiring firms in Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi and Ludhiana.

MARKET REPORT ON LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL.

Indian Market Report.

Calcutta, 26th December—

Quotations for Linseed Oil—

Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Raw)	Ra. 36-8-0
per md. loose.	
Linseed oil, Calcutta Mills (Boiled)	Ra. 39-8-0
per md. loose.	

Summary of Market Conditions.—Firm prices have been maintained in the linseed market during the week. Steady conditions have prevailed all over up-country markets. Sellers are reluctant to make despatches to this centre at present. There have been practically no arrivals during the last few days and stocks in the local market are at a minimum. Exporters have received very limited quantities against their former contracts. Local oil mills have managed to secure small lots from time to time at much higher rates. The weekly turnover has been negligible.

Bombay, 21st December—

Quotation for Linseed Oil—

Linseed Oil	Ra. 12-12-0
per quarter.	

[N.B.—Stock figures are not available.]

 WHITTLE LINK V BELTING

STOCKS HELD BY

GANNON DUNKERLEY & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY . CALCUTTA . MADRAS . BANGALORE . AHMEDABAD

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INDIAN ENAMEL WORKS LTD.

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GOVERNMENT ORDERS, COMMUNIQUÉS AND OTHER NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

TRADE MARKS ACT, 1940 : DATE APPOINTED FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 68—

The following Notification [No. 401(8)-Tr. (T.M.)/44, dated the 15th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce :—

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 68 of the Trade Marks Act, 1940 (V of 1940), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 401(8)-Tr.(T.M.)/44, dated the 30th December 1944*, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the 1st January 1947 as the date for the purposes of the said section.

—:—

ENEMY TRADING : CANCELLATION OF NOTIFICATION, DATED 7TH MAY 1945, REGARDING COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DEALINGS WITH ANY INDIVIDUAL OR BODY OF PERSONS CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN FRANCE OR IN BELGIUM—

The following Notification [No. 120(4)-E.T.(B)/45, dated the 15th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce :—

In pursuance of clause (a) of the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 98 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 120(4)-E.T.(B)/45, dated the 7th May 1945†, shall be cancelled.

—:—

ENEMY TRADING : COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL OR OTHER CORRESPONDENCE PERMITTED WITH ANY PERSON OR CONCERN IN SIAM UNDER CERTAIN SPECIFIED CONDITIONS—

The following Notification [No. 120(33)-E.T.(B)/45, dated the 15th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce :—

In pursuance of clause (a) of the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 98 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to authorise persons and concerns in British India to have commercial, financial or other correspondence with any person or concern in Siam, provided that nothing in this notification shall authorise—

- (a) the supply of any goods to or for the benefit of,
- (b) the obtaining of any goods from, or
- (c) the payment or transmission of any money, negotiable instrument or security for money to or for the benefit of, any such person or concern.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 11th January 1945, page 37.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 17th May 1945, page 185.

ENEMY TRADING : COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DEALINGS PERMITTED WITH THE ENEMY FIRM OF DR. L. T. GRUNBERG, BOMBAY—

The following Notification [No. 93(30)-E.T.(A)/45, dated the 15th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce :—

With reference to sub-rules (1) and (3) of rule 104 of the Defence of India Rules and in partial modification of the orders contained in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 93(18)-E.T.(A)/42, dated the 26th September 1942*, the Central Government is pleased—

- (1) to permit all persons to have commercial and financial dealings with the enemy firm of Dr. L. T. Grunberg, Bombay, and
- (2) to direct that the trading activities of the said firm shall be confined to countries within the British Empire and the United States of America.

—:—

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945 : MARKING AND STAMPING OF CERTAIN CLOTH AND YARN WITH PRICES, ETC. : AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(2)105/45, dated the 4th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In pursuance of clause 10 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. 34-Tex. A(15)2/43, dated the 31st December 1943†, namely :—

In Schedule AAA to the said Notification—

I. for the words "to all processors only other than manufacturers of cloth or yarn" in the heading, the words "in all cases referred to in paragraph 2 of this Notification" shall be substituted; and

II. in sub-item 4 of item I cloth—

(i) in paragraph (b) for the words "Fast to bleach colours" the words "Fast to bleach and Naphthol colours" shall be substituted;

(ii) paragraph (c) shall be deleted and paragraphs (d) to (h) shall be renumbered as paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) respectively.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 8th October 1942, page 52.
† See the extract from the Notification published in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 10th February 1944, pages 135-36.

Refrigerating Equipments and Parts.

The Ice Machinery Mart,

18/2, McLeod Road, Lahore.

R 2925 W. 19-10-46.

ALL SORTS OF TIN PRINTED ARTICLES

MADE TO ORDER

SCREWED CAPS, CONTAINERS, SIGNS, Etc.

Enquire at :—**BOMBAY TIN PRINTERS.**

221/33, Thakurdwar Road, BOMBAY.

B. 2757 W. 9-4-46.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945 : MARKING AND STAMPING OF CERTAIN CLOTH AND YARN WITH PRICES, ETC. : AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(2)106/45, dated the 7th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In pursuance of clause 10 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. 34-Tex. A(15)2/43, dated the 31st December 1943*, namely :—

For the word "Tapestry" wherever it occurs in column 2 of any schedule to the said Notification the words "Furnishing cloth" shall be substituted.

—:—

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945 : DELEGATION OF POWERS :—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(34)/45, dated the 6th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 21 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby authorise Mr. B. C. Patel, Deputy Textile Commissioner (Distribution) and Mr. M. Ahmadullah, Deputy Textile Commissioner in the Office of the Textile Commissioner to discharge on my behalf the function of the Textile Commissioner to grant special permission under sub-clause (1) of clause 18D of the said Order.

—:—

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945 : LICENSEES SPECIFIED FOR SALE OF HAND-PRINTED CLOTH, ETC. : AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(19)4/45, dated the 7th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In pursuance of the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C.(19)4/45, dated the 11th June 1945†, I hereby direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C.(19)3/45, dated the 8th November 1945‡, namely :—

In the said Notification in entry No. 2 for the word "tapestry" the words "furnishing cloth" shall be substituted.

—:—

COTTON CLOTH (CONTROL OF PRINTING) ORDER, 1945 : EVERY PRODUCER TO SUBMIT A RETURN SHOWING CERTAIN SPECIFIED PARTICULARS—

The following Notification [No. T.C.(36)/45, dated the 8th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In pursuance of Clause 14 of the Cotton Cloth (Control of Printing) Order, 1945, I hereby direct every producer to submit to the

* See the extract from the notification published in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 10th February 1944, pages 135-36.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 28th June 1945, page 371.
‡ See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 29th November 1945, pages 384-85.

Textile Commissioner, CYC-3 Section, Shahibaug House, Witter Road, Bombay, on or before the First Day of January 1946 a return in the appended form.

FORM.

1. Name of the Producer.
2. Address (of the Office and of the Factory).
3. Details regarding printing machines in possession of the producer—
 - (a) Total No.
 - (b) Printing Machines made in India.
 - (c) Printing Machines made in the U.K., America, or elsewhere.
 - (d) Location of the Printing Machines.

I hereby declare that the statements abovesaid are true.

(Signature).

(Name and Designation of the Signatory)

—:—

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945 : GENERAL PERMISSION REGARDING PACKING OF CLOTH—

The following Notification [No. T. C. (35)/45, dated the 7th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (1) of clause 18D of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, and in supersession of the General Permission No. T.C.(26)/45, dated the 18th August 1945*, I hereby permit any manufacturer—

(a) to pack in half bales consisting of not less than 725 yards and not more than 775 yards, or in quarter bales consisting of not less than 350 yards and not more than 400 yards of cloth of the following description, namely,—

- I. (1) Drill.
- (2) Furnishing Fabrics.
- (3) Satin Drill.
- (4) Cotton blankets.
- (5) Dosuti.
- (6) Coatings.
- (7) Towels Huckaback.
- (8) Suitings.
- (9) Towels Turkish.
- (10) Bed covers.
- (11) Sheetings.
- (12) Table covers.
- (13) Mazri.
- (14) Bed sheets.
- (15) Flanellettes.
- (16) Tapestries.
- (17) Cord Cotton.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 30th August 1945, pages 343-44.

WORKS CONTROL—STANDARD SOLUTIONS

MADE TO ANY SPECIFICATION

R. V. BRIGGS & CO., LTD.

ANALYTICAL, CONSULTING & TECHNICAL CHEMISTS,
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J. K. INDUSTRIES
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 COTTON AND TEXTILES • JUTE • IRON AND STEEL
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MILLIONS OF RUPEES CAPITAL & THOUSANDS OF WORKERS

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- (18) Domestics.
- (19) Web Drab.
- (20) Leopards.
- (21) Canvas.
- (22) Chaddars.
- (23) Duck Cotton.

II. All other types of cloth made from 16s. warp and weft or coarser;

(b) to pack in bales weighing not less than 380 lbs. but not exceeding 420 lbs. or in half bales weighing not less than 190 lbs. and not more than 210 lbs. or in quarter bales weighing not less than 95 lbs. and not more than 105 lbs. cloth of the following description, namely:—

- (1) Fents not exceeding one yard in length.
- (2) Towels.
- (3) Dusters.
- (4) Handkerchiefs.
- (5) Check Gumcha.
- (6) Check Cholla.
- (7) Serviettes.
- (8) Kitchen Swabs.
- (9) Tray cloth.

(c) to pack otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the said clause cloth of the following description, namely:—

- (1) Cloth other than standard cloth to be delivered to the Central Government in pursuance of any contract.
- (2) Cloth manufactured for export.
- (3) Newar.
- (4) Tape.
- (5) Bandage cloth.
- (6) Lint.
- (7) Mosquito Netting.
- (8) Gauze.
- (9) Canvas.

DHARMA VIRA, Textile Commr.

COLLIERY CONTROL ORDER, 1944: AMENDMENTS TO SUPPLY DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION, DATED 14TH JULY 1944—

The following Notification (No. 2052, dated the 6th December 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1944, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Supply No. 953, dated the 14th July 1944, namely:—

In the said notification,

(a) To the entries under the heading "V. Collieries in Assam" the following entry shall be added, namely:—

Messrs. Assam Bengal Cement Coy's Borshora Colliery Run of Mine—25-0-0.

(b) To the Note below the table relating to "V. Collieries in Assam" the following shall be added, namely:—

"The price in case of Borshora Colliery is ex-Borshora Ghat."

—:—

CONTROL OF IMPORTED ENGINEER STORES ORDER, 1943: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification (No. 2028, dated the 12th December 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Control of Imported Engineer Stores Order, 1943*, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said Order as amended by Notification No. 1953, dated the 23rd November, 1945, the entry under item 9(c) (ii) shall be amended to read "Bandsaws above 3" width".

—:—

MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS CONTROL ORDER, 1944: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 20-LPC(11)/45, dated the 7th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the War Transport Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944†:—

In the Third Schedule annexed to the said Order,—

- (1) Against Madras in column 1,—
in the entry in column 4 against item 43, for the word "Vizagapatam", the words "Vizianagaram City", shall be substituted.
- (2) Against Orissa in column 1,—
in the entry in column 4 against item 14, for the word "Vizagapatam", the words "Vizianagaram City", shall be substituted.

—:—

MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS CONTROL ORDER, 1944: MAXIMUM RETAIL SALE PRICES OF SPARE PARTS FOR 'FARGO' TRUCKS MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. CHRYSLER CORPORATION, U. S. A.—

In pursuance of sub-clause (1)(b) of clause 4 of the Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944, and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Central Government has been pleased to specify for the purposes of the said clause the maximum retail sale prices of spare parts for 'Fargo' trucks manufactured by Messrs. Chrysler Corporation, U. S. A. as detailed in the schedule

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 16th December 1943, pages 295-96.

† See the notice in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 11th May 1944, page 156.

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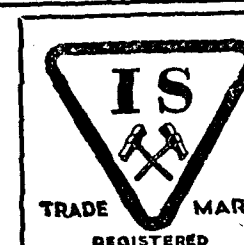
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published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 14th December 1945, under Notification No. 52-LPC (76)/45, dated the 30th November 1945, of the Government of India in the War Transport Department.

MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS CONTROL ORDER, 1944: MAXIMUM RETAIL SALE PRICES OF SPARE PARTS FOR "STUDEBAKER" VEHICLES MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. THE STUDEBAKER EXPORT CORPORATION, U. S. A.—

In pursuance of sub-clause (1)(b) of clause 4 of the Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944, and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Central Government has been pleased to specify for the purposes of the said clause the maximum retail sale prices of spare parts for "Studebaker" vehicles manufactured by Messrs. The Studebaker Export Corporation, U. S. A., as detailed in the schedule published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 13th December 1945, under Notification No. 52-LPC(73)/45, dated the 13th December 1945, of the Government of India in the War Transport Department.

—:—

MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS CONTROL ORDER, 1944: MAXIMUM RETAIL SALE PRICES OF CERTAIN MOTOR VEHICLE BRAKE LINER SETS MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. THE CANDY BELT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., U. K.—

In pursuance of sub-clause (1)(b) of clause 4 of the Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1944, and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Central Government has been pleased to specify for the purposes of the said clause the maximum retail sale prices of motor vehicle Brake Liner Sets manufactured by Messrs. The Candy Belt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., U. K., as detailed in the schedule published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 13th December 1945, under Notification No. 52-LPC(65)/45, dated the 5th December 1945, of the Government of India in the War Transport Department.

—:—

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTED TRANSPORT MOTOR VEHICLES CONTROL ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. 7-LVC(17)/45, dated the 15th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the War Transport Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased

to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Commercially Imported Transport Motor Vehicles Control Order, 1945* :—

In the said Order—

- (1) Sub-clause (3) of Clause 10 shall be omitted.
- (2) Sub-clause (4) of Clause 12 shall be omitted and sub-clause (3) shall be re-numbered as sub-clause (4).

—:—

CIVIL MOTOR CARS CONTROL ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. 9-LVC(16)/45, dated the 15th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the War Transport Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1945†:—

In the said Order—

- (1) Sub-clause (3) of Clause 11 shall be omitted.
- (2) Sub-clause (4) of Clause 13 shall be omitted and sub-clause (5) shall be re-numbered as sub-clause (4).

—:—

PAPER (PACKING OF COTTON TEXTILES) CONTROL ORDER, 1945: REPEALED—

The following Notification (No. 2-T.C./45, dated the 15th December 1945) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the Paper (Packing of Cotton Textiles) Control Order, 1945, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. 2-TC/45, dated the 15th September 1945‡, shall be repealed.

* See the notice in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 30th August 1945, page 345.

† See the notice in the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 26th July 1945, page 142.

‡ See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 27th September 1945, pages 523-26.

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PAPER PRICE CONTROL ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENT—

The following Notification [No. 308-PA(160)/45, dated the 14th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Paper Price Control Order, 1945*, namely :—

In Schedule I appended to the said Order, in column (2), under the sub-heading "H-Wrapping papers" for the figures "0-7-5" and "0-8-5" against items (b) and (c), the figures "0-7-8" and "0-8-8", respectively, shall be substituted.

INDIAN WOOLLEN GOODS (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. L s/w(3), dated the 15th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1945†, namely :—

In the second schedule to the said Order—

(i) After the entry relating to Arrah the following shall be inserted :—

"Azamgarh—M/s. Farid Ahmed Abdul Rashid.
Bahraich—M/s. Bulakidass Bholanath."

(ii) To the entry relating to Benares the following shall be added :—

"Government Civil Grocery Shop."

(iii) To the entry relating to Fyzabad the following shall be added :—

"Government Civil Grocery shops".

(iv) To the entry relating to Gorakhpur the following shall be added :—

"Government Civil Grocery Shop."

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 13th December 1945, pages 468-72.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 20th September 1945, pages 468-70.

(v) In the entry relating to Jhelum for "Kapur Bhalla & Co." the following shall be substituted :—

"Fancy Cloth House."

(vi) From the entry relating to Simla the following words shall be deleted :—

"and the Central Government Stores."

GOODS (CONTROL OVER MOVEMENT) ORDER, 1945: AMENDMENT: CORRIGENDUM—

The following Notification [No. 198(135)AP(A)/45, dated the 15th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

Corrigendum.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. 198(135)-AP(A)/45, dated the 10th November 1945*, published on page 1526 of the Gazette of India, Part I—Section 1, for the words and brackets "After clause (f)", read "After clause (g)".

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: MAXIMUM SELLING PRICE OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED IMPORTED TOILET REQUISITES: AMENDMENTS—

The following Notification [No. 1/2(128)/45 CG(CS), dated the 15th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1943), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. 1/2 (54)/45 CG(CS), dated the 9th June 1945†, namely :—

In part I of the Schedule appended to the said notification—
(i) in item 31, the entry "No. 1060" in column 3 and the corresponding entries in columns 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 shall be deleted;

(ii) in item 32, for the entry in column 2, the following entry shall be substituted namely :—

"Micham's face powder, No. 1060".

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 22nd November 1945, page 345.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 21st June 1945, pages 331-39.

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(iii) for the entries in columns Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 relating to items Nos. 2, 38, 39, 52, 132, 133, 134, 141 and 147, the following entries shall be respectively substituted, namely :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2	Coty Foundation Cream	Standard	26 7 0	28 2 0	2 11 0	30 7 0	2 14 0
38	Coty Face Powder	Do.	21 5 0	22 12 0	2 3 0	24 9 0	2 5 0
39	Coty Talcum Powder	Do.	21 5 0	22 12 0	2 3 0	24 9 0	2 5 0
52	Anzora Cream	Small	9 15 0	10 10 0	1 0 0	11 8 0	1 1 0
132	Coty Lipstick Refill	Standard	9 2 0	9 12 0	0 15 0	10 8 0	1 0 0
133	Cot' Rouge	Do.	12 3 0	13 0 0	1 4 0	14 1 0	1 5 0
134	Don Juan Lipstick	Medium	10 0 0	10 10 0	1 0 0	11 8 0	1 2 1 0
141	Pond's Lipstick	Trial	3 15 0	4 3 0	0 7 0	4 9 0	0 7 0
147	J. B. William's Marbelite	Standard	16 12 0	17 14 0	1 11 0	19 4 0	1 13 0

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: CANCELLATION OF NOTIFICATION, DATED 26TH MARCH 1945, REGARDING RESTRICTION ON SALE OF WINE, SPIRIT OR BEER BOTTLED IN INDIA—

The following Notification [No. 22 (50) AP(A)/44, dated the 15th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In pursuance of section 9 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1943), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the notification of the Controller General of Civil Supplies, No. 1/2(24)/45-CG(CS), dated the 26th March 1945*, shall be cancelled.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1943: CANCELLATION OF NOTIFICATION, DATED THE 25TH AUGUST 1945, REGARDING MAXIMUM PRICE FOR SUITS, COATS AND TROUSERS, ETC., OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED MATERIALS AND MAKING CHARGES—

The following Notification [No. 22(81)AP(A)/44, dated the 15th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1943), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, No. 1/2(85)/45-CG(CS), dated the 25th August 1945†, shall be cancelled.

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 19th April 1945, page 61.
† See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 6th September 1945, page 375.

INDIAN COCONUT COMMITTEE ACT, 1944: DELEGATION OF POWERS—

The following Notification [No. F. 17-4/45-R, dated the 12th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture :—

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 13 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (X of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to empower the Inspector of Taxes, Karachi, to exercise powers conferred by the said Section in respect of mills in the City of Karachi.

RAILWAY EARNINGS—

Approximate Earnings of Period.—The total approximate gross earnings of the Budget lines for the period (10 days) ending 20th November 1945 (23rd period) amounted to Rs. 5.79 lakhs. This is :—

(a) Rs. 22 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year, and

(b) Rs. 95 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1943-44.

Cumulative Earnings from the Beginning of the Financial Year.—The total approximate gross earnings from 1st April to 20th November 1945 amount to Rs. 142.71 crores. This is :—

(a) Rs. 11.38 crores more than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year, and

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(b) Rs. 31-67 crores more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1943-44.

The following are the up-to-date approximate gross earnings of Budget lines from 1st April 1945 as compared with the actuals for the corresponding period of the two previous years :—

Railways.	Up to 20th November 1943.	Up to 20th November 1944.	Up to 20th November 1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year as compared with previous year.
	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)	(In lakhs of Rs.)
B. A.	10.32	18.68	18.77	+2.09
B. N.	10.56	11.42	12.84	+1.42
B. B. & C. I.	11.97	12.78	13.15	+3.7
E. I.	20.54	25.18	28.27	+3.09
G. I. P.	18.65	21.24	21.15	—
M. & S. M.	8.59	9.67	11.86	+1.99
N. W.	19.59	21.76	22.80	+1.14
Ordn. T.	8.91	4.32	4.92	+60
S. I.	6.37	7.49	8.20	+71
Other Railways	54	59	65	+6
TOTAL	1,11,04	1,31,33	1,42,71	+11,88

WAGON LOADINGS—

Comparison of Figures of Wagon Loadings on Class I Railways.

(a) Number of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded during the period (10 days) ending 20th November :—

	1944.	1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945 over 1944.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	121,304	126,130	+3.98
Metre gauge	70,713	63,399	—10.3

(b) Total number of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded from 1st April to 20th November :—

	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	2,807,102	2,963,210	+5.74
Metre gauge	1,566,560	1,741,985	+11.2

Government of India Report :—
No. N&M/G7.372 of 18-8-44 :—
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(c) Details of wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) loaded on broad and metre gauges and the total loading on both gauges from 1st April to 20th November :—

Items.	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
I.—Broad Gauge.			
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	886,346	628,537	Per cent. +7.20
(ii) Grains and pulses	212,305	211,754	—0.26
(iii) Oil seeds	57,386	55,508	—3.28
(iv) Cotton	37,613	39,747	+5.67
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	264,829	286,912	+8.34
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	1,444,061	1,538,517	+6.54
(vii) Home line stores and materials	204,562	207,246	+1.31
(viii) Coal for home line on B. N., E. I. & G. I. P. Railways.	109,633	110,918	+1.17
II.—Metre Gauge.			
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	79,942	105,846	+32.4
(ii) Grains and pulses	169,680	170,341	+0.39
(iii) Oil seeds	50,997	60,382	+18.4
(iv) Cotton	28,665	36,250	+26.5
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	187,192	207,004	+10.6
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	935,779	1,094,108	+16.6
(vii) Home line stores and materials	114,304	123,054	+7.6
III.—Total (Broad and Metre Gauges).			
(i) Coal and coke for the public and for foreign railways.	666,288	734,383	+10.2
(ii) Grains and pulses	381,985	382,095	+0.03
(iii) Oil seeds	108,383	115,885	+6.92
(iv) Cotton	66,278	75,997	+14.7
(v) Miscellaneous smalls	452,021	493,916	+9.27
(vi) Miscellaneous full wagons	2,379,840	2,572,625	+8.10
(vii) Home line stores and materials	318,866	335,309	+5.15

TONNAGE LIFTED ON CLASS I RAILWAYS—

Comparison of Figures of 'Tonnage Lifted' on Class I Railways.

(a) Number of Tons lifted during the period (10 days) ending 20th November :—

	1944.	1945.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945 over 1944.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	1,875,531	1,966,480	+4.85
Metre gauge	521,122	444,306	—14.7

(b) Number of Tons lifted from 1st April to 20th November :—

	1944-45.	1945-46.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945-46 over 1944-45.
			Per cent.
Broad gauge	48,813,705	45,208,702	+3.89
Metre gauge	11,001,359	13,023,293	+9.43

* Included in item (vii).

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TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

SCHEDULE—contd.

BRITISH INDIA.

TARIFF VALUATIONS.

The following Notification [No. 73-T(5)/45, dated the 15th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 2 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 73-T(7)/44, dated the 16th December 1944*, the Central Government is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st January 1946, for the articles specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed, being articles enumerated, either specifically or under general headings in the first Schedule to the said Act the tariff values specified in the corresponding entry in column 3 thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Note 1.—The tariff value so specified shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, apply whether the article is assessed to duty under the item in the First Schedule to the said Act specified in the corresponding entry in column 1 of the schedule annexed hereto or under any other item.

Note 2.—The description of articles in column 2 follows the ordinary trade description and covers all reduced grades and mixtures unless they are specially provided for.

Note 3.—The expression "Far East" covers China including Hong-kong and Macao, Japan and the Japanese Empire, the Straits Settlements, Malaya, Thailand, French Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies, Sarawak, British North Borneo, the Philippines, Burma and Ceylon.

1	2	3
Item No. in First Schedule to Act under which article is ordinarily chargeable.	Name of Article.	Tariff Values.
		Rs. A. P. Per
SECTION I.		
LIVE ANIMALS AND PRODUCTS OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.		
3(1)	Fish, salted, wet—	
	(i) Soornai	10 0 0 Indian maund
	(ii) Bangdas	5 0 0 "
	(iii) All other sorts	11 0 0 "
3(3)	Bomlas	15 0 0 cwt.
3(4)	Sharkfins, loose or in bundles from Arabian and Persian Gulf ports.	4 0 0 "

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 21st December 1944, pages 357-58.

1	2	3
Item No. in First Schedule to Act under which article is ordinarily chargeable.	Name of Article.	Tariff Values.
		Rs. A. P. Per
SECTION I—contd.		
LIVE ANIMALS AND PRODUCTS OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM—contd.		
4	Butter	1 7 0 lb.
	Ghee	140 0 0 cwt.
5(1)	Cowries and shells—	
	Chanks—	
	Sound live	88 0 0 thousand
	Sound dead	55 8 0 "
	Other sorts	13 0 0 "
	Cowries, bazar, common	8 8 0 cwt.
	Cowries, yellow, superior quality	12 0 0 "
	Cowries, mottled, commonly known as Zillah, Tiger and similar other qualities	9 4 0 "
	Cowries, Maldives	16 0 0 "
	Cowries, Sankhuli	140 0 0 "
	Mother-of-pearl, naere	28 0 0 "
	Nakhla	240 0 0 "
	Tortoise-shell	11 4 0 lb.
	Tortoise-shell, bakh	1 14 0 "
5(2)	Ivory, unmanufactured—	
	Elephants' grinders	350 0 0 cwt.
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), each exceeding 20 lb. in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10 lb. and over	600 0 0 "
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), not less than 10 lb. and not exceeding 20 lb. each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lb.	615 0 0 "
	Elephants' tusks each less than 10 lb. (other than hollows, centres, and points).	220 0 0 "
	Sea-cow or mrove teeth, each not less than 4 lb.	300 0 0 "



B. 2823 W.B. 15-3-46.

ESSENTIAL OILS AND ESSENCES

Like : Oil of Orange, Ginger, Zeodary and Essences of Orange, Ginger, etc.

TECHNO CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED,

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SCHEDULE—contd.				SCHEDULE—contd.			
1 Item No. in First Schedule to Act under which article is ordinarily charge- able.	2 Name of Article.	3 Tariff Values.		1 Item No. in First Schedule to Act under which article is ordinarily charge- able.	2 Name of Article.	3 Tariff Values.	
		Rs. A. P.	Per			Rs. A. P.	Per
5(2)— contd.	SECTION I—concl'd.				SECTION II—contd.		
	LIVE ANIMALS AND PRODUCTS OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM—concl'd.				PRODUCTS OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM—contd.		
	Ivory, unmanufactured—con'td.			12(2)	Poppy seeds	18 4 0	cwt.
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lb. and under 4 lb.	240 0 0	cwt.	13	Cochineal	5 0 0	lb.
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lb.	140 0 0	"		Gallants	43 0 0	cwt.
8	SECTION II.			13(3)	Gum Olibanum or frankincense	26 0 0	"
	PRODUCTS OF THE VEGETABLE KING- DOM.				Gum Iranian (false)	28 0 0	"
	Almonds—				Myrrh, excluding cleaned and sifted Myrrh.	75 0 0	"
	(i) Without shell	155 0 0	cwt.	13(4)	Acacian gums, other than ground, including gum Arabic, gum Sanegal and gum African but ex- cluding gums, cleaned and sifted.	45 0 0	"
	(ii) In the shell—				SECTION III.		
	(a) Iranian Kagazi	100 0 0	"		FATTY SUBSTANCES, GREASES, OILS AND PRODUCTS OF THEIR DECOM- POSITION; PREPARED ALIMENT- TARY FATS; WAXES OF ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE ORIGIN.		
	(b) Iranian other than Kagazi	55 0 0	"	15	Lubricating grease	0 8 6	lb.
	Cashew or cajoo kernels, not skinned	39 0 0	"		Petroleum jelly, white	0 8 0	"
	Coconuts, Ceylon	95 0 0	thousand		Petroleum jelly, all other sorts	0 5 6	"
	Coconuts, other except Maldives	85 0 0	"		N.B.—The tariff values apply to articles packed in containers of not less than 14 lbs.		
	Dates, dry, excluding seedless—			15(7)	Linseed oil, raw or boiled	5 0 0	Imperial gallon
	Shekra or Shakeria, Sakin and Brami.	40 0 0	cwt.		N.B.—The tariff value applies to articles packed in containers of not less than 14 lbs.		
	Kapkapa, Chharrja, Chupchap, Sarki, Sor, Omani and Bhatni.	28 0 0	"		SECTION IV.		
	All other qualities	14 0 0	"		PRODUCTS OF THE FOOD-PREPARING INDUSTRIES; BEVERAGES, ALCO- HOLIC LIQUORS AND VINEGARS; TOBACCO.		
	Dates, wet, in bags, baskets and bundles.	15 0 0	"	20	Vegetable product (excluding harden- ed coconut oil).	0 12 0	lb.
	Dates, wet, packed in other receptacles.	25 0 0	"	21(1)	Cocum	15 0 0	cwt.
	Figs, dried, Iranian	15 0 0	"		Vegetable product (excluding hardened coconut oil), not canned or bottled.	0 6 0	lb.
	Pistachio nuts	130 0 0	"		SECTION V.		
	Raisins, red, Persian Gulf	20 0 0	"		MINERAL PRODUCTS.		
	9(3)	Spices, unground—			27(2)	Pitch and tar—	
	Cloves (other than exhausted)	65 0 0	"		Coal pitch	8 8 0	cwt.
	Nutmegs in the shell	4 0 0	lb.	27(3)	Mineral Colza oil	2 6 0	Imperial gallon
9(4)	Mace, unground	9 8 0	"		Transformer oil, including transil and switch oil, other than that assessed to duty under the proviso to Item No. 72(3) of the First Schedule of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.	3 0 0	"
9(5)	Betelnuts (husked)—						
	Whole from Goa	37 0 0	cwt.				
	Whole from Ceylon	44 0 0	"				
	Split from Ceylon—						
	(a) Mature	35 0 0	"				
	(b) Immature	57 0 0	"				
	All other sorts	40 0 0	"				

SCHEDULE—contd.				SCHEDULE—concl'd.			
1	2	3		1	2	3	
Item No. in First Schedule to Act under which article is ordinarily chargeable.	Name of Article.	Tariff Values.		Item No. in First Schedule to Act under which article is ordinarily chargeable.	Name of Article.	Tariff Values.	
		Rs. A. P.	Per			Rs. A. P.	Per
SECTION V—cont'd.				SECTION VI—con'd.			
MINERAL PRODUCTS—cont'd.				CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS; COLOURS AND VARNISHES; PERFUMERY; SOAP; CANDLES AND THE LIKE; GLUES AND GELATINES; EXPLOSIVES; FERTILISERS—con'd.			
27(7)	Mineral oil which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes, if imported naked in bulk.	65 0 0	ton	30(1)	Alizarine, moist— (a) not exceeding 16 per cent . (b) over 16 per cent not exceeding 20 per cent . (c) exceeding 20 per cent . Alizarine, dry— (a) not exceeding 40 per cent . (b) exceeding 40 per cent . Congo red Coupling dyes of the naphthol group— (a) Naphthols . (b) Rapid fast colours (rapid salts). (c) Bases . (d) Other salts . Vats— (a) Indigo (i.e., pure Indigo in its various concentrations). (b) Indigo solubilized including Indigosol O and Soledon Indigo L.Ls. (c) Carbazole blue . (d) Solubilized and stable Vat dyes such as Indigosols, Soledons and similar products, excluding those falling under group (b) above. (e) Other sorts— (1) Paste . (2) Powder . Sulphur black . Metanil yellow . Aniline oil . Aniline salts . All others . Citronella oil, natural from the Far East. N.B.—The tariff value applies to articles packed in containers of not less than 14 lbs. 31(5) Perfumery— Rose-flowers, dried .	180 0 0 200 0 0 390 0 0 5 8 0 9 8 0 3 8 0 12 0 0 16 0 0 11 0 0 6 0 0 4 0 0 16 0 0 10 0 0 48 0 0 10 0 0 34 4 0 2 4 0 3 0 0 1 8 0 2 0 0 3 12 0 3 10 0	cwt. " " lb. "

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EXPORT PROHIBITIONS: AMENDMENTS.

The following Notification [No. 91-C.W.(1)/45, dated the 15th December 1945] has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C.W.(1)/45, dated the 3rd November 1945*, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification—

I. In Part A, after entry (vii) of item 16, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“(viii) Uranium ore”.

II. In Part B, the following shall be substituted for item 6, namely:—

“6-Provisions and Oilman Stores, all sorts, but excluding:—

- (i) Malt
- (ii) Sauces and condiments, and
- (iii) Curry Powder.”

III. In Part C, in entry (u) of sub-item (vii) of item 6, the word ‘Spring’ shall be substituted for the word ‘Sprink’.

IV. In Part D, in sub-item (i) of item 24 “Oleum Chenopodii” shall be substituted for “Oleum Chenopodii”; and “Opium” shall be substituted for ‘Olium’.

UNITED KINGDOM.

IMPORT LICENCES AND INCREASED QUOTAS FOR THE IMPORT OF INDIAN CARPETS.

The following information received from the High Commissioner for India, Trade Department, London, is published for general information:—

The rate of imports and licences granted for the twelve months commencing 1st July 1945, was for roughly 10 per cent of merchants' imports during the 12 months 1st September 1938, to 31st August 1939, and as a concession the Board of Trade allowed 50 per cent of that quantity to come over at any time during the first six months. They have now decided to arrange for import licences to be granted up to 20 per cent by yardage of pre-war imports for the first quarter of 1946. The Board of Trade in arriving at this decision addressed the Association of Indian Carpet Importers as follows:—

The Board of Trade are anxious to obtain the maximum yardage for a given outlay, consistent with reasonable quality, and therefore, the import licence is issued on the understanding that importers have agreed, through the Association of Indian Carpet Importers, to comply with the following conditions:—

- (a) that 75 per cent of the yardage imported under the licences consist of Grades I and II (Bhutan and Nazir types) and 25 per cent Grade III (Mirzapore type);
- (b) that the carpets be marked indelibly in India, with the markings “Grade I”, “Grade II”, or “Grade III”, as the case may be;
- (c) that the minimum knots per square decimetre be 165 (Grade I), 195 (Grade II) and 255 (Grade III);
- (d) that the f.o.b. Indian Port price does not exceed 13/- (Grade I), 16/- (Grade II) and 17/6d. (Grade III) per square yard;

* See the Indian Trade Journal, dated the 15th November 1945, pages 304-8.

(e) that the price of sale by importer to registered wholesaler does not exceed 17/9d. (Grade I), 21/- (Grade II) and 23/- (Grade III), per square yard;

(f) that none of the carpets imported under the licence will be released either to the wholesale or retail trades until distributors' margins have been agreed with the Central Price Regulation Committee, or some other arrangement satisfactory to the Committee has been evolved.

The purchase tax on Indian carpets is to be reduced from 100 per cent to 33½ per cent commencing on the 29th October 1945.

—:—

CANADA.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

In continuation of the notice, on the above subject, published in the Indian Trade Journal of the 13th May 1943 (page 199), it is announced for general information that by Order in Council (P. C. 6780) dated November 6th, 1945, passed under authority of the War Measures Act, Canadian Import Control on Shellac has been revoked.

BUDGET, 1945-46.

The India Government Trade Commissioner, Toronto, Canada, has forwarded a copy of a Memorandum (Series D No. 47, T.C. 208) Circular No. 886-C, dated the 12th October 1945, issued by the Department of National Revenue, Canada, Ottawa, which contains the Budget Resolutions, affecting the Customs Tariff, the Special War Revenue Act, 1915, and Amending Acts. These Resolutions were introduced in the Canadian Parliament on the 12th October 1945. According to Advices since received, amendments to the Customs Tariff have been withdrawn, effective on entries on and after November 13th, 1945, while the Special War Revenue Act Resolutions remain in force.

Special War Revenue Act.

Provision is made by these Resolutions to amend the Special War Revenue Act and to provide:—

- 1. That the consumption or sales tax shall not apply to machinery and apparatus and complete parts thereof which, in the opinion of the Minister of National Revenue, are to be used directly in the process of manufacture or production of goods; provided that this exemption shall not apply to office equipment or motor vehicles;
- 2. That the retail purchase tax shall not apply to goods valued at not more than \$100.00 included in baggage accompanying residents returning from abroad after an absence of not less than 48 hours such as is presently allowed in the case of other excise taxes;
- 3. That the 10 per cent war exchange tax be rescinded;
- 4. That the excise tax of 25 per centum imposed on fur and furs be reduced to 10 per centum, and that on a date to be determined by the Minister of National Revenue the existing exemption from sales tax of fur garment manufacturers as small manufacturers be withdrawn;
- 5. That the net premium tax on insurance companies be reduced by a credit for premium tax paid in any other country;
- 6. That enactments founded on these Resolutions come into force on the thirteenth day of October, 1945.

DEC. 27, 1945.]

THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL.

19th December.

The weather was generally seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy and cultivation of *rabi* crops were in progress. The prospects of the standing crops were reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory.

ASSAM.

24th December.

The weather is seasonable and its effects on the crops are fair. The prospects and the outturn of crops are fair.

BIHAR.

18th December.

During the week under report no rainfall returns were received from the sub-divisions of Barh, Chapra, Muzaffarpur Sadr, Jamui and Khagaria. As regards the rest of the Province there was no rain anywhere. The condition and the prospects of the standing crops were, on the whole, fair. Sowing of *rabi* crops continued. Harvesting of *aghani* paddy continued in full swing.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

15th December.

The weather was clear but much colder than in the previous week. A cold wave was reported to have passed over Nimar and the plateau districts in the latter half of the week. It affected the *tur*, *masur* and peas crops in flower in the Sausar *tahsil* (Chhindwara). *Rabi* crops were reported to be showing signs of withering at places in the Mandla district owing to lack of moisture in the soil. Otherwise the standing crops were in satisfactory condition, but need winter showers urgently to arrest deterioration and to foster their growth. Harvesting of paddy was nearly completed and its threshing was in progress. Cutting of *kharif jwar* and picking of cotton were continued.

MADRAS.

8th December.

During the week under review rainfall was moderate in Tanjore and Ramnad; light in Tinnevely and *nil* elsewhere. Water supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of West Godavari, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Madura. Sowing or transplantation of paddy in Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevely, Malabar and South Kanara and of dry crops in West Godavari, East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Coimbatore and Ramnad is proceeding. The standing crops are generally fair, except in parts of the Deccan and the Central districts, where they are affected for want of rain. Harvesting of paddy in Vizagapatam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tanjore, Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris; of *rabi* in Anantapur, Chittoor, Ramnad and the Nilgiris;

and of groundnut in Vizagapatam, Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Ramnad continued. The outturn is reported to be generally fair to normal, except in the parts of West Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor, North Arcot and Tanjore, where it is poor.

ORISSA.

17th December.

During the week under report rainfall was light at Cuttack, Kendrapara, Puri, Khurda, Chhatrapur and Koraput and there was no rain at other places. Sowing of *rabi* crops in the Balasore district and of greengram and linseed in the Puri district continues. Harvesting of paddy in all districts, threshing of winter paddy in the Puri district, pressing of sugarcane in the Balasore and Puri districts and planting of potatoes in the Sambalpur district, are in progress. The standing crops, such as paddy, sugarcane, blackgram, horsegram, mustard, gram, cotton, *arhar*, *rabi*, redgram, *jowar*, tobacco, niger, wheat and other vegetables, are generally thriving. Agricultural operations and the standing crops have been affected by the chilly and cloudy weather to some extent in the Puri district.

PUNJAB.

17th December.

The weather remained dry during the week. The condition of the standing crops is generally average to good, except American cotton, which is reported to have been slightly damaged by *tele* in the Lyallpur district.

GENERAL WEATHER SUMMARY.

During the week ended Tuesday last the weather in India was generally dry except for isolated showers in some places on some days.

INTERMEDIATE CROP REPORTS.

THIRD INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE SUGARCANE CROP OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, 1945-46.

Since the issue of the second forecast there has been no appreciable change in the total area sown with the sugarcane crop. Recent rain in the Hazara and Peshawar districts has been beneficial to the standing crops. The condition of the standing crops is, on the whole, average. Cutting and pressing of sugarcane is in progress.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE SUGARCANE CROP OF THE PUNJAB, 1945.

The condition of the crop is cent per cent of the normal or the same as reported in the second forecast.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE REPORT ON THE COTTON CROP OF THE PUNJAB, 1945.

The condition of the crop is 95 per cent of the normal or one per cent less than that reported in the second forecast.

CROP FORECAST.

(ALL-INDIA)

SECOND GROUNDNUT FORECAST, 1945-46.

(Calcutta, November 26, 1945.)

This forecast is based on reports received from the provinces of Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, the Punjab and Orissa and the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, which together comprise 97 per cent of the total area under groundnut in India. The information contained in this forecast relates generally up to the end of September or the beginning of October 1945.

The total area sown is estimated at 8,690,000 acres, as against 8,752,000 acres, the corresponding estimate (revised) of last year.

The condition of the crop, which is reported to have been affected to some extent by unfavourable weather conditions, appears to be fairly good on the whole.

Details for the provinces and States are as follows:—

Second Forecast

Provinces and States.	1945-46	1944-45	Increase(+) or Decrease(—)
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Madras	3,197	3,264	—67
Bombay (including Indian States)	2,135	1,966	+169
Central Provinces and Berar	598	(a) 606	—8
Punjab	60	50	+10
Orissa	18	18	..
Hyderabad	2,415	2,602	—187
Mysore	167	153	+14
Baroda	100	93	+7
TOTAL	8,690	(a) 8,752	—62

(a) Revised.

The provincial reports are summarised below. The figures in brackets following the name of each province or State indicate the average percentage of the area under groundnut in India based on the figures for the five years ending 1943-44.

Madras (40.8 per cent).—The area sown up to the 25th September 1945, is estimated at 3,197,000 acres, as against 3,264,000 acres reported at the corresponding time last year. Harvesting of the summer crop has been completed, and the yield has been generally below the normal. The yield of the early crop has been normal in Salem but below the normal in Coimbatore. The condition of the main crop is reported to be generally satisfactory.

The crop is, however, reported to have been affected to some extent by insect pests or plant disease in parts of Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah and by drought in its early stage of growth in parts of Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Madura. The seasonal factor for the province as a whole, works out at 90 per cent of the average.

Bombay (27.3 per cent).—The area is estimated at 2,135,000 acres (1,017,000 acres being in the Indian States), as compared with 1,966,000 acres at the corresponding time last year. In Gujarat, continuous rain in July and September affected the crop and delayed harvesting of the early varieties. In the Deccan, the crop is reported to have progressed satisfactorily under favourable weather conditions and is nearing maturity. In the Karnatak, the crop suffered to a considerable extent, owing to break in rains in September during the pod-formation stage and also on account of attack of *Tikka* (fungoid disease) in places.

Central Provinces and Berar (2.8 per cent).—The total area sown is estimated at 598,000 acres, as against 606,000 acres, the revised estimate of last year. The season was, on the whole, favourable for the crop. For the province as a whole, the outturn is estimated at 90.7 per cent of the normal and the total yield at 171,000 tons of nuts in shell, as against 164,000 tons, the revised yield of last year.

Punjab (0.5 per cent).—The total area under groundnut is estimated at 60,000 acres, as against 50,000 acres at the corresponding time last year. The average outturn of the crop for the province as a whole, is estimated at 97 per cent of the normal.

Orissa (0.2 per cent).—The total area sown is estimated at 18,000 acres, which is practically the same as in last year. Weather conditions have been generally favourable. The average outturn of the crop for the province as a whole, is estimated at 72 per cent of the normal and the total yield at 7,000 tons, which is practically the same as in last year.

Hyderabad (21.6 per cent).—The area is estimated at 2,415,000 acres, as against 2,602,000 acres at the corresponding time last year. The condition of the crop is reported to be satisfactory.

Mysore (2.6 per cent).—The total area sown is reported to be 167,000 acres, as against 153,000 acres at the corresponding time last year. The condition of the standing crop is reported to be fairly good, but more rain is urgently needed in places.

Baroda (1.3 per cent).—The area under the crop is estimated at 100,000 acres, as compared with 93,000 acres, the corresponding estimate of last year.

SUMMARY OF CROP FORECASTS.

The following is a summary of crop forecasts relating to the season 1945-46:—

Crop and Forecast	Tracts comprised in the figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them	Estimated Area	Per cent of preceding year (100—figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1944-45	Estimated Outturn	Per cent of preceding year (100—figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1944-45	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jute*—Final.	Practically all jute-growing tracts	Acres 2,409,000	114	Acres 2,104,000	7,168,000 bales (b)	115	6,203,000 bales (b)	Oct. 4, 1945.
Cotton—Second (c).	All cotton-growing tracts (refers mainly to early cotton)	12,583,000	97	14,803,000	(a)	..	3,543,000 bales	Nov. 29, 1945.
Sesamum—Second (c).	United Provinces, Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Ajmer-Merwara, Sindh, Hyderabad, Kotah, Bhopal and Baroda (a little over 86 per cent of the total sesamum area of India).	2,448,000	97	3,970,000	(a)	..	393,000 tons	Dec. 6, 1945.
Sugarcane—Second (c).	United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay, Madras, North-West Frontier Province, Assam, Orissa, Central Provinces and Berar, Sindh, Delhi, Mysore, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Baroda and Jaora (96 per cent of the total sugarcane area of India).	3,988,000	99	4,134,000	(a)	..	5,422,000 tons	Dec. 20, 1945.
Groundnut—Second.	Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda (97 per cent of the total groundnut area of India).	8,690,000	99	9,841,000	(a)	..	3,560,000 tons	Dec. 27, 1945.

The following is a summary of the latest forecasts for the season 1944-45 for crops for which forecasts have not yet been made in the current season:—

Crop and Forecast	Tracts comprised in the figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them	Estimated Area	Per cent of preceding year (100—figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1943-44	Estimated Outturn	Per cent of preceding year (100—figure of same date preceding year)	Final figure 1943-44	Date of publication of the forecast in the Journal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres		Acres				
Castorseed .	Practically all castor-growing tracts	1,453,000	94	1,543,000	130,000 tons	93	140,000 tons	June 28, 1945.
Rice—Final.	Bengal, Madras, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, United Provinces, Assam, Orissa, Bombay, Sindh, Punjab, Coorg, Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Bhopal (97 per cent of the total rice area of India).	80,754,000	99.6	81,117,000	27,122,000 tons	88	30,664,000 tons	Sept. 27, 1945.
Wheat—Final (c).	Punjab, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Sindh, Bihar, North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Orissa, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore (a little over 98 per cent of the total wheat area of India).	35,709,000	105	33,961,000	10,458,000 tons	107	9,741,000 tons	Oct. 11, 1945.
Rape and Mustard—Final.	United Provinces, Punjab, Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Sindh, North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, Bombay, Delhi, Alwar, Baroda and Hyderabad (94 per cent of the total rape and mustard area of India).	5,827,000	109	5,384,000	1,069,000 tons	116	921,000 tons	Oct. 18, 1945.
Linseed—Final.	Central Provinces and Berar, United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, Kotah and Bhopal (a little over 93 per cent of the total linseed area of India).	3,461,000	98	3,533,000	391,000 tons	103	381,000 tons	Oct. 18, 1945.

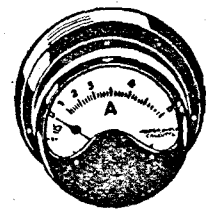
* Issued by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

† Including Indian States.

‡ In Rajputana.

§ In Central India.

(a) Not yet available. (b) Includes figures for Nepal. (c) The detailed report will appear in the *Indian Trade Journal* later.



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[Notices for this section should be sent to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, in time to reach him not later than Tuesday in each week, the day on which the Journal goes to Press.]

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Tender Drawings other than those mentioned above may be obtained on prepayment, at the rate as above from :—

- (i) The Controller General of Inspection (Civil Wing), M.G.O. Branch, G.H.Q. (I), Block No. 2, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
- (ii) The Controller of Inspection, I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- (iii) The Chief Inspector Engineering, Avenue House, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta.

All remittances towards the cost and Postal charges of I.S.D. Standard Specifications or Drawings should be made in advance by Money Order only. Postal Stamps or Postal Orders are not acceptable.

—:—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS (CALCUTTA BRANCH).

Change of Address of the Calcutta Branch of the Disposals Directorate, Department of Supply.

The Calcutta Branch of the Disposals Directorate, Department of Supply, Government of India, has shifted from 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, to No. 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta, with effect from the 12th December 1945. All correspondence, tenders, etc., intended for the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Calcutta, should be addressed to No. 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

The Telephone Numbers of the Deputy Director of Disposals and the Assistant Director of Disposals are : Cal. 6800 extensions No. 24 and 11, respectively.

—:—

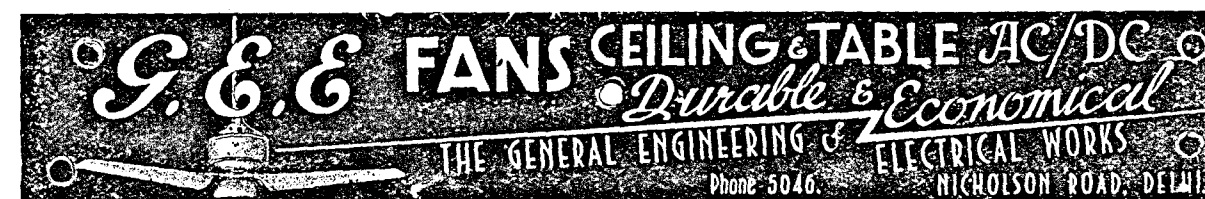
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY, NEW DELHI.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (SUPPLY).

Tender No. SY/49419/L-2.—Supply of Gloves, M. T.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, invites tenders for the supply of the following stores in two equal instalments commencing from 1st February 1946 to 31st March 1946 :—

Store.	Quantity.
Gloves, M.T.—	
Size 8½"	6,937 prs.
" 9"	8,438 "
" 9½"	5,625 "



B. 2693 W. 17-2-46.

Tender forms may be obtained from the offices of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, and the Controller of Supplies of the tenderer's area on payment of Rs. 10, which will not be refunded under any circumstances.

Successful tenderers will have to make their own arrangement for all raw materials required for the manufacture of the store.

Successful tenderers will have to get their advance sample approved by C. I. S. & C., Cawnpore, before commencing bulk supplies.

Stores will be delivered for inspection at the nearest O. I. D., and stores manufactured according to Specifications No. C. S. (1) 296 and IM2569 will only be accepted. The particulars governing supply will be issued to the tenderer, free of charge, for reference and return.

Tenders should reach the office of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, not later than 4 p.m. on the 4th January 1946.

Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire or partial quantity.

The tenderers not already on the Department of Supply list of approved contractors must state in their tender the name of their Bankers.

—:—

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SUPPLY.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (SUPPLY), NEW DELHI.

Tender No. SY/X-4/1038.—Supply of Umbrellas.

Tenders are invited for the supply of Umbrellas, cane handled and bamboo handled with 25 inches and 27 inches ribs.

Approximate quantity required.....45,000 Umbrellas.

Tender forms which are not transferable may be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per set (of two copies), which amount is not refundable, from the Directorate General of Supply, Office of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, or from the Controller of Supplies, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi and the Deputy Controller of Supplies, Lahore. Payment should be made in cash or by Money Order, quoting remitter's full address and the tender number on the Money Order coupon.

Applicants not already in the list of approved contractors maintained by the Chief Registration Officer, Department of Supply, must state the name of their Bankers.

Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on the 28th January 1946.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY, CALCUTTA.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (MUNITIONS).

Supply of Portable Cement Grouting Machines, etc.

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions) invites Tender No. P/MP-128154/C-43 to reach him on or before the 18th January 1946, on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at 8, Esplanade East, Calcutta, at Rs. 5 (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash, by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting tender number, full name and address of the remitter), for—

1. Portable Cement Grouting Machines, capacity of grout container 1-53 cu. ft. or 9-1/2 gallons or the nearest standard size as per S/R No. 448/C. 5 Nos.
- 1(a). Spare parts for 2 years' normal working for above machine 5 sets.

Applicants not already on the approved list of Supply Department contractors must give their Bankers' reference on applications for tender forms. Firms already black-listed by the Supply Department are not eligible for copies of tender forms which will not be supplied to them.

Tender forms are also obtainable from the offices of the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, the Director, Munitions Production, Bombay/Lahore, the Controller of Supplies, Madras/Karachi, on payment of tender fee direct to them.

—:—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES, SIND CIRCLE, KARACHI.

Sale of Boilers, Fuel Oil Pump and Underground Tank.

The Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Karachi, invites tenders for purchase of (1) Two Steam Horizontal Tube Boilers, heating surface 997 sq. ft., working pressure 200 lbs. per sq. inch, equipped for burning liquid fuel, pressure atomizing, complete with fuel pumps for burners, steam heater for fuel, boiler feed pumps and tanks, steam receiver trap, main steam lines and fitted spares. Make Babcock and Wilcox, England. (2) Fuel Oil Pump and Underground 10,000-Gallon Tank designed for delivery against 215 ft. head electrically driven 440 Volt D.C. 6 B.H.P. Motor 950 R.P.M. coupled with gear box, complete with Brooke Thrust switchgear controller and starter spares. Make Zuicky, England. The stores are lying with the Chief Aerodrome Officer, Drigh Road,

THE RAILWAY & INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD
GREENSBURG, PENN.

HIGH TENSION LINE SWITCHGEAR

JOST'S ENGINEERING CO. LTD. BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COIMBATORE

with whom arrangements may be made for inspection. The material would be sold subject to conditions of contract laid down in Form Con. 117. Offers in tenders own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DIS/SR/MISC/5(II)" should be accompanied by a Revenue Deposit Challan for 10 per cent of the offer in favour of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Karachi. Tenders will be opened at 10-30 a.m. on the 15th January 1946. Offers should remain open up to the 15th February 1946. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal within one month from date of acceptance.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Tenders for Broad Gauge Goods Stock required for Indian Railways during 1946-47-48.

Tenders are invited from firms in India for the supply of the following I. R. S. Wagons, without wheels and axles. The wagons are for Indian Railways and are required for delivery from and not before the 1st January 1947 to 31st March 1948.

Description.	
Broad Gauge—	
1. I. R. S. 'CR' type covered wagons	3,000
2. I. R. S. 'O' type open wagons	1,100
Total	4,100

Applications for copies of tender documents for these wagons should be made to the Secretary, Railway Board, New Delhi. Tender documents will be supplied at Rs. 2-8-0 per copy, covering both types. Copies of drawings for tendering purposes may be obtained from the Chief Controller of Standardisation, Central Standards Office for Railways, 'N' Block, Raisina Road, New Delhi, at Re. 0-14-0 per full size sheet, excluding postage. The total number of contract drawings involved approximates to 30 full sized sheets for 'CR' wagons and 25 full sized sheets for 'O' type wagons. No remittance of money for tender documents and drawings should be made until bills have been received from the Secretary, Railway Board, and the Central Standards Office for Railways, respectively.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Railway Board, up to 2-30 p.m. on February 28th, 1946.

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL STORES, TRIVANDRUM.

Tender No. XI of 1121.—Supply of Insulators required for the Electrical Department.

Sealed tenders, in duplicate, superscribed "Tender No. XI of 1121 for Insulators" are invited for the supply of Insulators required for the Electrical Department. The tenders should be addressed to the Controller, Government Central Stores, Trivandrum, and should reach his office before 1-30 p.m. on the 28th January 1946. No tender received after the time and date specified above will be accepted on any account. The tenders should be in the prescribed form, copies of which can be had from the Controller, Government Central Stores, Trivandrum, on payment in cash of B. Rs. 3 per copy. Duplicate copies of the form will be issued at 8 annas each. Full details will be found published in the Travancore Government Gazette, dated the 18th December 1945.

GAEKWAR'S BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

Sale of Empty Barrels, etc.

Sealed tenders are invited and will be received by the Controller of Stores, G. B. S. Railways, Gaya Gate, Baroda, till 14 hours on the 10th January 1946 for the sale of 455 Empty Steel Barrels (about 275 good and 180 defective) of 40/45 gal. capacity, 875 empty drums (about 675 good and 200 defective) of 5 gal. capacity and 280 Kerosene oil tins (defective) available with this Railway for disposal. Tender Forms with conditions of sale are available on payment of Re. 1 per set in cash or by Money Order only which will not be refunded. The Railway reserves the right to accept or reject any tender, wholly or in part, without assigning any reasons.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Supply of Bricks.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of 1 crore bricks—50,00,000 Nos. at Paharpur station and 50,00,000 Nos. at Patherdih or any other station near proximity of the Dhanbad Station.

Tenders will be received by the Senior Superintendent, Way and Works, E. I. Railway, Asansol, up to 11 hours on the 12th January 1946, and will be opened in presence of such tenderers who attend.

Tender forms and all particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Divisional Superintendent, E. I. Railway, Asansol, during office hours on production of the receipt for the payment of Rs. 5 only till 11th January 1946. The cost of the tender form will not be refunded.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Sale of Empties, Grain Sweepings and Deteriorated Commodities.

Empties, grain sweepings and deteriorated commodities will be sold in a public auction on Tuesday, the 29th January 1946, by the Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, Jamalpur (E. I. R.).

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

Tender for Reconstruction of Certain Bridges on Bezvada District.

The Chief Engineer, M. & S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras, invites separate sealed tenders for the "Reconstruction of Certain Bridges on Bezvada District":

(a) 9 bridges between Madras and Gudur.

(b) 10 bridges between Gudur and Ulavapadu.

Tender forms with Instructions to Parties tendering, List of Bridges, with Specifications, conditions of contract and Schedule of rates can be had on application to the Chief Engineer, on payment of Rs. 10 only each, which will not be refundable. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500. Information regarding the works can be obtained from the Executive Engineer, Bridges, Madras.

Tenders should be submitted so as to reach the Chief Engineer, Madras, not later than 12 noon on Friday, the 4th January 1946.

DEC. 27, 1945.]

THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

571

COTTON PRESS RETURNS.

I.—Statement of Cotton pressed in British India for the week ending the 14th December 1945.

[Section 5(2) of the Cotton-Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Province and Division or Block	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED		Districts included in the block
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year	
Bombay—					
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay	1,589	1,016	21,195	9,483	Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay.
2. Gujarat	..	51	52	340	Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch. Mahals and Surat.
3. North Deccan	1,189	944	4,996	1,486	West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik.
4. East Deccan	1,267	195	14,673	9,958	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country	614	1,796	16,783	50,776	Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara.
Total for the Province excluding the Konkan and Port	3,070	2,986	36,504	62,560	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in the Konkan and Port block is mainly re-pressed cotton or cotton waste.
Sind—					
The Province of Sind	(a)	21,903	188,943	130,198	All districts in the Province.
Bengal—					
The Province of Bengal	153	193	2,196	2,013	All districts in the Province.
United Provinces—					
1. Upper Doab	..	119	..	1,171	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar, Muttra, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah.
2. Middle Doab	..	..	..	..	Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand	..	181	..	181	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Naini Tal, Almorah, Garhwal.
4. Rohilkhand	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partabgarh.
5. Rest of the Province	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	..	300	..	1,352	
Punjab—					
1. Ambala	1,793	1,692	7,072	6,772	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala.
2. Jullundur	..	332	250	513	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana.
3. Lahore	1,262	737	5,336	3,623	Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura.
4. Rawalpindi	1,855	2,305	(d)4,508	3,567	Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock.
5. Multan	22,231	21,920	(e)64,362	44,487	Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan.
6. Ferozepore	3,912	3,873	(d)14,724	16,317	Simla, Ferozepore, Mianwali.
TOTAL	31,053	30,850	96,253	75,279	
Central Provinces—					
1. Jabulpore	..	..	..	..	Jubbulpore, Saugor.
2. Nerbudda	..	..	..	..	Hoshangabad.
3. Nimar	1,372	..	(e)4,007	41	Nimar.
4. Nagpur	2,345	1,008	(f)7,025	1,404	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat, Bhandara.
5. Satpura	..	..	..	..	Chhindwara, Betul, Mandla.
6. Chhatisgarh	..	..	..	..	Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur.
TOTAL	3,717	1,008	11,032	1,445	
Berar—					
Berar	21,957	13,863	(g)82,906	36,527	Akola, Amraoti, Buldana, Yeotmal.
Assam—					
The Province of Assam	(a)	28	210	459	All districts in the Province.
Ajmer-Merwara—					
Ajmer-Merwara	80	135	654	614	The whole of Ajmer-Merwara.
Madras—					
Madras*	3,194	2,867	(h)52,579	77,754	The whole of the Province.
GRAND TOTAL	63,224	74,142	471,287	389,201	

NOTE.—There are no cotton pressing factories in Delhi, Bihar, Orissa and North-West Frontier Province.

* For details see Statement III.

(a) Return not yet received.

(b) Includes 791 bales not reported before.

(c) " 2,493 " " " "

(d) " 663 " " " "

(e) " 269 " " " "

(f) " 90 " " " "

(g) " 50 " " " "

(h) " 419 " " " "

THE WATER SUPPLY SPECIALISTS LTD.

MISSION ROW EXTENSION

POST BOX 424

CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR MYERS HAND & POWER PUMPS, CYLINDERS, SPRAY PUMPS, PUMP JACKS, STOVER ENGINES & WINDMILLS, RIFE HYDRAULIC RAMS, ETC.

LET US QUOTE FOR YOUR PUMP REQUIREMENTS

COTTON PRESS RETURNS—contd.

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 14th December 1945.

1 State	2 NO. OF BALES PRESSED		4 NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Hyderabad . . .	(a)	6,648	13,365	22,719
Baroda . . .	..	..	..	..
Mysore . . .	(a)	..	6,086	5,583
Gwalior . . .	(a)	..	125	998
Punjab States—				
Bahawalpur . .	12,034	7,104	33,479	16,693
Nabha . . .	(a)	2,080	4,941	7,143
Jind . . .	(a)	662	..	2,070
Faridkot . . .	(a)	543	..	2,634
Patiala . . .	(a)	4,628	5,415	24,540
Malerkotla . .	(a)	527	..	1,057
Khalapur . . .	(a)	70	..	70
TOTAL PUNJAB STATES	12,034	15,614	43,835	54,207
Rajputana States—				
Mewar . . .	(a)	414	..	414
Bikaner . . .	521	407	961	737
Jodhpur . . .	..	..	..	..
Tonk . . .	..	..	..	..
Jaipur . . .	..	..	..	..
Jhalawar . . .	..	..	..	..
Shahpura . . .	..	..	..	..
Kishangarh . .	..	..	..	..
Kotah . . .	..	..	..	..
Bundi . . .	..	..	..	..
Idar . . .	..	..	..	..
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	521	821	961	1,151
Central India States—				
Indore . . .	..	..	..	..
Bhopal . . .	..	..	..	..
Narsingarh . .	..	..	..	..
Alipura . . .	..	..	..	..
Jaora . . .	..	..	..	..
Ratlam . . .	..	..	..	..
Dhar . . .	..	..	..	..
Barwani . . .	..	..	..	..
Jhabua . . .	..	..	..	..
Dewas, J. B. .	..	..	..	..
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	..	..	..	..

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 14th December 1945—contd.

1 State	2 NO. OF BALES PRESSED		4 NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1945	During the corresponding period last year
BOMBAY STATES—				
Western India States Agency—				
Bhavnagar . .	(a)	259	..	401
Junagadh . . .	..	..	..	..
Dhrangadhra . .	(a)	..	..	1,635
Morvi . . .	(a)	..	..	186
Cutch . . .	(a)	..	..	299
Nawanagar . .	..	..	42	..
Wadhwan . . .	..	..	..	..
Gondal . . .	..	..	..	..
Wankaner . . .	..	..	..	..
Porbandar . .	(a)	486	1,363	4,601
Limbdil . . .	..	..	..	..
Radhanpur . .	..	..	..	..
Rajkot . . .	..	..	..	..
Manawadar . .	(a)	415	..	1,715
Jasdan . . .	..	..	..	..
Sardargarh . .	..	..	..	..
Mull . . .	..	..	..	..
Sayla . . .	..	..	..	..
Eastern Kathiawar Agency (Wadhwan Civil Station).	..	..	..	..
Katosan . . .	..	..	..	..
Lakhtar . . .	..	..	..	..
Pallana . . .	..	..	..	..
Maliya . . .	..	..	..	..
Gujarat States Agency—				
Rajpipla . . .	..	..	..	..
Chhota Udepur .	..	..	..	..
Cambay . . .	..	..	..	..
Sachin . . .	..	..	..	..
Balasior . . .	..	..	..	..
Pandu Mewas—				
Vaktapur . . .	..	..	..	..
Gothda . . .	..	..	..	..
Deccan States Agency—				
Kolhapur . . .	..	..	120	..
Jamkhandl . . .	(a)	..	411	..
Sangli . . .	..	..	..	..
Mudhol . . .	(a)	..	..	635
Miraj . . .	..	..	..	..
Savanur . . .	(a)	..	..	30
TOTAL BOMBAY STATES	..	1,160	1,405	10,933
GRAND TOTAL	12,555	24,243	65,777	94,891

(a) Statement not yet received.

III.—Statement of Cotton pressed in the Province of Madras for the week ending the 14th December 1945.

1 Variety of Cotton	2 NO. OF BALES PRESSED		4 NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st February 1945	During the corresponding period last year
Tinnevelles . .	40	8	47,134	54,799
Salema . . .	..	..	7,636	..
Cambodias . .	1,694	953	83,204	119,194
Northerns and Westerns	1,385	1,810	(a) 176,906	73,564
Cocanadas . .	75	96	10,937	11,074
TOTAL	3,194	2,867	318,181	266,267

(a) Includes 419 bales not reported before.

COTTON PRESS RETURNS, 1945-46.

The following tables show the quantity of cotton pressed, expressed in bales of 400 lbs. each, in British India and Indian States, as far as reported, during the period from 1st September, 1945, up to the last Friday (i.e., 28th) of September, 1945, with comparative figures for the corresponding period of the last season:—

1.—BRITISH INDIA.

Province and Division or Block.	QUANTITY OF COTTON PRESSED (EXPRESSED IN BALES OF 400 LBS. EACH).		Districts included in the block.
	From 1st September, 1945, up to the last Friday (i.e., 28th) of September, 1945.	During the corresponding period of last season.	
BOMBAY—			
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay	4,961	2,597	Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay.
2. Gujarat	18	20	Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach and Surat.
3. North Deccan	528	..	West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik.
4. East Deccan	4,594	3,815	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country	3,817	17,466	Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara.
Total for the Province excluding the Konkan and Port	8,957	21,301	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in the Konkan and Port block is mainly re-pressed cotton or cotton waste.
SIND—			
The Province of Sind	4,060	..	All districts in the Province.
BENGAL—			
The Province of Bengal	411	999	All districts in the Province.
UNITED PROVINCES—			
1. Upper Doab	..	..	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab	..	..	Muttra, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand	..	..	Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
4. Rohilkhand	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garhwal.
5. Rest of the Province	..	..	Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partabgarh.
TOTAL	..	..	
PUNJAB—			
1. Ambala	30	..	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala.
2. Jullundur	..	..	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
3. Lahore	..	486	Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Sheikhupura.
4. Rawalpindi	..	..	Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Attock.
5. Multan	59	259	Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan.
6. Ferozepore	..	479	Simla, Ferozepore and Mianwali.
TOTAL	89	1,224	
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
1. Jubbulpore	..	..	Jubbulpore and Saugor.
2. Nerbudda	..	..	Hoshangabad.
3. Nimar	..	..	Nimar.
4. Nagpur	..	..	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
5. Satpura	..	..	Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
6. Chhatisgarh	..	..	Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur.
TOTAL	..	..	
BERAR—			
Berar	..	..	Akola, Amraoti, Buldana and Yeotmal.
ASSAM—			
The Province of Assam	..	73	All districts in the Province.
AJMER-MERWARA—			
Ajmer-Merwara	41	2	The whole of Ajmer-Merwara.
MADRAS—			
Madras	11,445	26,146	The whole of the Province.
GRAND TOTAL	25,003	49,745	

COTTON PRESS RETURNS—contd.
II.—INDIAN STATES.

State	QUANTITY OF COTTON PRESSED (EXPRESSED IN BALES OF 400 LBS. EACH).		State	QUANTITY OF COTTON PRESSED (EXPRESSED IN BALES OF 400 LBS. EACH).	
	From 1st September, 1945, up to the last Friday (i.e., 25th) of September, 1945.	During the corresponding period of last season.		From 1st September, 1945, up to the last Friday (i.e., 25th) of September, 1945.	During the corresponding period of last season.
Hyderabad	1,576	1,329	BOMBAY STATES—		
Baroda	..	..	Western India States Agency—		
Mysore	1,277	2,226	Bhavnagar	..	..
Gwalior	129	671	Junagadh	..	..
Punjab States—			Dhrangadhra	..	..
Bahawalpur	..	..	Morvi	..	..
Nabha	..	..	Cutch	..	..
Jind	..	..	Nawanagar	..	257
Faridkot	..	..	Wadhwan	..	..
Patiala	..	..	Gondal	..	..
Malerkotla	..	..	Wankaner	..	..
Khalapur	..	..	Porbandar	..	..
TOTAL PUNJAB STATES	..	..	Limbdi	..	..
Rajputana States—			Radhanpur	..	..
Mewar	..	..	Rajkot	..	..
Bikaner	..	..	Manawadar	..	..
Jodhpur	..	..	Jasdan	..	..
Tonk	..	..	Sardargarh	..	..
Jalpur	..	..	Muli	..	..
Jhalawar	..	..	Sayla	..	..
Shahpura	..	..	Eastern Kathiawar Agency (Wadhwan Civil Station).	..	..
Kishangarh	..	..	Katoan	..	..
Kotah	..	..	Lakhtar	..	..
Bundi	..	..	Palitana	..	..
Idar	..	..	Maliya	..	..
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	..	..	Gujarat States Agency—		
Central India States—			Rajpipla	..	..
Indore	..	..	Chhota Udepur	..	..
Bhopal	..	..	Camhay	..	..
Narsingarh	..	..	Sachin	..	..
Alipura	..	..	Balasnor	..	..
Jaora	..	..	Pandu Mewas—		
Ratlam	..	..	Vaktapur	..	..
Dhar	..	..	Gothda	..	..
Barwani	..	..	Deccan States Agency—		
Jhabua	..	..	Kolhapur	..	113
Dewas, J. B.	..	..	Jamkhandi	..	191
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	..	..	Sangli	..	..
			Mudhol	..	496
			Miraj	..	..
			Savapur	..	29
			TOTAL BOMBAY STATES	..	1,086
			GRAND TOTAL	2,982	8,312

DEC. 27, 1945.]

UNPRESSED COTTON RETURNS.

THE following statement shows the quantity of unpressed (loose) Indian cotton consumed in mills in India during the month of September 1945:—

[Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India, and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States.]

(In bales of 400 lbs. net.)

Province.	CONSUMPTION	
	During September 1945.	During September 1944.
Bombay Province	2,383	3,919
Madras Province	16,879	16,584
United Provinces	25	..
Central Provinces and Berar	13	3
Bengal	1,069	689
Punjab and Delhi	1,002	936
Rest of British India	293	106
TOTAL, BRITISH INDIA	21,664	22,237
Indian States	3,550	4,374
TOTAL, INDIA	25,223	26,611

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON (PRESSED AND UNPRESSED) IN MILLS IN INDIA.

(1) British India.

[Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923.]

(In bales of 400 lbs. net.)

Province.	CONSUMPTION	
	During September 1945.	During September 1944.
Bombay Island	109,030	102,432
Ahmedabad	39,898	31,983
Bombay Province	173,927	158,753
Madras Province	52,775	49,013
United Provinces	34,701	33,523
Central Provinces and Berar	14,941	13,992
Bengal	11,254	10,002
Punjab and Delhi	16,135	14,774
Rest of British India	4,189	3,914
TOTAL, BRITISH INDIA	307,982	283,081

(2) Indian States.

(In bales of 400 lbs. net.)

Name of State.	CONSUMPTION	
	During September 1945.	During September 1944.
Hyderabad	5,563	5,545
Mysore	7,111	5,555
Baroda	7,462	6,531
Gwalior	7,972	7,371
Indore	13,579	14,346
Kathiawar States	5,509	5,563
Other Indian States and Pondicherry	11,839	12,142
TOTAL, INDIAN STATES	59,035	57,053

RESULTS OF AUCTION TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA.

DISTRICT AVERAGES.

FOR CONSUMPTION IN INDIA.

Districts.	SEASON 1945-1946.				SEASON 1944-1945.				SEASON 1944-1945.			
	Sold in Sale No. 25, 19th and 20th December.		Sold to Sale No. 25, 20th December 1945.		Sold in Sale No. 27, 21st and 22nd December.		Sold to Sale No. 27, 22nd December 1944.		Sold in Sale No. 27, 21st and 22nd December.		Sold to Sale No. 27, 22nd December 1944.	
	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.	Packages.	Average Price per lb.
Assam	10,161	Rs. A. P. 0 15 11	141,598	0 14 4	10,033	0 11 1	115,919	0 10 7	174,937	0 11 2	174,937	0 11 2
Cachar	1,189	0 13 10	13,358	0 12 0	516	0 8 11	5,701	0 7 8	14,051	0 10 0	14,051	0 10 0
Sylhet	2,323	0 13 8	34,668	0 12 0	663	0 7 3	27,136	0 7 8	49,868	0 8 6	49,868	0 8 6
Darjeeling	457	1 8 2	14,635	1 2 11	369	1 2 0	14,304	1 0 2	22,867	1 1 4	22,867	1 1 4
Dooars	5,812	0 14 6	122,717	0 12 11	5,763	0 9 10	103,622	0 9 3	154,729	0 9 8	154,729	0 9 8
Terai	624	0 14 3	5,748	0 12 8	252	0 9 7	6,672	0 8 5	14,801	0 9 11	14,801	0 9 11
Tripura	383	0 13 4	1,959	0 11 1	619	0 6 8	2,472	0 5 10	6,523	0 7 2	6,523	0 7 2
Chittagong	18	1 2 6	838	0 11 3	..	..	805	0 5 10	3,532	0 8 5	3,532	0 8 5
All other places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	0 4 7	14	0 4 7
Green Tea	20,967	0 15 3	335,521	0 13 7	18,215	0 10 6	276,751	0 9 11	441,322	0 10 6	441,322	0 10 6
	487	1 4 3	13,378	1 1 1	632	0 15 6	12,247	0 14 0	22,777	0 13 10	22,777	0 13 10
TOTAL	21,454	0 15 4	348,899	0 13 9	18,867	0 10 8	288,998	0 10 1	464,099	0 10 8	464,099	0 10 8
Dust	13,976	1 1 0	330,017	0 14 6	17,151	0 12 1	268,529	0 11 5	399,499	0 11 11	399,499	0 11 11

(The above do not include Second-hand Tea, Damaged Tea and Dust.)

PRICES^(a) AND TRADE MOVEMENTS.

[NOTE.—The trade figures are compiled from corrected shipping bills received during the week of report.]

BONE MEAL—

Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 17th December—

(1) ½nd steamed	Rs. 200
(2) ½nd unsteamed	Rs. 190
(3) ½th	Rs. 190

per ton f.a.s.

CEMENT—

Market Quotations—

*Calcutta, 21st December—

Indian, f.o.r. Calcutta (Full wagon load of 16½ to 23 tons) Rs. 63-12 per ton.

†London, 10th & 24th October—

Portland (6 ton loads and upwards), per ton 57s. 0d.†

COAL—

Market Quotations—

*Calcutta, 21st December—

Per ton F. O. R.

(1) Selected Jheria "A"	Rs. 13-5
(2) Selected Jheria "B"	Rs. 12-5
(3) Jheria (Grade I)	Rs. 11-7
(4) Deshergarh	Rs. 13-5
(5) Ponati	Rs. 13-5
(6) Raneejung Kajora class (Grade I)	Rs. 11-7

§Bombay, 21st December—

Ready per ton.

(1) Deshergarh (Selected Grade "A") f.o.r.	Rs. 13-5
(2) Jheria (Selected Grade "A") f.o.r.	Rs. 13-5
(3) Jheria (Grade I) f.o.r.	Rs. 11-7
(4) Central Provinces (1st class) Hirdagarh f.o.r.	Rs. 14-1

||Bombay, 1st December—

Per ton.

Railborne Coal (Trimmed into Bunkers)	Rs. 39-12
Seaborne Coal (" " ")	Rs. 64-0

¶Karachi—

First Class Bengal (Trimmed into Bunkers), per ton	12th Dec. Rs. 69-9 (Seaborne).	19th Dec. Rs. 75-0 (Seaborne).
--	--------------------------------	--------------------------------

COFFEE—

Market Quotations—

**Coimbatore, 22nd December—

Per cwt.

(1) Plantation "A"	Rs. 132
(2) " PB	Rs. 153
(3) Arabica Cherry Flats	Rs. 112
(4) Robusta " "	Rs. 100

(a) Production and stocks of certain commodities are also given.
 * Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.
 † The Economist.
 ‡ Plus 7 sh. per ton net paper bags, jute sacks charged 1s. 9d., credited 1s. 6d. on return.
 § Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.
 || Supplied by the Secretary, Bombay Coal Allocation Committee.
 ¶ Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.
 ** Supplied by the Indian Coffee Board.

COTTON (RAW)—

(a) Arrivals—

(i) During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In bales*.)

Imports into—	1945.	1944.
Bombay by rail and sea (coastwise)†	44,235	38,097
Karachi by rail	32,239	14,078
Madras by rail and sea	263	2,878
Tuticorin by rail and sea	..	..
Calcutta by rail and river	538	560

(ii) From 1st September to 29th November, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45 :—

(In thousands of bales*.)

	1945-46.	1944-45.
Into Bombay†	294	279

(iii) Imports by sea during the three months ending October, 1945 (into all British Indian ports) :—

(In thousands of bales*.)

	Aug., 1945.	Sept., 1945.	Oct., 1945.	Sept., 1944, to August 1945.
Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	13	3	1	325
East Africa §	15	..	2	165
United States of America	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	..	..	..	7

TOTAL, 1945	28	3	3	497
" 1944	55	30	24	459
" 1943	65	20	26	460

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In bales*.)

Exports by sea—	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta	90	..
" Bombay	1,282	..
" Karachi	5,617	10,125
" Madras	..	..
" Tuticorin	..	..

* 1 bale=400 lbs.
 † The East India Cotton Association's Report for the week ending 29th November, 1945
 § Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda Protectorate.

COTTON (RAW)—contd.

(b) Exports—contd.

(ii) From 1st September to 1st December, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45:—

	(In thousands of bales *.)	
	1945-46.	1944-45.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta	..	1
„ Bombay	47	6
„ Karachi	80	60
„ Madras	..	..
„ Tuticorin	..	..

(iii) During the three months ending October, 1945 (from all British Indian ports):—

	(In thousands of bales *.)			
	Aug., 1945.	Sept., 1945.	Oct., 1945.	Sept., 1944 to August, 1945.
United Kingdom	8	..	30	188
U. S. A.	41	3	8	142
Australia	..	1	1	18
Other Countries	11	..	3	58
TOTAL, 1945	60	4	42	406
„ 1944	33	35	14	364
„ 1943	..	19	40	155

(c) Market Quotations—

† Bombay, 21st December—

Indian Cotton Contract, per candy of 784 lbs. . Rs. 421 (Jan. '46)

Production.—The total production of cotton for 1944-45 is estimated at 3,543,000 bales (400 lbs. each), as compared with 5,259,000 bales, the final estimate of 1943-44.

COTTON PIECEGOODS—

(a) Despatches by rail—

(i) During week ending 1st December, 1945:—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	..	284	284
Bombay	..	639	639
Karachi	..	202	202
Madras	..	355	355

(ii) From 1st January to 1st December, 1945:—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	23	8,361	8,384
Bombay	81	79,300	79,381
Karachi	..	4,939	4,939
Madras	1	12,142	12,143

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

COTTON PIECEGOODS—contd.

(b) Imports by sea—

(i) During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of yards.)					
	GREY.		WHITE.		OTHER KINDS.	
	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.
Into British India—						
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..	..	2	5
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—

* Bombay, 14th December—

Grey unbleached—

	Rs. A. P.	
(1) Longcloth (Standard Quality) 37"×37½ yds. of 9 lbs. . per lb.	..	..
(2) Domestics 35"×40 yds. of 12 lbs. . "	..	..
(3) Chadars 50"×6 yds. of 2½ lbs. . "	..	..
(4) Dhories (up to ¼" nakhi border) 32"×9 yds. of 1½ lbs. . "	1	6 5
(5) Dhories (Calcutta, ¼" P.B.) 44"×10 yds. of 1½ lbs. . "	..	..
† Manchester, 19th October—		
Price Index of cloth	228	
(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)		

COTTON TWIST AND YARN—

(a) Despatches by rail—

(i) During week ending 1st December, 1945:—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Calcutta	..	325	325
Bombay	..	5,107	5,107
Karachi	..	561	561
Madras	..	1,580	1,580

(ii) From 1st January to 1st December, 1945:—

	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Calcutta	1,560	39,704	41,264
Bombay	977	294,196	295,173
Karachi	..	10,035	10,035
Madras	200	74,325	74,525

(b) Imports by sea—

(i) During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Into—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Madras	..	..

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.
† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

DEC. 27, 1945.]

COTTON TWIST AND YARN—contd.

(c) Market Quotations—

* Bombay, 14th December—

	Rs. A. P.	
(1) Yarn, No. 10½s, per lb.	0	11 9
(2) Yarn, No. 20s, „	1	0 0
† Manchester, 19th October—		
Price index of American yarn	219	
„ „ „ Egyptian „	202	
(Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.)		

(d) Exports (Indian-made)—

(i) During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea from—		
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	668	420
Madras	..	..

HIDES AND SKINS (RAW)—

Market Quotations—

Cow Hides—

† Calcutta, 21st December—		
(1) Agras (North-Western) Rs. . . to Rs. . .	} per 20 lbs.	
(2) Darbhanga „ Rs. . . „ Rs. . .		
(3) Patna „ Rs. . . „ Rs. . .		
(4) Salted cows, Daccas Rs. 17-0 „ Rs. 18-0		

Buffalo Hides—

† Calcutta, 21st December—

(1) Arsenic, Framed Rs. . . to Rs. . .	} per 20 lbs.
(2) „ Commons Rs. 15-0 „ Rs. 16-0	

Goat Skins—

† Calcutta, 21st December—

(1) Good Quality per 100 pieces . Rs. 180 to Rs. 200	
(2) Ordinary Quality „ 100 „ Rs. 125 „ Rs. 140	

HIDES AND SKINS (TANNED)—

Market Quotations—

* Madras, 20th December—

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Tanned—				
(1) Cow hides, per lb.	1	10 0	to	2 0 0
(2) Buff hides „	1	6 11**	„	..
(3) Sheep skins „	3	0 0	„	4 0 0
(4) Goat skins „	2	14 0	„	3 4 0

* Bombay Millowners' Association Average Quotations.

† F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

|| Quotations supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras, and represent the lowest and highest values for average "all round parcels" of bark tanned hides and skins of each category sold in the open market inclusive of all grades and selections.

** Represents ceiling price for all vegetable pit-tanned buffalo crust sole leather other than those known as E.I. tanned buffalo calves under 4 lbs. per skin to be charged by tanneries other than those under the control of the Supply Department, ex-their premises [vide Notification No. 1(8)-F/45, dated the 30th June 1945, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies].

IRON AND STEEL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 21st December—

Pig Iron—		
Foundry No. 1 per ton F.O.R. Calcutta	Rs.	104
„ No. 2 „ „ „	Rs.	102
„ No. 3 „ „ „	Rs.	100
„ No. 4 „ „ „	Rs.	98

† London, 10th & 21st October—

Pig, Cleveland No. 3, per ton	£7	3s.	0d.
Steel, rails, heavy „ „	£14	10s.	6d.

JUTE (RAW)—

(a) Arrivals—

(i) During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	83	59
Arrivals into mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer 	96	78
TOTAL	179	137

(ii) From 1st July to 1st December, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945-46.	1944-45.
Into Calcutta§ by rail, river and sea	1,456	1,358
Into the mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block by rail and steamer 	1,832	1,476
TOTAL	3,288	2,834

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	13	5

(ii) From 1st July to 1st December, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944-45:—

	(In thousands of bales†.)	
	1945-46.	1944-45.
Exports by sea—		
From Calcutta and Chittagong	668	329

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† The Economist.

‡ Bale=400 lbs.

§ By Calcutta is meant the Calcutta Trade Block consisting of the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks.

|| Imports into mills by boat and cart are not recorded.

JUTE (RAW)—contd.**(b) Exports—contd.**

(iii) During the three months ending October, 1945 (from all British Indian ports):—

(In thousands of bales.)*

	Aug., 1945.	Sept., 1945.	Oct., 1945.	July to Oct., 1945.
United Kingdom	37	39	33	122
United States of America	21	21	17	70
Brazil	..	7	26	49
Australia	..	..	6	6
Other Countries	49	57	109	276
TOTAL, 1945	107	124	191	523
" 1944	43	78	98	302
" 1943	45	61	84	265

(c) Market Quotations—

† Calcutta, 21st December—

- (1) European Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0
- (2) Indian Jat Middles (landed Calcutta), per md. Rs. 15-0

Calcutta, 18th December—

- (1) First, per bale (400 lbs.) { Rs. 78-0 †
Rs. 79-0 †
- (2) Lightnings " " { Rs. 71-0 †
Rs. 74-0 †

London, 6th December—

Daisce C. & F., per ton £39 5s. 0d.

Production.—The total outturn of jute in season 1945 is now estimated at 7,166,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 6,203,000 bales in 1944 (including imports from Nepal).

JUTE BAGS—**(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	2,435	5,675
Hessian	1,674	9,693

(ii) From 1st January to 1st December, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

(In thousands of bags.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	225,347	255,816
Hessian	87,720	112,646

(b) Market Quotations—

† Calcutta, 21st December—

B. Twills 2½ lbs. 44×26½", 6×8", per 100 bags Rs. 61-14 (a)
.. 62-2 (b) (Ready).

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Exports.

§ Mills.

(a) Iron bound.

(b) Rope bound.

JUTE CLOTH—**(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	..	194
Hessian	5,018	23,973

(ii) From 1st January to 1st December, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944:—

(In thousands of yards.)

	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta—		
Sacking	18,409	16,854
Hessian	1,136,664	1,294,690

(b) Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 21st December—

- (1) Hessian cloth, 8 oz., 40" 9×10 per 100 yds. Rs. A. P.
21 4 0 (Ready).
- (2) Hessian cloth, 10½ oz., 40" 11×12 per 100 yds. 29 0 0 (Ready).

OILCAKES—**GROUNDNUT CAKE—****Market Quotations—**

Calcutta, 17th December—

Groundnut Cake, per md. Rs. 6-0

OILSEEDS—**CASTOR SEED—****Market Quotations—**

† Bombay, 21st December—

Small Hyderabad quality F. A., per cwt. Rs. 16-12†

London, 6th December—

Castorseed (Bombay), per ton £. s. d.
33 10 0**COCONUTS—****Market Quotations—**

§ Cochin, 8th & 15th December—

Coconuts, per 1,000 Rs. 125

COPRA—**Market Quotations—**

§ Cochin—

Fair average quality, per candy of 654 lbs. 8th Dec. 15th Dec.
Rs. 330 Rs. 305

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Nominal.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

§ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.

OILSEEDS—contd.**COTTON SEED—****(a) Exports by sea—**

(i) During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
From Bombay to Foreign Ports	..	..

(b) Market Quotations—

* Bombay, 15th November—

Cotton seed, per Indian Md. Rs. 6-3-7

GINGELLY (SESAMUM) SEED—**Market Quotations—**

† Bombay, 21st December—

- (1) White, Bold, 85%, per cwt. Rs. 32-0
- (2) Mixed, 50%, per cwt.

GROUNDNUTS—**Market Quotations—**

† Madras, 20th December—

Rs. A. P.

Machine decorticated, per candy of 500 lbs. 75 12 0

† Bombay, 21st December—

Bombay, Bold, per cwt. Rs. 18 0

London, 6th December—

Groundnuts (Indian) West Coast, per ton £ s. d.
34 10 0**LINSEED—****(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	1,276	515
Bombay, by rail and sea	341	2,378
Karachi, by rail and river	60	..
Vizagapatam, by rail	966	..

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	1,125
Bombay	6,720	2,000
Karachi	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..

* Price-Current Return furnished fortnightly by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

† Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

‡ Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.

OILSEEDS—conold.**LINSEED—contd.****(c) Market Quotations—**

* Bombay, 21st December—

- (1) Bold, per cwt. Rs. 21-2
- (2) Small seed, per cwt. 20-14

† Calcutta, 21st December—

Small grain, 5% refraction (with new single bags), per Ind. md. Rs. 14-4 (Ready).

London, 6th December—

Linseed, Bombay, per ton £ s. d.
37 5 0**RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED—****(a) Arrivals—**

During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta, by rail and river	452	1,722
Bombay, by rail and sea	204	6
Karachi, by rail and river	168	58

(b) Exports by sea—

During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944:—

(In tons.)

	1945.	1944.
Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	13	..
Karachi	..	3,016

(c) Market Quotations—

† Karachi—

Per candy of 8 mds., i.e. 656 lbs. approximately.

- (1) Toria, 9% admixture (including bags). 12th Dec. 19th Dec.
Rs. A. Rs. A.
120 0 122 0
- (2) Toria, 3% admixture

* Bombay, 29th June—

- (1) Brown, Cawnpore, per cwt. Rs. 18-0 (n).
- (2) Yellow, " " 23-0 (n).

London, 6th December—

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £ s. d.
39 0 0

* Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

(n) Nominal.

OILS (VEGETABLE)—

CASTOR OIL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 21st December—

	Per maund f.o.b.
	Rs. A. P.
(1) No. 1 Fine Pale	48 0 0
(2) Liverpool, good seconds	47 8 0
(3) " " thirds	46 8 0

† Madras, 20th December—

Castor Oil, per candy of 500 lbs.	Rs. 186
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COCONUT OIL—

Market Quotations—

† Cochin—

	8th Dec.	15th Dec.
	Rs. 457-0 Ready.	Rs. 446-8 Ready.
Coconut oil—Fair average quality, per candy (654 lbs.).	Rs. 430-0 One month.	Rs. 413-0 One month.

GROUNDNUT OIL—

Market Quotations—

§ Madras, 17th December—

Groundnut oil, per candy of 500 lbs.	Rs. 188 Ready.
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OILS (MINERAL)—

KEROSENE OIL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 21st December—

	Rs. A. P.
Kerosene (Superior), per tin of 4 gallons	4 11 9
Kerosene (Inferior) " " " "	4 5 0
	4 8 0

PETROL—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 21st December—

	Rs. A. P.
Petrol, per Imperial gallon	2 0 0 ** ex-pump.

RICE (not in husk)—

(a) (i) During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into—			
Calcutta by rail, river and sea		8,863	8,639

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Supplied by the Collector of Customs, Madras.

‡ Cochin Chamber of Commerce Market Report.

§ Supplied by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

|| Ex-godown.

* When delivered at dealers' premises.

** Inclusive of Provincial Sales Tax.

RICE (not in husk)—contd.

During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to foreign countries from—			
Calcutta		..	..
Chittagong		..	..
Bombay		..	..
Karachi		50	1
Madras		..	..

(ii) From 1st January to 1st December, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into—			
Calcutta by rail, river and sea		265,530	343,627
From 1st January to 1st December, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—			

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Exports to foreign countries—			
From Calcutta		20,401	29

(b) Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 21st December—

(1) Seeta, No. 1 per B. maund	..†
(2) Ballam, No. 1 per B. maund	..†
(3) Kalma, No. 1 (mill cleaned) per B. maund	..†

SHELLAC—

Market Quotations—

* Calcutta, 21st December—

T. N. per B. maund	Rs. 71
London, 6th December—	
T. N. Orange, per cwt.	£ s. d.
	9 17 0

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—

(a) Despatches—

During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	Refined and unrefined. (In cwts.)	1945.	1944.
From Calcutta by rail, river and sea		358	80
" Bombay by rail		719	895
" Karachi " " " "		..	1,212

* Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Being a rationed article, no quotations are available. With effect from the 3rd September 1945, Rice is being supplied by the Government at the following rates :—

	Price ex-Govt. godowns, per maund (including bags) payable by retailers to Govt.
'A' grade Rice	Rs. 23-12-0
'B' grade Rice	Rs. 13-12-0
'C' grade Rice	Rs. 8-12-0

SUGAR (MANUFACTURED)—contd.

(b) Imports by sea—

During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	Java.	Refined. (In cwts.)	Mauritius.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.
Imports into—					
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, 1945	..	..	..	..	..
" 1944	..	..	..	..	..

(c) Market Quotations—

* Cawnpore, 1st December—

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Indian Factory Made—		
First Crystal, per md., ex-factory	16 1 6 to 16 12 6	16 4 6 to 16 12 6
Balrampur, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 8 0	16 8 0
Basti, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 6 0	16 6 0
Marhowrah, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 12 6	16 12 6
Pilibhit, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 5 0	16 5 0
Rosa, Crystal No. I, per md., ex-factory	16 7 6	16 7 6

(d) Stocks*—

	(In bags, 10 bags=1 ton.)
† Calcutta (30th Nov. '45)	28,873 (2nd Dec. '44) 14,146
Bombay . (28th " ")	80,600 (" ") ..
Karachi . (22nd " ")	21,172 (" ") ..
Madras . (29th " ")	15,852 (2nd Dec. '44) 29,499

SUGAR, RAW (GUR)—

* Prices (per maund) during week ending 15th December—

	1945.	1944.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.

Refining—

(1) Siswa Bazar	..	..
(2) Nellikuppam	..	..

Eating—

(3) Madras	13 9	8 13
(4) Ahmednagar	14 0	12 0
(5) Lyallpur	12 4	9 0
(6) Muzaffarnagar	9 15	7 5
(7) Meerut	..	8 10
(8) Bhagalpur (second quality)	..	..
(9) Dacca (best quality)	20 0	28 0

* Supplied by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore.

† Kidderpore Docks only.

TEA—

(a) Arrivals—

During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	1945.	1944.
Arrivals into Calcutta by rail, river and sea		11,314	8,365

(b) Exports—

(i) During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)	1945.	1944.
Exports by sea—			
From Calcutta		1,023	5,730
" Chittagong		..	..

(ii) During the three months ending October, 1945 (from all British Indian ports)* :—

	(In thousands of lbs.)			
	Aug., 1945.	Sept., 1945.	Oct., 1945.	July to Oct., 1945.
United Kingdom .	23,245	46,092	33,858	121,759
Iraq	..	..	386	386
Iran	242	424	1,344	2,010
Canada	2,893	2,021	5,695	12,741
United States of America	3,481	4,190	7,248	18,027
Australia	1,566	2,331	5,052	8,949
Other Countries .	1,137	3,789	2,917	8,297
TOTAL, 1945 .	32,564	58,847	56,500	172,169
„ 1944 .	35,438	47,478	51,695	168,023
„ 1943 .	43,153	30,727	55,704	145,977

(c) Market Quotations—

Calcutta, 19th & 20th December—

	Rs. A. P.
† Sale Average—	
For tea sold for consumption in India, per lb.	0 15 4

WHEAT—

(a) Imports and Exports—

(i) During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

	(In tons.)	1945.	1944.
Imports into—			
Indian†. Foreign.			
Calcutta		2,057	1,110
Bombay		50	448
Karachi		86	5,021

* Relating to tea, black.

† See also page 576.

‡ In the case of Calcutta and Karachi, the figures represent the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay, by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

WHEAT—contd.**(a) Imports and Exports—contd.**

During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In tons.)

1945. 1944.

Exports to Foreign Countries from—

Calcutta	..	..
Bombay	..	..
Karachi	..	..

During week ending 1st December, 1945, and corresponding week of 1944 :—

(In tons.)

1945. 1944.

Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—

From Karachi	289	205
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(ii) From 1st April to 1st December, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

(In tons.)

1945. 1944.

Indian*. Foreign. Indian*. Foreign.

Imports into—

Calcutta	42,815	223,308	57,784	55,873
Bombay	4,072	..	60,502	..
Karachi	81,356	..	203,133	..

From 1st April to 1st December, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

(In tons.)

1945. 1944.

Exports to Foreign Countries from—

Calcutta	..	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..	1,000

From 1st April to 1st December, 1945, and corresponding period of 1944 :—

(In tons.)

1945. 1944.

Coastwise Exports to other ports of India (excluding Sind provincial ports)—

From Karachi	59,770	109,507
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(b) Market Quotations—**Bombay, 15th November—**

Wheat, per Ind. Md. †

Karachi, 21st December—

Punjab White, 5 per cent barley, 3 per cent dirt, 30 per cent red (per candy of 8 mds., i.e., 656 lbs. approximately) ‡

* In the case of Calcutta and Karachi the figures represent the imports by rail, river and sea (coastwise) while in the case of Bombay by rail and sea (coastwise) only.

† Being a rationed article, no quotations are available. The price of wheat charged by Government to authorised retail dealers is Rs. 11-8 per Indian Maund.

‡ Being a rationed article, no wholesale quotations are available, the retail price being Rs. 4 per seer or Rs. 10 per maund.

WHEAT—contd.**(b) Market Quotations—contd.****Lyallpur, 21st December—**

White wheat (1½ per cent dirt, 2 per cent barley), per md., f.o.r. Lyallpur Rs. 9-11-0

Production.—The total production of wheat for 1944-45 is estimated at 10,458,000 tons, as against 9,741,000 tons in 1943-44.

WOOL (RAW)—**Market Quotations—***** Karachi, 12th and 19th December—**

Kandhar (cleaned) Indian quality Rs. 82
Per md. (82 lbs.)

FREIGHTS.**† Calcutta, 21st December—**

Jute (50 c. ft.)
Liner (20 c. ft.)
Plus 15% Surchar

s. d. s. d.

London \$	80	0(n)	91	3(n)
Liverpool \$	80	0(n)	91	3(n)
Dundee \$	80	0(n)	91	3(n)
Glasgow \$	80	0(n)	91	3(n)

‡ Bombay, 21st December—

s. d.

Cotton (40 c. ft.)—	..	..
United Kingdom ports	102	0
Antwerp	..	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..	..
Trieste, Venice	..	..

Seed (16 cwt. and over)—

Linseed, Rape, etc.—

United Kingdom ports	92	0
Antwerp	..	..
Marseilles	..	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..	..
Trieste, Venice	..	..

Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)—

Cotton, etc.—

United Kingdom ports	89	0
Marseilles	..	..
Genoa, Naples, Leghorn	..	..

Groundnuts—

United Kingdom ports	98	0
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* Karachi Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

† Bengal Chamber of Commerce Prices Current.

‡ Bombay Chamber of Commerce Current Quotations.

\$ Less 10% rebate not exceeding 5s. per ton.

(n) Nominal.

